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ARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON-MOR SALE-50 ACRES-11 MILES FROM

Toronto, upon which is a stone house, barns, stables, driving shed, and root house; large orchard, flower and kitchen garden. Apply M. GLADSTONE, Scarboro. MPROVED FARM IN EGREMONT-NEAR Mount Forest—114 acres. 60 cleared; staked ences, frame barn, frame house; 30 acres fall wheat sown; great bargain; terms easy; immediate possession. J. A. HALSTED, Mount

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TO LET-ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY 1 acre farm in Pickering, near Claremont For particulars apply JOHN REID, Clare mont P.O.

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For Sale or Exchange. OR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM property—steam grist mill, saw mill, and ingle factory in township Luther; lot coning 2 acres; large quantity of logs on cound; also rough-cast dwelling, blacksmith op, and stable; all nearly new, For further criticulars address FOHERT HAZZARD.

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Specific Articles.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND Quincy Railway have published a very handsome Traveller's Guide, called "Landscape Wonders of the Western World," beautifully sillustrated, giving valuable information in detail of all points of interest in the Western States and Pacific Slope; routes of travel through the many natural gardens and parks of the Far West and cost of transportation. By sending your address to JOSEPF SIMPSON, Canadian Agent, No. 23 Front street east, Toronto, you can procure a copy free of all charge.

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TONEY TO LOAN-AT LOWEST RATE O IVI interest—on farm and city property. BUT LER & LAKE. 66 King street east, Toronto. TRUST AND LOAN, COMPANY OF CAN-ADA—M ney to loan on city and farm pro-perty at lower rates and on favourable terms.

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Miscellaneous. 25 BEAUTIFUL CHROMO CARDS, WITH name, 10c.; 25 Comic Transparent, 10c. Agents complete samples, 10c. Queen City Card GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United Kingdom.

The probability of England being involved a foreign complications is stated to be in-A great increase in foot-and-mouth disease s reported in the agricultural districts of England.

Sir George Nares, the noted Arctic ex-lorer, says there is hope that Greeley may urn up safe later in the season.

Mr. Gladstone has a great liking for his old clothes, and wears a suit long after the cousers have become "baggy" at the knees. The London Times is accused by the North German Gazette of sowing dissension between France and Germany by the persistent dis-

The question of a reduction of wages of the Lancashire cotton operatives, which is stated by the employers to be necessary, will, it is

ortion of facts.

by the employers to be necessary, will, it is feared, initiate a severe struggle netween capital and labour.

The House of Commons at its next session is to be worried by Bradlaugh's adherents until he is admitted to take his scat or his legal disqualification settled.

A silver medal was awarded by the North Lancashire Agricultural Show to the joint exhibit made by the Dominion and the Canada Pacific Railway Company.

The London Times says that while the French Government talk about conciliation their actions tend in the opposite direction. their actions tend in the opposite direction, and their courage is not equal to providing

adequately for war.
Should war occur between Great Britain and a great maritime power, there would be considerable danger of starvation in the British Isles. The annual import of food products is estimated at five hundred million

oliars. At the Trades Unions Congress in Birningham recently, Joseph Arch proposed a esolution, declaring that, in view of the large mount of waste land in the country, radical changes in the land system are required, that it may be cultivated for the general benefit. A number of important witnesses in the O'Donnell case have already arrived. Mrs. Carey and family will arrive in a fortnight. Jenkinson and Major Gosling, of the detective department, a number of Irish detectives, and several witnesses from America are also in London.

are also in London.

The public feeling against telegraph poles is growing. A boy was killed in Washington the other day by the fall of a rotten pole, and the District Commissioners have refused the Western Union Telegraph Company permission to erect other poles, and demand that all wires shall be buried without delay. The projective and depression to be supported to the projection of the state of the sta ansightly and dangerous telegraph poles must go.

The comparative values in England of two panes of glass and one baby are illustrated by two recent trials. In one a young man was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at hard labour for breaking two window panes in a police station; in the other a drunken father kicked his baby twice. The baby was fatally injured, and the father was sentenced to one nonth's imprisonment at hard labour. England has not only her hereditary peers, but also her hereditary paupers, modern science contending that a mean reliance on workhouse support is transmitted as readily as aristocratic instincts. In Wrexham work

house there is a specimen family, who for three generations have claimed its hospital-ity. The chief attraction presented by the workhouse to the indolent and spiritees who have no confidence in their own ability to earn a living, and no ambition to fill a EEN rooms; stables: sells with about an higher sphere, regard with favour an institu-land; \$3,800. THOMPSON & JACK-

beyond a certain prescribed routine IRISH AFFAIRS.

Foot-and-mouth disease is spreading to isastrous extent among cattle in Ireland.
One of the nine Irishmen recently arrested Glasgow for complicity in the dynamit

Glasgow dynamiters.

Arrival of Carey's Murderer.

O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, arrived

t Plymouth on the steamer Athenian. De-ectives let on a tender to board the steamer,

and he was conveyed to Southampton

ates his former statement that he only acted

n self-defence, and is confident of acquittal

A long conference was held on Sunday by

olice inspectors to consider the subject of ecuring the safety of O'Donnell and the wit-

nesses of the Carey murder upon their arrival here. The authorities at the last moment decided to take O'Donnell to Southampton

a pleasant voyage, and had not been placed in irons nor handcuffed, that his custodians treated him with remarkable kindness, allow-

ing him to go upon deck mornings and after-noons, and that his meals were served in his

cabin. O'Donnell has an Irishl cast of coun-tenance, and piercing black eyes. He shook

hands heartily with the detectives who re-ceived him from the Cape policemen.* It is reported O'Donnell has said he does

t so much mind being tried for the murder

of Carey, but is afraid will be recognized by the police as a participant in other affairs. The detectives who have taken charge of

D'Donnell ferretted out the recent dynamite conspirators. The car in which he will be

conveyed to London, and the carriages pre-ceding and following it, will be filled with

O'Donnell was brought up at the Police

Court on Tuesday, closely guarded by mounted police, and passed through the city at a rapid pace. Mr. Poland asked that the

prisoner be remanded for a week. He stated that he would probably again ask a short re-mand. He believed the witnesses would by

that time arrive. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday next. O'Donnell was permitted to sit in the dock. He manifested great in-

erest, and maintained a firm but respectful

A young man called for a glass of soda-water in New Orleans. The clerk responded. onspiracy has been accepted as Queen's evi The customer said the glass was dirty. The elerk denied it. The customer called the clerk hog in French. A duel was arranged. After A new Home Rule campaign has been com-menced in Galway and Waterford. Several prominent Irish Home Rulers have taken the tump.
A Dublin despatch says the six men in Tullamore prison charged with murdering Constable Brown have been discharged for

a hog in French. A duel was arranged. After a combat with rapiers lasting 87 minutes one of the young men was "winged," and the affair was "honourably" terminated.

Captain Alexander's little boy, while herding sheep at Copperas Cove, Texas, was bitten by a large rattlesnake on one of his fingers. Doctors say the bite would have proved fatal had it not been for the thought-planess of his twin brother, who cannot be something. lack of evidence. Irish informers in the Phoenix park murder trials who were sent to Melbourne have not ulness of his twin brother, who caught a heep, killed it, and held his finger in the een permitted to land there, and wer on Tuesday reshipped for Europe.

McDermott, who has been in custody a warm blood of the sheep, also cording his arm. They were only twelve years old. Liverpool for some time past on suspicion of being connected with the dynamite conspira-tors, was yesterday discharged for lack of our dynamics.

Windows with sashes which draw up are regarded with horror by the French, who call them guillotine windows, and have almost entirely abandoned their use. A few of the The Government has obtained from detecold encasements, however, are still left in France, and one of them lately caused a tragedy in Havre. While looking out of such a window in a house in the Rue de l'Hopital, an old woman named Bassel was caught tives who have just returned from Antwerp important information respecting a large sup-ply of materials for making nitro-glycerine shipped from that city. It is probable witnesses will shortly arrive from Antwerp to testify in the trials of the Liverpool and by the falling frame, which descended square-ly upon her neck, pinioned it to the sill, and choked her to death before the horrified pectators in the street below could reach

Mr. Z. W. Moore, of Kaufman, Texas, has a son only seven years old who weighs 105 pounds, and has six distinct and well-developed toes on each foot, and five fingers, clusive of the thumb, on the left hand His stature is pretty much in keeping with a boy of his years. The peculiarity of his diboy of his years. The peculiarity of his di-mensions, however, is not attributable to his being so fat, but to the enormous size of his bones, which are much larger than those of the ordinary man. Mr. Moore says that the unnatural growth of his son began when the babe was three months old, and that when only three years old he tipped the scales at 75 pounds. The lad is intelligent, in good health, and his father says he was never sick a day in his life. instead of Plymouth. It is not known whether this course was taken because of information received relative to the movements of sympathisers with the prisoner. O'Donnell stated he had because and because and because of the prisoner works and because the prisoner works and prisoner works are the prisoner works and prisoner works and prisoner works are the prisoner works and prisoner works and prisoner works are the prisoner works and prisoner works and prisoner works are the prisoner works and prisoner works and prisoner works are the prisoner works are the prisoner works and prisoner works are the prisoner works are

a day in his life.

John Kasper, of Franklin county, Mo., John Kasper, of Franklin county, Mo., left his wife many years ago, and had long been mourned as dead. His wife married again, and was living happily in St. Louis until last Monday, when Kasper wandered into town and engaged a policeman to accompany him to the house in which the woman who thought that she was Mrs. Henry Bates was living with her load a recent that the state of th was living with her lord, a precaution which subsequent events fully justified. He found the couple at home, and was immediately re-cognized by his wife, who indulged him in a fond embrace. Thereupon Henry Bates arose in majestic wrath, but the policeman interposed and commanded a hearing for Number One, who announced his intention of taking the woman away with him, she herself cordi ally concurring. This was too much for Bates, who at once began such a vigorous assault that the officer was obliged to take the entire party to the police station. Bates grew more abusive and violent, and was locked up, while Kasper and the woman escaped in each other's

The Title Absurdity

We have no objection to a moderate amount of titles in this great and glorious republic, says the San Francisco News-Letter, but this week we were introduced to a Deputy Superintendent ex-Grand Eminent Vice-Chancellor intendent ex-Grand Eminent Vice-Chancellor and Supreme Dictator of the Honourable Palestinic Knights of Saladin. We treated him to beer, and he borrowed, confidentially, 25 cents on the strength of his being a Past Grand Stag-Antler Doe-Stuffing Oak-Hunting Druid. We tumble to this harmless device, The prisoner gave his name at Bow street as Patrick O'Donnell, though he is described in the charge as "Michael O'Donnell, puddler, of Gadowre, county Donegal, Ireland." He will have able counsel for his defence, as steps are being taken by his friends to secure steps are being taken by his friends to secure the services of a well-known Irish member of Parliament. The police have been extremely active in Nationalist quarters to-day, enquiring what connections, if any, O'Donnell had

with Irish secret societies. At Millbank the prisoner has been placed under an extra guard. JAMES CAREY'S FUNERAL. Lands. The End of the Informer—The Prayer at the Grave.

The Port Elizabeth Telegraph of the 4th inst. says:—"The interment of the remains of James Carey took place on Wednesday af-

The Crown Prince of Portugal has been decorated with the order of the Black Eagle ternoon, at a little after four o'clock, in the burial-ground a few hundred yards in the rear of the North-end prison. The district surgeon, Dr. Ensor, was greatly distressed at the bare idea of the body being committed to the ground without any funeral service, and on consideration resolved to say a few woods on Rumours of dissensions in the French Cabinet have been revived. The retirement of M. Challemel de Lacour is considered pro-

nsideration resolved to say a few words on

consideration resolved to say a few words on the occasion. The assistant magistrate (Mr. H. Halse) proceeded to the gaol at three o'clock for the purpose of superintending the arrangements for sepulture, and Dr. Ensor accompanied him. As no notice of the burial had got abroad, very few people had any idea of what was about to take place but the fact.

had got abroad, very few people had any idea of what was about to take place, but the fact of three or four cabs standing at the gaol door attracted a few idlers. The undertaker arved with the coffin at 3.45, and conveyed it to the mortuary. There lay the body of James Carey; the features appeared composed in death. The corpse was placed in the coffin, and the latter was conveyed to a venuele outside, the distance to the grave being

children were in the gaoler's quarters, and although efforts were made to dissuade her from following the remains of her deceased husband she resolated on doing so, and with her baby and her son occupied the first cab, Dr. Ensor following in the second

cab, and the assistant magistrate in a third cab. The cortege then slowly moved off to

the grave, on arriving at which the body was lowered by the undertaker's men. The most

perfect silence prevailed, although a good many coloured people and children, attracted by the procession, had assembled. When the body was lowered into the grave, Dr. Ensor, who laboured under strong emotion, spoke in a clear and distinct voice as follows:

"Friends in the absence of any official

spoke in a clear and distinct voice as follows:

—'Friends, in the absence of any official
minister I think it only right that a few
words should be said over the grave of this
poor man. Let us pray. Every head was
animediately uncovered, and Dr. Ensor proceeded thus:—'O Thou omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient Ruler of the Universe we restore as is fit the mortal remain-

verse, we restore, as is fit, the mortal remains

verse, we restore, as is fit, the mortal remains of this our weak and erring brother to his mother earth. His immortal part we are certain is also under Thy guidance and control. We bow to the Omnipotent. Yet we would at the same time remember that mercy is the attribute of God Himself.

In mercy, then, look down on these
the widow and the helpless orphans
as they stand beside this open grave.
Grant that time, the consoler as well as the

new gaol, and a guard of police, armed, do duty inside the gaol, and a detachment of Prince Alfred's Guard are similarly employed

QUEER OCCURRENCES.

chant committed suicide on his referred death and a local paper says he "preferred death to marriage. He had been married once,

to marriage. He had been married while death was a new sensation to him.

The German Grand Army manœuvres were inaugurated by the Emperor with a review, on which occasion his Majesty was three hours in the saddle.

Officers of the Russian guards and navy have been arrested at St. Petersburg on suspicion of Nihilism.

The Salvation army is in trouble at Geneva, a colonel having been expelled from the city and a female member imprisoned at Neufchatel.

chatel.

Several troopers were injured in the cavalry charges at the German autumn manœuvres owing to the prevalence of a blinding dust.

that explosive being recently discovered within its precincts.

The German Ultramontane leader advocates the formation of an International Catholic League to protect Catholic interests and secure the Pontiff's liberty.

A new Jeremian appears in the person of a A new Jeremiah appears in the person of a having predicted the recent calamity in Java.

promises a still worse one three years hence.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg declares that should Prince Alexander of Polgaria fail in the task appointed him, the peace of the East and perhaps of Europe will be impersibled. The rioting in Croatia between the pea sants and the troops still continues. It is asserted that the outbreaks are preliminary

to a South Slavonian agitation against Austria.

The declaration of their Protestant convictions by the Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany at the Luther festival at Witten-berg have created a profound impression in

Germany.

One of the Russian Imperial chamberlains is stated to have been detected by the Czarina in the act of placing Nihilistic documents in

in the act of placing Nihilistic documents in her apartments. He committed suicide to avoid the consequences.

Much importance is attached in Berlin to Mr. Gladstone's expected interview with the Czar of Russia. His recent visit to Copenhagen is considered by the Vienna press as having political significance.

The Prince of Montenegro has issued an edict forbidding the wearing by his subjects of all luxurious wearing apparel. Cravats, gloves, canes, parasols, and umbrellas are among the things interdicted.

Among the questions to be discussed by the Propaganda and the American prelates at the

Grant that time, the consoler as well as the avenger, may throw a thick veil over their past. Grant, Lord, that in all their future they may seek and find Thee to be a very present help in time of trouble, and the comforter of the widow and orphans in their affliction. Amen.' Earth was then thrown on to the coffin, and thus terminated the funeral obsequies of James Carey. We understand that Mr. Penfold, of Market square, has obtained accommodation for the widow and children. O'Donnell is at present in the new gaol, and a guard of police, armed, do Propaganda and the American prelates at the conference in November is one concerning the attitude of the Catholic clergy toward

the attitude of the Catholic clergy towards the Irish agitators in America.

A Vienna despatch says the Emperor, assisted by King Alfonso, laid the last stone of the new town hall recently. At a banquet afterwards the Emperor proposed the health of King Alfonso. The latter responded in German. The Emperor also proposed a toast to the Czar.

to the Czar.

It is alleged that the Porte has interested its ambassador at Berlis to sound a

Leonard Ullum and Mary Gathorp were recently married in Tyler county, Ohio. After bilariona wedding feast, Ullman bade his make diversions upon the French in Tunis and Algeria.

A Paris despatch says the recent accessions friends good-night, picked up his hat and left the house, and has not been seen since.

A Schuylkill county, Penusylvania, mer-chant committed suicide on his wedding day, result in Germany proposing a general congress of all European powers, with a view to determining upon a general disarmament. It is reported that Austria, Spain, and Italy have signified their willings

in the congress.

A Rome despatch says:—Extensive preparations are making for the reception of the American bishops. There will be a series of reunions, at which Cardinal Simeoni will preside, and at which questions concerning the influence of the Catholic Church in America will be discussed. Cardral McCabe will be invited to attend some of the meetings at which the Irish agitation will be discussed.

Great lack of harmony is reported to exist between the French civil and military autho-rities at Tonquin.

It is stated that the rumoured joint media-tion of England and America for a settle-

nent of the Franco-Chinese embroglio has no oundation.

The French have relaxed the blockade at Tonquin to the extent of allowing vessels to proceed to their destinations after being

earched for contraband of war.

The Chinese press is reported to have ssumed a warlike tone toward France, and has declared the treaty recently made at Hué violation of international law.

The Chinese Ambassador is stated to have

expressed disappointment at not having received any official proposal on the part of the French Government for a settlement of the difficulties at Tonquin.

The riot at Canton is stated to have been caused by native roughs who were exasperated by being forbidden to board an arriving steamer, and their fury was increased by the accidental drowning of one of their comradés.

The London Times says it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the Canton outbreak was directly connected with the irritation

was directly connected with the irritation caused by French action in Tonquin, and advocates a reinforcement of the British fleet in Chinese waters for the more adequate protection of Europeans.

French newspapers assert that the establishment of a neutral zone is inadmissible by France, and that if England can guarantee its not being formed, and also the withdrawal of Tonquin from Chinese jurisdiction, a peaceable settlement of the matters in dispute will speedily be attained.

Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador, is reported as saying that his country would concede nothing in regard to her suzerainty over Annam, and that she did not wish France to possess territory adjoining the Chinese

to possess territory adjoining the Chinese trontier. He also stated that any ill-considered act by the French would probably have

fatal results.

Later despatches give details of the recent rioting at Canton and the cause of its occurrence. The excitement is still intense, and blacards have been posted urging the mob to destroy the European devis." The foreign consuls consider the position of the European colony one of grave peril, as a state of almost open war exists between the populace and the oreign residents.

There is still much anxiety at Canton. It

There is still much anxiety at Canton. It is probable that in case of mother attack on the foreign concession the Chinese troops on the gunboats will make common cause with their countrymen. A hundred British soldiers are at Hong Kong ready for action in case of emergency. The Chinese at Foo-Choo are restless and hostile to Europeans. A British gunboat has been ordered to anchor opposite the concession. the concession.

According to the Soir the ollowing are the

According to the Soir the bllowing are the heads of the treaty proposed by the Chinese ambassador:—France to qut sending troops to Tonquin; China to recognise the treaty of Hue, but to retain the right of the investiture of Annamite sovereigns the French protectorate to be under Chinese control; and China to be reimbursed or all expenses incurred in repressing the Back Flags. The Republique Française takes he ground that France cannot accept the priposed establishment of a neutral zone, but will be satis-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE fied if Tonquin is withdrawn entirely from Chinese jurisdiction. It says that if England can guarantee the agreement of China to these points the whole trouble will be speedily ended.

A Battle with the Black Flags. It is reported that a battle has taken place between the Freuch and the Black Flags, lasting eight hours, between Hanoi and Son-tay, near Red River. The French lost two officers and fifty men. The loss of the Black Flags is estimated between 500 and 600 men. Hanoi is where the French had been holding the garrison, awaiting reinforcements. It is probable that the Black Flags, while en route from Bai Minah, across the Delta, to recapture Sontay, were met by the French sent from Hanoi to intercept them.

French accounts of the battle with the Black Flags state that on the 1st of Septem-

entering the holy league of crowned heads that his own ancestor called into existence as an offset to the principles of the French Revober the French forces from Hanoi advanced to within twelve miles of Sontay. The enemy and a very clever one, but when the same fox and a very clever one, but when the same fox has been started several times the merest tyro in the noble art of fox-hunting can tell almost to a certainty how, where, and how often a double or turn to the right or left may be expected. Bismarck is now merely repeating his tactics in 1863, 1866, and 1870. In 1863 Bismarck advoitly frustrated any chance of common action by England and France when their good understanding would have prevented the spoliation of Denmark. He was found in the casemate forts, upon which the French fire had no effect. After three days' hard fighting the French, aided by a heavy fire from the fleet under Admiral Bouet, carried the enemy's works with the bayonet, capturing two towns and two Black Flag standards. The French loss was two officers and 14 men killed, and three officers and 40 men wounded. Admiral Bouet with-drew the fleet to Hanni to await reinforce-

A Hong Kong despatch says rifles captured from the Black Flags are reported to bear the Chinese Arsenal mark. The Chinese press has adopted a belligerent tone towards the French, and declares the Hué treaty contrary to international law. In the battle between the French and the Black Flags the French took thirty prisoners, who were beheaded took thirty prisoners, who were beheaded forthwith. Although the movement was a success a very large reinforcement will be needed to clear Tonquin of the Black Flags. AFRICA.

Prussia or be upset by a revolution in Paris, And now Prince Bismarck is using the Chinese The mission of M. de Brazza, the French African explorer, is reported to be a failure. bait, and Stanley, the African explorer, is preparing o reascend the Congo river. He is in good health, and hopeful of success.

It is charged that the French burned the village of Loando, in West Africa, because the natives refused to sell their territory. A battle has been fought at Ashantee, re-ulting in the defeat of King Koffee with those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose now worship glory and Chauvinism in France. He knows that when the bourgeoisie and the peasant proprietors,

great slaughter and the flight of the King. Cetewayo has been offered the alternative by the Cape Government of surrendering with his followers within ten days, or of peing arrested.

The kingliness of Cetywayo, such as it is,

ppears to rise, rather than fall, with adverappears to rise, rather than fall, with adver-sity. He is now, apparently owing to his de-feat, grown too proud to come out of his hid-ing place to meet her Majesty's Commis-sioners, who travelled a considerable distance to see him. Moreover, he "no longer wants advice," and "will in future act as he thinks fit." "Give me two Scotch 'ot please, miss," says 'Arry, as he enters the bar of an English public 'ouse, thumps down on the counter two heavy "coppers," and hurriedly tosses off two pennyworth of Scotch whiskey that nearly burns the tonsils off his throat. But

GENERAL An Australian despatch to Lord Derby as-serts that British administration of justice in the Western Pacific is hindered by other

the Western Pacific is hindered by other powers.

Lord Derby has sent a despatch to the Australian Government giving reasons for objecting to the annexation of islands in the Pacific, and pointing out that such action might lead to foreign entanglements.

The Hawaiian Minister has sent a protest to London, Paris, and Wasnington against annexation by alien or colonial powers in the Pacific ocean. No authority is known for his action, which is governally disapproved,

A Lima despatch says the curé of Cayna caused the assembation of Mirales the Government.

nearly burns the tonsils off his throat. But a "two" is not very much, and even a "sixer" would hardly be tasted by an ordinary Cincinnati drinker. No helping yourself there, no passing of the bottle to the shaky hand that fills himself out a small tumblerful as a "steadier." No sir-ce. This country, to a London drinker, would be a perfect paradise. Everything there is sold by the "glass," and the size goes by "twos," "threes," "fours," and "sixes," and there is as much whiskey drunk in a fifteen-cent drink here as in probably two "sixes."

The astonishment of an Englishman when for the first time the bottle is pushed toward him and he is told to "help himself," is perfectly delightful to behold. The happy through the streets, and the body mutifated and dragged into the fields as food for dogs.

The Spanish Government have been in-Cuban exiles in the United States, in conjunction with sympathizers in the island, for a rising against the constituted authorities. The projectors of the movement expect assistance from the coloured people and slaves, and also from the Autonomist party, who are

ditions, and now stands as the palladium of

those crowned heads whose hearts beats in

ton or Latin, but the great issue is between Divine right on the one hand and civil lib-erty on the other. It is as the cham-pion of Divine right that Prince Bismarck

now sits in the centre of Europe as Briareus, and with his hundred hands he touches

1883 is that the Czar is left out in the cold. By a singular coincidence, it is precisely out in the cold that at the present moment Rus-

PRINCE BISMARCE'S ENDS, -

where, as the only possible ally of France, she is available as a decoy to lure, as occasion requires. France into the fatal meshes.

sia can best serve

stated to be ripe for insurrection

The would-be smart young man of the village, who obtains a position connected in some way with the railroad, say freight agent, BISMARCK'S MANŒUVRES. invariably puts on lots of airs, and makes himself obnoxious to sensible people. We have one of these chaps in our town. He parts his thin yellow hair in the middle, wears Strained Relations of Purope—Issue Be tween Divine Right and Civil Liberty. Paris, Sept. 15.—The news of the Canton emeute from China has produced a new phase of the Franco-Chinese question. The fanaticism of John Chinaman is aroused not only against celluloid collars and cuffs, says "cert" for certainly, and wears jewellery of little or no value. A few days ago an agent for patents came along with a new churn, and put it on exhibition on the sidewalk in front of the principal hotel. Yesterday, while several gentlemen were noticing its operations, our heavy fraight of John Chinaman is aroused not only against Frenchmen, but against all foreigners, who are designated as "Yan ying," or "Devils from beyond the sea." The subject is no longer a French question, but a general question, the immediate solution of which is imperatively demanded. The English press, after having warned France not to send analysis. were noticing its operations, our heavy freight agent came strutting down the street with his book under his arm, and, interrupting the remarks of the Patent-right man, ex-claimed in an affected tone of surprise "Hullo! what have we got here? By Jove will the darned thing explode?" Then pre after having warned France not to send another soldier or sailor to Tonquin, now fully recognizes the right and ever the duty of the French Government to reinforce General Bouet and Admiral Courbet, in order to entending to be irightened, he jumped to the rear of a bystander and peered at the able them adequately to protect all French interests in Tonquin territory. The French Government will not be influenced by the machine over his shoulder. The agent was annoyed, as was everybody else in the vicin-English press any more than by the German press, but this reveillement of England, as it is called, is hailed with delight in Paris, where it is even regarded as an approval of the French colonial policy. Meanwhile the nervous tension of Europe's armed truce is becoming more and more intense. People ity, and turning his attention to "Smart Aleck," mildly said: "My son, this machine will not explode, but I would kindly advise you to keep away from it. It contains milk and, naturally partaking of the nature of th cow, it always kicks when a strange calf comes about." Our freight agent has con-ducted himself with more modesty since he ming more and more intense. People talk of the confidential tete-à-tete of sovereigns, and pretend that Europe is divided into two great camps, one under the tutelage of Russia, the other under Germany, while every idle ramour from Berlin causes stocks to tremble like aspen leaves. But in a problem received that information. The Japanese Love of Nature. where so many varied and conflicting factors are at work, it is not unnatural that the cardinal motive underlying the one broad issue should be lost sight of. The moment has issue should be lost sight of. The moment has at last arrived when it is no longer possible to conceal the fact that Europe is becoming honeycombed with the germs of Republican aspirations. These are now latent, but at the slightest encouragement are ready to burst forth into burning activity, causing a political cataclysm analogous to the physical commotions at Isohia and Batavis. Prince Bismarck began his career when he put his hand to the ploughshare to crush out all sparks of the democratic instinct. He has since been true to his traditions, and now stands as the palladium of

The singular charms of their land have de veloped an asthetic side to the character the people that is discoverable not only their intense love of flowers, but indeed a their intense love of flowers, but indeed as well in the passionate admiration of attractive views of land and sea. As landscape gardeners they are artists, creating marvels of picturesque beauty on an area of ground that others would think it nopeless to attempt improving. On all the roads and pathways throughout the country, wherever there is an especially fine view to be obtained, a resting place is to be found and rustic seats provided for the convenience of the wayfarer, and wherever there is travel sufficient to warrant it, there will be found teahouses, located at every point of more than ordinary attraction every point of more than ordinary attraction as regards scenery. The Japanese are lovers of nature in all its phases. Their life may be said to be in full communion with the natural. All their temple grounds and places devoted to wayunison with the creed of Prince Windischgratz, who held that "man begins with the
rank of baron," and who have welded together the steel bands of bayonets that held
Europe as in a vice. The battle cries are no
longer Germany and France. Slav and Teution of the beautiful. Groves of trees encompass these places. Not one is found without
its surroundings of forest growth, and in
most cases high elevations are selected, from most cases high elevations are selected, from which the view is fine and extended, on which to build the temples. It is the same with the burial places of the dead. Under the sighing branches of the cedars and pines the dead are placed to await the final destiny and with his hundred hands he touches everything, moves everything, controls everything. The great political and military unit composed of Germany, Austria, Italy, Servia, Roumania, and Spain is nothing else but a revival of the holy, alliance of 1815, and a revindication of those mediæval principles enunciated by the sovereigns assembled at Laybach in the spring of 1821—principles that would plunge Europe back again into the midst of the dark ages, and which at the time caused a thrill of indignation to vibrate in every corner of the world where civil liberty had been tasted. The hold alliance of 1815 originated with the Emperor of Russia. A remarkable feature of the holy alliance of 1883 is that the Czar is left out in the cold. the dead are placed to await the final destiny of all things, and their tombs are decorated with garlands and wreaths of fresh flowers, placed by loving and reverent hands. The religion of the people brings them into unison with nature, for that they see their gods in all that surrounds them. Their legends tell of strange manifestations of power in the creation of their land and the production of what they eat and what their eyes look upon. Gods of the hills and mountains, gods of the sea and gods of fire and heat, gods of the forest, and gods of the flowers, are to them verities and not conceptions, tangible forms and not myths. In worshipping at nature's shrine they honour the gods.

Sparrrows are eaten in England and Germany. Neither the Irish nor the Scotch will molest the pert little birds, and both in Ireland and Scotland they know no fear, because they never knew any danger there. To

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A Budget of News from Over the anti-terman, and has a sneaking liking for France. Moreover, there is the very significant nomination of Gen. Schmitz as French ambassador at St. Petersburg. He is an Alsatian, and is notorious as the most virulent enemy of Prussia. Prince Bismarck's ways and devices are bold, and he knows perfectly well that when the tug of war really does correct will be

UNITED STATES.

Russia could with one blow and at a compara-tively slight cost bring pressure to bear at Pekin that would compel the Emperor of China to accord all the concessions that France demands. The present Czar is very anti-German, and has a eneaking liking for

war really does come, it will be merely holiday work to persuade

A PRETTY OLD FOX

to be the aggressor against the rights of the German people, whereas in reality the boot was on the other leg. In 1870 he drew out

Napoleon on a false scent about the Spanish

throne. Napoleon, taking issue upon this immaterial point, found himself in a position where he was forced to declare war against

THE RUSSIAN DECOY

prepare the same old snare for the French

Republic, which, from his point of view, is a permanent source of contagion to the rest

of Europe. Prince Bismarck knows that the majority of Frenchmen want peace, and only

who after all constitute the governing class in France, find that their Republican Governmen

is plunging them into a war with a great country like China, they will east off the Re-public just as they did the Empire.

Drinks in England and America.

sickness than anything else. The first day on shore he will generally get "awfully tight" just from the novelty of being allowed

A Smart Young Man

"help himself."

the Czar that his only salvation dep

lution. Prince Bismarck is now

Border. Chicago physicians prediction next year, and the necessity of the necessit

. ained that Mrs. Langtry It has holds 159 ges on property in New York city to the amount of \$81,000.

The Postmaster-General says the reduction in letter postage will cause a loss to the dovernment of over two millions. Louisiana advices say that caterpillars have appeared in swarms in the vicinity of Verillionville, and are devastating the cotton. A case of leprosy was brought to San Francisco by the last steamer from Honolulu.

At Pittsburg Thursday afternoon a balloon with Prof. Warner collapsed 8,000 feet above the earth. Warner got hold of the ropes, and the balloon descended so slowly as to land

The quarantine officer refused permission to

him uninjured. Four oil paintings, valued at \$15,000, left at Thomas Wilmurtz's framing establishment in New York, were stolen recently. The

A terrible railway collision occurred on Long Island on Tuesday night between two crowded passenger trains, by which several persons were killed and a large number more

less seriously injured. or less seriously injured.

The peanut crop is reported to be a failure throughout the State of Virginia in consequence of the drouth. It is not believed more than a jourth of the crop will be made.

The less will be \$200,000. The loss will be \$200,000.

The New York police are looking for Abram Nesbitt, the sixteen-year-old son of the president of the 2nd National Bank of Easton, Pa., who ran away from home, and is said to be heir to half a million dollars. Ground was broken recently at Fort Covington, New York, on the United States and Canada railway, connecting it with the Montreal and Champlain railway. The two ines are expected to be in full operation be-

ore the snow falls. A Boston lady, having more than once pestered a New York friend with her pitiful surprise that he had never yet visited Boston, was, in a measure, satisfied with this explanation: "The truth is, madam, I have never felt that I was good enough to go to Boston." Two Mormon missionaries who undertook to make proselytes at Emory Chapel, Ga., were egged by young men, and chased into the swamps by bloodhounds. Several papers throughout the State advocate the use of the

hotgun as freely as if the Mormons were se-Co-education of the races is stirring up Lawrenceburg. Ind. Some coloured pupils having been admitted to the public schools, a number of whites have threatened to withdraw their children, and Mr. Terrill, of Kentucky, whose daughter is a teacher in one of the schools, says that unless the coloured children are excluded she will tender her resignation. ucers or ravishers.

Ga., on Saturday night, while walking in his yard, stumbled and fell. His son, hearing the noise, seized his gun and ran out. Seeing a man standing near the well, he asked what he wanted, and receiving no reply, he levelled his gun and fired. The old man fell instantly, and when the young man reached him, he was horrified to find he had shot his own father.

a day, he earned \$10,746.94 net for the State.
Laredo, Texas, is protesting against the
Mexican nickel five-cent coin. A writer says:

"It is all very well as small change; but when with it to pay a debt, and all hands in the store lose their much-needed siesta and con-sume a day in counting the stuff, even the patriotism of Mexicans—who do n value time—wanes in the operation. Judge Rogers, of Kingston, Tenn., was in a hurry to impanel the grand jury, and thoughtlessly selected 13 from the number

child to draw the names from a box, and when Judge Rogers' mistake was discovered the next day the entire business of the grand jury was set aside and a new panel was ordered. When the names were drawn from a lot of 200 they were precisely the same as had been chosen by the Judge when the court

Cardinal McCloskey Sued for \$4,000 on a Contested Will Claim.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Michael Hickey has brought suit for \$4,000 against Cardinal McCloskey. Hickey's brother left his estate to the Catholic Church. Michael contested the will and obtained half the estate. He sold his interest to the Church, and asserts that the proper settlement has not been

Fatal Fight with a Bear.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 16—Frank Devereaux, a homesteader, had a fight with a bear near here, and both were killed. Devereaux's body was found in a sitting posture, braced against a log, where he had evidently placed himself after the context. His side sheek mself after the contest. His side, cheek and legs were gnawed nearly to the bone, one shoulder dislocated, an eye gouged out, and his stomach almost torn open. The bear had been shot through the shoulder, and aggravated by the wound, a terrible struggle ensued. The ground was torn up for twenty feet about the spot. Prints of the bear's teeth and bunches of hair were found on Devereaux's gun.

New York, Sept. 12.—The Times' New Orleans correspondent says:—Father Ceuppens, an aged priest at Donaldsonville, was charged with usurping the powers of the church officers. The bishop decided against the priest, and a committee of the congrega-tion notified Ceuppens to leave within twenty-four hours. His friends rallied about him and a conflict was feared, but Ceuppens

quietly departed.

Father Venissat, in charge of the Catholic church at Lebadillville, is accused of grave misconduct. The feeling is so high that a gallows has been erected in front of the rectory, with a warning to leave within six days or hang. Venissat is 74 years old, and his friends say it is a wicked attempt at black-

Is it true that birds and insects disapprenticular from localities about to be visited by a deadly epidemic? Testimony of Europeans seems to be in favour strongly of the hypothesis. One writer says:—"I venture to suggest that the investigation and collection of trustworthy meteorological data during the prevalence of epidemics, and of collateral information bearing thereany no way not yet. formation bearing thereupon, have not yet received as much attention as it deserves from observers outside of the medical pro-

Defective hearing is growing more preva-lent in the United States. So says Dr. Sex-ton. It produces in children at first the appearance of stupidity and then the reality. They do not hear sounds distinctly, and, of course, they cannot imitate sounds accurately. Defects in the teeth are a great cause of this lamentable calamity in the young, and this is a fresh reason for avoiding quack applications of so-called dentists and keeping to pure soap and water in cleaning the teeth.



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DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

Measles have a tight grip on Stoney Creek and vicinity.
J. F. Otwell, of St. Mary's, says he lost \$4,000 by the recent frosts. There are 230 pupils at the Belleville institution for the deaf and dumb. Napanee will take \$25,000 stock in the Napanee glass works in lieu of a bonus. A bean pod, grown by Wilson Augustine

of Humberstone, measures 2 feet 1 inch.

A large cloth factory is to be established at Kingston. It will be running in about two London letter carriers object to wearing

sunics, and have appealed to the Postmaster-Of forty-eight pupils who went up from the Belleville High School for examination thirty-

eight have passed. Rumoured that the Primitive Methodist church of Kingston will be sold to the city for a fire station. Gritman, a drunken woman Glanford, took a dose of strychnine the other

lay, and died in a few hours.

Isaac Williamson was on Monday afternoon lodged in Whitby gaol on a charge of exposing on the streets a glandered horse. John J. Jones, a wealthy ship builder of Amherstburg, who has of late seemed mentally unbalanced, has disappeared. Philip Glesson and 70 Philip Gleason, aged 70, of Trentor tried to suicide in the river at Belleville Sa

attack on Belleville next week. They have engaged the Metropolitan hall for a year. The Jackson plough works, of London, which have been idle for some time, resumed work recently, giving employment to thirty Mr. McManus, of Berlin, refused \$2,500

for his four-year-old horse Glorious the other day. The horse's weight is over 1,900 A man under arrest at Essex Centre for theft, made his escape with handcuffs on a few days ago, and has not since been heard

The Princess Louise has donated a picture of her own painting to the Dominion Na-tional Gallery as a memento of her residence

ın Canada. It is asserted that Mr. Mowat's mission aries are resorting to wholesale bribery as a means of securing the return of their candidate in Algoma.

Lorne is to be the name of the pew county which it is proposed to carve out of Ontario, Simcoe, and Muskoka, and Orillia is to be the county town.

Timothy Lane, of Kingston, has gone to camp with the 49th, and after he had been

away several days his wife, who kept a small store, sold out and left for parts unknown. A man has been discovered at Kingston having a protuberance at the end of his spinal column similar to a lamb's tail. The appendage has been removed by a surgical

Smith Falls Council have rescinded their motion making the name of the town Atironta, and a motion submitting the names "Soiga," "Rideau," and "Arontio" to the ratepayers was lost.

The directors of the Kingston and Pem-

broke railway, intend making a move to pronibit the sale of liquor along the line, on the ground that a number of fatal accidents have courred to men in liquor. A swarm of bees has located in a Kingston confectionery store, and cannot be driven out. They chase the customers out of

family have been badly stung.
One of Kingston's aldermen is charged with passing around in the procession be three times, and shaking hands with the Governor and Princess each time.

Sir Leonard Tilley's proposal to redeem five per cent debentures, and to replace them with four and three and a half per cent, dependings will result in a consultationary in

bentures, will result in an annual saving in nterest of \$325,000-no small One Thomas Head has entered suit in the Ninth Division Court against Thomas Robertson, barrister, of Hamilton, for negligence in prosecuting a law suit in which Head says he retained the defendant.

The protest against the return of Mr. Trov in South Perth has been withdrawn. Mr. Trow confesses his ignorance of corrupt practices on his behalf by paying the costs ncurred so far, which amou three-year-old boy of Joseph C Greer, farmer, of Oliver township, into the bush the other day. The whole settlement turned out, and after thirty-six hours hunt the child was found, unhurt and uncon

Walter Laidlaw, a student who took the place of Rev. Geo. Burson, of Knox Church. St. Catharines, during his absence in Europe, was presented with a purse of \$40 by men bers of the congregation, on the pastor's re turn the other night, Major Ellison, of St. Thomas, has closed

another contract with the Canada Southern railway officials for the erection of boardinghouse and station at Niagara Falls. The building is to be 26 feet wide by 110 feet long, and will be two storeys high. The contract price is \$4,000. Dr. Burns, principal of the Weslevan

Ladies' college at Hamilton, does not think the scheme of Methodist union will affect the Methodist colleges of Canada to any great extent. It may be instrumental in closing up one or two of the lesser ones, but the others will probably flourish as before. Caldwell, the well-known lumber

man and mill owner of Carlton Place, has 800,000 logs lying on the Upper Mississippi r and its tributaries. He cannot get n down on account of the decision in the river and its tributaries. McLaren-Caldwell case, and his mill is at present idle for want of stuff to cut. A very small female dwarf was admitted idon hospital in an interesting con-

dition the other day. An operation was per-formed on her and a fine baby was ushered into the world, but the little woman died m the effects of the operation. She was anmarried, and the author of her shame i mknewn.

Messrs, A. B. Powell & Co., of London.

received from a lady in the village of Haron county, an order for one pair of kid gloves. Inclosed was the sum of \$50. The bookkeeper of the firm wrote informing her of the mistake. She probably inclosed the take. She probably inclosed the price of the gloves in a letter to some one to whom she wished to send \$50. The balloon ascension at the Exhibition

Monday resulted very unpleasantly for the aeronaut. He was carried out by an upper current of wind towards the lake, and it took three steamers, a yacht, and several rov boats to rescue him from a watery grave. On being brought ashore he was conveyed in an exhausted condition to his hotel, having been for two hours in the water. The viceregal party, on the arrival of their

train at Port Hope on Friday, were met by the Mayor and prominent citizens, the former making an impromptu address, to which his sellency cordially replied. On reaching Kingston another address was presented by the Mayor on behalf of the Limestone City. In the evening the distinguished visitors were guests of the Military College staff, a large party being invited to meet them.

Thirteen years ago D. M. Macpherson,

ster, Glengarry, generally styled the a small dairy of eight cows, and this year h makes up the milk of 20,000 cows in 66 fac luding a small number in the county of Huntingdon, Quebec. He has a cheese-box factory at Alexandria, with a capacity of 1,200 boxes a day, and proposes to make such improvements next year that it will be the best cheese-box factory in the world.

A few days ago some gipsies drove to a minister's house and requested him to marry a young couple that were seated in the wag-At the altar, when the young woman was asked if she would accept the man, she

heart. The latter pleaded with the girl to return, but she refused. Suddenly she ran away, and on being caught on Princess street, was given a horsewhipping by her father.

A dumbiounded man stood satchel in hand in the Union station. "Say," said he to the peliceman, "what time does the train go for Cucumberville?" "It left just half an hour ago, my man," said the condescending official. "Y'don't say," said the traveller, as he shifted a copy of the Grit organ and grapped a lump of pewter from his pocket. "Why, this here time-piece says it wants Why, this here time-piece says it wants n minutes to train-time !" Convulsively the official turned away chuckling to himself He's got one o' them nickel tickers, by

The attention of those electors of Algoma tho reside at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and Manitowaning is directed to the fact that r. Mowat is spending public money at Rat ortage on the macadamizing of the streets t a cent is being spent for that purpose in the other Algoma towns. Surely if Rat Portage is entitled to roads at the expense of the Province, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, and Manitowaning are also. Why is this stinction made

The coroner's jury at Mount Brydges in the Baxter inquest brought in the fol-lowing verdict:—"That Clarissa Baxter and the two other children came to their death on the 24th of August by having had administered to them a poison-ous dose of strychuine. We further believe that the drug given the children was obtained y their father, Mr. Thos. A. Baxter, at the rug store in Mount Brydges, and we believe he druggist, Mr. Dingman, gave strychnine instead of santonine, and we further believe that the said druggist thought he was giving santouine as asked for, as negligence has been proved by any of the witnesses."

Gazette Appointments OTTAWA, Sept. 14 .- The following appointents are gazetted:—
James Churchill, of Coaticooke, Province of Quebec, to be landing master, searcher and clerk in Customs.

Thomas Clark, of Dundas, Ont., to be

f landing master and searcher in Customs in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Devoured by a Pig.

St. Thomas, Sept. 16.—Yesterday afteraoon a child about 14 months old, belonging to Wm. Wilson, near Alvinston, was lying asleep upon a quit on the floor of the kitchen opposite the door, which was standing open, when a pig came along and began to devour it. The little one's throat was torn clean across, exposing the jugular vein; its face was also There was no one in the house at the time, but the cries of the child attracted the attention of a neighbour, and the pig was driven off. If the child lives it will be

permanently distigured. Ontario Appointments. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has

een pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—
Edgar N. Clements, of the town of Yarouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in that part of the Dominion of Canada called Nova Scotia, for use in the

ourts of Ontario. Henry Carleton Monk, of the city of Ottawa. the county of Carleton, and Isaac Norton Marshall, of the town of Brockville, in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, genlemen, solicitors of the Supreme Court of Ontario, to be notaries public in and for the

Province of Ontario.

Inland Revenue. The following are unrevised statements o nland revenue accrued during the months of July and August last :-

the store, and the proprietor and his entire Total.... \$519 324 \$553 847

Four Bables at One Birth Oxford street. London, Ont., was excited on Saturday over the birth of four childrenan entire family-at one blow. The happy father is appropriately named Caleb Stock well. He now possesses the most sudden family in the Dominion. Two of the children are boys and two are girls. They are pretty little creatures, and the doctors report them in a fair way to do well. If they all live the family will be an unusually interesting one, as quadruplets usually die soon after birth. It will be additionally interesting from the fact that this is the first case of quadruplets on record in Ontario. riplets are rare in this province. There were only five cases in 1877 and one in 1876; and

or an average of seven years there was 'only

a set of triplets in every 11,780 births. Twins are not so rare. The average is one to every 113 births. Heavy I thel Snit An action of libel is now pending in our urts, wherein Mr. John May, Public School inspector of the county of Carleton, is plaintiff, and one William Wilson, a farmer of the township of Fitzroy, is defendant. The libel complained of was contained in an article written over the signature of the defendant which appeared in the Ottawa Free Press, to the effect that the defendant had intended to charge the plaintiff before the county council rith being addicted to strong drink, but that the plaintiff had himself admitted his weak-ness to the council in the words, "I do ness to the council in the words, "I do drink." The plaintiff is very well known, having once contested the seat for Carleton with Sir John Macdonald. He is also a min ister of the Church of England. Damages to the extent of \$10,000 are claimed. A motion was made yesterday in the case for security for costs on the ground that the plaintiff has gone to reside out of the jurisdiction, but the motion was enlarged until Saturday.

Eight hundred men are employed in Du Leivre river phosphate mines. During the month of August 9,533 cattle were shipped from Montreal for England. Oscar Green Labarree, the alleged para nour of Mrs. Coates, charged with poisoning her husband at Bulwer, is only 19 years old The Canada Pacific Railway Company find it necessary to build a double track from Queec to their Montreal depot to accommodate

their vastly increasing traffic.

ship labourer, who lost his life on board ship through the alleged carelessness of the crew, has entered suit for \$10,000 damages. John Macdonald and several of his official colleagues have accepted invitations to be present at the banquet to be given by the citizens of Montreal to the Earl of Carnarvon, which promises to be a brilliant success.

At Montreal recently while two workmen named Garnier and Zarrajin were working on a scaffold it collapsed, killing the

ner and crippling the latter for The widow of Garnier has sued Gauthier, the contractor, for \$5,000 damages.
At L'Epiphanie, on the North Shore railway, 26 miles from Montreal, there has been discovered a valuable saline spring, the waters of which are considered by physician to be an unfailing cure for indigestion, and all rheamatic diseases. A large summer

hotel is to be built. William Lawson and Antoine Proulx who lived at Robinson's tavern, Hochelaga, quar-relled about a coat, and Lawson shot Proulx in the head with a revolver. He says he didn't know it was loaded and Pronly his ante-mortem statement said Lawson didn't mean to hurt him.

Mr. Goodhues, the Quebec lawyer who was imprisoned in Belgium for the successful manner in which he prosecuted a suit against tered and stammered and finally rushed a suit against a the building, followed by her sweet-

Gifford, Q.C., of London, Eng., to bring suit against the Belgian Government for £100,000 sterling for false imprisonment.

The Canada Pacific railway workshops at Mostreal are being rapidly pushed to completion, and already 400 mechanics are employed in making locomotives. The main building is 400 feet by 114 feet; passenger car shops, 172 feet by 85 feet; car machine shops, 100 feet by 85 feet; car paint shop, 131 feet by 128 feet; and there are many smaller buildings.

Failure of the Exchange Bank, MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The suspension of the Exchange Bank was received by its general customers and the public here to-day with unmistakable astonishment, it being entirely unexpected by fhem. In banking and commercial circles there was not the least surprise manifested, as all those who were in secrets of stock operators were perfectly aware the institution was in deep water fro which nothing but the powerful aid of leading banks could save it from destruction The last ray of hope was lost on Saturday, when the leading bank refused further pecuniary assistance, and it is said rejected its cur ency when presented. This policy was the last strain that caused the collapse to-day, and it is thought strange, considering that the great bank was not heavily involved, and stood towards the Exchange in the exceptional position of being its banker, in fact keeping the latter's account as if it were a private customer. All the banks here settle with each other daily for the balance of exchanges in the state of the balance of exchanges in the state of the balance of exchanges in the exception of the balance of exchanges in the exception of the balance of exchanges in the exception of the exception balance of exchanges in cash, whilst the Exchange Bank liquidated the balances by cheque on the Bank of Montreal. This mode of doing business rendered it unnecessary for the Exchange to keep a large amount of gold and currency in its coffers, as may be seen by the Government returns, to meet financial demands. From

ENQUIRIES AMONG LEADING BANKERS your correspondent found that the real finan cial pressure came upon the suspended bank so long ago as May last. It will be remembered that he press at the time referred to the Government having assisted a certain bank by abstaining from withdrawing some of its deposits. This referred to the Exchange, and undoubtedly saved it from col ause at that time without in the least imperilling the deposit. Relief from what was med only temporary stringency was sought then from local banks. This was granted to the extent of over \$600,000 by four banks, as the time was thought inopportune to let the sinking bank succum

NEW BRUNSWICK. Dr. Rand, Chief Superintendent of Educa

tion in New Brunswick, has resigned that position to accept a chair in Acadia College, N.S. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The price of eggs in Yale, B.C., is from Small boats filled with Chinese immigrants continue to leave Victoria, B.C., for ashington Territory.

NOVA SCOTIA. Mr. Alex. Lawson, of the Yarmouth, N.S., Herald, has discovered that the first newspaper which ever appeared in what i ow the Dominion of Canada was the Halifax, N.S., Gazette. The initial number appears on March 23rd, 1752, was about 10 by 1 inches in size, and was printed in one leaf two pages. A copy is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston,

THE NORTH-WEST. There is talk of starting a medical college

Winnipeg.
The Manitoba Legislature took a free ride on the C. P. R. to Calgary a few days ago.

It is stated that there is plenty of work to occupy more than a thousand men waiting for hands to do it in Winnipeg. The Manitoba Department of Agricultu

estimates that the population of the province is now 160,000. In 4881 is was 65,000.

It is said that the anthracite coal found It is said that the anthracite coal found so miles west of Calgary can be placed on the main line of the C. P. R., at \$2 a ton. Mr. Gillespie has not yet decided se Hon, Mr. Miller in Varennes, Mani toba, and it is believed that there is every probability of the latter gentleman having walk-over. To us the great Canadian North-West is

no longer a country of myth and mystery. It is a vast land of rich prairies and hard fact where the unflinching enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race is building up a great and ere long to become a rich and prosperous empire, -Chicago Tribune. A curious hybrid plant can be seen at the

Department of Agriculture. It came from a potato patch in Col. Peebles' garden. The vine is that of a potato, and there was a good crop of tubers in the earth beneath, while on the vine are growing several perfectly formed tomatoes.—Winnipeg Times.
The Saskatchewan Coal Mining and Transportation Company are doing a rushing business at Medicine Hat. The mine is be-

ing worked at the rate of two hundred day, and it is fully expected that an enormous quantity will be got out this winter. The entire demand of Winnipeg can be supplied at from \$9 to \$10 per ton Reports from Winnipeg regarding the trade of that city are reassuring. The sales of agricultural implements are much larger than usual. In dry goods and groceries the outlook is excellent. For drugs there is not a great demand. The boot and shoe business has been slightly interfered with by the sale of bankrupt stocks, and auction sales have had an unfavourable effect upon the jewellery business. The bankers report that their vol ume of business is not so large as it has been, but this arises from the fact that merchants are trading more carefully, with a view to avoiding the danger of overstocking. It is not generally known that the Cana

dian Pacific railway is about the only railroad corporation on this continent which does no make a charge for the storage of baggage which remains unclaimed in their baggage room after the first twenty-four hours. charge was formerly made, 25 cents for the first week, and 15 cents each succeeding week. but this has now been abolished. The actio of the Canadian Pacific railway in striking off storage on baggage has proved a great convenience to immigrants, who, on their arrival in Winnipeg, go west to find suitable locations, and do not want to be hampered with baggage. On returning to the city, they find their baggage all safe, and can have it after en care of for weeks without being called on to pay one cent for storage, - Winni

Manitoba's petition to the Queen praying for a settlement of the boundary question is being engrossed, and is to be forwarded shortly. Now just observe the difference between Conservative and Grit methods of settling a dispute. The Conservative peti-tion for a legal and peaceful settlement. The Grits hire "sluggers" and cut-throats and send them to the disputed country with instructions to filibuster and riot. Of course the difference is explained by the circum stance so frequently dwelt upon by Mr. Mowat's supporters, that the Tories are lainous reptiles," while the employers of the aluggers are "Christian politicians," Several Grit organs have asserted that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to disallow the Orange Act of Incorporation passed by the Manitoba Legislature. The statement lacks the essential element of truth, like a great many other of their state-ments. The fact is that the statutes of the Province of Manitoba for the last session have not reached the Dominion authorities duly certified. Thus the Orange Incorpora-tion Act has never, been before the Govern-ment. It would be in the highest degree absurd to suppose that the Act in question will be disallowed, if it is a simple Act of Incorporation. The Manitoba Act of Incorporation has been assented to by the Lieut-Governor. That makes all the difference in the world between it and the Orange which Mr. Mowat advised the Lieut. bill, which Mr. Mowat advised the Lieut.Governor of Ontario to reserve. In the case
of the Orange bill passed by the Mowat
Government two parties acted wrongly. It
was the duty of the Lieut.-Governor, seeing

that the Act was within the legislative anthat the Act was within the legislative anthority of the Ontario Legislature, and that there were no instructions to him in his capacity of Dominion officer, not to reserve the bill for the consideration of the Governor-General. Acting otherwise, and reserving it, he did wrong. It was the duty of the Government of the day in Ontario, seeing that the bill passed with their consent, to advise the Lieut. Governor to give his assent. In the Legislature the Government had assumed the responsibility of the bill, and had assumed the responsibility of the bill, and the Attorney-General had voted for it. Had it been passed against their consent, it would have been their duty to resign. Giving the advice they did, they acted wrongly.

John Rossy general merchant and post-master of Freston, was robbed of \$110 by burglars early Sunday morning. In interim sessions at Belleville, on Wed

nesday, Freeman Ferguson was convicted of stealing timber from Rathbun & Son and Gil mour & Co., and sentenced to imprisonmen or two months. Hodge Duncan and Bill Hooper, two cloured men of London, have been arrested

for stealing George Redford's watch, They displayed handcuffs, and told him they were members of a detective bureau.

At Cobourg, about eight o'clock Thursday vening, a carpenter named Hugh McDowel King street east, known as the "Hospital, fatally stabbed in the neck and abdomer He was a very quiet man, but has been drink ing lately. The alfair is a mystery.

The Alleged Murder by a Wife. Montread, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Coats, charged with murdering her husband by administering strychnine to him, has been fully committee by the coroner's pary for wilful murder. The prisoner is only 24 years of age, whilst her deceased husband was only four years older. The latter was a well-to-do-merchant, greatly esteemed by those who knew him. He and nis wife moved in good society. It came out evidence that the prisoner was carrying on an immoral intrigue with a young student named Larabee, who used to drive her to Coaticooke, where he was attending college. Proof was given of her sending a letter for thirty grains of the poison in a false name, and also that she got her answer by return of post with a package of the stuff.
was admitted by Larabee that he purchase bottle of chloroform twice before the fatal ending of the deceased's husband.

A Druggist's Mistake. LONDON, Sept. 17.—After the close of the quest held at Mount Brydges and the verdict of the jnry, that Clarissa and Rebecci Baxter had come to their death through par taking of strychine given to their fat mistake for santonine, it was deemed advis able by the authorities to hold an investiga tion into the affair. A warrant was issued by the coroner for the arrest of George Dingman, the druggs t's clerk, who charged with manslaughter. The youn man was brought to the city on Monday when he was arraigned before Judge Elliot on the charge of manslaughter. He elected to be tried with a jury, and was committed for trial at the assizes. Application was made have the prisoner admitted to bail, but this was refused. Counsel then gave notic that application will be made in Toronto for the admission of young Dingman to bail.

hooting of a Young Man by an Italian Railway Labourer, CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Sept. 17. The town of Drummondville was thrown into a pitch of excitement to night by the report that a boy had been murdered by Italians. It appears a boy named Addie Matheson and a gang of boys had some dispute with the Italians, when one of them rushed out and chased Matheson, who ran. The Italian fired five shots at him, only one taking effect in the back of the head, which caused death instantaneously. His body was carried to his father a bouse, where a heartrending scene occurred, his bothers and sisters crying and mourning at the loss. Matheson was a steady, temperate young man, and well liked by those who knew him. The Italians have been drinking bard the last few days, and there are very few among them who do not carry a weapon of some kind. carry a weapon of some kind

Fatal Stabbing Case in Cobourg. COBOURG, Sept. 14.—The unfortunate ma McDowell, who was brutally stabbed here last night, died to-day at noon. From what can be learned, the deceased was in bed when ne was aroused by a shoemaker named James McCaffrey, who occupies the lower part of the dwelling as:a shoe-shop. They both proceeded down to the shop, where they were joined by a labourer named John Doyle, where the three indulged in drinking whiskey. In fifteen minutes afterwards Mo Dowell was found on the stairs intoxicate and severely stabbed on the neck and abdomen, the latter wound causing his death. oemaker's knife was afterwards found in McCaffrey's shop covered with blood, which is supposed to be the knife with which the act was committed. The deceased was con ious to within a tew minutes of his death. and refused to give the name of his assailant McCaffrey and Doyle were both arrested last night on suspicion.

Another Defaulting Civic Official Levants. MONTREAL, Sept. 18. - Another defaulter, to an extent not yet fully ascertained, but certain to be over \$2,000, has made tracks over the American line, in the person of the Assistant City Clerk, named O'Meara, Although there is a city treasurer, with a large staff of clerks in his department to receive the city revenues, the duty of receiving rents for a certain piece of city property ha devolved upon the defaulter for the past four years. His escape with about \$1,000, paid luring this period, shows the kind of checks that exist in the treasury department. The oney was handed annually to O'Meara, but instead of accounting for it regularly, not a single entry was made to show that it had ever been received. If the tenant had not produced his receipts of course he would have been compelled to pay over again. The absconder has also cashed a cheque of a contractor for \$1,000, deposited merely as security, and taken the money with him. The most singular fact is that O'Meara was retained in his situation so long and trust re posed in him, as he was known as a habitua drunkard for years past, and has been public ly charged with taking bribes from contrac-

Safe Robbers at Work Again. A burglary was committed in Montreal the ther night at the office of Messrs, S. Davis & Son, cigar manufacturers, McGill street. The safe was broken into and the contents of the cash box, amounting to \$9.45, removed adging from the clever manner in which the thieves accomplished their work, there can be no doubt that they were professionals, and adepts at the neurious art. They effected an entrance by climbing up to the second storey of a new building alongside, now in course of instruction, and breaking a pane of glass, withdrew the bolts and opened the window Once inside they met with little difficulty in descending to the office in which stands the safe. With the aid of a "Jimmy," a favourite tool of burglars, operations were ommenced by plying off a strong iron plate, stending perpendicularly across the side of extending perpendicularly across was removed a hole about four inches in length and five in breadth was drilled and chiselfed through the nches in length and five in first plating encountered, which was about three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. A concrete like stostance about aix inches in thickness was hen easily removed, after which the chiseland drill were again called into requisition to burst the inner plate. Once the work was accomplished the cash box was withdrawn, and the burglars must have was withdrawn, and the burglars must have been greatly disappointed to find it contained only the small sum mentioned. Upon a desk the following not was found, which had no doubt been written by the burglars in great haste:—"Keepthis ten cents." The amount was found in cest pieces near the note. A search revealed he fact that the burglars had not stolen any cyars, thus showing that their object was only to secure the contents of the

safe. The detectives have the case in hand, but so far have no clue to the guilty parties.

CASUALTIES. Peter McTavish, sr., of the township sullivan, was killed Monday afternoon by vicious bull on his own farm.

Henry Cathcart, a blacksmith, of Lucan, died Monday from the effects of an injury received on Friday while shoeing a vicious horse.

Two young men of Chelsea named Meach, were drowned by the capsizing of a cance of Magol's lake, near Chelsea, the other day. Meach's lake, near Chelsea, the other day. At the Grand Trunk station, Kincardine, Saturday, Mrs. Baldrow, an aged lady of London, was struck by a train and instantly

C. J. Kingston, of the Elarton Salv Works, had one of his ribs broken in Watford the other day, by being thrown from his While Mrs. Nathan was crossing the Credit Valley railway near St. Thomas last week, she was struck by a train and fatally

Jas. Park, a labourer employed on the new Kettle Creek bridge, at St. Thomas, was fatally crushed by a falling stone weighing While Dr. Nation, of Uxbridge, was moving some glass from his horse's foot recently, the animal kicked, striking him of

the head and laying him out. The wound was dressed by Dr. Bascom, and is not con

sidered dangerous.

While William Waite and others wer moving a frame building at the White Bronze
Monument Works, St. Thomas, recently, the
jackscrew on which the building stood gave
way, instantly killing Waite and seriously
injuring F. W. Pratt, a nephew of Waite.
While the eight-year-old daughter of while the eight-year-old dangher of Seth Thompson, of Camden, was lighting a fire one day last week, her clothes caught fire, and she was so badly burned that she died in terrible agony the next day.

Ernest Johnston, of Wanstead, Lambton county, pointed a gun at his sister Alice, and inkingly threatened to shoot her. She and jokingly threatened to shoot her. She ran, he pulled the trigger, and her left arm was filled with shot. Ernest should be spanked.

FIRES. The barn of Wm. Clements, 6 miles from

Chatham, was burned recently. Loss \$1,200. Edward Marshall, of Goderich township, lost his barn with the season's crops; three horses, a waggon, buggy, etc.

About two and a half miles south-east of Brantford the other day fire destroyed a two-storey frame building 30 x 20, containing all the necessary machinery for the preparation and purifying of honey, an industry that has been profitably carried on by the proprietor G. B. Jones, for some time. Loss \$3,000.

Uxeridge, Sept. 14.—This morning about 2 o'clock the building belonging to Mrs W. Henry, formerly known as Finche's hotel, was discovered in flames. The building was was discovered in names. The building was occupied by Messrs. J. Galloway, agent for implements for the Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, and Wm. Pemberton, editor and proprietor of the Uxbridge Guardian, who had only been an occupant a few weeks, and who was burnt out last May, after which he rebuilt on the same place, and had just got moved into his new building when, owing to a poor foundation, the whole thing collapsed. This is the third misfor-tune for Mr. Pemberton since last May, and he will be one of the heaviest losers. to the rain and there being wind the flames were confined to the building, which was nearly destroyed. following is an estimate of the losses:

Mrs. Wm. Henry, on building, \$1,500, insured in the British American for \$900; Wm.

Pemberton, stock \$2,000, insured for \$1,500 in the Fire Insurance Association; Thos. McGrattan, stock \$250, no insurance; John Galloway, stock light, no insurance; Mr. Hamilton, damage on building \$200, insured Hamilton, damage on building \$200, insured for \$1,200; John Hunter, butcher, stock \$125, insured in the Western for \$250; Wm. Worthington, shoemaker, stock \$200, covered by insurance in the Waterloo; E. J. Breen, stock \$25, insured in the Royal for \$300; Geo. Urquhart, damage to stock light, by removal.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS

Influenced by a temperance leader, a rich English miller has destroyed a cellar of port

In the British Cabinet there are three regn lar total abstainers, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Chamberlain. Sir W. Harcourt is a member of the Red Ribbon Mr. Gladstone tastes little wine, Russian tea being his favourite beverage. Mr. Labouchere is a total abstainer, and Mr. Parnell very rarely touches wine. Lord Derh is the only member of the Ministry who, like Pitt, Fox, Canning, and the old heroes, loves good bottle.

Mason Long, a noted temperance preaches

is travelling through Ohio and Indiana in waggon drawn by a span of handsome horse tooth-powder vendors, and is accom panied by four singing students, two from Oberlin and to from Delaware College. At night the waggon is lighted up with torches. and he harangues the listening multitudes in the open air after the singing has brought them together. He tells them that six ago he was a drunken reprobate, but a little girl persuaded him to sign the pledge, and since then he has been a happy man. language is inclined to be coarse, and his lary is limited, but he has powerful lungs, and interests large audience

OBITUARY NOTES. Dutton Cook, a well-known London littera teur, died on Wednesday week.

Admiral Pierre, lately commanding the French fleet at Madagascar, died on Tuesday in Paris.

John Payne Collier, philologist, Bibliographer, and commentator on Shakespeare, is dead. The death of Admiral Sir Richard Colir son is announced. He commanded the ex-

nedition sent in search of Sir John Frankli The Rev. Dr. Davidson, secretary of the Bay tist Home Missionary Convention of Ontario died at Tiverton on Sunday last. The funera will take place at Tiverton on Wednesday For many years Dr. Davidson was most in-timately connected with all the denomina-tional interests of the Baptist body. He was

a man of unusual executive ability and force of character. James Adell, an alderman and promine Mason, died in London, Ont., after a brief illness of inflammation of the lungs, Decease was a Cariboo miner, and acquired a compe tency. He was identified prominently wit onry here, and at the time of his death was Most Wise Sovereign of the Scottish Chapter here, also a director of the Mechanics Institute and inspector of the Royal Standard Society. Deceased was an ardent Con servative and took an active interest

politics.

We regret to have to announce the death of We regret to have to all the work of the Conservative party, who died at Owen Sound on the 17th inst. Mr. Scott was a county councillor and mayor of Owen Sound. He was first returned to the Ontario Assembly in 1867; was re-elected in 1871, and again in 1874. In 1875 being unseated, he was succeeded by Mr. D. Creighton.

Ah! you have a headache! Why don you try Ayer's Pills? They will relieve the stomach, restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions tha depress nerves and brain, and thus cure you headache permanently. Smoking, says a late Southern correspo

ent, is very general at the South. Mill-pack-ing hands often carry matches, which are liable to drop and be swept into the cotton. An old picker can tell of picking matches off his "feed," especially when working wast About a year ago a manufacturing com

pany in Willimantic, Conn., gave notice that after the expiration of twelve months no emplové would be retained in the mills who could not read and write. Evening schools were established. The few who neglected to learn to read and write have received notice that she was a good-looking, happy-is

THE MURDERER MANN. dmits His Guilt and is Sentenced to be

L'ORIGNAL, Sept. 17.—The horrible tra-gedy at Little Rideau, near Ottawa, on the 2nd of January last, will be fresh in the Englishman named Frederick Mann, lately out from London, and employed for about three mouths with Mr. R. W. Cooke, a farmer, attacked Emma Cooke, a daughter of his employer, strangling her with a rope. Mrs. Cooke. ling her with a rope. Mrs. Cooke. who came to the assistance of her daughter, he strangled in the same way. He then attacked Mr. Cooke in the barnyard with an tacked Mr. Cooke in the axe, and literally chopped his head to pieces, after which he returned to the house, and rushed upstairs to the room occupied by the son George, on whom he inflicted two terrible ows on the temple. He then attacked the son Willie in his room, cutting a fearful gash in his thigh. The two sisters of the boy, Maggie and Fanny, rushed to his assistance. former succeeded in securing the axe, and the murderer, after hurling a lamp at Fanny, and striking her a terrible blow, fled from scene of his awful crime. Mr. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, and Emma, and George died from the effect of the wounds inflicted by the frantic

assassin. The murderer was arrested at La-chute the following day.

The Assizes opened here this afternoon at one o'clock. The third case called was that f the Queen v. Frederick Mann. The crowded state of the Court-room evidenced the every available foot of standing room was fully occupied. As soon as the prisoner was brought in Mr. Max-well, his counsel, announced that the prisoner had determined to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty. His tense interest taken in this case by the public. of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty. His lordship addressed the prisoner:—"You are charged in four indictments with the crime of wilful murder of four persons named Cooke. It is said you desire to withdraw your former a of not guilty and plead guilty

His Lordship-"You understand what you re doing?" Prisoner-"Yes."

The plea was then entered upon the inctments, and the clerk said to the prisoner, Hear read your plea as the court has recorded it; you withdraw your plea of not guilty, and plead guilty?"

Mr. Maxwell, counsel for the prisoneresire, at this stage, if your Lordship will illow me, to say a few words. His Lordship—"Certainly."
Mr. Maxwell—"Last spring, when the pri-

oner was arraigned, we moved an adjourn-nent on account of the absence of material evidence. At that time it was the expect tion that we would be able to produce the sister of the prisoner with a view of proving hereditary insanity in the fainfly. Owing to the illness of that sister we have been unable to do so. We thought also that we would have been able to prove insanity by medical evidence, but after after the statement made by these two gentlemen sent here by the Crown we find it impossible to uphold that plea. It is for these reasons the plea of 'not guilty' is withdrawn. The prisoner has all along admitted that he committed the deed but contended that there was no malice aforethought, or any intention to do it, and that he was not mentally responsible. However, on account of the statements of these doctors we would not have been able to establish that, and mr. McDonald, representing the Crown, hen moved that the sentence of the court

e pronounced upon the prisoner.
His Lordship—" Frederick Mann, what have you to say why the sentence of the Court hould not be pronounced upon you for the elony and murder to which you have plead-Prisoner had nothing to say.

His Lordship—You are arraigned on four indictments fos killing four different people. To these indictments at the last Assizes you pleaded not guilty. that plea and plead guilty. It is said that you have never, from the beginning, denied the fact of having done the act complained done by you at a time when, through defective rea you were not responsible. An examination of you by medical men, skilled in insanity, has revealed the fact hat you were not insane when you committed the act, but that you were responsible or the act. It was an act most serious and terrible in its character. Nothing that I have heard from the beginning to the end throws the slightest shadow of excuse at all apon this foul deed. I have no recourse now but to pronounce the sentence which the law enacts against your offence. It is not my sentence, it is the sentence of the law. I am but the mouthpiece of the law in pronouncing it. The sentence of the court upon you Frederick Mann, for the murder to which you have pleaded guilty, is that you be taken hence to the place whence you came, that you be there taken on Friday, 12th October next, to the place of execution, and be then hanred by your neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner was very pale, but appeared to be perfectly cooland collected throughout, and een addressed by the Court answered in a clear, loud voice. In appearance he is very oung, and this fact, but for the terrible

the terrible position in which he now stands ORANGEISM IN ALGOMA.

atrocity of his crime, would doubtless have

emlisted a good deal of sympathy for him in

The Brethren Honour the Grand Treas-At the regular monthly meeting of L.O.L. No. 866, held at .Manitowaning on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11th, 1883. Bro. E. F. Clarke, Grand Treasurer, was present, and was called to the chair. He instructed the brethren in

the working of the degrees and on the le tures, to the satisfaction of all present. It was moved by Bro. Thos. Gorley. District Master, seconded by Bro. Geo. Bradly, P.M., and unanimously resolved, "That this lodge tender Bro. E. F. Clarke, Grand Treasurer, our sincere thanks for his valuable information," which resolution was carried unanimously.

At the regular monthly meeting of L.O.L. No. 1,364, held at Purple Hill, in the township of Assiginac, Manitoulin Island, Ont. Bro. E. F. Clarke, Grand Treasurer, present, and was requested to preside. nstructed the brethren in the ritual, to the edification of all president, after which it was moved by Bro. Alex, Leask, D. M. seconded by Bro. G. W. Vanzant, "That this lodge unanimously tender Bro. E. F. Clarke our sincere thanks for his attendance and presence amongst us." The motion was carried with

A Mistake, Soon after we left Meridian, on the way across to Vicksburg, a solemn-looking old chap came into the smoker and groaned and sighed and took on like a man terribly distressed, and when we asked him where he eemed to feel it the worst, he replied :-Gentlemen, there is a powerful goodlooking young woman in the next car, and she has fallen into the hands of a human "No!" shouted three or four voices at

'Yes, indeed. He's a wicked-looking wolf in sheep's clothing. If I mistake not, he represents some New England machinery ouse. He's a squeezing of her hand, and a whispering of his love, and the giddy thing has fallen right into the trap. I couldn't bear to see it any longer, and so I came in Gentlemen, some of you have daugh-

Yes, there were three of us who had daughers, ranging from two to seven years old, and we were honest enough to admit it. "Just think of your daughters being kay-joled by a Philistine!" he continued. "He's alking, and flattering, and promising, and she's somebody's daughter. omething orter be did ! We agreed. We all lounged in and saw

girl of 20, and we returned and held an indignation meeting. After a fine display of el quence and oratory it was unanimouslagreed that if the masher got off at Jackson where we were to wait twenty minutes, the good old man should go in and tell the girl what was what. Jackson was finally reached, and sure enough the human hyena got off and ran into the hotel. He was not out of sight when we all entered the car, and the

philanthropist took a seat beside the girl and began :"My dear young lady, my heart is sadoh! so sad!—for you! You are on the road to destruction!"
"W-what do you m-mean?"

"I mean that the villain who left you s moment ago is seeking to ensnare you. "Yes, ma'am, the wolf in sheep's clothing the hyena in human form-the scoundre whose very look proves the vileness of his heart. I warn you to beware of him as you

would of a serpent.' "Why, he's—he's my husband!" she shouted at the top of her voice, and the next instant she had her fingers playing through his venerable locks and excavating channels lown his wrinkled cheeks. All of us got away at last and found hiding-places in the baggage and mail cars—all but the old man. When he managed to get clear of the bride he slid off the car and took

that he stopped to answer any questions. NOTES OF SPORT.

bee-line up town, and though he met severa

Hanlan is expected to row in the Sodus Point regatta.
William Beckwith swamsa mile against Thos. Riley, of Boston, recently, and won as he liked.

Hosmer's challenge to Courtney has not

been accepted, although the former put up \$100 forfert, A Melbourne despatch says there is no chance of Laycock rowing Hanlan, as he has

fractured his leg.
Sherriff, the pugilist, has put up \$1,000 for private glove fight with Sullivan. The latter as promised to cover it.

Jay Eye See trotted a mile at Providence, R. I., on Saturday, in 2.10%. Five thousand people witnessed the trial Hamm and Wallace Ross have signed articles for a five mile race at New London Conn., on Oct. 10, for \$500 a side. James Sowdy, of Kingston, has a fast trotter in the shape of a bull calf. He intends to

Mitchell has been matched against Wm. Sheriff, who lately challenged Sullivan. Some celebrated European chess players are expected in America the coming among them Tsclugorin, Blackburn, Englisch, and Bird. Leonatus, the famous three-year-old, who

put the animal in the hands of a trainer.

The Mitchell-Slade fight is declared off.

broke down recently, is very much improved; and his owners hope that he can be trained again next year, again next year.

In sixteen consecutive seasons, Dr. W. G.
Grace, the famous English cricketer, has completed 415 innings in first-class matches, and obtained in all 20,842 runs.

Forty thousand people witnessed Hanlan's rowing exhibition at Cincinnati. The champion is reported as saying that he thinks of going to California when the season closes in An English cricketer known by the name of Dennison, a member of the Yeadon School Board, was struck on the temple and instant-

y killed by a full-pitched ball in a match at Yeadon lately.

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The request was not granted.

The Halifax Rowing Association has forwarded to the New York Clipper articles of agreement for the proposed race between Hamm and Ross. They provide for a fivenile contest on the 10th of October for stake of five hundred dollars a side. No course is named, but the Haligonians, it is understood, would be willing to row at New

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coasting down the long steep hill, immediately east of the town of Napaner when his brake gave way. The wheel darted off with the velocity of an express engine At the bottom of the hill there is a covered bridge through which he had to pass, but arriving there he discovered a team coming to-ward him, and in his endeavour to avoid a collision was thrown a distance of twenty or clothes catching on to a pin of the bridge Wallace Ross freely acknowledges that Edward Hanlan is a better sculler than he, and says there is not a man in the world who can beat the Canadian champion. "I once thought differently," said Ross at Portland a few days ago; "and I wish I thought and knew differently now, but I confess he can beat us all—at least, that is my opinion mind. I don't speak for anybody else, bu

any man in the world excepting Hanlan. Ross is going to England this winter.

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A Rat who had grown fat and sleek and ested undisturbed in a Peasant's Corn Crib was one day visited by the Badger, who en-How long since you have had any Cheese ?

"Cheese? Why, I haven't even smelt the article for a year ! "Ah! me! but you must be a curious Rat not to help yourself to Cheese. I wouldn't stand it a single hour if I were in your boots. You will never be a happy Rat until you

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"Ah! here is another Rat who didn't know enough to remain in the corn crib!"

Let corn enough alone.

METHODISI

Proceedings of the Gene ference.

Superannuation Payments-Cle

SEVENTH DAY. Belleville, Sept. 12.—The set proceedings of the United Metho ence were resumed at nine o'clock-ing, Rev. Dr. Williams presiding. NAME OF THE UNITED CHU

The discussion on the name of was resumed. The report of the committee received that the name be "The Methodi was adopted amid cheers.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. JOHN MACDONALD gave the notice of motion :- "That it competent for any minister of the Church in active service to engage work or become a member of boards for inventing or tradin (Hear, hear.)
Rev. Dr. Stewart gave Rev. Dr. STEWART gave no would move, "That in view of the

legal consummation of the un Methodist Churches of this D conference provide for suitable r vices to be held throughout our w at a time specified for entering tion." (Cheers.) REPORT OF THE MISSION COM The report of the Committee

was then taken up. On the cl mending the appointment of a su of missions in the North-West, Mr. John Kent moved in 'That in view of the fact that dents have been elected, it is that such an officer be appointed On the vote being taken, Mr.

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2. The following names as n

ham, J. Hull. Consideration of the first was resumed.
Rev S. Bond moved in amer clause, "That the Japan," Westminster, and Fort Sim shall be considered missionary the Central Board may appo each mission in these district The report was adopted, as report, which appears above.

The fifth report of Committee was taken up.
On the seventh clause, ministers, a motion was m expunged. The motion was carried by NINTH DAY BELLEVILLE, Sept. 14.—1 session of the united Method

MARRIAGE OF YOUNG I

Dr. Williams presiding. delegates present was consider. ALMA COLLEGE After devotional exercises, port of the Committee on E nended that Alma College be lation in the same relation Church that it now holds t Episcopal Church.

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THE CHILDREN'S 1 The report of the Commental children's fund was considered Rev. JAMES GRAY moved the difficulties surrounding of the children's fund, we abolition. He said many into the union were unacqui working of the fund and the tending it. It would only be creating discord in their ne and he thought it better for while it was in a state of chrorather than for it to linger

longer.
Rev. Jean Fust moved that each annual conference children's fund under its o management, subject to cert Rev. Dr. Carman moved t endment :- "That inasmuch opinion exist as to the con children's fund, and inasmuo of labour and their preacher its immediate abol fund be perpetuated at eral Conference of 1886; tha time a duly appointed compointed to obtain all inform the operation of the fund and girl of 20, and we returned and held an indignation meeting. After a fine display of elo uence and oratory it was unanimously agreed that if the masher got off at Jackson, where we were to wait twenty minutes, the good old man should go in and tell the girl what was what. Jackson was finally reached and sure enough the human hyena got off and ran into the hotel. He was not out of ght when we all entered the car, and the ilanthropist took a seat beside the girl and

"My dear young lady, my heart is sad-h! so sad!—for you! You are on the road destruction!" 'W-what do you m-mean?" 'I mean that the villain who left you &

nent ago is seeking to ensnare you. The v-villain!' "Yes. ma'am, the wolf in sheep's clothing the hyena in human form—the scoundrel whose very look proves the vileness of his

I warn you to beware of him as you he's—he's my husband!" she shouted at the top of her voice, and the next instant she had her fingers playing through s venerable locks and excavating channels

All of us got away at last and found hidg-places in the baggage and mail cars—all the old man. When he managed to get ear of the bride he slid off the car and took bee-line up town, and though he met several cople while in sight of us, we couldn't see hat he stopped to answer any questions.

NOTES OF SPORT.

Hanlan is expected to row in the Sodus int regatta. William Beckwith swam sa mile against Thos. Riley, of Boston, recently, and won as Hosmer's challenge to Courtney has not een accepted, although the former put up

A Melbourne despatch says there is no nce of Laycock rowing Hanlan, as he has Sherriff, the pugilist, has put up \$1,000 for a private glove fight with Sullivan. The latter

Jay Eye See trotted a mile at Providence. , on Saturday, in 2.10%. Five thousand people witnessed the trial. Hamm and Wallace Ross have signed rticles for a five mile race at New London. Conn., on Oct. 10, for \$500 a side. James Sowdy, of Kingston, has a fast trotter in the shape of a bull calf. He intends to ut the animal in the hands of a trainer. The Mitchell-Slade fight is declared off. Mitchell has been matched against Wm.

Sheriff, who lately challenged Sullivan. Some celebrated European chess players are expected in America the coming winter. mong them Tsclugorin, Blackburn, Engsch, and Bird. Leonatus, the famous three-year-old, who roke down recently, is very much improved and his owners hope that he can be trained

again next year. In sixteen consecutive seasons, Dr. W. G. ace, the famous English cricketer, has comleted 415 innings in first-class matches, and btained in all 20,842 runs. Forty thousand people witnessed Hanlan's owing exhibition at Cincinnati. The cham-

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American Fable A Rat who had grown fat and sleek and nested undisturbed in a Peasant's Corn Crib was one day visited by the Badger, who en-

"How long since you have had any "Cheese? Why, I haven't even smelt the rticle for a year !"

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know enough to remain in the corn crib! MORAL:

Let corn enough alone.

METHODISM

Proceedings of the General Conference.

Superannuation Payments-Clergymen Directors of Monetary Institutions.

BELLEVILLE Sept. 12.—The seventh day's ice were resumed at nine o'clock this morn ing, Rev. Dr. Williams presiding. NAME OF THE UNITED CHURCH.

The discussion on the name of the Church The report of the committee recomm that the name be "The Methodist Church" was adopted amid cheers.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. JOHN MACDONALD gave the following notice of motion:—"That it shall not be competent for any minister of the Methodist Church in active service to engage in secular work or become a member of any secular boards for inventing or trading purposes.

Rev. Dr. STEWART gave notice that he would move, "That in view of the anticipated legal consummation of the union of the Methodist Churches of this Dominion this conference provide for suitable religious ser vices to be held throughout our whole Church at a time specified for entering on organization." (Cheers.)

REPORT OF THE MISSION COMMITTEE, The report of the Committee on Missions as then taken up. On the clause recommending the appointment of a superintendent f missions in the North-West.

Mr. John Kent moved in amendment, That in view of the fact that two superindents have been elected, it is inexpedient that such an officer be appointed for the pre-On the vote being taken, Mr. Kent's reso lution was adopted, the appointment of a missionary superintendent thus being nega-

The remaining clauses of the report were then proceeded with.

The clause recommending annual confer ence treasurers was eliminated. Several clauses had been adopted when the conference took recess.

EIGHTH DAY. BELLEVILLE, Sept. 13.—The eighth day's session of the United Methodist Conference

commenced this morning at nine o'clock, Rev Dr. Williams presiding. After devotiona DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. The third report of the Committee on the

General Superintendency recommended as 1. That the general superintendent shall, when present, open the annual conference, and preside during the first day of its session, and afterwards alternately with the president selected by the annual conference. 2. He shall be a member of the annual

conference within the jurisdiction of which e resides when elected 3. He shall not take part in the proceedings of his annual conference any further than his duties as general superintendent may require. 4. He shall be ex officio a member of the General Conference sitting at the time his

term of office shall expire.

5. He shall be eligible for re-election. 6. He shall be elected to the general super ncy from among the ministerial mem bers of the Church by ballot without nomina

The report was received. REPORT OF THE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE. The second report of the Committee on Temperance recommended:—

1. On temperance in the home and Sunday

school. The characters of our children are for the most part made or marred in the home. We would earnestly recommend all our people to have family pledge cards in their homes on which the names of the parents and children shall be written, and our Sunday schools, working in harmony with the home, shall organize as far as possible and hold a public meeting at least once every three months in each school. We also recom-mend the introduction of lessons on temper-ance as important aids in the education of children in the home and school.

8. We earnestly recommend and entreat the official boards of our Church to secure for sacramental purposes the pure unfermented juice of the grape, and use that only.

The report was received. BOARD OF MISSIONS,

The second report of the Committee on Missions recommended:—

1. A reconsideration of the clause of the Constitution authorizing the General Conference to elect twelve members of the General Board of Missions, with view of increasin

the number to eighteen. 2. The following names as members of the General Board of Missions, in addition to the officers of the society and those appointed by the annual conferences and conference missionary committees for the ensuing quad-

Ministers—Rev. Drs. Young, Douglas, Stone, Potts, John Shaw, S. F. Huestis, E. Roberts, J. Gray, W. Bee. Laymen—Hon. J. Ferrier, Lieut.-Governor Aikins, W. E. Sandford, R. Walker, G. A. Cox, J. Paterson, A. L. Morden. W. Gooder

Consideration of the first mission report was resumed. Ray & Royn moved in amandment to the clause, "That the Japan, Victoria, New Westminster, and Fort Simpson districts shall be considered missionary districts, and the Central Board may apportion directly teach mission in these districts." The report was adopted, as also the secon

MARRIAGE OF YOUNG MINISTERS. The fifth report of Committee on Discipline was taken up.
On the seventh clause, regarding young

report, which appears above.

ministers, a motion was made that it h The motion was carried by 43 to 37. NINTH DAY.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 14.—The ninth day's session of the united Methodist Conference resumed at nine o'clock this morning, Rev. Dr. Williams presiding. The number of delegates present was considerably diminished. ALMA COLLEGE. After devotional exercises, the second re

mended that Alma College be placed by legislation in the same relation to the united Church that it now holds to the Methodist Episcopal Church. THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

The report of the Committee on the children's fund was considered. Rev. James Gray moved that in view the difficulties surrounding the management of the children's fund, we recommend its abolition. He said many of those coming into the union were unacquainted with the working of the found and the difficulties attending it. It would only be the means of creating discord in their new organization. and he thought it better for it to die now, while it was in a state of chronic consumption. rather than for it to linger for a few years

Rev. Jens Fust mored in amendment that each annial conference shall have a children's fund under its own control and management, subject to certain regulations, Rev. Dr. CARMAN moved the following amendment :- "That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist as to the continuance of the children's fund, and inasmuch as some fields of labour and their preachers must suffer by its immediate abolition, resolved that this fund be perpetuated at least undil the General Conference of 1886; that in the meantime a duly appointed commission be ap-pointed to obtain all information regarding

the operation of the fund and report to said

General Conference, and that we proceed to adopt the necessary provisions for the government of the fund." He said if they were about to institute a union fund of \$100,000 to tide over difficulties which might arise in connection with this very subject, he would be prepared to vote for the abolition of the fund. His views were in favour of abolition, but he saw difficulties in the way of its immediate abolition. It had worked to the advantage of many men who would feel themselves oppressed by its removal. He therefore thought it better to meet the case in the way his amendment suggested. mendment suggested.
Dr. Carman's amendment was carried by

Rev. Dr. Rice moved that the children of superannuated ministers and widows shall be paid by this fund. Agreed to. The report as a whole was then adopted, and the conference took recess.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE. The report of the Committee on the Ecumenical Conference recommended that such a conference be approved of by the united conference, but as it is not proposed to hold it until 1887, and as the General Conference will meet again before that date, it is suggested the conference will meet again before that date, it is suggested. ested that a committee on correspond e appointed.

The report of the Committee on the Western aperannuation Fund was presented. Among s recommendations were that the fund nould be administered by a board of 32 tembers, 16 ministers and 16 laymen. The board shall have full authority to determine the number of years to be allowed and the mount due to each regular-claimant. The following are new clauses:—Regarding laimants, the claim of a widow shall be twochaims its, the claim of a widow shall be two-thirds of the claim of her late husband, and sach child of a deceased minister shall have a claim on the fund to the amount of \$20 per year up to sixteen years of age. Any minis-ter who may fail before rendering five years

WESTERN SUPERANNUATION FUND.

the amount he has paid into the fund. SCALE OF PAYMENT. The following is the scale of payment :-1. A superannuated minister who has travelled five years shall have a claim of \$25 for six years, \$32 for seven years, \$39 tor eight years. \$46 for nine years. \$53 for ten years \$60 above; the claims shall be good for five

of effective service shall have refunded to him

years only. 2. A superannuated minister who has traelled eleven years shall have a claim of \$68 per year, for twelve years \$76, for thirteen years \$84, for fourteen years \$92, for fifteen years \$100, which claim shall hold good for period of eight years.

3. A superannuated minister who has traelled sixteen years shall have a claim of \$114

per year, for seventeen years \$128, for eighteen ears \$142, for nineteen years \$156, holding good for ten years.
4. A superannuated minister who has tra velled twenty years shall have a permanent claim of \$170 per year, for twenty-one years \$182, for twenty-two years \$194, for twenty-

three years \$206, twenty-four years \$218, twenty-five years \$230, twenty-six years \$244. twenty-seven years \$258, twenty-eight years \$272, twenty-nine years \$286, thirty years 5. All permanent claimants who have rendered thirty-two years and upwards of effective service shall have a claim of \$10 a year for each year of such effective service.

nembers of our Church shall receive two thirds of the amount their husbands would have received according to the above scale except such widows as were fifteen years younger than their husbands at the time of their marriage and were married after their susbands were fifty-five years of age. Such cases shall be referred to the board SUPERANNUATION FUND. The report of the Committee on the Super-

annuation Fund was taken up.

Mr. John Macdonald moved the insertion of the following in clause 2 :- "That, in the Act of Parliament to be secured incorporating the Superannuated Ministers' Society of the Methodist Church, a clause be inserted declaring that the superannuated ministers funds of each of the four contracting bedies be thereby repealed."

Motion was agreed to.

A long discussion took place with regard to the levelling up or equalizing of matters so far as the ministers of smaller bodies are , and mutual explanations were given which created a favourable understand ing regarding the method which will be pur-

The fourth clause of the report was, unde onsideration when the time for adjournment crrived. The conference adjourned at 10 p.m.

TENTH DAY. Belleville, Sept. 15.—The tenth day's ession of the United Methodist Conference resumed at nine o'clock this morning, Rev Dr. Williams presiding.

After devotional exercises ENGLISH BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Judge DEAN presented the draft of an adess to the Executive Committee of the Bible Christian Church in England, setting forth the desirability of union, pointing out the necessity of the Canadian Bible Christian entering the body to consummate unity, and praying that their consent be no longer withheld. The address was adopted.

MINISTERIAL TRANSFERS. The report of the committee on transfer vas next taken up.

On the following clause :- "The general aperintendents, the presidents of the annual Conferences, and one minister elected by ballot annually in each annual Conference, shall ompose the Transfer Committee," Carried.

ELEVENTH DAY. Belleville, Sept. 17.—The eleventh day's session of the United Methodist Conference resumed at nine o'clock this morning, Rev. Dr. Williams presiding. After devotional

exercises, NOTICES OF MOTION. Rev. W. C. HENDERSON gave notice of the llowing motion in order to meet the necesities of the case, and render the holding of he annual conterences practicable :solved, that all members, clerical and lay, o annual conferences shall be expected to pay their own travelling expenses to and from conferences, and also to provide their own board and lodging while in attendance

on the same. TRANSFER OF MINISTERS. Consideration of the report of the Comnittee on Transfers was resumed.

Rev. D. L. Brethour moved the following ider to the clause passed on Saturday :-That in case an emergency arises between the meetings of the annual conferences, making it necessary to transfer a minister to sup ly work on the missionary field, the genera uperintendents, together with the president and representative of the annual co nterested in whom it is desirable to transfer, and who is willing to be transferred, shall

have authority to transfer such minister." Rev. Dr. Young, in seconding the motion aid such emergencies would arise, and they would not be able to meet them unless some provision of this kind were adopted. As early as the month of March large numbers of immigrants entered the North-West, and as the Transfer Committee met in the following month there was no time to make suitable provision for villages which spring up so suddenly

Rev. W. S. GRIFFIN said there was ar evident disposition to force this matter ("no, no") and he warned the brethren not o do it. He moved the following addition to the resolution, which he thought would meet with their unanimous approval:— "Nevertheless, such transfer shall not be final unless confirmed by the Transfer Com-mittee at its next annual meeting." Rev. Mr. Griffin's addition was negatived, nd the resolution was then adopted by

large majority. On the clause referring to the transfer inisters who have not requested it,

EQUALITY OF MINISTERIAL SUPPLY. Rev. S. Bond moved the following addi-

stendent any application for a transfer, or takes a proposal to transfer any minister or robationer to another conference, he shall ith such application or proposal send the ames of two or more ministers or probationers belonging to the conference into which he seeks or proposes to secure a transfer, so that, if necessary for the preservation of an equality of ministerial supply, one may be transferred from the conference into which the other is proposed to be transferred. The president of an annual conference may submit other names instead of those suggested, but in all cases the ministers or probationers concerned shall be notified of such proposed."

proposal."

Rev. Mr. Bond's resolution was agreed to, and the report as a whole adopted. The conference then took up the report of the eastern superannuation fund, and passed it with a slight emendation.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY. The third report of the Committee on the General Superintendency was adopted with-out further emendation. The fourth report of the same committee was then procees with. It recommended as follows:— 1. That the general superintendent shall be responsible to the General Conference for all

responsible to the General Conference for all his official acts.

2. In case the general superintendent elected be not a member of the General Conference, then the first remaining reserve lay delegate from the conference to which the newly-elected general superintendent belongs shall become a member of the General 3. He shall have a general oversight of all Church interests and institutions, and do all in his power to forward them. Nevertheless he shall not interfere with the functions of ministers and other officers of the Church in

heir prescribed duties.
On clause 3,
Rev. J. C. Antliff moved the following addition to the clause:—"When a general superintendent shall visit any foreign or remote mission in the discharge of his official duties, he shall, with the concurrence of the mission board and the president of the con-ference having jurisdiction in the territory, have power to make such arrangement ble, and with the concurrence of the presi nterim powers of ordination." He said he and not spoken hitherto on the question o general superintendency, but he believed the office was one needful in the Church. While not making him an autocrat, he would not divest the general superintendenct of any powers that would affect his usefulness. If they were going to send one to the North-West he must have some power, and if he was a man of prudence, wisdom, and of God they should give it to him.

The motion was agreed to, and the third lause of the report was adopted. EXPENSES OF CONFERENCE DELEGATES. Rev. W. C. HENDERSON moved the resolution of which he had given notice at the morning session. It was supported by Messrs, Lounsbury, Griffin, Graham, Abbs, and Straton, while Messrs. Bird, Simpson, and Colla ore objected.

Rev. A. CAMPBELL moved the following mendment :- "That each annual conference make such provision by billeting its mem bers as it may deem expedient or advisable. Rev. Mr. Campbell's amendment wa APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES,

The following delegates were reported as having been appointed members of the Eastern Book Committee:

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference—Revs. Dr. Pope, D. Chapman, and Robert Duncan; Hon. W. G. Strong and Mr. J. F. Lyvins. Mr. J. E. Irvine. Nova Scotia Conference—Revs. J. Lathem.

Dr. McMurray, and W. C. Brown; Messrs. J. S. Belocher, and J. W. Smith. Newfoundland Conference—Rev. J. Dove and Mr. H. J. N. Woods. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on the General Conference:—Revs. W. R. Parker, J. Bredin, W. Bee, E. Roberts, and Mr. J. Aylesworth.

CHURCH PROPERTY The following report of the Committee or Church Property was received :"Having learned that some congregations are somewhat unsettled in consequence of a rumour having reached them that their churches and property may be sold without their being consulted, we beg to submit the

"1. That as we understand the basis of union, no church or parsonage can be sold without the consent of the trustees of said church or parsonage. "2. That we recommend that all self-sus-taining churches be allowed to continue as

they now are until they themselves express

lesire for change." DATE OF CONFEDENCE MEETINGS The report of the Committee on the Re adjustment of Work was next taken up. It shall form a provincial district meeting, to b

recommends, among other matters, that dis-tricts reorganized by the General Conference held in each district. That the time of meet ing for the first annual conferences of the nited churches shall be as follows :- Mont real conference, at Brockville, June 5th, 1884; Bay of Quinte, at Picton, July 19th; Guelph, at Clinton, June 19th; London, at London, June 12th; Niagara, at Hamilton June 12th; Manitoba, at Brandon, June 12th New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, at St. John, June 25th; Nova Scotia, at Halifax, June 20th; Newfoundland, at St. John's The report was adopted

Rev. Dr. SUTHERLAND moved that the next General Conference meet in the Metropolitan church, Toronto, on the first Wednesday in September, 1886. Agreed to.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL The draft of an address of welcome to the Governor-General was presented. It was eautifully worded and most loyal in its

The address was unanimously agreed to Revs. Drs. Rice, Carman, and Williams, Rev. W. Hansford, Sepator Ferrier, and Mr. John Macdonald were appointed to present the address.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 18.—The twelfth day's ression of the united Methodist Conference ommenced this morning at nine o'clock. Dr Williams presiding. After devotional exer-Rev. Dr. WITHROW presented the draft of an address to the Methodist Churches of

Canada, which was adopted. COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE'S REPORT. The report of the Committee on Discipline was taken up.
On the clause referring to the powers of the Stationing Committee, Rev. J. W. PITCHER moved that minister

hould be stationed for four years instead of It was decided to table the report on dis bipline so that this question might be brought forward on the following report of the Com-mittee on Itinerancy, which recommended:—

DURATION OF CIRCUITS. 1. That the Stationing Committee shall not llow any minister or probationer for the nistry to remain more than three years successively on the same circuit, except General Conference officers, superannuated and supernumerary ministers, the missionaries among the Indians, and in French and foreign mission districts, and such ministers as may be appointed to our educational insti-

2. That no minister be re-appointed to circuit or mission within a less interval than date shall spend at least two years in circuit work prior to being appointed to college.

The first and second clauses of the report were then adopted. On clause 3,

Rev. Dr. Douglas moved that the recom-

mendation be for a candidate to spend one year in circuit work. After discussion the amendment was negatived. Clause three was passed, and the re-The conference then proceeded to discuss

the report of the Committee on Disciplin which had been tabled at an earlier stage of the proceedings. When the clause respecting the duration of stationing again came up. Rev. G. Webber moved in amendment that

MINISTERS AND SECULAR WORK. Report No. 7 of the Committee on Disc Report No. 7 of the Committee on Discip-line was next read. It recommended con-currence in the resolution moved by Mr. John Macdonald, to the effect that it shall not be competent for any minister in active work or any probationer to be a member of any secular board, trading company, or any corporate body organized for the purpose of trade or for investment of funds.

The clause was then put and adopted by 37 to 26.

Rev. W. BEE asked if the resolution just endorsed did refer to colonization companies.

The President said he would have to refer
Mr. Bee to the general superintendent when Rev. Mr. BEE said he wanted an answer.

There was more at the bottom of the resolution now and connected with it than Mr. Macionald dreamt of. The President said the discussion could only be reopened as a matter of personal rivilege.

Rev. J. C. ANTLIFF said he claimed then to

have the question reopened as a matter of personal privilege.

The motion to reconsider was adopted by Rev. Mr. ANTLIFF suggested to meet the se that the resolution read as follows :-That we strongly recommend ministers and robationers of our Church not to become nembers of any secular boards, &c." Rev. Dr. Gardiner had no expectation of becoming a director or an investor, because he had nothing to invest. If they would exclude men from all boards he would go for it heartily. He moved in amendment that the original clause of the report be expunged.

The amendment was lost by 32 to 31, and

Mr. Antliff's motion was then Rev. Dr. RICE-That means it is a simple recommendation that the discipline be not

CENTENARY OF METHODISM. The report of the Committee on the Centenary of Organized Methodism in America was presented. It recommended that the eral Conference heartily concur in the entenary celebration; that conventions be held at Grimsby and St. Lawrence camp, grounds; that collections be made at all the services and appropriated to the superanna-tion funds; that delegates be appointed to the Centenary Committee of the Methodist piscopal Church in the United States. The report was adopted.

COURT OF APPEAL Rev. F. CHISHOLM presented the constitu-tion of the Court of Appeal. It was recommended that it consist of twelve members

The report was adopted.

The ballot for members of the Court of Apeal resulted as follows :- Rev. Drs. Wil iams, Sutherland, Gardiner, Revs. J. Gray, rompton, G. Webber, Judge Jones, Judge Dean, Messrs. T. Thompson, A. L. Morden, J. MacLaren, and Windiatt.

Rev. Dr. RICE nominated the following entlemen as the General Conference Special ommittee, to whom, in conjunction the general superintendents, is entrusted the government of the Church in the interval begovernment of the Church in the interval between each General Conference:—Revs. Dr. Rose, Dr. Elliott, Dr. Pickard, Dr. Nelles, W. Herridge, E. Roberts, W. Pirritte, Dr. Sanderson, S. F. Huestis, W. G. Brown, and

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

nauguration of the Triennial Synod at MONTREAL, Sept. 12 - The triennial Synod f the Church of England in Canada was inaugurated this morning by divine service in Christ Church cathedral, where the Bishop of Christ Church cathedral, where the Bishop of Maryland, Right Rev. Dr. Lay, preached an eloquent sermon on the condition of the Church on this continent. He concluded by asking the delegates to direct their thoughtful intelligence (1) to the fact that they were set to bear witness on this continent to a religion of fact and history; (2) that they were set to bear witness on this continent to a religion of authoritative representation, and (3) that they had used as legislator. that they had need as legislators and pastors of American churches to adapt themselves with wise and benevolen flexibility to the circumstances of their positions. He detailed ways and means for vance of these instructions, and directed his hearers to more careful study, more self-

MORE EARNEST DEVOTION.

asking God to speed them in their sacred ministries, and as time went on he trusted that the Apostolic Churches of the continent would be more and more fraternally knit to rether in the bonds of fraternal love high devotion to Him who was dead and i alive again, and who liveth for evermore,

THE METROPOLITAN'S CHARGE.

the afternoon the delegates met in the hall at St. George's church, where the Synod was formally organized. The Metropolitan presided, and delivered a singularly able and comprehensive charge, distinguished for its eminently Catholic character throughout. His Lordship referred to the convection between the ship referred to the connection between the progress of the Church and the Dominion. He reminded his hearers that as members of the Church of England in Canada, really the Canadian Church, they were in charge of a olemn trust for the good of Canada. would always have an attachment to the old Church of England, but although they were attached to the English throne their first duty was to further the spiritual well-being of the Dominion. After referring to the relations between the Church of England and the other Christian denominations at some length, he went on to show that although the union of the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Baptist, Pres-byterian, and Church of England bodies is

The address was listened to with profound attention, its earnest and eloquent delivery carrying every word to the hearts of the audience. The Bishop having withdrawn to the upper chamber, the Rev. Charies Hamilton, of Quebec, took the chair, and formal ousiness proceeded.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13,—The Provincial Synod of the Church of England in the Dominion resumed its session to-day, when a pally laymen, were added to those who were present yesterday. The Rev. Charles Hamilton, of Quebec, was elepted prolocutor of the cupying their own chamber.

A motion was passed to take up to-morrow morning Rev. Mr. Cambbell's canon for form-ing a united board of lome and foreign misions under the Provincial Synod. MONTREAL, Sept. 14-There was a large attendance at the Provincial Synod to-day, and great interest manfested in the proceedings, which were chiefly confined to missions in the Morth-West and Algoma. Deputations from the quarters mentioned were in troduced and cordially received by the dele gates.
Rev. F. Fortin, of Winnipeg, was the first

called on to speak, and he delivered a spirited address on the work now being done by the Church in the North-West. No 'bect of more interest could be discussed by this Synod, he remarked, than the present requirements of the Church in the North-As it was desirable to ascertain with some West. He did not andervalue the work being done here, but it the same time he asked them to reflect that the claim of the Church in the North-Vest is of no ordinary Rev. Mr. PENTREATH, nother of the delegate

Rev. Mr. Penyreath, mother of the delegates from Rupert's Land, n rising was received very warmly. He gaw a minute description of the vast extent d each diocese in the North-West where the work of the Church was being done. The needs of Rupert's Land were pointed ou; assistance to send twenty more clergymen was asked for.

The Bishop of Alguna, in brief speech, made an able appeal fir the support of his diocese. His Lordship also referred to the

injustice of excluding his missionary diocese from representation in the Synod.

Mr. Leo H. Davidson urged the sending of more labourers into the field of missionary enterprise, and advocated the union of the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions under

the Synod.

A report on foreign missions was read by Rev. Mr. Lindsey. After briefly reviewing the work of the board since its appointment, the work of the board since its appointment. the report states that the following contribu-tions had been reported:—Total amount from the dioceses in 1881, \$153,422; 1882, \$228,364; 1883, \$291,553; total, \$673,389.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The Provincial Synod was in session again to-day.

A memorial addressed by the Lord Bishop of Niagara to the Lower House was read by Mr. J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, setting forth that four of the younger clergy of his diocese had been found using the alb and chasuble. One of these clergways paying been desired by the of these clergymen naving been desired by the bishop to discontinue the practice had re-marked that the Church ornaments ritual permitted their use. He next convened the archdeacons and rural deans, and canons on his cathedral, and each one present believed a notice should be sent to the erring brethren. A meeting of the Missio Board of Niagara was next called, three of the clergymen complained of being mission-aries, and they were brought before the board. At this meeting only one of the young brethren was induced to forego THE PRACTICES COMPLAINED OF.

A full meeting of the districts was next convened, and the erring brethren con-demned. The Synod was requested this morning to take effectual steps to reduce and check the spread of this error. It was asked to prevent the introduction of such practices. The memorial also set forth that a uniformity The memorial also set forth that a uniformity of service throughout Canada was formerly common, and although it had been said that the Church was not in those days as full of life as it might have been, still the officiating clergymen did their best. At the present moment the worshippers are in the habit of seeing the officiating clergyman as much like a Romish priest as he possibly could be, and the ritualistic acts. he possibly could be, and the ritualistic acts introduced into the service soon be-came the talk of the whole country. Besides, large numbers of Church members were from these causes drawn away into the ranks of dissent, and it could not be wonder-ROMISH TENDENCIES

ought not to be permitted to go on uncheck-They were already causing great evil. charge had been made against the udges in ecclesiastical cases occurring n England, but there could be no doubt those judges were honourable men and their ruling perfectly legal. He cited Lords Hatherly and Cairns as names of sufficient weight to amply bear out his statement. The Synod should therefore devise a canon against the use of an excessive all illegal practices taking place in their churches hereafter should be denounced as such. The judges in England had decided that the Anglican Church in Canada was perfectly free, and they were therefore under no disability, but could enact their own canons. Great expectations had been entertained by ritualists during the Royal Commission convened in England for the discussion of ritualistic practices, and hopes were entertained by the High Church party of making considerable changes in the present ecclesiastical laws. Such changes the Bishop of Niagara felt confident would not occur, and the facts as stated in the memorial having been once more urged upon the synod as needing immediate action, the memorial concluded.

The memorial was accepted. UNIFORMITY OF PUBLIC WORSHIP

Chief Justice ALLEN also gave notice of motion that a memorial be prepared repre-enting the need of greater uniformity in public worship in the Church throughout the Dominion. He said the congregations should be advised in every case to submit them-selves to the ruling of their respective Bishops. The motion was accepted.

Montreal, Sept. 18.—One of the most important and deeply interesting discussions which has taken place in the Provincial Synod since it commenced its session here was inaugurated yesterday by Mr. Leo H. Davidson, a learned and able young advocate of this city, on the illegalty and injustice of depriving the liocese of Montreal of the Metropolitan title inferred upon it by her Majesty the Queen. Chief-Justice ALLEN replied to Mr. Davidon's admirable address. The latter gentleman had evidently studied the question with great earnestness, and endeavoured to show that the departure taken by the Synod was warranted by the statutes of Canada. The warranted by the statutes of Canada. Ine Chief-Justice said in connection with the argument advanced by Mr. Davidson that the right of appointing the metropolitan is vested in the Crown. He admitted that by common law the Queen had the right to appoint bishops, but her Majesty might surder this, which he claimed had been done when she gave her consent to the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, under which the Synod acted, and which did not come into force until it had obtained the Royal assent. Now the

object of this particular Act, as clearly set forth in its preamble, was to give to the Church of England in Canada the right of self-government.

Lord Carnaryon having been in the body of the house as an auditor, his lordship was asked in graceful terms to the piatform, and respectfully asked to address the assembly His lordship accepted the invitation, and after expressing his sense of the honour done him poke of his experience of the loyalty of Canida to the mother country. He expressed his great interest in the work of the Church in the Dominion, which was being so greatly extended, and stated his confidence of its progreas in the future. He concluded by saying:—"I thank your House for this privilege of speaking, and shall take back with me feelings of sincere gratitude for having been able to take this insignificant part in these proceedings." His Lordship owly and with remarkable emphasis, and was applauded at the end of every sentence. on resuming his seat a perfect storm of applause burst from the house. The bishop and clergy forming the deputa-

tion from the American Episcopal Church took their leave to-day, after expressing their thanks for the cordial and hospitable eception they had received.

The Most Saleable Horse.

Mr. Joseph Lamb, one of Chicago's best known extensive horse dealers, in paying a to the superiority of the grade tribute to the superiority of the grade Percheron-Norman horses, said :- "Most of my trade is with lumbermen and in the city. I dle more Normans than any of other breed, because they are more saleable and eagerly sought after, the only drawback to the business now being that a cannot get them fast They are possessed of more endurance

than other breeds, give good satisfaction, and wear well; have better feet, last better on wear well; have better feet, last better on our pavements, and are more easily acclimated than any other breed. It is very rarely you get a Norman horse with bad feet. They are good, cheerful walkers, and more attractive and finer looking, with better action, than the other large breeds."—Chicago Tribune. M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., has imported from France and bred in their purity about 1,400 Percheron-Normans, and 390 of them within the past few months, particular attention being given to pedigree

As it was desirable to ascertain with some degree of accuracy the nature of the progressive disease affecting the Norwegian potatoes. Dr. A. Blytt applied to Prof. de Bary, of Strasburg, who kindly undertook a pretty thorough investigation of the subject. He found the parasite which caused the trouble to belong to the Peziza scleriforum, and he has proved that these mischievous spores will work destruction in other plants. Do not delay, if suffering any form of bowel complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old reliable cure for all forms of summer complaints that re-

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Little Mother Hubbard Pretty little mother Hubbard, In the park at play, With her gown and pointed hat All of sober gray; And she looked so old and wise, That I scarce believed my eyes

Pug no longer frisked about. For he felt the loss of his supper and his cake, So was tired and cross, And this selfish little pug Wished himself upon his rug. Mother Hubbard hurried home, Saying, "Mercy, me! Pug shall have some frosted cak And a cup of tea." But the cake was eaten up, And the nurse had lost his cup.

THE PICNIC AT PINE CENTRI

Half a dozen houses had subsided into quiet, after an unusual amount of stir and durry, one lovely summer morning, among the green hills of Vermont. Baskets, pails, bundles, and children were Baskets, pails, bundles, and children were all mingled in confusion at Deacon Bate's gate, from which the load was to start.

"Now, Polly Anne," said Mrs. Bates to her red-cheeked daughter, "be sure you look out for Miss Rosalie. She's not so strong as the rest of you. Don't neglect her, dear."

"I'll do my best," said Polly Anne, slipping from the detaining hand, and climbing to her place.

o her place.
"Miss Rosalie!" she whispered, in an aside
cone to Araminta Guest, a shade of contempt in her voice. "How can I take care of her She's gold."

Araminta returned a glance of sympathy. Little Rosalie, already lifted up over the wheel by brother Jed, saw and heard noth-"All aboard !" cried Uncle John, with a merry twinkle in his eyes. And with a snap of the whip, the horses were off at a rollick-

ing pace for the "Centre."

A month ago if anybody had told Rosalie's mother that she could be without her dar-ling for a whole summer, that summer to be spent by the child with comparative strangers, she would have declared the thing im-

But Dr. Haswell, worn out by overwork, broke down suddenly, and his physicans said nothing would save life and reason but a season of complete rest at the German baths. They discouraged the mother's desire that Rosalie should go too. Mrs. Haswell would have enough to do, they fancied, in taking care of the doctor.
"Besides, madam," said bluff Professor

Harkinson, "Rosie needs a summer up country, with children of her own age to play with. Send her to some plan farm-house Send her to some plain farm-h and let her nurse go along, and you'll find her worthy of her name when you come Naturally, in this emergency, the mother's wife, whom she had known from childhood

and it was all arranged so promptly that within a week Rosalie was established there with the faithful Bettine, and her parents were out on the Atlantic. Things followed each other so quickly that mother and child had scarcely time to realize their parting till the sea was between them. Uncle John, on the front seat, had eyes, perhaps in the back of his head, as the picnickers went bowling over the road. At any rate, he noticed that the little city girl

was rather lonesome, so he asked her to come and sit by himself, while Ames Darbe hanged places with her.

It was splendid to ride beside the kind man, who glanced keenly from under his shaggy grey eyebrows and saw the longing look in the wistful little face.
"Wants her folks, I reckon," he said, and then he set himself to cheer her up. Meanwhile, an animated conversation went on behind them in very low voices. Alas! "Proud!" said Polly Anne. "My! you

"Froud!" said Polly Anne. "My! you never saw such dresses and hats—a red parasol, and shoes enough to set up a store."

"She don't know one single thing!" was Jerusha Dean's exclamation. "Airaid of the geobler and of the geose, and runs away from old Brindle—the peacefullest cow. My mother says she don't believe in bringing girls up to do nothing but play the piano and dance."

"She's brought her nurse with her. Thirteen, and has a nurse tagging after her!"
"Why didn't the nurse come to the pic
nic?" asked little Sue Parsons, who privatel thought this talk rather mean, and who liked Rosalie's looks.

"Sick headache," said Polly, briefly.

"Wanted Miss Rosie to stay at home, only ma said it would be too bad, and put the dearchild under my core."

dear child under my care." As they drove on, the day grew hotter. The breeze came in puffs, and died away. The sun sent his fierce rays down on the fields and the highway, and Uncle John wiped his brow with his silk bandana, and felt re lieved as he drew rein in the grove. "We're going to have a steamer to-day," he remarked. "You youngsters had better

not exercise too much. "Oh, it's cool under the trees, and we're too far up the mountain to feel the heat much," said Ames Darbee, with confidence, Polly Anne, who was not, after all, without some good traits, did not neglect Rosalie. The little maiden was allowed to help set the table, squeeze the lemons, and prepare the dianer, though the girls let her see that they thought her clumsy in doing for the first One and another began to tell of the bread they had made, of the jelly and the cakes which were the products of their own skill.

"I have been to cooking school," said

Rosalie, shyly.

Just then, unfortunately, the coffee-pot, set for Uncle John's benefit on a fire of brush-wood lighted in a hollow between two blackened stones, boiled over.
Lidie Stelle flew to the rescue. "If I'd been at a cooking school," she id, "I'd have watched the coffee-pot if I'd

Rosie's lips quivered, but she held her little head high. "It was not her place to attend to the coffee, Lidie Stelle," said Polly Anne. "Come away, Rosie, and have a swing."

Ames Darbee and Frank Parsons were on the alert, and swung the girls as high as they wished to go. Most of them enjoyed the swift, steady flight through the air, but it alarmed Rosalie, and she pleaded to stop before she had had half a good swing. The old cat died at last, and Polly assisted out a child cat died at last, and Polly assisted out a child with a pale face, who was indeed very nearly

peen the nearest one to it.

seasick. "Pouf!" thought Polly Anne, "what s baby! Why, I wouldn't mind going to the top of the tallest tree here." But Rosalie was not the coward they fancied her, as some of them were to find out before the day was ended; nor yet was she When dinner was over somebody prop an expedition to a pond where the boys were

caught.
Uncle John was a famous fisherman. He
declared that the fish knew too much to be wiled out of the water in the middle of such hot day. "Remember, children," he said, "that ong meadow on Sim's Hill is an awful stretch through the sun. "On, it won't hurt us!" declared the boys

sure there were lots of fish aching to be

So, leaving Uncle John to sit on a cool rock with little Sue Parsons on his knee, and Rosalie beside him, the rest tramped bravely toward the pond, with their fishing tackle and baskets.

Some time had passed, Rosalie never knew how long, for she had fallen asleep in the midst of one of the old man's stories, and was

mids of one of the old man's stories, and was with her mamma in a charming dream, when there was a sudden outcry.

She awoke to see the children dragging themselves into the clearing, pale and exhausted, and as she looked a dreadful thing happened. Polly Anne, the colour faded out of the ruddy cheeks, a vacant stare in the black eyes, sunk in a heap on the ground at Uncle John's feet.

he, dazed. "And I don't know what to do for her first. What will the deacon say?"
"Somebody should go for the doctor, if there's one anywhere round," suggested

"Put some water on her head," said Uncle John, "and maybe she'll come round. I'll go for Dr. Anselm. He's on the turnpike, a

mile below."

But Rosalie Haswell was not a doctor's daughter for nothing. She had happened a year or two before, to have been in her father's office one day when a sun-struck patient had been hastily carried in from the street. Hidden between the curtains her presence had been unobserved, and when Dr. Haswell discovered later that she had been a witness to his treatment had been a witness to his treatment, he

jestingly:
"Well, little woman, you'll know what to do if you're ever called upon in a hurry." Into the midst of the weeping and wailing a clear and imperitive voice broke with the ing of command : We must not wait for the doctor. There

was a good lump of ice left from the lemonade, and Lidie wrapped it in the blanket. Frank, will you crush it into small pieces and bring it here, please. Minta, isn't there some dry mustard in a box in our basket?" Without haste, but with no delay, the capable girl, who knew what she was about, had put crushed ice on Polly Anne's head and mustard draughts, spread on strips of her own fine handkerchief, at her wrists and

By the time Uncle John with the doctor came up the steep road as fast as Dr. Anselm's mare could trot, Polly Anne had revievd, had said she felt better, and had been sternly forbidden by the little doctor to say As for Dr. Anselm, he almost hugged Rosalie on the spot, and praised her presence of mind till the wild-flower face was dyed

It was a quiet party which wended its way homeward in the cool of the evening. Polly Anne's head ached, and she was very still indeed, and down in her heart there was an other pain which did not go away till she had sed to Rosalie that she had unkindly, and had received her full forgive

CAN'T KEEP HOUSE

BOWMANVILLE, Ont. Dec. 5, 1882. fessrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Dear Sirs :- We suppose it is no new thing for you to receive congratulations on the success of your valuable cough remedy, DR, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; but perhaps at this time a word or two from us will not prove out of place. Although the Balsam has ot been advertised to any extent in this locality, our sale of it is very large and the demand is in-creasing, which is due to the universal satisfaction which it gives to our customers. We have never nad a single complaint, and husbands tell us their wives will not keep house without it. We would like you to do a little more advertising in this county for we believe, were your Balsam etter known, its sale would be increased ter

Yours truly STOTT & JURY.

"The Druggists. SCROFULOUS,

INHERITED.

CONTAGIOUS In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of cor-ruption. Some of these Ulcers were not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, the lace of those hitherto on the surf

a mere wreck. For months at a time could get my hands to my head because of extra soreness. COULD NOT TURN IN BED. Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use the CUTIOURA REMEDIES, and after two years' persistent use of them the last ulcer has healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the heast where was once a mass of coryunion is

istent use of them
The dread disease has succumbed. All over
the dread has not a mass of corruption is
now a healthy skin. My weight has increased
from one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred
and fifty-six pounds, and the good work is
still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all
through the Cuticura remedies.

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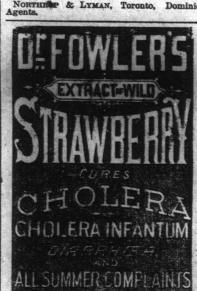
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The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES, CHAS, A. WILLIAMS, Providence, R.I. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, \$1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 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 of fering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE RESERVATION OF THE ORANGE BILLS OUR morning contemporary should stick

to nickel watches and obstetrics. Constitutional law and political history are bewond its grasp. In its late issues it has made a violent

attempt to escape from the dilemma in which we placed it when we quoted 'Mr. MOWAT'S own language and Mr. BETHUNE'S challenge, showing that no justification existed for Mr. Mowar's advice, or the Lieutenant-Governor's action in reserving the Orange bills in 1873.

The organ's reply is not a reply so much as a new departure in argument, and the putting forward of a new authority discovered now for the first time, and for the first time now offered in extenuation of a political offence committed ten years ago by Mr. OLIVER MOWAT. The newness of the argument and the suddenness of its discovery render the reader

justly suspicious at once.

The argument is this: That in 1869 Sir JOHN MACDONALD transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario (and other Provinces) copies of a portion of a despatch Lord GRANVILLE in which it was advised that the Governor-General had no power to give his assent to bills which her Majesty had once disallowed. Her Ma-electors of Algoma. We have little doubt jesty in 1863 having disallowed Prince Edward Island Act for the incorporation of the Orangemen, on the advice of the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Mowar jumped at this precedent to advise the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, under a new regime. in which the powers of Governors were changed, to reserve an Act of Ontari: which had never been presented for the consideration of her Majesty before !

Mr. Mowar's object in thus jumping at and straining a precedent which did not apply, and should not have been held by him, above all men, to apply, showed his prevailing trickery. He had voted for the Orange bill; he had spoken for the Orange bill. He knew, no doubt, the provisions of the Prince Edward Island bill when the Ontario bill was being discussed. He knew too, no doubt, the terms of the despatch now quoted by the Grit organ, for he refers to it incidentally but does not use it as argument. did he not frankly tell the House the legal position as he understood it? Simply be cause he was a tricky and dishonest poli-

After having given a measure of deceit ful support to his Orange friends by or the bill, he sneaked behind the back of the Governor and solicited. deceitfully and dishonestly, the support of the opponents of the bill by advising its reservation. He played a double game with the House; a double game with the people; and a double game with the he had the Governor. And when reserved and forwarded to Ottawa he was playing a double game with Sir John MACDONALD, who, as Minister of was asked to advise the Governor-Genera to allow, or disallow, an Act of purely provincial character which was not within the Minister's province of duty, and which ought never to have been sent for his

The whole force of the Grit organ's late and weak plea for Mr. Mowar depends or the force to be given to the despatch of Lord GRANVILLE, and to the interpretation of the Globe, that it amounted to Instruction to reserve that bill. The organ's discovery of this view is too late obviously. Let us see what force the parties concerned gave

Mr. Mowar in his speech of 1874

The Lieutenant-Governor in his com mission was referred to instructions which were to accompany that commission, from which he was to learn what course to pursue in discharging the duties and exercising the powers assigned to him. THESE INSTRUCTIONS, HOWEVER, WERE NEVER SENT. THE RESULT WAS THAT, AS NO INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN GIVEN IN REFERENCE TO THE DUTIES OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, HE HAD BEEN OBLIGED TO FOLLOW WHATEVER PRECE "DENTS EXISTED that had any bearing upon matters which from time to he might be called upon to deal with. The course of his proceedings NOT HAV-ING BEEN DETERMINED BY ANY EXPRESS prescrious, either in the Act of Con federation or from the Imperial authori-" ties, the precedent to be followed was the usage of former lieutenant-govern-

2. Mr. BETHUNE in his speech in 1874 "How could they (the Tories) explain the fact that the late Minister of Justice (Sir John Macdonald) HAD ABSTAINED FROM SENDING INSTRUCTIONS ON THE

3. Sir John Macdonald writing on August 26th, 1873, says: "With respect to the present measures the undersioned opinion that the Lieut. Govern ought not to have reserved them for your Excellency's assent, AS HE HAD NO IN-STRUCTIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR-GEN-ERAL IN ANY WAY AFFECTING THESE BILLS." Obviously Sir John Mac-ONALD did not consider Lord GRAN-

VILLE'S despatch at all in point.
4. Writing on December 6th, 1873, Mr.
Mowar says: "No instructions of either an affirmative or negative kind, were in fact sent with the commission, OR AFTER-WARDS. In the absence of such instruc tions the Lieutenant-Governor could only be guided by" the precedents which Mr. Mowar above refers to. Obviously it never once occurred to Mr. MOWAT to Lord GRANVILLE'S despatch as the Globe quotes it; and where he refers to it by implication and not specifically, he does so with the evident understanding that the language as to bills to which the royal ssent had been refused, applied entirely to Federal legislation.

5. But admitting that Lord GRANVILLE'S despatch regarding legislation in opposition to the royal instructions has a semblance force, or would have had a semblance o orce had Mr. Mowar put it forward at the time, the very royal instructions them selves leave Mr. Mowar without excuse ecause, after ordering the Governor General to disallow bills in certain cases the royal orders go on : "Subject, never theless, to your discretion in case you should be of opinion that an urgen necessity exists requiring such bill to be rought into immediate operation,' Mr. Mowar should have advise Lieutenant-Governor to assent to the Orange bilis, and let the Governor-General

take the responsibility of disallowing o Mr. Mowar should not have assumed to act for the Governor-General, and to an ticipate his action. Mr. Mowar should not have advised the

lieutenant-Governor to conduct which was not his duty as a Dominion officer. Mr. Mowar should not have attempted o play a double game with the Orangemen. the Irishmen, the Lieutenant-Governor,

and the Governor-General. And Mr. Mowar must not hope escape from his due meed of merited contempt by pleading as a defence to a ten year old treason an insufficient excuse discovered and misinterpreted yesterday.

SYSTEMATIC DISFRANCHISE-MENT IN ALGOMA.

Ir has not been usual hitherto, either the Ontario or Dominion elections, to have any doubt about the polling places at which the voters would have to cast their votes Yet in the case of Algoma the returning officer has evaded every effort of the electors prior to nonrination day to ascertain where the polls were to be established.

By the Election Act certain places are named at which polls must be established. and the establishment of additional polls is by the Act to be done by the Governor. ir-Council. The Act, however, gives the returning officer power to establish more than one poll at the places named in the

Mr. Mowar in his extreme anxiety seems to stop at nothing in his efforts b foul means if not by fair to carry the approaching election in Algoma. He is attempting, as we have seen, in his puny way to take the disputed territory "by "force." He is also attempting to carry the constituency of Algoria by the most outrageous fraud and wrong. The parties that when they are aware of what we are about to point out the effect will be to rouse the greatest indignation and to make every man in the constituency come forward at the polls to give the quietus to such a system as is now being attempted We have just received a copy of the

proclamation of the polling places made by the returning officer at the nominations at Port Arthur last Friday. It is too long to set out at length. It divides the district into twenty-three polling sub-divisions, in each of which one or more polling places are named. Twenty of these divisions are given the names of the places at which the Act makes it imperative t hold polls, and the other three are (21 township of Oliver division, (22) Rat Portage division, and (23) Fort Frances district all places not named in the Act. It i plain, then, that as to the polling places the returning officer must have authority of an order-in-Council for his proclamation to enable him to go outside

the places named in the Act, and Mr.

Mowar is therefore directly responsible

for what has been done. It is to be remembered that in Algoma the voting takes place under sub-section tive of section seven of the Election Act. which puts the whole district under the same franchise as the townships in Muskoka which have no assessment roll, the decision of the judges in the Muskoka trial upon the right to vote in such townships lays it down that anyone having the qualification mentioned in the sub-section, whether as owner or householder, may vote at any polling-place at which he may happen to be on polling day—the distinc-tion between householders and owners in reference to the location of the qualifica-

tion not applying to Algoma. There was, therefore, no necessity for dividing the district into divisions, as they have no significance in confining the residents within them to the polling places thus established. Moreover, the Act does not directly or indirectly authorize it. The Act is explicit in naming the places a which the polls are to be established, and these are not districts, but villages, or well recognized settlements. The returning officer is a well known Grit, and he will doubtless, as was done in the Muskoka election, appoint only the most rabid Grits as deputies to carry out the scheme of the proclamation. Let the electors, however, not be deceived as to their right to vote anywhere, notwithstanding the pseudolivisions of the district-for it necessarily happens, where public works are going on in such a district, that many persons will be at great distances from their homes on polling day, and the Act is framed to meet

inst such cases. There are other injustices, however One of the places at which the Act directs a poll to be established is Nepigon bay, a place accessible by water to all the electors along the coast. The place is also known as Red Rock, and it has had a poll at previous elections, both Local and Do ninion, for some time. The proclamation however, leaves out Nepigon division covering over 200 miles of the coas of Lake Superior, and fixes the poll for it at "Nepigon," a little Indian village about sixty miles inland from Nepigon bay, where there are no voters. which would be practically inaccessible to the electors on the coast, who have been accustomed to vote at Nepigon bay, to say nothing of the large number of res ents and settlers who are now located there on the works going on in that vicinity. Rat Partage division is constitute

covering a tract of country from a point

half way between Murillo station, on the C. P. R., and Rat Portage, westerly to a point half way between Rat Portage and the Sault rapids; on Rainy river—a the Sault rapids, on Rainy river a distance of over 200 miles of country, through which the railway is runni and has been the means of sprea numerous voters generally along the line For all this district the only polls are at Keewatin Mills and Rat Portage, leaving over 200 miles of country between Murillo and Rat Portage polis unprovided for, to provide for which polls should be established at Vermilion bay, Barclay, Savanne, and Hawk lake.

The voters who have been accustomed to vote at Otter Tail lake will find no poll here, and must march sixty miles to Bruce mines over the roughest of country to cast leir votes. There is to be no poll on Cockburn island, which is included in the Manitoulin division; as a consequence of which the electors must travel upwards of thirty miles by water to vote. provide the boats? There are no regular oats calling there or at the nearest poll ing places, and in case the weather is boisterous it is well known that boats do not call at Cockburn island at all. There are upwards of 150 electors on the island, who, if fortunate enough to get conveyance by boat, must brave all the danger and uncertainty as to time, and bear the expense, no doubt to them considerable or submit to be disfranchised. We are sure that such an outrage will not be tamely submitted to. There are other centres population which imperatively call for polling places, such as Mud lake on St. Joseph island; Mildrum bay on Manitoulin; Echo river, Peace river, Pic, and Gravel river, which are totally unprovided for in the proclamation. Vermilion bay, Hawk lake, Echo river, Cockburn aud Mildrum bay, which have already had polls, are just simply omitted, and nothing at all answer-

These things were all presented to the returning officer by the written protest of several electors on election day-but the entleman immediately took counsel with he celebrated PATTULIO, the doer of Mowar's dirty work, and replied to the electors-not that he would pay any heed to their protest-but that the Governor-in-Council was the power to apply to. It is hopeless to expect any favoural action from a mere creature of PATTULIO. so the friends of the electors must bring the matter under the notice of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor without delay The indignation at the proceedings of this returning officer so far is very great at Port Arthur, and wherever the news has so far travelled, and only wants time to be strong enough to 'overwhelm the perpetraors of such outrages.

ing as a substitute is given by the pro-

There is grave apprehension that the scheme of PATTULIO extends also to conolling the number of ballots to be sent to the different polling places, so that where Mr. PLUMMER is expected to poll a large vote, it will be found on polling day that the allots have given out before the vote is polled. This trick is not new on the part of the Grita. Our friends have notified he returning officer what will be required. o far as is known, so that at least he will have no excuse for the occurrence of such a state of affairs, and on his head will rest

GOING OUT OF THE BUSINESS. It is too comic for anything !

Laughter, holding both his sides, cannot ontain himself in this extremity. The English language fails us to expres

in fitting terms the Rabelaisian aspect of the new departure in the Globe office. The Lofty Ideal of " Poetry," the commercial instincts of "Pickles," and the nice scent of "Plunder" for a new job, one more final bait for the reluctantly and sparsely biting fish in the Grit waters, and provide six new subscribers for the Grit

What does the reader think has hapened? The Globe Printing Company, ncorporated for the purpose of publishing newspaper, have given up, practically, their business and broken their charter, and have gone into a new line.

Not building a temple to Buddha-oh no! Not erecting a statue, to Tom Paine -not even that ! Not getting up a new college of Obstetrics and Monthly Nursing -no, still no! Not collecting a dollar and ity cents to make a testimonial to Mr. BLAKE-no, not so much as that ! then has occurred? Why, the Globe Printing Company have gone into THE NICKEL WATCH BUSINESS !! It might, as a testimony to the principles of its party, have at least invented a new

drink, but its intellect was not equal to In its last weekly edition it publishes a wild and frantic appeal to "the farmer"that unfortunate man who has been so often the victim of its tricks, but whose eyes have of late been opened. greatest offer ever made by any news-

paper in America!"-that, is the new

Globe racket; and what does the reader think it is? Why, just this. They are going to each subscriber a watch! a nickel watch! a gorgeous thing of tin and tinsel, a thing of luxury and joy-for a week or so. But not for nothing, you know! they are much too cunning for that, bless your dear farmer-heart ! You are to send them \$3.50 ; cash mind you; no turnips, nor carrots, nor squash, nor erab apples, nor agricultural produce of any sort, but Cash, "Tin" in fact, as a fit testimony to the worth of "the watch." And when you have lanked down the ducats and got the watch," they are going to fling in the weekly Globe-a thing of no value to them,

r to anybody in fact-for nothing at all Good Farmer, did you never read the story of the mole wno persuaded the foolish little gnomes to give him their diamonds for his old snail shells, with which to buy jewels in Beetle Land? Did the gnomes get value for their diamonds? -did they get any jewels in Beetle Land? Not much. Do you see the point, you excellent Farmer? Perhaps the thing is after all only a sort of allegory. The watch (\$3.50 cash; and

nickel mind you; but no nickel taken as the price) is the Grit party. It is a stemwinder; you always have to take the Grit party by the neck. When you wind itor wring it—it creaks. Then it snaps. Then you send it to the Globe to get a new neck—as the party got a new leader. Then the blamed thing is stiff—the new leader is stiff, too. Then you, honest armer, after losing your dinner and train saveral times by that watch, as you lost your profits by depending on that party, you just utter some profane agricultura expressions and put the watch as you did the party, on the shelf! Perhaps this n meaning of the whole thing. Oh, shade of GEORGE BROWN, if indeed you can take, in a disembodied form, any interest in things, business and politiwhat is your opinion of this latest dodge

of your talented successors ?
Oh, excellent Moses at the fair

gentle and genial Farmer, look out for

egs, for clockmakers' tricks, for for a paper that won't sell.

ELECTION PLACES IN ALGOMA OUR despatches yesterday contained additional evidence of the evident conspiracy which the Mowar Government is making against the electors of Algoma. The sheriff refused to be a party to the vile business of disfranchising his neighbours and fellow-citizens. The new returning officer is getting nervous in the discharge of his "duty." The statute gives the Local Government discretionary power to appoint such other polling places than those fixed if they think them neces sary. Acting under this discretionary power, the Local Government have literally disfranchised a majority of the people

over the distance of nearly 300 miles, by withholding polling places between Oliver and Rat Portage. That this is done with the intention of depriving the people of their votes is very clear. That the people in the district are indignant is very plain And that the people of Ontario will resent such action we are certain. The programme of the Local Govern ment in Algoma is one now fully exposed

and it is personally disgraceful to every man in the Cabinet. The planks in their platform, as we have stated before, are glaringly immoral. They have 1. Violated the election law by appoint

ing a partisan returning officer;
2. Gerrymandered the polling divisions Gerrymandered the polling divisions: Ordered the disfranchisement of Conervative electors;
4. Encouraged their "sluggers" to brea the gaol at Rat Portage.

5. Connived at riots in the disputed ter-

6. Imported foreign mercenaries to break the peace;
7. Flooded Algoma with unscrupulor carpet-baggers;

8. Attempted to ruin their opponents in their business; 9. Wasted Ontario money on fruitle works: 10. Expended the public money of On-

tario on the purchase of voters; 11. Attempted to bribe and intimidate blic journalists: 12. Hired a paper to puff and praise We are pretty confident that the electors f Algoma will not submit to this new and

their independence by their votes.

degrading propagandism. Let them show

THE ALGOMA ELECTION. THERE never was an election contest in this province in which the official influences and corrupting machinery of Government were used in so high-handed and active a manner as in the election contest now progressing in the Algoma district. The district is swarming with officials in the pay of the Mowar Government, moving from place to place and canvassing from house to house for the "Reform" candidate. Wood rangers, road bosses, bridge inspectors, and fire district bill posters are to be met with everywhere, using the moneys appropriated to the building of roads and bridges in the district in paying their own travelling and election expenses. These officials are all men who have been sent up by the Mowar main qualification being their previous experience as election agents, ward politicians, and wire-pullers in the counties from which they hail. The figures given in the pulic accounts are produced to show the amounts expended on roads and bridges in the district, but the wretched condition of the roads and the almost total absence of bridges proves conclusively that not one-half of the money appropriated has been legitimately expended or the purposes to which the Legislature voted it. Where has all this money gone? Into the pockets of this army of outside fficials, who are now using it in every quarter to support Mr. Lyon, the Grit andidate. Mr. Lvon assumes the role of an Independent candidate, but the disguise s too transparent to deceive anybody. His most active canvassers and electioneering agents are these officials; a man is known y the company he keeps. The intelligent electors are not deceived. They are disgusted by the assumption, and rightly

attribute it to the duplicity of the man and

his party.

But bad as this official interference is t is not the worst feature of the campaign. Bribery and corruption, open and unolushing, by these officials and by the Grit candidate himself are rampant everywhere The Grit canvasser calls at the houses of farmers, pays \$5 for a cup of tea, or some other trivial attention; \$10 for the use of horse for a few hours; \$100 for the sup ort of a prominent man; \$160 for the nfluence of the seeve of a township; \$250 for the assistance of a local paper, which had been started for and was supported by Conservatives. Many other things of a like nature too numerous to mention have come to light. Besides these payments and purchases, there have been direct-offers of arge amounts to persons of influence in certain sections, and promises of roads and oridges everywhere, without any real intention of fulfilling them. Among Orangemen Mr. Lyon pretends to be their friend and champion, while in other parts of the riding he has Catholic priests working zealously for his election. He and his friends circulate reports among Orangemen that Mr. PLUMCEB is a Roman Catholie, and in other places that he is some thing else. On the other hand Mr. W. H. PLUMMER, the Conservative candidate. is a young man whe, by his own ability and integrity has become a successful and well-to-do merchan at Sault Ste. Marie. He is a member of the English Church ossesses an unblemished character, and has developed excellent abilities as a pubic speaker and debater, in strong contrast to the sing-song schoolboy, parrot-like repetition of Mr. Luon, He is a Liberalconservative of the truest type, and has lways consistently supported his party. He is meeting with enthusiastic success everywhere in his canvass and public meetings, especially among the old residents of the Manitoulin groups of islands and on the mainland, and will most un doubtedly be elected by a large majority if not overcome by the foul means and corrupt practices of his opponent and the army of Mowar Government officials now scouring the country. The electors see that the Mowar Government is deservedly tottering to its fall-that its burden of misdeeds has become too great for it to

hear much longer. That the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party are best adapted to the nditure of the public moneys nonest expe of the province and to the development of the new districts. They are tired of Grit rule and its jobbery and corruption, and long for a change. question having been explained have lost their charm, and lave proved veritable boomerangs in their hands injuring them

Liberal-Conservatives of the district and province, old and new, are waking up consolidating their ranks, and are now deermined that the reign of corruption, offi-cialism, and Grit centralization shall cease. our friends must not be too conident. The army of Grit officials in the district is increasing every hour, they are flocking in from all quarters, and are said bag. BOYD, SIMPSON, CAMPBELL, HEP-BURN and a host of others under the control of HARDY, are ranging concessions, forest, and shores of the disdetermined to leave no practice untried and no stone unturned to carry the election. It is a matter of life or with them; on their success or failure in this election hangs the fate of the Mowar Government, and they so regard it. Hence our friends must be active, and while keeping a close watch upon the corrupt practices of their opponents, must use every legitimate means in their power to return Mr. W. H. PLUMMER for this important district by a handsome majority, which we feel perfectly confident they

CHRISTIAN UNION.

EVERY movement which has for its purpose the ending of divisions in the Church universal must, surely receive the Divine blessing. And for this obvious reason. that divisions are sternly rebuked in Holy Scripture. Yet, according to the English Registrar-General, there are about one hundred and ninety sects in Great Britain alone. Of these the major part have no tangible or justifiable line of separation. They are divided, for the most part, by hair-splittings of the thinnest kind. That the Roman Catholics should differ from the Church of England, and that the latter should fail to agree with Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists is explicable, although most of their peculiar tenets relate to Church government after all, and that can hardly be called the essence of reli-

For instance, the Presbyterian differs from the Congregationalist only upon the question whether the Church at large should be the unit, or each congregation and yet there is a Congregational Union for certain purposes. Again, the Congregationalists and Baptists are strictly agreed on Church government, although the later make it a matter of faith and a test of membership that there shall be adult baptism and immersion. Putting aside, therefore, the Roman Catholic Church, which holds distinctive dogmas, there is no doctrinal divergence of importance in the Protestant Churches which eed be taken into account, since the Baptist creed, so far as it differs from sister Churches, is a matter, not of faith, but of eremonial. It is a curious fact that the inglican Church makes immersion the rule, affusion the exception, whilst it adheres to infant baptism : and vet in the case of those baptized in riper years it adninisters adult baptism.

There is, however, one slight doctrinal difference of no slight importance not to be passed over without mention. refer to the distinction between Calvinism and Arminianism. The former takes its standing upon election and the perseverance of the saints; the latter grace. According to the one the blessings and the promises of the Gospel are only estowed upon those who are callheavenly vocation. If a man be saved, views farther than to note that Calvinian is fast losing ground in the Church of England, in Presbyterianism, and other com munions, and losing ground in all the In the Anglican, Presbyterian, Congre-

gational, and Baptist Churches there is lifference of opinion regarding Calvinism : the Methodists, except a small body, repudiate it; and so do the Roman Catholics. Leaving the last out of account, for the moment, it may safely be affirmed that Calvinism is fast disappearing in Britain and its colonies. we have seen, is a question of ceremonial not of doctrine. In all the other Churches even the Baptist, there is a growing tendency to get rid of Calvin-ism. Such being the tendency, it may well be asked why the Protestant Churches hold aloof one from the other? So far as we can see, apart from the Baptist views and their peculiar tenets on the first sacrament, there is no difference except in Church government. Yet not only stand aloof from their Christian brethren, but each of them is sub-divided into sects

with the worst results to a common faith

-holding a faith of its own, or at least communion of its own, uttering a separate shipboleth for itself. Now both the Presbyterians and the Methodists in Canada have risen superior to petty differences, and each has succeeded in amalgamating the independent bodies which composed them. The success of the united Presbyterian Church has been assured by experience, and there is the highest prospect ahead for "The Methodist "Church." There is abundant reason for the hope. We live in a vast country stretching from ocean to ocean, with a rapidly increasing population. Shall the resources of the Churches be squandered over five Churches when really would by united action perform five time Surely not, if the Methodist Church be Would it not be in the highest degree cul pable before Gop and man, if its ministers should fight the world, the flesh, and the devil, not as a phalanx, undisciplined and isolated guerillas ? The sole difficulty regarded the existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be cause we believe the trouble regarding the Bible Christian Church can be easily overcome. The general superintendencies satisfy all the parties to the contract, and compromise none of them. exercise of Christian forbearance, the Methodist Churches are one -an united body rounded and complete. The care, as well as the Christian zeal so desirable in itself, reflects the highest credit on those ministers and laymen who

Thus, by the which have wrought this consummation brought the union to a successful issue Ecclesiastic assemblies are not usually pliable. They are too apt to regard as essentials what are merely accidentals of no intrinsic importance in them to divide religious bodies. They are dignified with the name of principles, yet on examination turn out to be cherished crotchets or unprofitable fancies. In every ecclesiastical sub-division there

must needs be a perilous assumption of infallible teaching of non-essentials. The man who founds a sect must needs pose as an infallible guide. He alone possesses the Divine sense in the Word, and he claims it by reason of Divine intuition. I not, he must rely upon his own menta and spiritual nature as sufficient for itself and play the part, as many sectarians do The the sects which score the face of Christ

dom employ the weapons of carnal self-assertion. Many of these, like Theo-DIS, "boast themselves to be somebody," and sacrifice Christian unity to selfish vainglory, seeking little after the unity of

These sect-mongers will look in vain for countenance from the Bible to which they affect to appeal. In the Saviour's prayer ne supplicates for all who should believe in his name, "that they all may be one it Me, as Thou, Father, art in Me and Lin Thee." No word there of unity in diver-sity—an impossibility as between Father and Son. St. PAUL besought the Corinthians in the Lord's name, "That ye all speak the same thing, and there be no divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, in the same judgment." How do those obey the sacred injunction who delight in dismembering the body of CHRIST and pride themselves on their ntegrations of the faith once delivered to the saints?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Hamilton Reform paper says the Toronto organ of the Grit cabal is crazed by

A Grit paper asserts that a protective duty which stimulates industries also closes mills and throws operatives out of employment. How the removal of the tariff and the free introduction of outside industries will benefit Canadian operatives and find them employ ment it does not, because it cannot, explain.

A Reform contemporary says Mr. Mowat is really a Christian politician, and that the good time is coming when none but Christian politicians will rule in this country. This is an important piece of news. Pointing as it does to the early retirement of Messrs. Hardy and Pardee from the Government, one is in clined to enquire what shrievalties those gen-

One of the Reform papers objects to a Government telegraph line on the ground that despatches of Reformers would not be safe in the hands of their opponents. But, as the Mitchell Advocate points out, the same argument might be employed against the postal system. Nobody proposes to abolish postoffices because letters to Conservative Ministers were stolen a few years ago.

ascendancy in the Dominion, and they had in addition control of the majority of the Legislatures. To-day Gritism is dead so far as Dominion issues are concerned. Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island have Conservative Administrations.
The Government of New Brunswick is a coalition. The only Grit Governments are nose of Nova Scotia and Ontario, and that of Ontario is tottering to its fall. Gritism cannot be said to be a very flourishing weed in this country.

" The Lieutenant- " We have now me "The Lieutenant we nave now mane Governor in his commission was referred to Mr. Mowat, when he instructions which were advised the Lieutenant to accompany that commission, from which he the bill, was acting was tolearn what course in accordance with the mission, from which he the bill, was accing was to learn what course in accordance with the to pursue in discharging specific instructions the duties and exercises ent to the Lieutenanting the powers assigned fovernors of the varitoins, however, were years previously; that never sent." — Mr. these specific instructions were sent on the suress recommendations.

Now if some degenerate Tory had cast this disgraceful slur upon Mr. Mowat's veracity, would not there be an uproar?

"The journal which has been for some time past published at Rat Portage having indicated an intention to cast its lot in with the Norquay party, a new journal devoted to independent advocacy of the real interests of the district has been started with commendable promptifule." mendable promptitude.

lst. The journal at Rat Portage, the Progress, which has come out so strongly against Mr. Mowat, was naturally induced to do so by the prevailing sentiment of the 2nd. The Grit agents tried to purchase

with money that was to have been supplied. we believe, through Mr. Pardee, but they failed to do so. 3rd. The paper which has now been started as a Grit organ will probably collapse after the election, like the "Ontario" Police Force and the other bribery organizations of the

The advocates and friends of the parcel post in England seek for new worlds to conquer. A correspondent writes to the Times as follows :-

"Allow me to suggest to the Postmaster-General the desirability of his turning his attention to the question of a parcel post to and from our colonies. Surely 1t would supply a want often felt, and might be expected to oring in a respectable revenue. It could now be worked without any extra expense on this side, with our inland parcel post staff; and I should think a charge of 6d. for each llb. in weight, or half the present rate to the East Indies, would amply remunerate both ourselves and the colonies. Now, gentlemen of the post-office and the

Custom-house, do you see what new sources of misery are opening before you?

The number of Mounted Policemen a Winnipeg is ten, not six; at least, there were ten there some weeks ago. Mr. David Mills says they are there in order that they may interfere in the Algoma election. ourable and learned gentleman gets his information from the following interview with Captain Steele at Winnipeg, which was sent to the pewter watch organ a few days ago. Q.-" May I ask way you are here with so many men now ?" A .- "We are going to establish a recruit

ng office here permanently." Q.—" Is there any foundation for the rumour that you are here by instructions rom Ottawa, so as to be ready to go to Ra Portage on a moment's notice to help Norquay against Ontario? A.- "No. What could a force of ten men do at Rat Portage ?"

Having failed to bribe or intimidate the Rat Portage Progress into praising his cutthroat policy, Mr. Mowat has secured the publication of a weekly campaign sheet in the disputed territory, which is to be circulated while the Algoma contest is in progress. paper is under the charge of Brigadier Pat tullo, who is a Government officer, and it is printed in Winnipeg. That other great Reformer, the Czar of Russia, publishes an offi-cial paper in which public opinion is reprecial paper in which puone opinion sented as heartily supporting the Imperial sented as heartily supporting to be. Why policy, whatever it may chance to be. should not Mr. Mowat follow his Majesty distinguished example ? The outlook in Algoma must be very frosty for the Grit party, or the Government, in order to make itself safe, would not have,

partisan returning officer; Gerrymandered the polling divisions; Ordered the disfranchisement Conservative

Encouraged its "sluggers" to break the gaol at Rat Portage :

Counived at riots in the disputed territors Imported foreign mercenaries to break the Flooded Algoma with unscrupulous carpetbaggers;
Attempted to ruin its opponents in their

Wasted Ontario money on fruitless works

Expended the public money of Ontario o the purchase of voters;
Attempted to bribe and intimidate public Hired a paper to puff and praise it,

RELIGIOUS.

In the past forty years \$4,000,000 has been spent in building and restoring churches in Wales.

A wealthy Baptist lady has agreed to give \$60,000 towards a church to the Reformed Catholic congregation at Newark, N.J.

Rev. Mr. Houston, of Huntingaon, Que., has received a call to Brock street Presbyte-rian church, Kingston, as successor to Rev. A. Vilson, of Toronto Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, has been pre-ented with a round trip ticket to Europe and a purse of \$6,000 to defray his expenses

Mr. Moody, the Evangelist, commenced a Christian convention at Chicago Tuesday for the purpose of considering the prosecution evangelistic work during the comin

The celebration of the quater-centenary of

the birth of Martin Luther, the great Church great success, over fifty thousand visitors attending the ceremonies. The Crown Prince of Germany delivered an address eulogizing Luther's lite and work. The members of the Bible Christian Church London held a meeting on Saturday night

to take steps against entering the union of the Methodist Churches. A resolution was passed instructing the secretary of the meet ing to communicate with the English Conference on the subject. Rev. William Scott, superintendent of

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The Church of the Sacred Heart at Paris, Ont., which has been beautifully frescoed and decorated, was on Sunday solemnly blessed nd dedicated by his Grace the Archbishop of foronto, assisted by Very Rev. T. J. D ng, administrator of the diocese, and the ery Rev. Chancellor Keough, of Hamilton; Rev. P. V. J. Lennon, of Brantford ; Doherty, of Arthur; O'Connell, of Mount Forest; Keeney, of Dundas, and Chalandard, of St. Michael's College, Toronto.

A religious mania appears to be spreading like an epidemic at the present time in the United States, and the worst feature is that the frenzy finds a vent in cruelty to children. An Erie farmer named Sylvester Knott a few days ago almost succeeded in crucifying his son and burning his daughter alive. A month ago Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, in Charles ton. Ill., attempted to crucify one of their children on a cross they had specially constructed for the purpose. A little before that a Pennsylvania woman held her child's hands on a hot stove while she prayed that the evil disposition might be burned out of them; and the case of the Freemans and their offspring, murdered as a religious sacri-fice, is fresh in remembrance. It is a pity that those afflicted with religious mania, if they have to offer a sacrifice, should not immolate themselves rather than their offspring.

While the union movement has been growing steadily in Canada until now it is nearly consummated, the gratifying announcement was made by Dr. Dewart in the conference recently that a similar movement has been on foot for some time in New Zealand, and that he had just received the proposed basis of union between the Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists, the United Methodist Fre Churches, and the Bible Christians, under the title of "The Methodist Church of New Zealand." The committees to consider the mat-ter were appointed early in the present year, and the delegates assembled in Christohurch and the delegates assembled in Christchurch in July, when the basis was drawn up. This will be placed before the respective conferences next January, and if accepted by all January, 1885. The united body will have 512 churches, 9,092 members, 120 ministers, 500 local preachers, 21,823 Sunday school scholars, 46,571 adherents, as per census of 1881, and an approximate value in connexional property of \$1,032,000. The friends of Methodist union in the country will be oot at the Antipodes.

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Stages of the Tapeworm.

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It is a well-known fact to many who do ot consider themselves naturalists that the tapeworm or tania passes through a series of anges before arriving at the adult stage; that the eggs pass out of the intestine o animal in which the tænia lives, are taken up with its food by another species, in whose tissues they pass through their first stages of development, and do not develop into tape-worms unless the creature they infest is devoured by the animal whose alimentary canal is the correct residence of the tapeworm.
iThat is, only those eggs become tapeworms which partially develop in another animal before they pass into their proper host. But, from an instance cited by M. Mequin, it apfrom an instance cited by M. Mequin, it ap-pears there may be exceptions to this rule, In a lap-dog about four menths old, which had been fed upon the purest of food, under circumstances that made the entry of the cenura or cysticercus of a tapeworm extremely unlikely, were found three large examples of Tania serrata, twenty to thirty two inches long, and at least two months old. and a dozen young tenias from an eighth to five-eighths of an inch in length. These latter could only, therefore, be the result of di-ter treproduction—the product of eggs laid by the large tapeworms and hatched in the intestine of the afflicted animal, which die? of epileptic attacks.

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ONTARIO. Toronto.... Unionville Blenheim

FALL FAIRS

Wyoming Port Perry. Renfrew... St. Thomas Lanark, S Stayner. dount Forest. Muskoka East

Ontario South Brey, East Northern Union, incoln ontague.

anark, North. ork East enfrew, North.

Peel.... Wawanosh East.. Monek Oxford South Hastings, We Shefford Tilbury, East Simcoe, West Cownsend. Flamboro' East Artemesia. lomney. rimsby... Aiddlesex,

Bexley ... Blanshard Uxbridge Caledonia Northern Bradford Colchester

Ailsa Cra Bradford Colcheste Rock woo Morris Stanley Norfolk Otonabee Mary borough
Mary borough
Enniskillen
Norwich
Windham
Ameliasburg
Caistor anley... loward Srighton Norfolk.. Manvers... Woolwich Vaughan Sosfield... Hallett ethany ...

...Nelson .. est Lynne Fat Stock Sho

What's In a Na From "Bric-a-Brac," in the tury.

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"His stout heart's patriotic There's naught on earth He takes no wild romantic To makes his pictures sel Then poets praise in sonne

All patriots before McGee His "Digging Clams at Be His "When the Mornin His "Seven Miles from At His "Portrait of a Child

Were purchased in a single And lauded as divine That night as in his atclier. The artist sipped his wir And looked upon his gilde He grinned from ear to e "They little think my real V. Stuyvesant De Vere!"

—R.

Dio Lewis says : "Ame bed at nine and get up at a nonsense is that! How ca four hours before he lies de Hawkeye. A Chicago boy has a brill before him. He has already est tart, and his mother h

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QUERIES AND REPLIES.

FALL FAIRS.

ONTARIO.

New Hamburg.

Bowmanville.

.Tilsonburg.... Bell's Corners. Paris....

Vankleek

Lindsay

.Courtland

...DundalkClarksburg...

Chatsworth

Watford.

Victoria Road... Kirkton... Goodwood... Warkworth... Stretford...

Ailsa Craig...

ockton .

Harley Pinkerton ...

LOWER PROVINCES.
Lochaber.....Truro.....

NORTH-WEST.

Fat Stock Shows.

What's In a Name?

In letters large upon the frame, That visitors might see, The painter placed his humble name: O'Collaghan McGee.

And from Beersheba to Dan, The critics with a nod Exclaimed: "This painting Irishman Address his native sod.

"His stout heart's patriotic flame
There's naught on earth can quell the takes no wild romantic name
To makes his pictures sell!"

Then poets praise in sonnets neat, His stroke so bold and free; No pariour wall was thought complete That hadn't a McGec.

His "Digging Clams at Barnegat,"
His "When the Morning Smiled,"
His "Seven Miles from Ararat,"
His "Portrait of a Child,"

And looked upon his gilded frames,
He grinned from ear to ear:
"They little think my real name's
V. Stuyvesant De Vere!"
—R. K. Munkittrick

Dio Lewis says : "Americans should go to

bed at nine and get up at five." Now what aonsense is that! How can a man get up four hours before he lies down?—Burlington

A Chicago boy has a brilliant artistic career before him. He has already reached the highest tart, and his mother has been compelled to buy a burglar proof safe to preserve her preserves.—Chicago Telegram.

"What is that you are wearing?" asked Farmer John of his fair city boarder. "Oh! that is my red Jersey." "All right," was

the reply, "but don't go near my brown legay in that field, unless you're good at lef nring trees."—Philadelphia News.

Were purchased in a single day And lauded as divine—

That night as in his atelier
The artist sipped his wines

All patriots before McGee
Threw lavishly their gold;
His works in the academy
Were very quickly sold.

.. Nelson Sept. 26 .. Pilot Mound ... Sept. 27 .. Portage la Prairie Oct. 1, 6

Cartwright North Dufferin Nelson Stonewall

Oct. 19 Oct. 20

Dixon's Corners

Whitby.... Peterboro'... Warsaw....

Ontario So

Lanark, North.

Rainham Centre

Wawanosh East...

lastings, West...

omney.

erthNorth

vorld's Fair...

Buckingham.

GENERAL.

F.E.M., Williscroft.—Write to the Department Education. A. B., St. Anns,—Tennyson is not engaged on any poetical work that we know of at present. S.W., Clarendon.—Cannot give you the address of any collector of autograghs of celebrated men. A., Brantford.- Cannot state positively where Cummings was born. Believe it was in Glasgow. B., Mitchell.—When the starter has given the word to go, he has no right to call the competitors

SETTER, Owen Sound.—There is to be a big bench show held at London, Ont. in a few days. Foin formation address Dr. J. S. Niven, London. MAJOR, Sarnia.—Mr. Sheriock, of Peterbore, says the book you referred to is probably G. P. R. James', entitled "The Commissioner de Lunatico Inquirendo." K., Colquiron.—You are right. Cream of tartar is purified from the crude tartar or argol which collects in a crystalline deposit upon the bottom and sides of wine casks during the fermentation of the wine. It comes almost wholly from

France.
SUBSURBER. Hamilton.—Asks what would make a person's hands hard, work not having much affect on them. Some athletes use lemon juice, others alum water, but the astringent qualities of these applications render the skin labie to crack. Frequent washing in salt and water is generally accepted as a good remedy. water is generally accepted as a good remedy,
J. T., Hope street.—There is no Canadian
handbook published, so far as we are aware, on
poultry farming. Lewis Practical Poultry Book
is an American publication, and saud to be a
good one, which may be ordered through any
Toronto bookseller, the price being \$1.50. There
are several papers issued in the United States in
the interest of poultry, but just at this moment
we cannot give the name of the city where they
are published.

SUBSCRIBER, Chatham, says:—"I keep bees but have lost one hive by strange bees coming and robbing them. Is there any remedy to prevent this?" Perhaps some of our subscriber will relate their experiences in this connection for the benefit of the enquirer. W. G., Gananoque,—The insect you sent strongly resembles a female Pigeon Tremex, which deposits her eggs in maple trees, and sometimes in elm and pear trees. The postmaster in stamping the envelope sadly interfored with the insect, as it was badly bruised when it reached this office.

Special Goods and Special Prices for Exhi-bition Week,

Farmers and their wives visiting Toronto during the exhibition week, and all buying sewing machines this fall, should call at 82 King street west, Toronto, and see the light running Wanzer machines, with all latest improvements. Special advantages to cash buyers during this holiday week, No. 82 King



Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

BIRTHS. CROMBIE-On the 10th inst. at 27 Ph ebstreet, the wife of A. Crombie, of a son. LETTH—At Chestnut cottage, Bowmanville, on the 18th inst., the wife of Alexander H. Leith, barrister, of a daughter. DUNN—At 47 Esther street, on the 9th Sep-tember, the wife of Alfred Dunn, of a son.

ELLISON—On the 13th inst., at 102 Seaton street, the wife of A. B. Ellison, of a daughter. PRICE-On the 13th inst., at 197 Queen street west, the wife of Samuel Price, of a son. TAYLOR—At Riverside, on Friday Sept. 14th, 1883, the wife of Edward S. Taylor, of a daughter. Hoyles—At 60 College street, on Sunday, the 16th inst., the wife of N. W. Hoyles, of a son. WORDLEY-On the 16th inst., at 349 Church street, the wife of Wm. M. Wordley, of a daugh

Burns—On 11th inst., the wife of John Burns Esq., 13 Ossington avenue, of a son. MACFARLANE—On the 13th inst., the wife of George H. MacFarlane, of a daughter.

HINDES—At the parsonage, Campbellford, 11th September, 1883, the wife of the Rev. Halph W. Hindes, of a son.

BLACKSTOCK—On Monday, 10th inst., at Elmlea Jarvis street, city, the wife of George Tate Black stock, of a daughter.

Ussher.—On the 14th inst., the wife of J. F. H. Jssher, Deputy Provincial Registrar, of a son. Usener, Deputy Provincial Registrar, of a soil.

PECRHAM—At Niagara Falls, Oht., on the 11th
inst., the wife of T. R. Peckham, conductor
G. T. R., of a daughter.

MULLIGAN—At 126 River street, on the 16th
inst., the wife of James Mulligan, of a daughter. Manson.—At Peterboro, on 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Manson, of a daughter.

POWELL-CORBETT-In Clinton, on the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John S. Fisher, Methodist minister, of Blyth, Mr. John H. Powell, attorney, of Detroit, Mich., to Miss Mary Martha, second daughter of Mr. E. Corbett, reeve of Clinton. JONES-RAWNSEW - On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the residence of Mr. George Syer, brother-in-law of the bride, 11 Howard street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Rev. P. W. Jones, of Strathallan, Ont., to Mrs. E. B. Rawnsley, third daughter of the late Wm. Arnall, of this city.

CRAIG-MCGHEE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Sept. 18th, by the Rev. J. R. Gilchrist, B.A.. of Cheltenhain, assisted by the Rev. J. A. MoDonald, the Rev. R. M. Craig, of Punbarten, Pickering, to Esther, second daughter of Robert McGhee, Esq., M.P.P., Horning's Mills.

MURRAY—HAYES—At St. Basil's church, on September 12th, by the Rev. Father Vincent Jas. P. Murray, son of W. A. Murray, to Nanni Hayes, daughter of the late Michael Hayes, of Stratford. From "Bric-a-Brac," in the September Century. SCOTT—STANLEY—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Wood street, Toronto, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonneil, B.D., James Henderson Scott, of Osgoode hall, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Lizzie M., second daughter of the late Ald. Wm. Stanley, of this city.

this city.

ALLEN—BROWNLEE—At the residence of the bride's step-father, 130 Hargrave street, Winniper, on August 24th, by the Rev. J. L. Murray, of Kincardine, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Winniper, Charles H. Allen, of Osgood hall, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Marion E. only daughter of the late James Brownlee, of Kincardine, and step-daughter of J. W. Driscoll, Esq., of Winnipeg.

McINTYRE—SHEPARD—On Monday, the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 42 Phosbe street, Toronto, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Peter McIntyre, to Laura Adeline, daughter of W. A. Shepard, of The Mall job department.

Parkinson—Keane—In St. Thomas church.

PARKINSON—KEANE—In St. Thomas' church, by Rev. J. B. McCollum, Joseph Parkinson, Esq., fourth son of the late Robert Johnson Parkinson, county Down, Ireland, to Mary L. Keane, eldest daughter of Robert Keane, Esq., solicitor, Dublin.

CARSWELL—LEMON—At Niagara Falls, south on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride father, by the Rev. G. Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Calvert, Addie A., youngest daughter of Wilson Lemon, Esq., to John A. Carswell editor and proprietor of the Vindicator, Oshawa BROWN—SIRETT—On Wednesday, Sept. 12th, at the Church of the Redeemer, Rosseau, by the Rev. A. W. H. Chowne, Joseph Percy Brown, to Amy, Toungest daughter of Ebenezer Sirett, Esq., J. P., of Rosseau.

Esq., J.P., of Rosseau.

HAROLD—OLIVER—At Mono, on Sept. 12th, by
the Rev. A. Tait, Mono Mills, Mr. Christopher
Harold, Toronto, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver, elder
daughter of James Oliver, farmer, Mono.

PIONEN—CONWAY—On the 12th September, at
the Parsonage, Trinity square, by the curate,
Margaret Jane Conway, of Brockville, to Wiljam Pickon, formerly of Iroquois. Pope_McClure—On the 11th inst., at St. Matthew's Church. Quebec, by the Rev. C. Ham ilton, M.A., Alexander Pope, to Delia Ridout youngest daughter of the late Robert McClure, Esq., of Toronto. Esq., of Toronto.

TAYLOR—RANKIN—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. James Settle, assisted by the Rev. John McEwan, A. J. Taylor, of the C. M. and St. Paul railway, to Kate, only daughter of John Rankin, Esq., Collector Customs, Bowmanville.

BALES—LAMBLY—At the parsonage, Manniteque. Michigan, on 6th September, by Rev. J. B. Lambly, brother of the bride, Chas. J. Bales, of Walla Walla, Washington territory, to Francis A. F. Lambly, late of Bothwell, Ont. BALDWIN-COTTERILL—On Thursday, 13 inst., at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Re S. Jones, Æmilius Baldwin, of Woodleith, Mukoka, te Susie, daughter of S. Courrill, De Park.

DEATHS. DEATHS. SMYTH- On Sept 15, at 93 Dovercourt road Esmond Penrose, infant and only son of Thos. H. and Susan P. Sinyth, of Trinity College Hobinson—At Beaverton, on Saturday, 15th September instant, Charles Robinson, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Bowen—On Sunday, 16th inst., John Bowen, after a painful illness, at his residence, Adelaide street Skating Rink, aged 37 years. White—On Sept. 18th, Elizabeth Rebecca Davies, beloved wife of Thomas White, rear of 4 Robinson street, native of Greenhithe, Kent, Eng., aged 44 years 5 months.

STARR—SUTCLIFFE—On Wednesday, September 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, frampton, David Evans Start, of Winnipeg, to lara Eugene, second daughter of J. Sutcliffe,

Esq.

BOYAIRD—ALLEN—On Thursday, 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, 718 Queen street west, Toronto, by Rev. R. Wallace, Charles Boyaird, St. Paul., Minn., to Mary, daughter of James Allen, Esq., Longford, Ireland.

DICKSON—CORRETT—In Clinton, on the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John S. Fisher, Methodist minister, of Blyth, Mr. Chris. Dickson, of the "City Book Store." Clinton, to Miss Annie M., eldest daughter of Mr. E. Corbett, reeve of Clinton.

Eng., aged 44 years 5 months.

O'Leary—At her mother's residence, 146 King street, west, Sept. 16th at 10.30 a.m., Mary O'Leary, aged 25 years 5 months:

PATTERSON—At 12 Carlton street, Toronto, on the 12th September, 1883, Hoby Theodora, only, and dearly beloved child of Frank J. and Roby N. Patterson, aged 8 months and six days. Deeply regretted.

MAY—On September 12th, Nancy Lindsay, aged 25 years, beloved wife of Thomas May, second daughter of the late David Lindsay.

SIMPSUN—At Meanlowsule, 18th September Simpson—At Meadowvale, 12th September Mrs. Simpson, aged 78 years. STEPHENS-On the 12th inst., Annie Maud, saughter of Robert Stephens, aged 17 years and JAMES—On the morning of the 10th inst., Florence Louise, only daughter of Dr. W. James, of Burgessville, aged 1 year 1 month and 17 days. Lown.—On the 16th Sept., at 294 Major street. Henry Lowe, aged 65 years. TALLMADGE Suddenly, at New York City, on the 16th inst. Laura, only child of E. H. Tallmadge, of this city. Ethor—At Ottawa, on the 16th inst. W. H. Eliot, late captain H. M. 15th Foot, and officer paying H. M. pensioners for Ottawa district, aged 58 years.

BRYENT—On the 17th inst., infant son of B. D. and Ella Bryent, aged 4 months. GREEN-On Friday night, at 59 Sydenham street, after a long and painful illness. Hannah Margaret, beloved wife of Wm. Green.

NELL.—On the 30th of August, at Banger. County Down, Ireland, James L. fourth son of the late John Neill, ironfounder, Toronto, in the 25th year of his age. STEVENS On the 14th inst., at Norway, Thos. tevens, aged 60 years. SHEPARD—At Hamilton, on the 12th September, Elmina, relict of the late Rev. Gideon Shepard, in the 76th year of her age.

NEFF—At the residence of his son-in-law, 100 Mutual street, September 13th, Jacob Neff, in the 79th year of his age.

DUNN—On the morning of the 13th inst., at 810 Queen street west, John Dunn, aged 83 years.

CLARK.—On Saturday, the 15th instant, at Sarnia, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Clark, late of Stratford, Ontario, and formerly of Norwich, England, aged 60 years.

LANGERY.—O. Therefore LANGELEY,—On Tuesday morning, 18th inst., at Nagara Falls, Ont., of cerebral meningitis, George Freddie, only son of Rev. J. E. Lanceley, of Burlington, aged 1 year and 10 months.

ARKELL—On September 18th, at Toronto, suddenly, of heart disease, John R. Arkell, barrister, of Windsor, Ont. FARR—On Monday, 17th Sept., at No. 8 Kingston road, Riverside, Elizabeth, daughter of Tarrance and Mary Farr, aged 8 mouths and 3 days.

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We should always breathe through the nostrils and not by the mouth, as the latter tends to weaken the lungs and produce inflammation of the throat and bronchial tubes. If you have already contracted any disease of the respiratory tract such as larvingitis, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, consumption or catarrhal deafness, which is produced by catarrh, you should at once consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, who make a specialty of these diseases, and who use the spirometer invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, exaide these diseases, and who use the spirometer invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, the only instrument by which medicated air can be conveyed to the lungs through the nasal passages and without the aid of heat. Hundreds suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat are being cured monthly by these surgeons, who without the aid of this new and wonderful instrument, the spirometer, would certainly die.

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CHAPTER II-Continued.

"You have credentials, I presume, Mr. dy?" interrogated Mrs. Urquhart, quietly. "The best—the very best." And there was a strange vivid glow in the man's shifting, little grey eyes that was not lost upon either mother or daughter.

Before he could add more to the words so significantly delivered, Mrs. Urquhart said,

Be seated, Mr. Udy. On second though I can spare you the trouble of offering them. With the words she stepped to a bell pull and on the appearance of a servant gave

low-toned direction. stranger's eye as he watched the proceeding, and when she seated herself near him, he re-marked a little sharply, though with his un-

"I cannot imagine what credentials my Mrs. Urquhart's proud, pale face flushed a the title, but she made no response beyond a silent bow: and Mr. Udy proceeded to look about him, and speculate upon the cost of the luxury and magnificence which met his

eager gaze in every direction.

The entrance of the footman recalled him From his pleasant task,

"Ah! a picture!" he exclaimed, as, with
an immense sense of relief, he leaned toward

Mrs. Urquhart.

Mrs. Urquhart barely glanced at the ambrotype. A glance was sufficient. The man before her was certainly the original of the unpleasant picture. There could be no mistake in the unpleasant little eyes, the cada-verous, beardless face, the dark locks care parted, greased, and brushed flat to Mrs. Urouhart, after that one brief glance

handed the case to her visitor, saying as sh "In the early days of my marriage, sir, m attention was called to this picture, and accordingly learned from my husband some thing concerning its original; but never having looked upon it since that day, I had naturally quite forgotten your features. Mr.

Udy, I am fully satisfied that you are my late husband's half-brother." She paused an instant. There was a sharp, brief struggle with herself. Then she said, Mr. Udy, we shall be pleased to have

you dine with us informally. The dressing bell rang a few minutes before your arrival, and our early dinner will shortly be served." Mr. Udy's small grey eyes twinkled with "My dear sister," he cried. "you do me

great honour. I accept the invitation with nalloved delight, As he spoke, Mrs. Urquhart and Alba rose. Courteously begging to be excused the lady

"I will send a servant to conduct you t a dressing-room, Mr. Udy."

With a slight inclination of the head sh made a movement to turn away. But Mr. Udy had something more to say.

At intervals, as he found the opportunity his eyes had been furtively occupied with Alba's lovely face. Now, as she stood before him, slight and graceful as a reed, he mile fawningly:
"And this is your ad—"

Mrs. Urquhart hurriedly interposed, her ale face flushing perceptibly.

"And this is my adored daughter, Mr.

As she spoke the words, she rivetted he beautiful blue eyes upon his with a proud, commanding significance that seemed . Udy smiled meekly, and bowed flatte

"And a daughter worthy of adoration, my Mrs. Urquhart drew up her stately person

"Mr. Udy," she said, "you will oblige me by addressing me by name. Again Mr. Udy bowed, again acquiesced. But as she turned away and left the cour

with her daughter, a dark, sinister smile of malicious triumph curled his thin lip. "Hoity-toity, my fine lady," he chuckled: "you won't be quite so independent at the end of the next forty-eight hours. Mr Udy knows what he's about, my duchess. He hasn't lived in South America so long with out learning a thing or two. So look out for as sure as you live, you and that adored daughter of yours are fast under this long

With these ominous words he cast a glanc of satisfaction about him, exclaiming in quick keen accents:
"I did well to force my way in here, other

wise I'd have missed this early glimpse of my paradise. Gad! but this alone is enough to He started and stopped short, a livid circle defining itself about his mouth.
"Pah!" he muttered, as if in self-contempt.

With a slight gulp he shook of his emotion whatever its cause, and went on in his former exulting accents. Truly, a fine place to take up a fellow's bed and board in, this Alhambra Court,

'Chambah ready, sah," announced a voice behind him.
Mr. Udy wheeled about with a violent

CHAPTER III.

MR UDY'S STARTLING STATEMENT. Mr. Udy's glance fell upon the footman with a thrill of alarm.
"How much did the nigger hear? he asked himself, keenly eyeing the man.

But with a marvellous assumption of blane

"Very good my fine fellow, Lead on." Mrs. Urquhart and Alba had just de ed to the drawing-room when he left his

ressing-room.

Immediately on his appearance dinner was It proved a heavy affair, though both Mrs. Urquhart and Alba politely exerted them selves to render it pleasant to their guest.

Mr. Udy's appetite however was excel-lent, and he did ample justice to the yiands spread before him.

With the appearance of the dessert, and the retirement of the servants, he seemed to arouse himself intellectually.

Selecting half a dozen magnificent straw

rries from the dish before him, he smiled "I suppose Alwilda, as I am poor Guy's

brother, you are entitled to a little of my "Not at all," hastily protested Mrs Urquhart, hoping to thus ward off the threate Mr. Udv had his object, and persisted; at

he perceived his familiar address occasioned both ladies. "It is only right, Alwilda," he returned "In strict truth, it is necessary."

He paused a moment, then said interroga-

the same time chuckling over the annoyance

Doubtless Guy told you all about my

ice of South America as a home? Mrs Urquhar assented with a bow, adding briefly:
"And also that he had seen you but one

during the years of your residence there."
"Quite correct," nodded Mr. Udy bland-"Or rather, quite correct to a certain ly. "Or rather, quite cor date, of which more anon."

An inscrutable smile gleamed in his eyes, and flitted across his lips as he uttered Another slight pause and he again spoke terrogatively:
"You were, I believe, married just si

months after I went to Brazil?"

Mrs. Urquhart replied in the affirmative.
He smiled, disposed of the last of his strawberries, and selected another half dozen.
This accomplished to his satisfaction, he resumed;
"It seems odd that you and I should never

have met till to-day. But it was, you know, just one of those things which could not helped."
Mrs. Urquhart bowed in response, and

roceeded:
"I thought when I got back to the State a year ago, that I'd hunt Guy up, and make you a visit. While the thought was still in in my mind, what should I do but stumble upon Guy himself in New York. That meeting led to another by appointment."

"You met my husband—twice—once by appointment?" interposed Mrs. Urquhart, in tones so incredulous that Udy qualled a little in spirit. spirit, He answered boldly enough, however.

"Can it be possible," he slowly interro-rated, "that he did not speak of it to you, Alwilda? Think?" "He certainly did not," she hastily replied, her eyes vainly striving to penetrate the mind of her guest; "and Mr. Udy, it was wholly unlike him. We had no secrets from each other," she concluded a little falter-

of his spoon, glaring at it with knitted brows Presently he looked up at Mrs. Urquhar and smiled with a slight shrug.

"A will is a will, Alwilda. The world ver, a will is the last thing a man wants to make, and the very last he wants to talk about when it is made. Therefore you must

He paused, adding musingly, the next in 'Still, I naturally thought he would men tion it to you."
Mrs. Urquhart and Alba had sat gazing at

ot take the matter to heart."

him in speechles as onishment. But now, as he subsided into reflective silence, the former allowly replied:

"I do not understand you. A will? May
I ask you to explain yourself, Mr. Udy?"

Mr. Udy answered with smiling alacrity
"Certainly, certainly, my dear sis—Alwil-

da. It is for the one purpose of making thus explanation that I am here to-day; and I shall take pleasure in formally doing so at

And he daintily dipped and dried the tips f his long, lean fingers, and otherwise signi fied that his meal was ended. Mrs. Urquhart immediately rose, and they sturned to the drawing-room. As she and Alba half mechanically seated

emselves, Mr. Udy stepped to a window, and with a bland apology, adjusted the blinds so as to throw more light into the room. He then crept, in his cat-like way, to a seat in front of Mrs. Urquhart and Alba. Casting his eyes upon the floor he drew a ent from his pocket. He stroked the document gently and re

lectively. Then he sighed again. Then assing his eyes to Mrs. Urquart's he laid a finger Impressively on the document and murmured dejectedly: "I have here, Alwilda, the last—the last vill and testament of Guy Urquhart." Struck dumb and motionless by this unex

pected announcement, Mrs. Urquhart and Alba simply stared at him, too much con ounded to be even vaguely alarmed. Mr. Udy coolly proceeded : "By this last will and testament of Guy am the sole executor of his estate.

A dawning sense of trouble began to eree yer Mrs. Urquhart, and she involuntarily seized and clasped Alba's hand with a sharp gasping breath, that drew Mr Udy's eye rom the document which he was slowly un It was a half furtive glance, and swift as

Without further notice he went on n slow, business-like tones: "At the chance meting with Guy of which I have spoken, he mentioned the fact of his having made a new will, and stated that he had appointed me sole executor, adding to this information a high compliment to my business qualifications.

"A few weeks subsequent to this meeting was surprised by a letter devoted to the same "In it he notified me that I would receiv

the will by the following mail; explain that in consequence of a strong superstit dread he disliked to have it near him. "In due time it reached me. And permi me to explain just here, that I was in Mexico at the time of poor Guy's assassination, and thus failed to learn till long afterwards of the dreadful tragedy which had blighted your

" As speedily as possible I concluded the pressing business engaging my attention, and lew to you on the wings of sympathy, reolved to be spent in your service. Mr. Udy paused, and for a moment wa ost in secret admiration of his sentence.

Mrs. Urquhart's voice aroused him. "It is a strange story," she murmured, dazed sort of way-"a very strange story. must, however, consult with my late hus pand's valued friend and legal adviser before expressing myself further. "Mr. George Pinard, 1220—street?" half nterrogatively smiled Mr. Udy, adding

"You naturally desire Mr. Pinard's judg ment. Its expression will be required. He is, you observe, one of the witnesses," And then he concluded blandly: "Permit me to submit to your examination the will and Guy's

etter, of which I have spoken."

With the words he placed both in her

Mrs. Urquhart had started slightly at his declaration that Mr. Pinard was a witness, but at sight of her husband's familiar pennanship she forgot all else. Great tear gathered in her eyes and rolled slowly down her cheeks, while her breast heaved with sur

For a few minutes Alba watched her wisther own lips quivering portentously. Then she gently drew the papers from the trembling hand and returned them to Mr.

Udy.

Mr Udy did not like tears. They made the there nim restless and uncomfortable. He there ore, rose and swid a little hurriedly: "I will no longer intrude upon you to-day my respected relatives, but with your kind permisson, will do myself the pleasure of

calling to-morrow afternoon."

He then made his adieux and departed. The sound of his footsteps had scarcely died away when Mrs Urquhart cried, nervous strings of her close black crape cap:

"My dear, I must send an account of this to Mr. Pinard, and beg him to come out tomorrow morning. Ring the bell, and direct Jerry to be in readiness to ride into the city with my letter the instant it is finished. I

will go to the library at once."
Alba looked after her through a mist of olinding tears. "So much trouble!" she whispered faintly. Then suddenly raising her eyes to heaven, she cried passionately:

"Oh! if she, too, should die!" Alba had cause for anxiety. Always some what delicate, Mrs. Urquhart had changed alarmingly since her husband's death. The frightful shock and deep grief had done the work of years. Her eyes had grown hollow and her cheeks colourless, while her stately form had lost all its exquisite tenderness. woman, and as stately and elegant as in her

sunniest days.

She was in the act of closing her letter when Alba joined her in the library. 'How much you have written !"

exclaimed in surprise.

A full statement of the events of to-day, and all I know of Mr. Udy from your father," returned her mother uneasily. "Mr. Pinard will thus have an opportunity for quiet consideration before he sees us. "What did papa say of him?" asked Alba

eagerly.
Comparatively little. But that little impressed me unpleasantly."

"He describes him as exceedingly mercenary and cunning, and, though a model of smoothness, a centleman by birth only."

"It is incredible that papa should have chosen such a man for his executor," said Alba presently, asking directly:

"Did they correspond, mamma?"
"At rare intervals. But, unfortunately your father always destroyed the letters, and I never cared to read them."

"No hope of light there then." The girl spoke cheerfully; but her

man's power.

Mrs. Urquhart's words seemed prophetic
Early as Mr. Pinard called the followin
morning he reported that he had just parte
from Mr. Udy, and that the genuineness of

the will could not be disputed.
"You cannot lay your finger on a flaw," ! "You cannot lay your inger on a naw, ne exclaimed, impatiently. "Not one! Mr. Udy receives only the legal percentage, and even the servants are suitably remembered. In the eye of the law Mr. Udy is sole executor and has full power as such. To dispute the validity of the will on the ground that he is would be utter folly. And there is my own name. It, as well as that of my clerk beneath, challenges me to say one word." eneath, challenges me to say one word."
"You read it at the time you witness t?" asked Mrs. Urquhart, in low, pained

Mr. Pinard shook his head. "Poor Urquhart wrote it himself, and only came to my office to have it properly witnessed. I knew nothing of its contents." "Then you are satisfied that this will the one you witnessed, Mr. Pinard?"

Mrs. Urquhart asked the question with a keen gaze rivetted upon the little lawyer's

deep-set, penetrating brown eyes.
His reply was evasive but emphatic:
"A jury would declare it that will, and nother, my dear Mrs. Urquhart."
Mrs. Urquhart sighed, and soon after hearth and the second state. rose to take leave.
"I regret," he said at parting, "that cannot be at home just at this juncture. As I wrote you. I must be off again soon—per-

I wrote you., I must be off again soon—per-baps after a few weeks, perhaps in a very few days. I shall, however, see you again. And now one last charge: Never give your signature without knowing absolutely the contents of the document presented. *Poor things! Poor things!" he muster-ed, as a little later he hurried from the door. Poor things! I could not tell them all m loubts, since to do so would only fruitless increase their anxieties But I feel that the Udy a scoundrel as deep as the sea.'

CHAPTER IV.

A SHOCKING DISCLOSURE. The morning of Mr. Pinard's visit was on the thousand perfumes of flowers and soil and aromatic trees, that Mrs. Urquhart and Alba involuntarily absorbed a portion of its

gracious influences.

Why should they distress themselves they asked each other. Why fear the man Udy? Yet, when in the course of the afternoon the man appeared—sleek, smiling, and stealthy—they shrunk from the atmosphere he brought with him in unreasoning doubt and terror He appropriated a luxurious chair, and ad dressed himself to business without unnece

sary delay.
"I have been thinking, Alwilda," he con menced, in his slow smooth way, "that as i suggest itself to you to propose my locating myself at Alhambra Court, I would delicately all your attention to the propriety of suc

an arrangement. "As I must be placed in possession Guy's papers, it would spare much trouble to be right on the spot here. Besides that, t would be eminently to your advantage t have me to look after your outdoor interes The consciousness that a master's eye is on them will help to keep the lazy variets about you in good order. The idea of your being so completely at their mercy is dreadful."

Mrs. Urquhart and Alba had gazed at hi during this speech in the most profound as-tonishment. As he paused for a reply, Alba turned her eyes on her mother's face in evi

"To have that creature prowling abou the house day and night and interfering with our private affairs!" she thought. "It would be intolerable. Can it be possible the man really my noble (ather's half brother?"

Mrs. Urquhart sat a moment, too mucl
confounded to speak. Directly she answered

"At this time, Mr. Udy, it would be ex and, consequently, I must decline to consider your thoughtful proposition, and express the hope that you may find it less trouble to come out when necessary than you now imagine Permit me, however, to thank you for you kind interest, and also to assure you that authority is all-sufficient at Alhambra Court. The calm dignity of the reply in no wise isconcerted Mr. Udy, while its substance was precisely what he had anticipated. A singularly unpleasant smile parted hi

lips, and with an acquiescing bow, he simply 'Then we may consider that matter set tled;" adding quickly: "I will therefore, proceed to one of far more importance to you to one, indeed, of vital importance." He fixed his glittering little eyes moon th

paling faces of mother and daughter, an unnistakable gleam of venemous triumph light ing them evilly as he repeated:
"Yes; a matter of vital importance." He stopped to note and gloat over the effect

his words. It was entirely satisfactory. His victim were suitably impressed.

White as the dead, Alba shrank back nong the cushions of the sofa on which she sat, feeling that the man's iron heel was al ready upon their necks. No less disturbed, Mrs. Urquhart said,

es husky with secret alarm : "If you will explain yourself without further preface, Mr. Udy, I shall esteem it a

Certainly-certainly," acquiesced My Udv blandiv But there he stopped, and looked at Alb cowering with bowed head in the sofa corner and then back at Mrs. Urqubart. Mrs. Urquhart's eyes were fixed steadily pon him, but, whatever his meaning, she

ailed to gather it. After another minute of hesitation he leaned toward her and looked her unwaveringly in the eve. You have heard of Juliette Hansley Urqu-

He asked that question with slow, significant emphasis, and then again glanced meaningly at Alba,
With wild eyes Mrs. Urquhart stared mute He spoke again, leaning still nearer, and

dropping his voice to even more sign "Juliette Hansley Urquhart-lives!" Mrs. Urquhart's already colourless face grew absolutely frightful in its ashy pallor. Before she could speak Alba lifted her

head and glanced towards her. In a moment she was beside her. "Mamma! you are il!!" she cried, her voice sharp with alarm. "What is the mater. mamma? What did he say to you?" Hurriedly uttering those words she wound her arms tenderly about the attenuated form and looked piteously into the mother's loving

Controlling herself by a mighty effort. Mrs. Urquhart stooped and kissed the pure upirned brow.
"My daughter," she said gently, "leave me with Mr. Udy. This is no place for you.
With another fond kiss she gently pushed

Without a word Alba slowly rose and re tired, her heart aching scarcely less than when she stood beside her dying father's bed. As the door closed upon her Mrs. Urquhart again turned to Mr. Udy. "Speak!" she commanded, huskily. "Repeat these last words. My confusion makes

me dull of comprehension.

Mr. Udy repeated the words : "Juliette Hansley Urquhart lives!"
"Lives! Lives!" slowly echoed "Lives! Lives!" slowly echoed Mrs. Jrouhart, lifting her hand confusedly to her "How can she live? Guy received

Her tone was almost harsh in its imperiou

her infant from her dying hands-left her with the dews of death upon her brow! She was dead-buried-a tombstone marks her last resting place! What do you mean by saying my darling's own mother lives?" She stopped and gazed at him in piteo

"Juliette must tell her own story. Enough

Mr. Udy answered, composedly:

(To be Continued.) The Count de Chambord left the

for the present that she lives, and—and more than that—claims her chi d!"

Even Mr. Udy was shocked by the anguished cry that followed swift upon his statement—by the passionate words that flowed in an unbroken stream from his victim's lips. "My child!" she gasped. "The sweet babe I cherished from birth to womanhood! My darling Alba—the one joy and comfort of my desolate life! To strip me of the light of my home! To rob me of my one ewe lamb! Oh, my Almighty Father, how can I part with my child?"

She stopped, rose tremblingly to her feet,

She stopped, rose tremblingly to her feet, tossed up her hands, and, with uplifted eyes, clasped them above her head in a wild appeal to the widow's God.

For a little she stood like a sublime image of wronght marks. of wrought marble.

As Mr. Udy stared at her in awed stillness her face seemed suddenly illumined.

Her hands dropped, her hands fell. Swift-ly, sternly, like some accusing angel, she

turned upon him.

Slowly lifting her hand again she pointed a inger steadily at him. " Man! it is false!" she cried, her voice clear and ringing, and hereyes burning bright-ly into his. "It is false! You are here for ly into his. "It is false! You are here for your own fell purpose, A secret voice whispers it to me. A secret voice warns me to beware of you. Man, I repeat it—it is FALSE!"

Momentarily cowed by the tragic vehemence of her tone, Mr. Udy shrank back in his chair, his little grey eyes shifting uneasily from object to object. The next moment his native hardibood came to his aid. He bounded excitedly to his feet.

"Prove it false!" he panted.

Heedless of his action, deaf to his words, Mrs. Urquhart hurried passionately, breathlessly on. ly into his.

"Ah, you may forgetit!" she cried—"you may forget it, but none the less a just Judge sits there!" And she swiftly raised her right arm and ointed upward.
"You may forget it: but He knows, and l

know, that every word you have uttered is false! And more—and more!" Here she bent slightly and impressively to ward him.
"Sir! He knows, and I know, that YOUR SIN WILL YET FIND YOU OUT! WARE !"

Majestic as a rebuking prophetess, she stood there, the prophetic light shining in her eyes, and her white lips untouched by a tremour of emotion. A livid, leaden hue suddenly overspread Mr. Udy's face. His cold grey eyes, fastened upon hers by a species of fascination, were wild and terrified; his nostils dilated; his

features rigid.
"My sin!" he presently gasped.
The sound of his own voice seemed to rous nim to a certain bravado. "Ha! ha!" he laughed discordantly, re eating himself.

The trifling act restored his composure, 'It strikes me, Alwilda," he said sharply and sneeringly, "that you are tragic in the wrong place. And, also, that a spirit of inwrong place. And, also, that a quiry would better become you." He paused, his little grey eyes flashing enomously. He resumed, his voice instinct with passion and power. "Juliette Urquhart lives. Juliette Urquhart waits in Boston to claim her child. To

rrow she will speak for herself: The words, the shrug, the malice glittering a the cold eyes, did their intended work. With the cry of a wounded animal, Mrs. Urquhart threw up her hands and dropped hivering into a chair.

Mr. Udy composedly gazed at her. Suddenly she turned her pallid face toward "What proofs do you bring in support of this improbable story ?" she asked in

"Juliette Urouhart in person. And Juliette Urquhart with the sworn statement of a reliable man who aided at the mock funeral." Mrs. Urquhart's mental powers were once "The said Juhette may be a fraud," she

Mr. Udy contemptuously shrugged shoulders.

"The said statement may be a forgery."
Mr. Udy shrugged his shoulders again.
"I shall have the matter legally investigation." Mr. Udy opened his mouth.

"Blast Alba's happiness and name by rthing her father's history A stifled cry of despair escaped Mrs. Urqu-Mr. Udy took instant advantage of her "Will you see Juliette to-morrow

There was a moment's silence. Then she answered, with white, stiff lips: "To morrow. The sooner it——"
The remainder of the sentence was lost in tremulous, husky murmur. Pitilessly, Mr. Udy spoke again. 'I have not finished my

There is another demand. Mrs. Urquhart looked up in "Juliette Urquhart demands a handso "A handsome income!" bitterly repeated Mrs. Urquhart, dropping her head again in hatless dejection. "She would be welcome

hstless dejection. "She would be welcome to anything, could I but keep as my own the lovely girl who dreams of no mother but me, A swift gleam of surprise and intense satisfaction glittered in Mr. Udy's eyes at the words. He resumed, in his previous businesslike accents, however: "Juliette presents this claim on the ground

that her father-in-law (Guy's uncle), Reginald Urquhart) had executed his will in her sole favour, when her supposed death made your husband his chosen heir to the vast wealth which was to have been hers." Here he stopped. Mrs. Urquhart, still sit-ting with her head dejectedly bent, made no He waited a minute. Presently he asked,

slightly raising his voice:
'These facts are as Juliette represents They are," Mrs. Urquhart said that, and no more Udy waited again.

Mrs. Urquhart still sat wrapped in her

He asked another question "You have, then, no opposition to make to is second claim?" Morally the estate is hers." Mr. Udy bit his lip. The reply was neatly on-committal. Was it intentionally so?

He put his third question. Would you contest her claim ?" That was decisive and satisfactory. dy rose. He then made his final statement. Before I go," he said, blandly, "I should explain that Juliette, a short time ago, reanced her own name. She is now known

As before, Mrs. Urquhart sat dumb, motion Mr. Udy addressed her for the last time "I will bid you good by," he said, extendno his hand. uliette, at ten to morrow morning.

" Good-by. That was all the reply she made. She never saw the extended hand : never new when haleft her side.
At the door he turned and looked uneasily It was only a moment's hesitation. The

next he crept, cat-like, from the room.

As he left the house Alba breathlessly oined her mother. At the girl's voice Mrs. Urquhart's paravzed faculties asserted themselves She bent a glance of ineffable love upon th

fair young face, so pure and so beautiful.
"Oh, mamma darling, what is it?" cried the girl tearfully, leaning down and winding ner arms about her mother's neck. "Wh After a little she spoke. And her hollow

innatural voice was startling even to hersel

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Waiting for a Letter.

The postman's hour draws near,
And into the quiet street
Through gossamer curtains peer
Two wistful eyes and sweet.
For many a weary morn
She has kept her station there,
That brave little heart forlorn.
Taat never will quite despair.
Slowly she turns away,
The crushed heart murmuring still.
"I has not come to-day—
To-morrow I know it will." lowing:-

The postman knows her tale,
And it makes his old heart bleed;
Those blush-rose cheeks grown pale
Are pages a child might read.
Ah 1 letters enough he brings—
Great circulars blue and grim,
Slight feminine scented things—
But never a line from him.
Slowly she turns away. People who put their faith in the sincerity

Slowly she turns away,
The crushed heart murmuring still,
"It has not come to day.—
To-morrow I know it will." of men, and there are thousands who are free from distrust and innocent of deceit, would Rat-tat! to the door she files—
O rapture keen and dumb!
O eloquent cheeks and eyes!
Her letter has come—has come!
O postman pocket the gold—
Full well thou has earned the fee—
And treasure the thanks untold,
That are better than gold to thee!
Flow, happy fountains, flow,
Sweet founts that have long been dry!
Sorrow may tears foreco. orrow may tears forego, But rapture must weep or die.

Crape-finished wools will be much worn. Cloaks of all shapes and sizes will be worn All kinds of hats and bonnets will be worn. Wool and velvet combinations are all the

Very long English overskirts are worn with Sleeves are longer than those made for pring dresses.

Combinations of wool, velvet, and satin will The new Louise velveteens simulate, and are nvoiced, velvets. Bourettes are again in vogue, but they are ot like the old bourettes.

The bulk of the silk importations this fall re Ottoman reps or travers. For the short coats, the Melton and West f England cloths are very popular. Waistcoats or plastrons, plain or pleated, ppear on almost all new corsages. Embroidery cut out and applied on woollen

and silken stuffs will be much used Cheviots come in stripes checks, and large clocks, in all the combinations of colours. Pointed velvet yokes are used on silk resses which have Vandyke pointed trim-Velvet and velveteen will be worn to ex-

ess, and with all sorts of stuffs, even silk gauzes. Breton, Franklin, and Elizabethan vest tumn toilets. For the neck and sleeve trimmings of the

ew dresses gilt braid, gilt gauze, and gilt lace are used. All of the new gathered flounces have the edges cut in leaf, dogtooth, or Vandyke points or blocks.

Gilt lace and white crèpe lisse, crinkled crape, and silver braid are combined in the new neckwear. Skirts cut in Vandykes or blocks at the ottom, falling over a pleated flounce, are a feature in fall costumes,

Long close-fitting cloaks, trimmed with ive-inch bands of fur, are being made by the tailors for the coming winter. One of the handsomest silk fabrics of this season is black satin de Lyon brocaded with fine cut jet beads, woven into the fabric. Jackets, mantles, dolmans, visites, and circles, small capes, and scarfs make up the varied importations of fall and winter outer

garments.

Tailor-made suits come, in very dark sage green, purplish red, dahlis shades, gray, golden brown, royal, electric, sapphire, and navy blue, Belgravia and Grosvenor suitings, and black cheviot and Lucknow serges.

Superfine broadcloths with closely woven terns, and irregular twilled cloths are for the popular tailor-made costumes, Sets of embroideries on gold and silver gauze and net, or black, white, and tinted ets are sold at prices varying from \$150 to \$250, such embroideries forming trimming and the greater part of the

Coquettes and Conquests. The mere suffering which a man undergoes at the hands of a coquette is not in its first effects so greatly to be deprecated. It is in the consequences that lies the deepest wrong which the insincere woman does to the man who loves her. For the distrust of her whole sex which grows upon him, and the convic-tion that neither she nor her kind are worthy of the best that is in his nature, she consible. The disdain which he may feel toward her cannot greatly injure him. But the spirit in which he regards the tendency in his nature which looks to woman for the truest support of his life, and the systematic hardening of those qualities in him which reach out instinctively to the feminine side of humanity, are soul hurts, which are not healed when the pain of the deceived love has passed. His judgment of the whole sex cannot fail to be biassed by his experience of the woman who has most deeply interested him. Thus it is that the coquette, by lowering the whole standard of womanhood in the eyes of man,

injures her own sex as well as the other. The forms of coquetry are infinitely varied. and some of them are much more reprehens ble than others. The woman who undertakes conquests simply for the glory of displaying at the wheels of her chariot the captive she holds by the rosy bonds of love is the comnonest type. As her coquetry is of the most natent kind, its wounds are rarely severe o lasting, and yet there is a certain vulgarity about this spirit of conquest which makes this type of woman dangerous to both men

A more subtle and disastrous influence i wielded by woman who is bent on the scient fic analysis of the various effects produced by the tender passion on men of different char ter and nature. She has little pigeon-holes marked with different characteristic names, and into these she classifies every new speci She is apt soon to diecover that the pigeon holes may be very few, and that nearly all the men she meets will fix exactly into one or another of them. When she ha arrived at this conclusion she is satisfied, two or three good specimens of every sort having seen coolly analyzed and properly pigeon holed. It is variety and not quantity she desires, and, having already become quite familiar with the manner in which certain species of the genus homo is affected by the greatest of passions, she allows many possible victims to pass by without an effort to add them to her collection ; but if a specimen hitherto unclassified crosses her path, she is ready with her little dissecting knife to peer into the labyrinths of a new phase of

Another class, perhans the most dangerou one into which we are dividing coquettes, includes those women who fancy then selves in tional and sympathetic women, who, being incapable of strong feeling themselves, are borne along by the force of a passion which fascinates them, and which they would gladly reciprocate. In their often renewed disaptment at finding that the new lover ca not make them forget themselves, they feel a sense of injustice to themselves, and never fream that they are not the injured ones.

A fellow working in a Maine factory where young women are employed contrived a practical joke for the entertainment of his admirers. He killed an adder and left it among some boxes that were to be assorte oung women. Miss Stevens uncovered the reptile with her hands. The shock made

A MEAN SWINDLE.

The Electrograph Manufacturers of Bosto

The meanest and most contemptible swindler is he who, by specious and untruthful advertisements in the daily papers, making glowing promises of remunerative employment, preys upon weak and struggling women and credulous men, anxious to supplement their means by honest work. Scarcely a paper comes to hand that does not contain an advertisement the same or similar to the following.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN to know we furnish them with new and pleasant work, at their own homes, where they can easily make from \$2 to \$4 a day. The work can be done in spare time. No canvassing or peddling, and no stamp for reply. Address F. MILLARD & CO., Manufæturers, Boston, Mass., Box 5,234.

immediately be attracted by such a liberal offer, and the consequence is that they are fleeced with impunity. A young lady, resident in this city, being attracted by an addent in this city, being attracted by an advertisement of F. Millard & Co., Boston, vertisement of F. Millard & Co., Boston, communicated with the "firm" in regard to it, and had the following experience:—She received a printed circular in reply stating what the work was, and promising to send instructions how to do it on condition that she sent them one dollar "as a guarantee of good faith and better that the sent them one dollar "as a guarantee of good faith and better that the sent them." good faith and honest intention good faith and honest intentions," agreeing to eturn her said dollar after she had worked for them two or three weeks. The money was forwarded and with it two stamps to pay the return post. The printed instructions were received, from which it appeared she could obtain also a specimen of the work for \$1.25. This amount was sent, and the specimen came by express, and cost 25c. duty at the Custom-house. She did two pieces of the work which were considered to be equal if not superior to the sample furnished her. These were forwarded to the "firm" in Boston by exess, for which she paid fifty cents. Two or hree weeks afterward they were refurned to her by express without any explanation what ever, and at a cost to her of 55c. The dol lar which she sent as guarantee was not re

reular which is an exact copy of "Millard

firm in Philadelphia, and in reply recen

turned to her. In all the young lady had

ady answered a similar advertisement of

seen swindled out of \$3.50.

The circular of F. Millard & Co., who call hemselves electrograph manufacturers, of Boston, sets forth that the work they offer "hice light work for ladies and young men at their own homes. No matter where you are living, we send work. Distance no objection. We send all work free. We pay all express charges." After describing the work which they wish done, which is a peculiar transfer of pictures to glass, the circular goes on to say, "The price we pay for every picture when finished and forwarded to us is sixty cents. Our usual plan is to send the first four pictures by mail, which we pay you \$2.40; and when we find which we pay you \$2.40: and when we had you are making them satisfactorily we send you a quantity and have them returned to us by express. We require several hundred ladies to work for us. Should you feel willing to engage with us, we will send you full directions, with all information with regard to it. Sample pictures for trial upon the nominal receipt of \$1 and two stamps. This payment we always require as a guar antee of good faith and earnest intentions, as well as to cover the expense of publishing th pense of sending out pictures, directions, etc. excepting where payment has first been made. But after working for us two or three weeks we return the dollar to you." The circular then sets forth in glowing terms the inducements the firm offers and the large remune tion which its patrons enjoy, and in a P.S. says: "Should you prefer to be paid weekly or monthly, as some ladies do, please mention in your letter." The usual caution against in your letter." The usual caution against mitators is given, and the circular closes with testimonials, evidently written in the "firm's" own premises, dated from different parts of the Union, showing how the majority of the population was growing wealthy through its connection with "F. Millard & Co."

them at from \$5 to \$10 a day.

With a desire to know something of these generous "firms" that gave away so much oney, and in order that the gentlemen who ompose them might be publicly announce s humanitarians anxious to mitigate the con dition of the working classes, THE MAIL and received through private sources following information in regard to them :"Millard is a well-appearing man, an Englishman, about thirty-five years of age. He calls his business electrographs, and adver-tises in the newspapers. He does not carry out what he promises in his circulars, and i spoken of as such operators usually are. Apears to be unknown here to business men. Another "firm" which does business under the name of "the Reliable Manufacturing

who are so philanthropic

Company, of 3112 Walnut street, Philade phia," similar to Millard's, is described by the correspondent as follows :-"Two parties calling themselves E. J. Venables and R. H. Graham claim to compose the firm of the Reliable Manufacturing Company. They came from Boston about six month ago and opened in Walnut street. They are said to advertise all over the States, and to receive on an average from 300 to 400 letters a day, about one-eighth of which are supposed to be monied letters. They advertise or agents, and ask them instructions and outfit, which are said to b vorthless. They also claim to allow each agent 50 cents for every picture they paint and return to the Reliable Manufacturing Co., provided it meets with the approval of Venables and Graham. If another \$3 is taken in they may give one of the former agents 50 cents for a picture, and that picture is sent to the new victim as a specimen copy; consequently, most parties are said to lose by this venture, and it is pronounced generally

The Reliable Manufacturing Company's circular is an exact copy of Millard & Co's, save that the title is different and the paper not the same colour.

The advertisements of these "firms," by arrangements with advertising agencies in th tates, appear in all the prominent papers of the United States and Canada, and it is safe to say that the returns to the dishonest persons to whom they refer are very great. As can be seen they are nearly all addressed to young women, as they are more easily duped than men, being more trusting. There are thousands of young women employed in factories and offices, earning \$2, \$3, and \$4, who are always in quest of work to do at home,

as no good.

and it is among this class of strugglers for xistence that the swindlers find the most victims. In Canada such "firms" would oon find their way into court and the advertisers their way into gaol, but in the great freedom of the Union their operations are unrestricted, and they can lie and cheat with impunity. Such advertisements bear dishonesty on their face. If these men could make the enormous returns which they claim for their patrons, does any reasoning person suppose that they would not pocket the money themselves instead of advertising for young women and young men to share it turns them \$5, \$10, or \$20 a day do not plazon the fact in large, type throughout the land. They keep it quiet, and never lose their grip of it, or allow anyone to share it, until they die, and sometimes the secret dies with them. No trust is to be put in advertisements or promises of the kind alluded to above, and the sooner it becomes generally

Dr. John Eriksson is to make an exhaustive report of the diseases of plants, the parasites which infest them, and the remedies for the various diseases. This will be presented to nis own Government, and presumably the Government of this country will not fail to her insane, and the physicians say that she will probably die, and in any event will be a maniac for life.

Teceive, through some of its consular agents in Sweden, a copy of a report having a very intimate relation to our food supply,

known the better.



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—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that medical authorities of the day declare that meanly every disease is caused by deranged kidney, or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNE'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation, it acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by lacing them in a beastly condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubless for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostore, imitations and concections said to be just as good.

Sor Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers. H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronte, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure in A single dose of Sanford's Kadical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronohial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and express the process of Catarrh towards Con-

and arrests in progress in Countri towards Con-sumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one pack-age, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. COLLINS the instant it is applied, of COLLINS
the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatiac, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back,
Somach and Bowels, Shooting
Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious
Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics,
use Collins' Plasters (an
Electric Battery combined
with a Porous Plaster) and
laugh at pain. 25c. everywhere



Farmers Please Consider This. THE PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER sets

Cholera, Cholera Morbus, as well as all summer complaints of a simi-For Toothache, Burns,

Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, &c.

the PAIN KILLER will be found a willing physician, ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insig-nificant cost. For

Colic, Cramps, Dysentery in Horses, the PAIN KILLER has no equal, and it has never been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance. It is used in some of the largest livery stables and horse infirmaries in the world. To resuscitate young lambs or other stock chilled and dying from cold. a little PAIN KILLER mixed with milk will restore them to health very quickly.

The PAIN KILLER is for sale by



Kidney Complaints TESTIMONIAL rom Squire Robertson, who for many years wa Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a high-ly respected resident of that part of On-

Heeve of the township of that part of On-ly respected resident of that Township for the past 20 years:—

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont., May 17: DEAR SIR,--My daughter has been a creat sufferer from Rheumatism. She has great sufferer from Rheumatism. She has been obliged for years now to carry her arm in a sling, and her hand was beginning to wither. During these years she has tried all the many cures that have been advertised, the many cures that have been advertised, without any result. Seeing your advertisement in the papers, giving testimonials from frustworthy people, I determined to procure some "Rheumatine" for her, and purchased four bottles of it from Mr. A. Jamison, Druggist. of Mount Forest, which she took strictly according to directions, with this result, that her arm is now completely restored. I cannot praise your medicine too highly indeed it is worth its weight in gold to all who suffer from Rheumatism, and it is with pleasure that I come forward to say so. I am yours truly,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

TORONTO'S EXHI

Canadian Industries presented.

LARGE LIVE STOCK

The Finest Display of Hone nessed - Imported and T Horses.

The Industrial Exhibition a crowds this week, the attendan stated, greater than last year. exhibitors were very tardy in f entries, and the consequence w departments were not open until Tuesday. In some respec ors failed to carry out the prog had been announced weeks in considerable grumbling was i considerable grumoling was in the spectators. The sports in ged heavily, and several of the tive features were so badly man could have been omitted with anyone. Taken on the whole, was a success, and the manage congratulated upon the numb made, and the fine weather

prevailed during its progress. THE HONEY EXHI The display this year is, at a fa four times larger and more important in America. Indeed it has be that the show made by only a bee-keepers far surpasses all made by our American cousi past three years, if u idea may be formed of of the honey and apiary e it is stated that it is value \$30,000. Mr. Jones, of Beeton least \$10,000 worth of honey least \$10,000 worth of honey building, and Mr. Hall, of V not far short of it. This indust in its infancy, not only in the on the continent of America; the unselfish industry of Mr. a prospect of its becoming one of teresting as well as one of the r industries, which in the near igage the attention of the scient tical bee-keeper. Indeed, it is o nast few years that this subject serious attention of the public, est in it has been in most par the energy displayed by Mr. Jo 'nating useful i formation amo at the exhibitions which have Toronto, as well as by letters f the public press from time gentleman engaged so enthusi prosecution of the work that he opinion some time ago that mo lost by the neglect of means being adopted to se would produce a revenue years to pay off the national sertion was a bold one, but he he was prepared to prove it by quantity of honey gathered b keepers within a certain radi was lost for want of the prope devised to collect it. Mr. Jor hibition about twenty-five tons this is only a portion of his The yield this year, he says, is hundred per cent better last season. His exhibit is bee culture, and occupies half the space in the building. and shelved platform, fifty fee eight feet in height stands beau honey cans, and immediately stands an enormous circular ered with honey cans. Suspen section is an electric light, effect at night will be chanting. Miniature flags, the and Stars and Stripes, deceplay, adding much to its In addition to these thousand Jones has eighty-five barrel draft, so that he will be enable draft, so that he will be enabled. stands an enormous circular

comers right from the fount vast product comes from his the neighbourhood of Beeto prising exhibitor has also a tion, in the shape of smokers, I ed systems of taking comb hon most approved pattern, and a of perforated metal. It may that Mr. Jones has a class of dents, to whom he gives practapiculture. Two of these are ladies, who are studying up t the purpose of starting model Ontario. They do not need to the work, but they seem to be the means of benefitti bours. One of these ladie Dublin, Ireland, and the California. The importance education in this, as well as profitable industry, should ained by those who intend time and talents to its promo has been in the habit of issuir to all parties who desired to ge instructions for wintering bees them for work in the spring, tions thus given, if carefully of

draft, so that he will be enab

ands of pounds of honey ma every bee-raising neighbourhor otherwise be wasted for the w gather it. This exhibitor is to Ar. J. B. Hall, of Woodstor honey for the first time at To second in importance to Mr. J. on exhibition about 24,000 po 9,000 pounds being in the con mainder extracted. The da him is certainly very attractive found at the south-east secti 25,000 pounds, and it was t

of honey gathering. As a n prising exhibitor Mr. Hall wi by all apiculturists who m display.
Mr. Martin Emigh, of He Oxford, is the exhibitor of about of money, 4,300 pounds being This is also the first occasion tleman has exhibited at Toro be congratulated upon the display. He has his honey pounds, half-pounds, three-q one pound, one and one-four and a half pound. His prod

quently excellent. Mr. M. Ramer, of Cedar Gr who made a very nice exhi again on hand with about 9 honey, and a lot of appary will be found invaluable by al will be found invaluable by Mr. N. C. Wells, of Phillip a neat little exhibit, but he pretentions like his big broth and Woodstock.

Mr. Wm. Goodyer, of Eabout 1,800 pounds on exhibit duced 3,200 pounds of clover

honey this year from twenty bees, or 128 pounds to the co only one colony in the wints spring dwindling. This yea has increased his bees to sixt showing his faith in this bran Messrs. Granger and Duke Toronto, show a very supe honey in glass jars, which, ic

flects credit upon them. about 1,600 pounds this seas colonies, which is regarded a tory indeed, and encourages activity next season.

Mr. Charles Bonnick, of S as an amateur in bee-keeping of comb honey, of which he

pleased, because his bees seet as much care to have his sa fect as the bees of his which were engaged on a lar common carriers of the luscio Mr. G. B. Jones, of the Bir of Brantford, is on hand wi able display, both of ho plies, notwithstanding that



LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

sest blood punished in sonly one way by which any disbe cured, and that is by removing - wherever it may be. The great nuther ities of the day declare that ery disense is caused by deranged a liver. To restore these therefore y way by which health can be selere in where WARNER'S AFF. In a schieved its great reputation, rectly upon the kidneys and liver acing them in a healthy condition just as good. betes ask for WARNER'S SAFE PES CURE.



ETE TREATMENT SI. e of Sanford's Radical Cure in-is the most violent Sneezing or ars the Head as by magic, stops ges from the Nose and Eyes, pre-Noises in the Head, cures Nerv-and subdues Chilis and Fever-arrh it cleanees the nasal passages

e Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal d Sanford's Inhaler, all in one pack-druggists for \$1. Ask for Sanfords Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Billous Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c. every where



ers Please Consider This. ERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER acts wonderful rapidity and never fails, ken at the commencement of an

era, Cholera Morbus, all summer complaints of a simi-

oothache, Burns, lds, Cuts, Bruises, &c. N KILLER will be found a willing a, ready and able to relieve your without delay, and at a very insig-tost. For e, Cramps,

Dysentery in Horses. WILLER has no equal, and it has an known to fail to effect a cure in a stance. It is used in some of the very stables and horse infirmaries in. To resuscitate young lambs or other lied and dying from cold. a little LEE mixed with milk will restore ealth very quickly. he PAIN KILLER is for sale by ughout the world



If you are suffering from Complaints

STIMONIAL Robertson, who for many years was the Township of Normanby, a high-ded resident of that part of On-aving lived in that Township for the past 20 years:— ERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont.,

R;-My daughter has been a or from Rheumatism. She has for years now to carry her arm and her hand was beginning to ring these years she has tried all mires that have been advertised, result. Seeing your advertise-papers, giving testimonials from people, I determined to procure matine? for her, and purchased of it from Mr. A. Jamison, if Mount Forest, which she took raing to directions, with this rearm is now completely restored, aise your medicine too highly worth its weight in gold to all rom Rheumatism, and it is with to IOMN ROBERTSON.

ALL DRUGGISTS

ated DR. H. HOLLICK, of London, ed an agency in Toronto for the sale nee for the sure cure of all nervous ing from whatever cause. Enclose aphlet, which will be sent in sealed il who address to

TORONTO'S EXHIBITION.

Canadian Industries Well Represented.

LARGE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

found at the south-east section of the building. His whole season's crop was about 25,000 pounds, and it was taken care of by himself, a man, and a boy, within five weeks of honey gathering. As a new and enterprising exhibitor. Mr. Hall will be welcomed by all apiculturists who may inspect his display. display.

Mr. Martin Emigh, of Holbrook, county Oxford, is the exhibitor of about 5,000 pounds of agney, 4,300 pounds being in the comb. This is also the first occasion when this gentleman has exhibited at Toronto, and he is to be congratulated upon the character of his display. He has his honey in one-quarter pounds, half-pounds, three-quarter pounds, one pound, one and one-fourth pound, one and a half pound. His product is altogether from hasswood and clover, and is consequently excellent.

Mr. M. Ramer, of Cedar Grove, East York, who made a very nice exhibit last year, is

who made a very nice exhibit last year, is again on hand with about 9,000 pounds of

again on hand with about 9,000 pounds of honey, and a lot of apiary supplies, which will be found invaluable by all bee-keepers.

Mr. N. C. Wells, of Philliptown, Ont., has a neat little exhibit, but he makes no great pretentions like his big brothers from Beeton and Woodstock.

Mr. Wm. Goodyer, of East Zorra, has about 1,800 pounds on exhibition. He produced 3,200 pounds of clover and basswood honey this year from twenty-five colonies of bees, or 128 pounds to the colony. He lost only one colony in the winter and five by spring dwindling. This year Mr. Goodyer has increased his bees to sixty colonies, thus showing his faith in this branch of native industry.

serious loss by fire at his residence last Saturday night. His fellow-competitors give him credit for making a very neat exhibit. Prize List.

ONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES. Largest and best display of extracted honey, \$10, D. A. Jones, Beeton; 2nd, \$5, J. B. Wall, 3rd, \$3, M. Rainer.

Largest and best display of combed honey, \$10, Martin Engle; 2nd, \$5, J. & B. Hall; 3rd, \$3, M. Rainer.

diamond point cultivator, and Western corn-cultivator. Messrs, Coulthard, Scott & Co., of Oshawa, have on view their new champion drill. This is its first season, and there are now about 400 in use. It has an iron frame with steel axle extending from wheel to wheel in one piece. It is a combined machine, sowing broadcast or in drills. In sowing broadcast the corn is delivered in scatterers below the drag bar. The feed device is so arranged that the grain is deliver-ed withoutcrushing it. Grass seed can be sown either in front or bebind the horse without changing the seed boxes. The machine can be changed instantly to sow either broadcast onanging the seen source. The machine can be changed instantly to sow either broadcast or in drills, or vice-versa. It is 100 lbs. lighter than the ordinary machines, but stands some three or four inches higher. The stands some three or four inches higher. The draft is comparatively small. Two sizes are made, viz., with ten and twelve hoes. The firm also show a single drill and broadcaster. Messrs. John Elliott & Son, of London, send their McCormick twine binder and new Warrior mower. Cord binders are now an accomplished fact, and their success is undisputed. The Warrior mower has a wheel at each end of the bar, and has a very high tilt for rough ground and uneven meadows. The bar lies alongside the wheel in travelling so that there is no danger of drauging. The Pitman connection has a steel ball and brass box, so that, it can be easily tightened up at any time. it can be easily tightened up at any time.

There are two and a half sections instead of

ploughs. Many of the ploughs show some beautiful hand-painting in the way of ornamentation. All their ploughs have steel mould boards. They have taken the first prize at Toronto for all-iron plough, and the first for iron-beamed plough with steel mould-board and wooden handles. The finish of all the goods is very fine. Their Manitoba breaking and back-setting ploughs fattract considerable attention. Another fine collection of ploughs is exhibited by the Syracuse Plough Company, of Syracuse, N.Y. They make a specialty of one with an adjustable beam, with simple device for varying the depth and breadth of the furrow. They show a sulky plough with a combined lever acting both on the plough and the-wheels.

Mesers. Stevens, Turner & Burns, of London, send two portable engines and a traction engine. The latter is new in many respects. It has an attachment operating a device for instantly reversing the motion—an important feature. The movements are controlled by a hand wheel and crank. It has the Fletcher patent traction gear, and a horizontal boiler. It is of twelve horse-power and is claimed to be a very economical engine in the matter of finel. The firm also exhibit a collection of ploughs and reapers and mowers, and a large agitator of improved construction, The shaker is some inches smaller than the usual shake, but is moved at increased speed, thereby attaining the same result in a better manner. The separation of the grain is improved by the employment of a series of elevators which take the straw from the cylinders and shift it. The Minnesota Chief threshers, so often described in these columns, are exhibited by Messrs, Macpherson & Co., of Fingal, and the Climax threshers by Macpherson & Hovey, of Chinton. Messrs, Noxon Brothers send a selection of their reapers, horse rakes, drills, seeders, and cultivators, in all a very fine collection. Wisner & Co., of Brantford, exhibit principally in respers and mowers and binders. The Little Brantford mower has had incorporated several improvements since last exhibiti creamers, for use in factories as well as farm houses. Mr. Wicks patent took first prizes at Montreal and Halifax. Only the bare tin is supplied, and the purchaser may make his cabinet, or use a tank or barrel. It will be in operation to-day, we have a supplied, and the purchaser may make his cabinet, or use a tank or barrel. It will be in operation to-day, we have a combined to the churr works on a lever like a pump-handle, and by every descent, by a peculiarity of its construction, carries a quantity of air into the liquid beneath. This aerates the butter, and it is claimed removes from it all taintof turnips and other odours so common in butter. The same firm exhibits a packing-box for shipping either butter, pickles, honey, oysters, or fruit. It is considered to be a very good invention. Messrs. C. T. Brandon & Co. show several sizes of the Union churn, and Mr. John Russell, of Listowel, exhibits a cheese press and hoops complete. The Dairy Utensil Company, of Hamilton, show samples of their Rockaway shurn, which is so simple in its Laction that a child can work its. They also show Parmenter's dairy creamen. It is an iron-bound tank, through holes in the tap can be removed, and as they went is large it can easily be cleaned. This creamer is well worth inspection. All the buffer and cheese had not arrived, but all that was exposed was so much alike that the reporter would not hazard an opinion as to winch was the best, so he decided to refrain commenting until the prizes are awarded. At the south end of the building is the displayof canned fruits, meats, jellies, and jams. Messrs. C. Richardson & Co., of this city, exhibit an assortment of canned towatoes, atrawhering a plums, gooseberries, black currants, raspberry, red currants, and jams and jellies. The Delbi Cauning Company, of Delhi, Only also show a fine assortment of canned fruits and vegetables. Among the canned meats are corned beef, ducks, chicken, and hisok equirrel. In regard to jellies it has been asserted that they are made of vegetables. They Company of the control of the contro

CLASS 67.—IMPLEMENTS FOR CULTIVATING THE SOIL.

Steam plough or cultivator, \$60; 2nd. \$40; 3rd. \$20.

Field or two-horse cultivator, iron. \$15, Docking Bros.; 2nd. \$10. William Mallaby; 3rd. \$5, Cockshutt Plough Co.

Cultivator for destroying thistles, \$8, John H. Grout & Co.; 2nd, \$5, Docking Bros.; 3rd. \$3, W.m. Mallaby.

Two-horse cultivator, wood, \$15, B. Bell & Son; 2nd. \$10, John H. Grout & Co.; 3rd. \$5, J. O. Wisser & Co.

Sulky plough, \$15, Syracuse Chilled Plough, Company; 2nd. \$10, Ayr American Plough Company; 3rd. \$5, Wilkinson & Co.

Draining plough or ditching machine, for digging drains, \$15. W. Riennie.

Tron plough, \$15, G. Wilkinson & Co.; 2nd. \$10, John Bennet.

Wooden plough, chilled mould, \$12, Cockshutt Plough Co.; 2nd. \$8, Ayr American Plough Co. Iron beam plough, with cust head and share, steel mould board and wood handles, \$12, G. Nickinson & Co.; 2nd. \$8, John Bennet: \$4. J. Fleury Estate.

Iron beam plough, cast head and share, chilled mould board and wood handles, \$12, R. Bell & Son.; 2nd. \$8, Ayr American Plough Co.; 2nd. \$4. Syracuse Chilled Plough Co.

Prairie Plough, steel mould and share, \$12, Ayr American Manufacturing Co.

Wood beam plough, one-horse, \$8, Cockshutt Plough Co.

Wrought iron beam plough, one-horse, \$8, Cockshutt Plough Co.; 3nd. \$3, B. Bell & Son.

Subsoil plough, \$12, Ayr American Plough Co.; 2nd. \$8, B. Bell & Son.

Subsoil plough, \$12, Ayr American Plough Co.; 2nd. \$8, B. Bell & Son.

Gang plough, \$15, Cockshutt Plough Co.; 2nd. \$8, B. Bell & Son.

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Gang Plough, \$15, Cockshutt Plough Co.; 2nd. \$10, Knight & Wilson; 2nd. \$6, G. Wilkinson & Co.; 2nd. \$8, B. Bell & Son.; 3rd. \$2.

\$10. Knight & Wilson 13rd, \$5, G. Wilkinson & Co.

Horse-hoe, or single horse cultivator, fron, \$4, Docking Bros.: 2nd, \$3, B. Bell & Son; 3rd, \$2, Cockshutt Plough Co.

Horse-hoe, or single-horse cultivator, wood, \$4, John H. Grant & Co.; 2nd, \$3, Jno. Bennett; 3rd, \$2, Geo, A. Masson,
Pair of iron harrows, \$10, George Savage; 2nd, \$3, John Bennett; 3rd, \$6, Joseph Maunder.

Pair of wood harrows, 3rd, \$2, North American Manufacturing Company,
Wooden land roller, \$8, B. Bell & Son.

Extra entries.—G. W. Wilkinson & Co., scraper, highly commended; G. A. Cribs, coupling for shafting, highly commended; Ayr American Plough Company, railroad plough, commended; Gregory & Austin, road scraper, commended.

only one colony in the winter and five by spring dwindling. This year Mr. Goodyer has increased his bees to sixty colonies, thus showing his faith in this branch of native industry.

Messrs, Granger and Duke, of Deer Park, Toronto, show a very superior quality of honey in glass jars, which, for amateurs, reflects credit upon them. They produced about 1,600 pounds this season from twelve colonies, which is regarded as very satisfactory indeed, and encourages them to greater activity next season.

Mr. Charles Bonnick, of St. Paul's ward, as an amateur in bee-keeping displays a case of comb honey, of which he may feel justly pleased, because his bees seemed to take just as much care to have his seaml sample perfect as the bees of his fellow-exhibitors which were engaged on a larger contract as common carriers of the luscious nectar.

Mr. G. B. Jones, of the Blackburne spiary, of Brantford, is on hand with a very crediting alled displays, boths of honey and apiary supplies, notwithstanding that he met with a make a specialty of their North-West

ton, shows three head, a two-year-old heifer and two bull calves. D. McCarthy, M.P., has seven animals on exhibition, headed by his Booth bull, Sir Lewis, imported by Hon, M. H. Conrane. Lancaster Rose, a red cow of Canadian breeding, is a promising three-year-old. J. & W. Watt, Salem, are on hand with a large exhibit, numbering in all 22 head. Their stock bull, Barmnton Hero, bred by Wm. Dryden, and of one of the best stands of Cruickshank blood, is a good roan, an excellent feeler, and of immense depth and substance. Several fine square cows are shown of Scotch breeding, and a promising lot of young stock sired by Barmpton Hero. Green Bros. Oakville, show a two-year old bull imported this season from Marr, of Aberdeen, and five heifers. JohniMiller & Sons, Brougham, show three bulls, and T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, show seven animals, headed by their bull, a Royal Barrington. James Gardhouse, Malton, shows six head—two cows and four bull calves.

CATTLE.

The show in this department is not only numerically larger than that of any previous year, but it is claimed by old exhibitors to be also ahead in individual excellence in the animals exhibited. Nearly every breeder of prominence in the Dominion, whose name one is accustomed to see in exhibition prize lists, is represented here, and in point of quality it is a question whether a finer miscellaneous display could be made anywhere else on the continent. The animals, with very few exceptions, are in good order—not pampered into helpless, unsightly objects by stuffing them with grain, but in fair flesh from good pasturage, supplemented by a little judicious feeding where needed. In this respect there seems to be an improvement over what was the custom at Canadian exhibitions some years ago. This may be attributed in part to the fact that perhaps of late years the business of showing cattle has come more into the hands of our popular breeders—men—who, while they are by no means insensible to the value of a good pedigree, yet select and breed with an eye to form, constitution and the quality of thriving and maturing—rapidly under ordinary conditions which are necessary to bring improved blood within the reach of the common farmer. The so-called "fancy bedigree, which is the result of careful breeding in a particular line for many generations, has an enhanced value, and justly so, on account of the greater assurance given of transmitting the valuable characteristics of the breed to the off-spring. Without seeking to depreciate the work of the few who (with their capital and enterprise) are perpetuating and improving those high class pedigrees as the source of supply of all good blood, it is gratifythy to see that the stock which comes to the farmers' exhibitions is so largely of a class which comes within the reach of the man of ordinary means.

SHORTHORNS.

In classifying any mixed display of cattle the

SLEIGHS, AND MATERIAL FOR SAME.

Two-horse team waggon, iron axle, \$12, Joseph Foster; 2nd, \$8, Harford Ashley.

Two-horse team waggon, thimble skein, \$12, Joseph Foster; 2nd, \$8, Bain Waggon Co.

Two-horse spring market waggon, \$10, Gannanoque Carriage Works; 2nd, \$7, James Crookshank & Son.

One-horse light market waggon, \$9, Joseph Foster; 2nd, \$6, Gananoque Carriage Works.

Express Waggon, heavy, \$9, Joseph Foster.

Farm sleigh, \$8, Joseph Foster.

Pair of bob-sleighs, \$5, Joseph Foster; 2nd, \$4, Peter Tilman,

FARMERS' COUNCILS.

Interest in the Movement Not Abating.

At a Council meeting held recently in Stayner among the business transacted was the passage of a resolution asking the reeves and council boards of Stayner and Nottawasaga to express opinions on the establishment of market days, the introduction of a new system of weighing, and the enforcement of an Act passed last session by the Ontario Legislature respecting market fees, which we will publish in a future issue of The Weekly Mail, as very few of our farmers are acquainted with its provisions.

A meeting of the members of the Council in school section No. 1, Nottawasaga, was held a few days ago, and the advisability of establishing a cheese factory and creamery in Stayner was discussed. Petitions are being largely circulated, and freely signed, praying for the reforms in weighing produce advocated by the councils.

largely of a class which comes within the reach of the man of ordinary means.

SHORTHORNS.

In classifying any mixed display of cattle the pre-eminence must still be accorded to the Shorthorn, if for no other reason than that, if other things were equal, this breed has been longer before the public, and is more readily disseminated, than any other. Among the exhibitors of this preed Messrs J. & R. McQueen, of Salem, show ten animals, headed by their aged building good form, though now somewhat advanced in years. Of cows they show two of Canadian treeding, and three heiter calves. J. & Armstrong, of Speedside, shows some young stock only, the programy of his stock bull Butterfly Duke, a son of the celebrated Duchess bull, 4th Duke of Clarence, All of them bear the impress of the cross of fine blood on the vigorous females of Seotch breeding which compose Mr. Armstrong's herd. J. and W. Russell, Richmond Hill, show twelve head, all of their own breeding, and principally descended from Kinellar stock. The lot includes four cows, isabella 4th, Rose of Autumn, isabella 5th, and Duchess of Springbrook, old winners at the Philladelphia Centennial and other shows. John Fothergill, Burlington, shows five head. His young Booth bull. Prince James, bred by J. & R. Hunter, is a good animal, and above the average in size, weighing now at 32 months 2,35 pounds. He offspring of this bull. W. G. Pettet, of Burling.

BEE CULTURE.

Annual Convention of International Bee-keepers' Association.

Seven feet to the pound.

FERTILE WORKERS.

The question:—"How do fertile workers originate?" was asked.

The PRESIDENT replied that by having the queen removed and allowing them to lay themselves. Any bee could lay if she wanted to.

Prof. Cook believed they had very much to learn about the extent of nervous influence in affecting the constitutions of all animals. He had dissected a number of bees, and had come to the conclusion that the very desire for exps ocerced them—through an influence he could not explain—to lay eggs.

The PRESIDENT said that just in proportion to the anxiety of the queen did the workers originate.

the anxiety of the queen did the workers originate.

Dr. Brown said that the result of his observations was that the fertile workers could only develope under certain conditions. He read a paper giving his experiments, and said that he was forced to the conclusion that the food which developed these workers was deposited in the cells just before they were capped, at about the sixth or seventh day. If this were not so he could not reconcile the theories of the books with his observations. He regarded the question as a very important one, and thought that all who had an apportunity of making observations should give them careful attention.

The PRESIDENT was perfectly satisfied that it did not matter how they were reared, but after they became workers they could lay eggs. There was a difference, however, in the eggs laid. Some laid enormous quantities of eggs through the combs and a very few hatch, while others laid the combs and a very few hatch, while others laid the combs full, and they were all capped over uniformly.

PLANTS AND SOIL.

The next question asked and discussed was,

The next question asked and discussed was.

"What difference is there in the yield and quality of honey from the same plant in different finds of soil.

Prof. Cook said they should first observe how the plants flourished best naturally. In selecting their plants for any locality they should see how they throve in that soil, and they should not change their conditions too suddenly.

Judge ANDREWS said he had a plot of white clover which he had for seven years before he saw a bee upon it.

The PRESIDENT from his experience considered that Bokhara clover was the best honey plant in Canada. It would even grow in hard pan, and if they doce got it started they would have to plough it up to get if out. Five acres of motherwort would produce 1.000 pounds of surplus honey from one hundred colonies, besides keeping them going all the season when there were no flowers.

Mr. Malcolla recommended vervain.

bloom up to the time of the frost. Vervain was in excellent.

Mr. Princip was in favour of cultivating alsike for the bees.

The Pressident said that alsike would sometimes yield when white clover would ng.

Dr. Miller enquired whether fixwort would grow and succeed without cultivation.

Mr. W. Ellis said he simply turned the sod over and put in the plants last fall, and they were now about six feet in height, but he was as well satisfied with throwing the seed on the ground. He would saw the Bokhara clover in the waste places and cultivate the figwort.

Mr. G. B. Jones said the Bokhara clover would grow without planting, simply by throwing it on the ground.

POSITION OF HIVES.

SOME INTERESTING REFLECTIONS.

In the first place, more goes to make the owner of a diamond lucky than the possession of it, for before he can be completely happy he must dispossess himself of the treasure. To get the gem is only the first half of good fortune; to get rid of it is the other. It is with diamonds as with loving hearts—they must be exchanged for equal values to complete the sum of bliss. Again, to buy such a stone as this the purchaser must beggar himself, so that the original owner, who prefers riches to the crystal, must go about the earth until he finds his exact opposite, the man or woman who prefers the crystal to riches. For himself, the digger would rather have a large annual income than one large diamond; but to accomplish his dreams of luxury he must first light upon some one who is prepared to renounce luxury, and for the sake of one big diamond to be content with a small annual income. A few people, of course, seen effect to heave hetch. small annual income. A few people, of course can afford to have both HUGE GEMS AND HUGE INCOMES:

but there is no great choice of such millionaires, and Mr. Rhodes may find it a longer and more wearisone quest—the search for a buyer—than it was to look for the stone. Days dragged along drearily enough at times, no doubt, down in the deep gulches of the Kimberley mines; but he has probably been as often just as heart-sick in his three years' pursuit of a millionaire as ever he was in the mud and slush of the South African diggings. For, apart from the anxiety that must naturally attend the sale of such a possession, there must be the dismal consciousness that from East and West there are rogues on his track only too ready, to ease him, if they can get the chance, of his splendid embarrassment. That he is liable to be robbed of it has, as his friends know, been an ever-present torture to That he is liable to be robbed of it has, as his friends know, been an ever-present torture to him, and this fact should to some extent assuage the ferocity of the envy with which humanity not unnaturally regards the possessor of the third largest diamond in the world.

Sorghum from this country, from the State of Minnesota, has been imported with singular success into the Bussian provinces of Kieff and Poltana. In these places it yielded as much as 14.2 to 16.7 per cent. of fits

Kieff and Poltana. In these places it yielded as much as 14.2 to 16.7 per cent. of its weight of crystalline sngar. If this is true the attention of our agriculturists cannot be too soon or too forcibly directed to a source of wealth which is every day growing in increased demand in this country for various purposes, and there is no reason why it should not, with our resources, become an article of immense exportation.

I dearly love a country life, I love the joyous I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees;
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make music sweet to me—
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be. I love to feed the chickens, and I love to milk the cow,
I love to hear the farmer's boy whistling at his
plough:
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me—
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be. I love to see the orchards where the golden apples grow; in meadows where the brightest streamlets flow;
And flowery banks and shady woods have many charms for me—
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be. Let other girls who love it best enjoy the gloomy up and down; But flowery fields, and shady woods, and sunny skies for me—
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

"I guess my son will develop into a firstclass reporter," remarked a man to the editor
of the paper on which the youth had been
serving a month on probation—"immense
brain that boy's got—large head, large head!"

"Yes, yes," said the editor, who was cognizant of the young man's drinking propensities, "large head—always swelled."

Particular as to what Her Mother Said, 'No." said the nurse to a little Walnut Hills girl, "you cannot go out on the street, for your mother said you should not go out." "Mamma didn't say I shouldn't go out, and I'm a goin, I tell you."
"Why, Nellie, I heard your mother tell you not to go out."
"No, you didn't. She never said that."
"Well, if she did not say it, I should like to know what she did say."

to know what she did say."
"W'y, she said I must stay in the house.
So I'm-a-goin' out."

He Was Satisfied With the Proof. "Which is the most delicate sense, feeling or sight?" inquired the prefessor.
"Feeling," was the ready response.
"Give me a proof of it." "Well, my chum can feel his moustache

but nobody can see it.' "Good. Give me another."
"Well, you said the other day that you could feet for my poverty, but you could not see your way to lend me the dollar I wanted "Ha! That will do."

Why He likes Long Sermons, "I do wish our minister wouldn't preach so awfully long," said his wife. "I am giad he preaches as long as he does," said he.

"Now, there you are contrary again. You

"Now, there you are contrary again. You just say that through spite, because you know that keeps me quiet that much longer."
"No I don't either. I say it because it gives me the only chance to sleep on the Sabbath without being disturbed by your continual talking."
"Well, now; you just wait till next Sabbath. I'll not let the children sit between us; and if I can't talk any I can haunch. I'll pay you up for talking that way about

Til pay you up for talking that way about me, when you know I scarcely talk any."

He rang the door-bell, and the woman of the house came and opened the door.
"Well, sir, what do you want?"
"I want to know, ma'am, if you wouldn't like to have a bottle of this 'Sure Cholera Preventive."

"And I, sir," added a second citizen, "have made a fortune of \$40,000 by my own unaided efforts."

"While I," modetly remarked a third, "began life as a shoeblack, and now live on the interest of my money."

"Gentlemen," said the tramp, as he looked from one to the other, "I thank you. You have planted new courage in my fainting heart. I will begin this very hour to amass a competency. Which of you can post me on how to fail in business and get my atart by

competency. Which of you can post me on how to fail in business and get my start by beating my creditors?"

One man gulped down something and entered a grocery. The second grew red in the face and said he had to see a man. The third turned a shade paler, made a ghastly attempt to laugh, and dropped a cent on the walk and got away while the tramp was hunting for it.

How He Made a Discovery. "My dear," said Travers to his wife one day, "don't waste dinner on me. I will dine at the club."

at the club."

"But, my dear Travers," said the wife, "I wish you would come home. You are dining at the club too often!"

"That may be, Mary, my dear, but I promise I won't drink anything to-day stronger than water," said Travers, and he left.

At the club-room Travers began to show signs of too much. "Give me one more cocktail," he said, "and I'll go home. He got the additional drink, and calling a cab, was soon at his home. He let himself in with his night-key, and cautiously made his way to his bedchamber. He undressed himself carefully and slipped into the bed, and felt good, and congratulated himself upon how he had "played it" on Mrs. Travers. Presently he was startled to hear a voice, and listening attentively, he discovered it to be his wife. She said:

"Travers, Travers, hadn't you better take off your hat?"
"Then," said Travers, "I began to discover that I was drunk," and so did Mrs. Travers.

The French expected to have a military promenade in China. They may have it yet, with John Chinaman close behind them.—

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.
Sterling exchange was quoted at 1084 to 1084 in
Montreal to-day.
Cable advices to Scarth, Cochran & Co. quote
Huston Bay shares at 254 and North-West Land
at 65 in London to-day. Cox & Worts report
Bays at 254 and North-West at 60.

STOCKS.

The market was more active and steady to-day, and the bulls seem to be regaining the confidence lost during the troubles in Montreal last week. Higher prices are predicted for some stocks, in which a large short interest is supposed to exist, and rumour was again busy in reference to the shares loaned being called for. Federal was steady, presumably on the return of Mr. Strathy, who is expected home to-day, and some enquiry for North-West Land shares followed the cable announcing 65 in London and Edinburgh. There was no other feature, but at the close bids showed a decline of 1 for Bank of Montreal, 1 for Commerce, and 1 for Imperial, and an advance of 1 for ontario, 1 for Merchants, and 4 for Hamilton, Standard was held 4 higher, but without bids, and other quotations unchanged. In Miscellaneous British America sold down to 1124, and at the close was offered at 113, with 113 bid. North-West Land sold at 61, and closed with quotations unchanged from yesterday. Land and Loan shares were again, quiet, with sales of Western Canada at 434 and National Investment at 104, and all advance of 2 in bids for London and Cangdian.

Sept. 19.—Bank of Montreal, 1974 and 197; Ontario, 1151 and 115; trans., 50 at 1142, 160 at 115; Molson's, xd., sellers, 127; trans., 10 at 120; Toronto, 1824 and 182; trans., 20, 50, 10, 8 at 113; Federal, 1824 and 182; trans., 20, 50, 10, 8 at 113; Federal, 1824 and 182; trans., 20, 50, 10, 8 at 113; Federal, 1824 and 182; trans., 20, 50, 10, 8 at 113; Consumers' Gas, 117 and 195; trans., 20, 60, 40, 100 at 202; Standard, sellers, 116; trans., 5, 5 at 115; Hamilton, 120 and 199; trans., 20, 60, 40, 100 at 202; Standard, sellers, 116; trans., 5, 5 at 115; Hamilton, 120 and 199; trans., 20, 50, 10, 8 at 113; Consumers' Gas, 117 and 125; trans., 20, 80, 40, 100 at 202; Standard, sellers, 116; trans., 5, 5 at 115; Hamilton, 120 and 199; trans., 20, 50, 10, 80, 40, 100 at 202; Standard, sellers, 116; trans., 5, 5 at 115; Hamilton, 120 and 199; trans., 20, 61, 61; Trans., 20, at 162; Domini

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

at from \$7 to \$10 for clover, and up to \$10 to \$13.50 for timothy.

STRAW—Receipts have been large but have sold well, though closing at easier prices than have been paid; loose worth about \$7, and sheaf \$8 to \$10.

POTATOES—Cars of Canadian still inactive, but 30c. has been paid and would probably have been repeated. Street receipts very small and prices about \$1 to \$1.05.

APPLES—Very scarce and in active demand at rising prices; windfalls have been worth \$1.50 to \$2, and choice qualities \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Receipts increasing and prices weakening, Frow, \$7\$ to 50c. per pair, and ducks from 50 to 65c. Turkeys have been offered to a small extent at \$1 to \$1.25. THURSDAY, Sept. 20. FLOUR, F.O.C. Superior extra, per 116
Extra.
Fancy and strong bakers'.
Spring wheat extra.
Superfine.
Oatmeal, per 136 lbs.
Cornmeal, small lots. PRODUCE.

The local market has been emphatically "local dring the week, as outside prices or circumstances have exercised scarcely-any influence on it. This has been due to the facts that offerings of all sorts have been every small, and have been all wanted for local consumption, while prices have been so high as to destroy any and every demand for shipment. We have been making our own prices and pave got those of wheat at least into a state of, confusion, whether we compare the prices paid for different grades here, or those prices with reports from outside markets. Of course this situation can last only until receipts of the new crop have begun to offer; but how long we may have to wait for these it is unsafe to predict. Stocks in store have been rather lower for the week and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 1.115 bbls; fall wheat, 55,968 bush.; spring wheat, 35,861 bush; cats, 509 bush; barley, 31,524 bush; pass, 1,039 bush; pre, 31,524 bush; pass, 1,039 bush; pre, 31,524 bush; pass, 1,039 bush; spring wheat, 5,035 bush; cats, 400 bush; barley, 9,776 bush; pass, 4,523 bush; and 179e, 5,234 bush; Outside advices show a fall in English quotations of 3d, on red wheat; of 2d, on red winter; of 1d, on No. California and 1e, on corn. Markets have been coming down with a crash during the last three days on which business has been dull all over; cargoes neglected, with fall on wheat to-day stated at 1s. Od. to 1s. 6d, per quarter, and on each of two preceding days about 6d, per quarter. The feeling during last week seems to have been decidedly dull and inactive. It should be observed that this break has occurred in face of leading authorities estimating probable supplies for the country harvest of wheat, and 150,000 unafters of during the first of the new harvest-year, was, however, equal to 658,187 to 683,000 quarters, of the country during the first of the new harvest-year, was, however, equal to 658,187 to 683,000 quarters, of the country during the states of the country during the cause of the country none. 5 00 5 05 BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable, if not 8c. more), by car lots, f.o.c. 1 18 1 14 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 79 0 00 Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs
Bariey, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

No. 2
Extra No. 3.

Peas, No. 1 per 60 lbs.

No. 2 "I want to know, ma'am, if you wouldn't like to have a bottle of this 'Sure Cholera Preventive."

"Is it a sure preventive, truly?"

"It is ma'am. It is endorsed by the Royal Medical Society, of London, as the best preventive ever known."

"Well, I'll take a bottle. How much is it?"

"Only fifty cents, ma'am. But you should take two—one for your husband, you know, as he should have a bottle with him while at his business, in-order to be prepared in case of an attack."

"No; one for myself will be quite sufficient, and he shan't know that I've got it."

Mixed Baggage of a Lone Woman.

"Look here," exclaimed a woman, counting up her baggage, "is this all?"

"That's all your checks called for," replied the baggage-mater.

"One Staratoga, one packing-trunk, two bags, and a bandbox. I had six pieces, didn't I."

"Uvell, that's it," squealed the woman.

"You don't show down for any more, and there's nothing else here but a coffin."

"You don't show down for any more, and there's nothing else here but a coffin."

"Yell, that's it," squealed the woman if he's any way rumpled or that bandbox is smashed this road is going to hear remarks from me. Now you load them things on a hack, and when the express man comes for the corpes you spend most of your time berng Careful with it, or the funeral will be post-poned until I have dusted this depot with what is let of you personally."

And the baggage man was careful. Those who saw him handle the goods thought he must be a new hired man on trial.

They Planted New Courage in His Fainting And the baggage man was careful. Those who saw him handle the goods thought he must be a new hired man on trial.

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They Planted New Courage in His Fainting And the baggage man was careful. Those who saw him handle the goods thought he must be a new hired man on trial.

They Fine the more than the proper than the copy of the contract of the copy lorn, per doz..... PROVISIONS

TRADE—Seems to have been quiet but steady during the week.

BUTTER—A demand for shipment set in at the close of last week, when picked lots sold at 13 and 14c.; round lots of medium mixed qualities, taken as they stood, brought 11 and 12c., and culls at 9 to 94c. Sales were large, and local stocks were largely reduced. Since then there has been a good deal more of like quality offered from the country, but no demand has been heard for it, as buyers seem to have obtained all they wanted last week. Choice for local use has, however, continued scarce and wanted at about 15c., but must be really fine to bring this figure. Market closes much as it stood last week, save that stocks here are now small, but as they seem to be large outside this does not seriously affect the situation. Street receipts on the increase; rolls easy at 18 to 21c., and fine dairy tobs and crocks, 14 to 16c.

CHEESE—Seems to have been rather more active. Fine has been selling in lots of 25 boxes at 105c., and in small parcels at 11c., and three quarters skim at 10c. in small lots. Outside markets firm, with stocks apparently rather small.

EGSS—All offered have been wanted, and sold markets firm, with stocks apparently rather small.

EGGS—All offered have been wanted, and sold readily at 18c, for round lots, which would have been repeated at the close, but as the exhibition is drawing near its end some doubt is felt as to prices being maintained. Street receipts have sold at 20 to 21c, for really fresh.

PORK—Inactive and unchanged at \$17 to \$18 for small lots, but sales even of these seem few.

BACON—Quiet and easy. Some enquiry for carlots of long clear have been heard, but with buyers and sellers apart nothing has been done; the best bid seems to have been \$16c, which has been refused; tons and cases have sold slowly at 9c. Cumberland scarce and small lots ranging from \$1 to 9c. A few new rolls and bellies have been offered at 13 to 14c., which is higher than the prices named last week.

HAMS—Still scarce and wanted, with an upward tendency in prices. One lot of 200 to 300 canvassed brought 14c., and no small lots have sold below 14c. Smoked worth 137c, in round lots and 14c. in small lots. Pickled have sold at 124c.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged at 111c. for the declining, though the fall has been interrupted and seemed less rapid at the close. Still States markets show a decline of at least three cents on the week, and trade seems to have been decidedly dull and inactive in them. At New York exporters appear to have been out of the market, and in the west it is said that they show little more inclination to take hold than they did at a point fifteen cents higher than now. The new crop has come forward much more freely than was anticipated, which has led to a continued increase in the quantity of wheat in sight, which has risen about 6,500,000 bush, since July 28, and is now aimost double what it was at this time last year. Receipts of wheat at Western lake and river ports for the week ending Sept. 8 were 3,124,000 bushels, against 2,623,000 bushels the previous week, and 2,786,000 bushels the corresponding week in 1882, and receipts since the opening of the harvest year 14,752,000 bushels the principal points of accumulation at lake and Atlantic ports, and on vail and on the Mississippi river, and aflost on New York canals, destined for tidewater on the dates indicated was as follows: lots and 14c. in small lots. Pickled have sold at 12ic.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged at 11ic. for tinnets and 12ic. for pails in small lots, which seem to be the only lots selling.

Hogs—Receipts have increased and prices have declined, closing from \$7.50 to \$8.50.

SALT—Liverpool seems rather easier; coarse offered in car-lots at 60c, and selling in small lots at 70 to 75c. per bag; dairy going quietly in small lots at 50c, per quarter-bag, and one lot of 50 bags at 47c. Canada very quiet; small lots selling slowly at \$1.32 to \$1.35, and single bags at \$1.50.

DRIED APPLES—Unchanged, but seem steady in value; dealers have been selling small parcels at \$1 to 10c., and would have paid 9c. for round lots had there been any offered.

HOPS—Inactive; the only movement has been single bags of 1882, which have gone off usually from 30 to 35c. The new crop is well reported, but has not begun to move, and holders seem to differ considerably in their view of its value.

WHITE BEANS—Have sold in small lots at \$1.55 to \$1.75, but there has been no movement reported in round lots.

GROCERIES TRADE—Has been active with retailers, but quiet in joboing.

TEA—Prices have been firm under the influence of strong markets in all quarters outside; but sales of lines have been rather small. The principal movement seems to have been in new Japans; a line of very common sold at 15c., a line of medium at 25c., several lines of good medium at 30c., and a line of fine at 36c. Greens very quiet; one line of very low Young Hyson sold at 16c.; Gunpowder scarce and wanted. Blacks have sold at 14c. for one line of very low-grade Congou, and at 20 and 21c. for fair Kaisow. Sales on English account at 6 to 8d. for low-grade Congou, and 1s. ld. to 1s. 3d. for second Young Hyson. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 14 to 20c.; medium to good, 22 to 35c.; fine to choice, 38 to 35c.; Twanksys, 15 to 20c.; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 20 to 36c.; fine to extra choice, 45 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, common, 16 to 20c.; medium, 22 to 30c.; good, 32 to 40c.; fine, 42 to 60c.; Souchong, 35 to 60c.; Soented Pekoes, 30 to 45c.; fine, 45 to 60c. COFFEE—Rio scarce, firm, and wanted in job lots at 10c., but other grades quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows, outside figures for retailers lots:—Government Javas, 22 to 37c.; Singapore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 101 to 11c.; Mocha, 30 to 32c. TRADE-Has been active with retailers, bu

1883. 1883. 1882. 1881. Sept. 8. Sept. 1. Sept. 9. Sept. 10

Sept. 18, 11.30 a.m. Sept. 19, 2.30 p.m.

S. D. S. I

 Wheat, bu.23,514,992
 21,404,798
 12,780,612
 19,818,926

 Corn, bu...13,247,738
 11,337,814
 6,691,686
 24,092,001

 Oats, bu.... 3,247,065
 5,199,107
 6,610,644
 6,789,359

 Barley, bu. 406,556
 271,102
 119,920
 383,732

 Rye, bu.... 1,580,463
 1,527,854
 709,169
 645,300

Total bu.44,176,834 39,740,675 26,845,031 51,725,427

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

Sept. 13, 5p.m. Sept. 14. 230 p.m. Sept. 15. 11.30 a.m.

WARRANTED 6 YEARS.

\$115 (25) \$49.75

25 STOPS

LOCAL LIVE STOCK. As predicted in The MAIL of a week ago, there has been an unusually heavy run since our last, and prices are in consequence easier. Thirty-two loads offered on Tuesday, and the greater portion had to be reshipped to Montreal, where prices are none the best. First-class cattle sold fairly well, but medium and lower grades were ic. off. Shipping cattle have a tendency to lower prices, as both insurance and vessel room have advanced, the former 3 per cent, and the latter 10s. Some of the lighter grades are now being forwarded, and good quality weighing 1,100 to 1,200 find ready sale at quotations. Inferior is not wanted, and will repay farmers for keeping them, while they are certain to not the drovers a loss if marketed now. In fact, the week's business has not been profitable to any concerned. Sheep and lambs are lower, and in light supply, owing to the difficulty drovers have in procuring suitable quality at prices that will

in procuring suitable quality at prices that will leave them a margin when sold here.	
Steers, averaging	Rough to Prime.
1,350 and over	51 to 6c. ner lh.
1,200 to 1,350	5 54 1
1,100 to 1,200	44 5
950 to 1,150	34 44
Inferior	9 91
Calves, per head,	\$6 to \$12 each.
SHEEP.	
140 to 160 lbs	4 to 5c, per lb.
100 to 120 "	4 44 "
90 to 100 "	4 44 "
80 to 90 "	None.
70 to 80 "	None.
Lambs, per head	

BY TELEGRAPH.

Quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.50 to \$5.60; extra, \$5.35 to \$5.40; spring extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25; superfine, \$4.75 to \$4.90; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$6.75; fine, \$4.20 to \$4.30; middlings, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Pollards, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario bags, \$2.50 to \$2.75; city bags, \$3.00 to \$3.65; Grain—Wheat—Hed winter, \$1.18 to \$1.21; white do, \$1.15 to \$1.17; spring, \$1.16 to \$1.18; Corn—61c, Peas—98c, Oats—33 to 36c, Barley—Nominal, Rye—68 to 69c, Oatmeal—\$2.25 to \$3.40. Provisions—Butter—Creamery, 20 to

Sept. 19.—Flour, \$5.75 to \$6.00; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley, 00 to 00c; peas, 50, to 55c.; oats, 44 to 00c.; cattle (live weight), 4 to 0c.; beef, 0 to 0c.; mutton. 9 to 0c.; dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$0; hides, inspected, 0 to 0c, per lb.; sheepskins, inspected, 50 to 00c, per lb.; sheepskins, inspected, 50 to 00c, per lb.; wool, 22 to 00c.; butter, 17-22 to 19-25c.; eggs, 18 to 20c.; cheese, 11 to 13c.; hay, \$9 to \$0 a ton; potatoes, 60 to 69c. per bag; corn, 00 to 00c.

Sept. 19. — Flour. No. 1 super. \$2.60 to \$2.85; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.12; barley. 50 to 60c.; peas. 65 to 75c.; oats, 37 to 40c.; cattle flive weightl. 4 to 5c.; beef. 8 to 10c.; mutton, 8 to 10c.; dressed hogs, 00 to 00c.; hides, \$5 to \$6; sheepskins. 50c. to \$1.00; wool. 00 to 00c.; butter. 15 to 16c.; eggs. 17 to 18c.; cheese. 00c.; hay, \$5 to \$9; potatoes, 60 to 75c. per bush.

PETERBORO'. Sept. 19.—Flour. No. I super., \$0.00 to \$0.00: fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.03: spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.08: barley. 50 to 50c.; peas, 50 to 50c.; oats, 55 to 58c.; cattle (live weight), none; beef, none; mutton, none; dressed hogs, none; hides, none; sheepskins, 60 to 50c.; wool, none; butter, 18 to 21c.; eggs, 14 to 15c.; cheese, 10 to 10\$\frac{1}{2}c.; hay, \$5 to \$10\$; potatoes, 75c.; corn, none.

OSWEGO.

Sept. 19, 11 a.m.—Wheat — Unchanged; old white State, \$1.23; old red State, \$1.25. Corn—Dull; high mixed, 65c. Oats—Scarce; new State, 38c. Barley—Quiet. Rye—Quiet; Canada, nominally 67c. in bond.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Steady; white State, \$1.23; red State, \$1.25. Corn—Dull; high mixed, 65c.; No. 2, 63c.; rejected, 62c. Oats—Scarce; new State, 38c. Barley—Quiet. Rye—Scarce; Canada, nominally, 67c. in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 54c.; corn and rye, 54c.; barley, 5c. to New York; lumber, \$2.00 to Albany, \$2.60 to New York. Lake receipts—Lumber, 600,000 feet. DETROIT.

Sept. 18, 10.30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.061 for cash; \$1.06 for September; \$1.06 for October; \$1.071 for November; \$1.08 for December; \$1.06 for year; No. 2, \$1.02.

12.40 p.m.—Wheat — No. 1 white, \$1.061 for cash or October; \$1.071 for November; \$1.081 for December; No. 2, \$1.02; receipts, \$7,000 bush; shipments, 17,000 bush.

Sept. 19, 9.35 a.m.—Wheat—934c. for Octobe 96;c. for November. Receipts—Flour. 5,439 bbl wheat, 22,000 bush.; bariey, 20,000 bush.; bariey, 20,000 bush. Shi ments—Flour. 4,383 bbls.; wheat. 2,000 bush. corn. 1,000 bush. dats, 300 bush.; rye, 450 bush barley, 13,000 bush.

1.05 p.m.—Wheat—92;c. for cash or Septembe 93;c. for October; 935c. for November. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sept. 19.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 13,000; official yesterday, 14,949; shipments, 4,855; left over, about 5,000; light \$4.75 to \$5.25; mixed packing, \$4.50 to \$4.75; heavy shipping, \$4.30 to \$5,15. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000. CHICAGO. Sept. 19.—The following table shows the fluc-lations of the market to-day:— Opened. Closed. Highest. Lowest.

Opened Closed, 1
Oct. \$0 91\frac{1}{2}\$ 30 33\text{3}\$
Nov. \$0 96\frac{1}{2}\$ 40 33\text{7}\$
Year. \$0 95\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 95\frac{1}{2}\$
Year. \$0 95\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 93\text{7}\$
Year. \$0 48\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 83\text{7}\$
Nov. \$0 48\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 47\text{7}\$
Oct. \$0 27\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 27\text{7}\$
Nov. \$0 23\text{8}\$ 0 28\text{9}\$
Oct. \$0 27\text{1}\$ 0 27\text{4}\$
Nov. \$0 23\text{8}\$ 0 28\text{9}\$
Oct. \$10 60 10 62\text{4}\$
Nov. \$10 65 10 45\text{4}\$
Year.

Oct. \$7 90\text{7}\$ 7 57\text{4}\$
Oct. \$7 90\text{7}\$ 87\text{5}\$
Oct. \$7 90\text{7}\$
Oct. \$7 90\text{7}\$ \$0 93 0 95 0 93 0 48 0 47 0 27½ 0 27½ 0 28¾ 10 90 10 85 7 97½ 7 75

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20th day of September,

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o. for cash or September: 30c. for November; 30c. for I

NEW YORK. Sept. 19, 12.15 p.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18 bid for January; \$1.20 bid for February; \$1.11, nominal, for September; \$1.12 for October; \$1.114 for November; \$1.16 for December. Corn.—614c. for September; 624c. for October; 614c. for November; 534c. bid for December. Lard.—8.07 to \$3.10 for January; \$3.12 to \$3.15 for February; \$3.34 to \$3.38 for October; \$3.12 to \$3.17 for November. Exports—Flour, \$2.72 bbls.; wheat, 35,000 bush; corn. \$3.952 bush; cats, \$40 bush.; rye, 101.645 bush.; pork, 1,104 bbls.; lard, 1,279,417 tos.; bacon, 99.7231bs.

2 p.m.—Wheat—Sales, 3.250,000 bush.; close, No. 2 red, \$1.11 for September; \$1.114 for Joctober; \$1.114 for Joctober; \$1.116 for January; \$1.20 for February. Corn.—Sales, 900,000 bush.; close, 614c. for September; 35c. for October; 614c. for November; 394c. for December, Oats—Quiet, firm; 344c. bid for November; 376c. bid for December; 376c. bid for December; 376c. bid for December; 366,000 bush.; cats, 9,000 bush.; corn. 266,000 bush.; boats, 947 bbls. Sept. 19, 12.15 p.m.-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.18

BEERBOHM.

Sept. 19.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, depressed; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, neglected, and no business doing; maize, rather easier. Mark Lans—Wheat and maize rather easier; good cargoes of new spring wheat, off the coast, 41s.; fair average red winter, for shipment the present or following month, 41s.; red winter, for prompt shipment, 41s.; new No. 2 spring, for prompt shipment, 33s. These prices are a 1s. to 1s. 6d. cheaper than same grades of old wheat yesterday. English and French country markets inactive. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 290,000 to 295,000 qrs.; maize, 160,000 to 165,000 qrs.; flour, 180,000 to 155,000 dps. Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize steady. On passage from the Conzinent—Wheat, 520,000 qrs.; maize, 90,000 qrs. Paris—Flour and wheat, rather easier.

Sept. 19, 5 p.m.—Consols, 100 15-16 for money 101 1-16 for account. Bonds—4's, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5's, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Erie, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\); Illinois Central, 134. ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE,

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express of Monday, in its review of the grain trade ouring, the past week, says:—"A considerable proportion of the grain in the northern and western districts of England is yet unsecured. Samples of new wheat are sparingly offered. The tendency of the market is toward a lower level of rates. The market for foreign wheat, off stands, is extremely prostrated, the supplies being large. An impression prevails that the market will be flooded with foreign breadstuffs. Nine cargoes of wheat arrived; I was sold, 6 were withdrawn, and 9 remain. The sales of English wheat for the week were 67.665 qrs. at 41s. 8d., against 49.242 qrs. at 44s. 5d. for the corresponding week last year."

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"The Montreal and Western Land Company (limited) offer in the Qu'Appelle Valley home-steads free, and pre-emptions on Government terms, and will aid homesteaders in building houses and breaking ground; the odd-numbered sections they are selling at \$3 and \$4 per acre, with no payments down until ist January, 1885, if the settler builds and breaks ground at once. Take tickets to Whitewood station, and apply to A. E. HIAM, at Whitewood, and on the lands to GEORGE B. FISHER.

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VOL. XI. N

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