on easy terms without restrictions as to and balance in five equal annual instaler cent. Lists, and full particulars can be

360 Main street, Winnipeg, the Company in Canada, No. 65 King

F. J. GOSLING, Secretary.

ls. Plants. &c.

Strawberry Plants in fine Pot Layers, planted any time from July 15th to September 15th, will give a full crop next season. At the June, 1822, Exhibition of the New York Horticultural Society, we were awarded 8 first prizes for

"CREAM"

of the Varieties for 1883, including the new and fam-ous "JERSEY QUEEN," together with our certain and simple method of culture, sent to all applicants free of charge, PETER HENDERSON & CO.



Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leaven-worth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnifi-cent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautical Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Re-plication of the Common Paris of the Comfortable and Beautical Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Re-plication of the Common Paris of the Common Paris of the Diesping Carlo and Paris between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chi-cago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare allows as competitors that offer less advantages are supported to the control of the ages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,

CHICAGO.

weire Fencing. BARB WIRE FENCING. FIRST PRIZE awarded us at Exhibition held Montreal, September, 18-2, and Silver Medal



THE MANITOBA Four Point Barb Gal-vanized Steel Wire Fencing; Ordinary Fencing, barbs 74 inches apart; Hog Wire for Bottom Line, barbs 44 inches apart; Plain Twisted Wire

DOMINION BARB WIRE CO.



Makers of the celebrated "LYMAN" STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING, which has secured 10 first prizes, including awards at the Exhibitions held at both Montreal and Toronto, 1882. Our facilities enable us to offer it with barbs 4, 5, 6, or 7 inches apart, as purchasers may desire. The 7 inch (or ordinary) make runs 16 to 16 feet (one rod) to the pound; the 4 or 5 inch make is used for small stock, or lower wire on fence. We guarantee these several kinds equal (if not superior) to any other barb wire made.

The "Lyman" has been, in use on 21 of our railroads, and we have not had any complaints of its proving otherwise than we claim for it. Send for circulars to 44 Foundling street, Montreal. Western depot, 36 Front street east, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address RUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., TXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TXTRAORDINARY OFFICE

mext two mouths, our object in doing so being merely to
advertise our name, as we lose money on every order
we fill. The Wholessele Stationery Packet contains 95 articles of intrinsic vanet—I dosen Commercial White Envelopes, I dosen Ladies White Envelopes, I dosen Sheets O'mmercial Ruied Note Paper,
I dozen Ladies Kuled Note Paper, I fine Drawing Pencil, I Pencil Eraser, I Elastic Band, 3 imitation Gold
Pens, I Accommodation Penholder, 25 assorted best
Sowing Needles, I Paper Adamantine Pina. I Steel Key
Ring, I Memorandum Book, I Porcelais Card in white
and gold, 3 beautiful Scrap Pictures, I Oliograph,
Chrome, I package London insect Destroyer, 2 lisimimated Business Cards, I Catalogue of over thirty thoumand Scrap Pictures and I Gold Plated Stone-set Fincer
Ring. The whole sent by mail, post-paid, for 30c,
Trade supplied on liberal terms.

WHOLESALE IMPORTING STATIONERS,
453 St. P-ul street, MONTREAL.

THE WEERLY MAIL, printed and published

VOL. XI. NO. 592.

Subscribers can do The Mail good service by ling advertisers that they read their adver-ements in The Mail,

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements inserted under this neading, 5 cents per with insertion, or 20 cents per word for five insertions.

CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CON-TAINING largest list of farms in Dominion

THOICE STOCK OR GRAIN FARM-200

A acres—township Tuckersmith; two set ilidings; will be sold cheap in one or two lots. idress JAMES LANG, Rodgerville, Ont. 593-3

PARM FOR SALE—CHEAP—IN ST. CLAIR, II miles west of Port Huron, Mich., on a constant of the con

FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON-TARIO-send three-cent stamp for list to CHARLES E, BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent,

farm for Sale—This Well-Known farm is situated on the Ferry road, one mile from Porth. in County of Lanark; is well adapted for grain or stock farming; is well fenced and watered; has a good stone house, with extensive outbuildings; there are about 150 acres cleared and in good cuitivation, balance of 50 acres under hardwood bush. For particulars apply to JAMES NADDELL. 5934

RAZING OR MEADOW LANDS FOR

mandow lands, partly within sach of the counties of Huron, Middlesox, and Lambton, and near the Grand Trunk railway: full infor-mation may be obtained on application at the company's office, 204 king street east, Toronto, G. W. ALLAN, K. M. MUFFATT, Commis-

ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy tarms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto.

RARE CHANCE-SPLENDID FARM OF

SPLENDID FARM-200 ACRES, 125 CLEAR-

DED; clay loam; frame barns and dwelling; choice locality; Elderslie, county Brace. Dr. COOKE, Chesley P.O.

500 EARMS—EACH CONTAINING 100 acres of choice land in York Farmers' Colony, Assimitoine; low prices, and settlement within 5 years. Address J. ARMSTRONG, 1 Victoria street, Toronto.

Farms to Kent.

PIRST-CLASS WHEAT FARM TO RENT-90 acres cleared; lot 13, 2nd con. Essa; five miles from Alliston. Apply to JAS. GAULEY, Alliston.

Situations Dacant.

ONE OF THE BEST MILLING COM-PANIES, with mills, &c., in the midst of the finest wheat country in Southern Manitoba

Teachers Manted.

Personal.

Medical.

A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER-MANENT cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 207 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

Business Caras.

O NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street,

Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

Money to Loan.

FONEY TO LOAN-AT LOWEST RATE OF

Interest—on farm and city property. BUT-LER & LAKE. 66 King street east, Toronto.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN-ADA—Money to loan on city and farm preerty at lowest rates and on favourable terms.

Agents Wanted.

HROMO CASKET - CONTAINING 100

Tast-selling articles, which will bring you in \$5 per day, and not occupy all your time, by mail for 25 cts.: agents coining money. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

W agents: salary, \$75 per month and er penses. Montreal Rubber Stamp Works. S James street, Montreal. 523-13

Miscellaneous.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. H. J. Nott, editor of the Observer

as Father Alexander, died on Friday, aged 76

the Redemptionists in America, and was a

very successful missionary among the In-

nt map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of atstamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Ade eet east, Toronto.

The Toronto Meekly Mail:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883.

UNITED STATES.

young men.

Reports from the cotton-growing districts indicate that the crop will probably be under Returns from 70 out of 88 counties in Ohio show that the Scott liquor law has realized in taxes \$1,494,200, and closed 1,019 saloons.

A man has been committed to gaol in Nashville, Tenn., for failing to pay a judgment of one cent and costs found against him.

flying machine which he proposes to attach to his person while he swims over Niagara

real name was Brolaski, though in his pro-fession as a gambler and confidence operator

former friends. Pierce Nagle was the first traitor of importance in the Fenian ranks. To his revelations were due the convictions of the staff of the Irish People newspaper, and the first executive of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood—Luby, O'Leary, Kickham, O'Donovan Rosas and the rest. After his nefarious work had been accomplished he described and for alaxen was retained. before proclaiming bans.

A physician in Jersey City claims that the Woorara drug prepared by South American Indianacures hydrophobia. Its corresponded with the Secretary of State, who instructed American consuls in South American ports to forward specimens of the orag.

wounded, but did not die then, and his assailant, who was taken on the spot, got off with twenty years' penal servitude. Warner's wounds hastened his death, and added to the agony of his last moments. Talbot, to whom the lifelong imprisonment of Sergeant McCarthy and other military Fenians was due, escaped for five or six years, but it was only a respite, not a reprieve. He was eventually shot through the head in Hardwicks street Unblin after leaving a brothel

Invincible, says O'Donnell, who killed Carey, is a leader in the New York branch of the Order of Hibernians. O'Donnell did the shooting under orders of the Invincibles. Had Carey landed at Montreal Lynch would have killed him. He says the Marquis of Lansdowne has

she alleges she advanced him during their courtship. They were married last June, and separated in three weeks. The wife, who is daughter of the late Mr. Singer, inventer of the sewing machine, has an income of \$60,000, and was a widow when Bangs

Indian guides. They had a romantic son, and one of the Indians had a captivating daughter. These two paired in secret but lawful marriage, but were forcibly separated,

frightful accident on Monday, recognized her features at a glance among the victims on the wharf, further identified the body by a close inspection, and went home crushed with grief and horror. There he found Mrs. Millen in perfect health, to the utter bewilderment of his senses. She had returned to the city by an early bost, and was at home when the accident happened.

A member of the Rugby Colony, Tenn., who is a full-blooded Englishman, is regarded by his fellows as likely to become a Yankee statesman, since he unblushingly says that he was out in a thunderstorm the other day wheeling brush on a wheelbarrow, when

wheeling brush on a wheelbarrow, when there suddenly descended a ball of fire. When his dazzled eyes could see, there was nothing left of the wheelbarrow or its load but

left of the wheelbarrow or its load but a twisted tire.

A monument, like a family ghost or a baushee, improves with age. The people of Baltimore have therefore made a great mistake in scraping and cleaning the battle monument antil the features of the goddess of liberty are completely altered, and what was once a fine Roman nose has been converted into a vulcar and. The status of was once a fine Roman nose has been converted into a vulgar snub. The statues of kings and heroes in London are dingy enough, but King George preserves his Guelph jaw, and Wellington his distinctive nose, under all the superimposed coatings of smoke and dirt.

A man of Dexter, Mich., having business with one of his degratager tenants took the

bands before setting out. On arriving at the dog-fancier's the cautious landlord paused outside the high board fence to see if any dogs were in sight. Thinking the coast clear, the landlord entered, when two canines, valued at \$150 each, seized the iron-clad legs. was a grating sound, then all was still, and the dogs fell back on their haunches, and be-gan to spit out their broken teeth, while the landlord made tracks for home.

An Oskosh farmer ploughed up some copp cents, an old Roman coin or two, and a lot of cents, an old Roman coin or two, and a lot of flint arrow heads the other day, which has led a college professor to the conclusion that the Romans were doing husiness with this coun-try long before Columbus f and it. The farmer thinks some boy who had been at the circus had been standing on his head or turning flip-flaps when he should have been hoe ing corn, and these articles gravitated out of his pocket. Possibly the sudden appearance of his father so bewildered him that he for-

got to pick them up.

Crime in Westfield, Mass., has long been distinctive by rea-on of boy burglars. It is a singular feature of the State law that children under twelve cannot be taken into customer the contract of the state law that children under twelve cannot be taken into customer law to the contract of the state law that children under twelve cannot be taken into customer law to the contract of the state law that children is the contract of the state law that children is the contract of the state law that children is the contract of the state law that children is the state la ren under twelve cannot be taken into custody by ordinary officers, who can only notify them to appear in court, and their attendance must be compelled, if at all, by calling in the aid of a State agent. This process is bothersome, and so the juvenile thieves of Westfield have had protracted immunity; but three lads have now been caught in burglaries on several successive nights, and pains will be taken to punish them.

A card bearing the following instructions hangs conspicuously upon the safe in one of

A card bearing the following instructions hangs conspicuously upon the safe in one of the stores on Water street, Naugatuck, Conn.:

—"To burglars. We keep no money in this safe. This is for fire only; our money is up to the house. Come up. We have four shotoguns, two rifles, three horse pistols, and one revolver, all loaded and ready for use, and warranted to kill at ten rods. Time spent here is time wasted. Verbum satis seniont." here is time wasted. Verbum satis sapienti." Then follows the figure of the combination, so that if the burgiar is determined to get in any way he can do so in a decent way, with-

examined very closely the display made by and in 1875 (eleven years after his treachery)

The statistical agent at St. Paul, Minn., examined very closely the display made by and in 1875 (eleven years after his treachery)

The statistical agent at St. Paul, Minn., examined very closely the display made by and in 1875 (eleven years after his treachery)

The statistical agent at St. Paul, Minn., examined very closely the display made by and in 1875 (eleven years after his treachery)

gives the condition of the crops in that State as follows:—Wheat, 102 per cent; corn. 87; rye, 97; oats, 98; barley, 96; buckwheat, 96; potatoes, 101; amber sugar cane, 83; beans, 96, the figure representing an average good crop being 100.

Mrs. Anna Greene, daughter-in-law of Major-General Nathaniel Greene and mother of Dr. Nathaniel R. Greene, of Newport, R. L. will complete her one hundredth year on the 8th of November next. She is in good health, occasionally rides out, and sorresponds with her relatives and friends.

On Friday night many-persons partook of 96, the figure representing an average good crop being 100.

Mrs. Anna Greene, daughter-in-law of Major-General Nathaniel Greene and mother of Dr. Nathaniel R. Greene, of Newport, R. I., will complete her one hundredth year on the 8th of November next. She is in good health, occasionally rides out, and corresponds with her relatives and friends.

On Friday night many persons partook of ice cream at a church feetival in Camden, South Carolina. On Saturday 59 persons were taken seriously ill. One child died. Only two-thirds of the victims have been pronounced out of danger. The lives of twelve persons are despaired of.

It was reported from Raleigh, N.C., that Sam Spry had eloped with Mrs. Armar. Mr. Armar pursued them and beat his wife. Afterwards in the struggle over a boat between Spry and Armar, the latter's wife fell into the water and was drowned, It is reported that it was not an elopement, but a flight from a cornel hashand.

a sealed envelope.

John B. Hall sharpened his wits when a boy by street peddling, and before he was out of his teens became an expert three-card monte swindler. Then he mastered the arts of bunko robbery, and at length opened unfair faro games in several western cities. He was greatly admired and enviad by less sucwas greatly admired and envied by less suc-cessful scoundrels. His last exploit was in Terre Haute, where he tricked a fool out of \$1,700. He spent part of his money in a spree, and, on going to bed where drowsiness happened to overtake him, he left his pistol protruding from under his pillow. His jealous wife found him there, and on a sudden impulse killed him with the hands were en impulse killed him with the handy wea-

MEMPHIS, Aug. 4.—Cold and drouth in the Memphis district will decrease the cotton the Memphis district will decrease the cotton yield 124 per cent, compared with last year. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 4.—The cotton crop

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 4.—The cotton crop in Georgia is smaller than last year on account of the drouth. In Florida, rains are reported, and the prospects are better.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 4.—Reports in dicate an average yield of cotton in Arkansaw.

Eagle Grove, Aug. 4.—Crop reports from half the State show a wonderful improvement. Corn will be a heavier yield and a larger average than last year.

What it Did for an Old Lady.

Coshocton Station, N.Y.,

December 28, 1878.

Gents,—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case a lady of over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the peat ten years has not been able to be account. years had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies or physicians being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbour's and

PRICE THREE CENTS.

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

Prince Bismarck is reported to be in a condition requiring complete seclusion and A general assembly of German Catholics has been called to meet at Dusseldorf in Sep-

EUROPE.

Italy, on Sunday was troken up by the police, and its members dispersed. Count de Chambord has so far recovered

It is rumoured that a plot has been dis-

cide upon the prolongation or otherwise, of the treaty of alliance between their respec-

condition he will not be present.

The Island of Ischia is still experiencing shocks of more or less violence, one on Friday afternoon causing the fall of still other houses,

Mary library, built in 1607, a wax mask of Dr. Martin Luther has been preserved. It had been taken in Halle during the night of 20-21st of February, 1546, in which Luther's body was placed in the market church, on its journey from Eisleben to Wittenberg. The number of victims of the earthquake at Casamicciola is now stated at five thousand. The authorities are taking vigorous measures for preserving the health of the district, but notwithstanding the use of disinfectants in large quantities, the stench is still intolerable. A number of Euglish and Americans have arrived at the ruins in search of missing rela-

Vesuvius is again embiting symptoms of uneasiness, and the safety of Torre del Greco is threatened. In 1794 the town was submerged in a stream of molten matter, thought to have contained 46,000,000 cubic feet, by which thousands of lives were lost, but the town was quickly rebuilt, and is now

viewer of the Figure, as the sum necessar for the toilet of a fashionable Paris woman

possession of arms in the fortress proclaimed a Republic. The insurgents were not sup-ported by the inhabitants, nor by any of the other provinces, and at last accounts were marching towards the Portuguese frontier,

deaths at Alexandria on Sunday, all near the Mahmoudieh canal, the filth in which is being moved by the overflow of the Nile. When all the fith is removed it is expected health

terinoslav gave the Jews 5,000 roubles as compensation for their losses, and provided shelter for those rendered homeless.

A family living near Blois owned for several

A tamily living near Blois owned for several generations an authentic bust of Henry IV. made during his life by the sculptor Tremblay. It was treasured as a great heirloom in the family. It was spolen in May, 1882, and was subsequently found in the hands of a dealer, who was the last of several purchasers, the bust having been used to "raise the wind" by a juvenile sequence of the family.

Berlin, with 17,813, and Metz with 14,441, are the only two towns which have garrisons of over 10,000. The garrison of Strasburg numbers 8,968, that of Mayence 7,712, that of Cologne 7,655, that of Coblentz 6,353, that of Konigsberg 6,385, and that of Magdeberg 6,068. The garrison of Potsdam (6,580) and Spandam (4,339) are so close to Berlin that 27,732 traces evold be concentrated upon the

frightful accident on Monday, recognized her FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE to have subsided without any warning, as was the case in the great Lisbon earthquake, when 60,000 were hurried out of existence in

an exhibition of relics of Martin Luther. An exhibition of relies of Martin Luther, now in the possession of different public bodies or private persons, will be held on Nevember 10, at the Brandenburg Provinced Museum at Berlin. This museum already possesses the Bible of which Luther made daily use, and which has annotations in his own handwriting. The entrance money is to be devoted to the Luther Memorial, which it s proposed to erect in the New Market in front of the Marien Kirche, the oldest church of Berlin. At Wittenberg a very fine Lu-ther medal has just been struck. It is of gold in the centre and silver round the bor

An Italian community is almost absolutely dependent upon its bakers for its daily bread, and Rome has been put to the greatest discomfort by a strike, now ended by arbitra-tion, of the bakers' workmen. The Government furnished the bakers with soldiers, who were put at the novel business of kneading. were put at the novel business of kneading. This only prolonged the strike, as the workmen were in the right. Later, the reapers round Rome struck for more pay. The proprietors immediately applied to the Government for soldiers to reap for them. The thing was growing too ridculous, and the Government refused. The proprietors therefore lis-

Two Turkish priests in Constantinople got into a dispute as to who could repeat the Koran in the shortest time. Finally they made a bet, the loser to give the winner his coat and walk home through a public street coatless. Judges were appointed, and off they went as fast as their tongues could wag. At the end of six hours the one who had been challenged struck the last "amen," while the challenger was just beginning the last chapter. The vanquished Iman, not relishing the prospect of exhibiting himself in the streets of the city in his shirtsleeves, refused to give up his coat, and an appeal was had to the magnet policy estation. the nearest police station. The inspector of police decided that the bet must be carried out to the bitter end, and the newspaper in reporting the affair gives devout thanks that the capital contains among its other perfec-tions a man capable of doing such a great and holy work in so short a time.

Tudoc, King of Annam, died on the 20th July. He was succeeded by Phudac.

It is reported that the French Commander at Tonquin is quietly making his preparations, and that it is probable a decisive blow will soon be struck.

A Paris despatch says that immediately

after the departure of the French the Annamites reoccupied the position the French took in a sorbie from Namdinh.

In all parts of India preaching in the public squares has been practised largely b Christian missionaries, and they are now im-tated by both Hindoo and Mohammedan

priests.

Negotiations between France and Chir with regard to Tonquin are at a stands:
and it is feared that the aggressive policy
the French has rendered a peaceful solution
of the trouble impossible.
Mohammed, appearing to the guardian of b

tomb at Mecca, has foretold the end of the world within 140 years. Incidents of the final destruction are to be a plague and a

cyclone.

For the King of Siam has been made in

The Hovas still surround Tamatave, but appear demoralized. They have not made any attacks since July 15th. The French

The London News asserts that the deaths from cholera in Egypt so far have been 16,000. It says the disease is less virulent now, and of ten men attacked among the British troops, on an average six survive.

The demand for ivory is increasing every year, and with its enhanced value in the maryear, and with its ennanced value in the market the pursuit and distruction of the ele-phant becomes more ruthless each season. Africa is the favourite hunting ground, but the littoral forests of the West Coast have long since ceased to yield ivory, and the huge animal has to be searched for in the interior; but with the destruction that is going on the elephant will scon be as much a thing of the

QUEER OCCURRENCES.

past as the ichthyosaurus or the dodo.

A cow owned by an Indiana county farmer recently gave birth to 20 calves. Two of them were fully matured and are still living. The remaining 18 were born dead, and are reported the size of full grown rats. tice, in which a man was charged with swind

hing another at cards, the court played a game with a gambler present, and demonstrated that it was possible for a man to have high, low, and jack and take game. A snapping turtle crawled out of a pond at Rockville Centre, N.Y., the other day and

Rockville Centre, N. Y., the other day and made for a grazing cow. The turtle, with a vice-like grip, fastened upon the cow's fore leg, making her frantic with pain. Three men worked an hour to pull away the turtle, which weighed 210 pounds.

Florida has a hen that has made a nest and hatched a brood of chickens in a tree and hatched a brood of chickens in a tree
twenty-four feet from the ground. She is
accustoming herself and her brood to the
environment of coloured statesmen. A few
generations of chicken-stealing darkies may
"evolute" the hen into a high-flying eaglelike bird.

An Atlanta man has just received. a letter

from Big Lick, N.C., written April 12, 1878.
The letter was five years and three months reaching its destination. It had never been to the dead letter office, and gave no outward

Thomas Butt, of the schooler Win. H. Raymond, says a Gloucester paper, recently pulled up a codish on Georges with a pair of fishermen's nippers in its mouth. Captain Stephen J. Martin says that in his younger days, when fishing on Sambro bank, he lost a red-handled jack-knife overboard; upon dressing the day's catch he was both pleased and several the fish in the first in the pauce. and surprised to find his knife in the paunch of one of the fish which Captain Frederick

Concludes the second of the se

table approached the table on which the witness sat, and, putting his hand into a capacious wallet at his side, drew out a dirty looking bundle containing between four and five ounces of dynamite. The judge asked whether the dynamite had been deprived of its dangerous qualities. The constables replied that it had not; whereupon his Lordship directed him to take it away at once. When the examination of the witness was about to be resumed some one directed attention to a number of particles resembling fragments of bricks lying on the table almost beneath the witness feet. The constable in rolling up the dynamite had spilled some of it, and several persons, on seeing this, made a hasty move, and something akin to a panic seemed likely to ensue. His Lordship directed that no one who did not understand how to handle dynamite should attempt to remove the grains off the table and ordered the constable to be sent for, but to leave his parcel outside. The foreman of the jury suggested that the court should adjourn for five minutes, and to this proposal the judge readily assented. Sub-Inspector Royse then swept off the particles with his handkerchief on to a sheet of paper and had them conveyed out of court, and the trial was resumed. DOOM OF IRISH INFORMERS. The fate of Bailey, who was murdered in Skipper's alley, Dublin, in the latter end of 1881, should have taught Carey how little dependence he could place upon police protection when his services were no longer required This Bailey gave information to the authorities which enabled them to make one of the

sponsible for such an extravagance. Bailey was turned adrift. His landlord would not

let him back to his miserable tenement. His employer would not give him another hour's

work. He was forced with his family into the workhouse. Even there the paupers turned against him and rendered his existence

so unendurable that he ventured into the outer world again with the desperate resolve

to beg or steal as much as would take him out of the country. Three days after his body was discovered in Skipper's alley, and two bullets in his head told from what

puarter his death sentence had come. No

due has ever been found to justify an arrrest

UNIFORMLY FOREDOOMED

from the moment they appeared in the wit-

ness-box to tender evidence against their former friends. Pierce Nagle was the first

natural causes. Warner, the Cork informer, who was the

first to reveal the existence of the seditious spirit in the army, was attacked a year or so

subsequently in Clontarf. He was severely wounded, but did not die then, and his as-

wicke street, Dublin, after leaving a brothel. He died in terrible pain, which was intensi-

Other Irish informers, too, have been

stable approached the table on which

of emigration.

M. Waddington, the French ambassador at London, stated at a meeting that his mission was one of peace and goodwill to England, and that he fully expected to accomplish most extensive seizures of arms and ammunition ever achieved by them in Ireland. Twenty-five rifles, ten revolvers, 12,000 rounds of ammunition, an immense store of dynamite, fulminate of mercury, detonating his exclusion from the House of Commons.

Mr. Gla stone stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the re-organization of Egypt had been delayed by the prevalence of cholera, and that the British troops could not be recalled until a stable Government from him, but proffered to pay his fare to London, a generosity which would have lessened the British exchequer by about \$5. The wretched man begged to be sent out to some distant colony, pleading that his life would be in as much jeopardy in London as in Dublin. The representative of the Crown in Ireland could not dream of becoming responsible for such an extravazance. Bailey

police, who suspect Fenianism. Sir Charles Dilke states the general health of England to be very satisfactory at present; but the most stringent precautions will be taken against the introduction of cholera for six weeks, by the end of which time he thinks the danger will have passed. In the House of Lords Lord Derby stated that the Government agreed with the principle of Mr. Stephen's Irish emigration cheme, but required the Dominion Government to assume the responsibility of the

wants a competent, practical miler to take full charge of the whole business; must have from \$5,000 to \$10,000 capital. All communications confidential. Address Lock Drawer 1222, Winnipeg. MEAMSTER - STRICTLY TEMPERATE being carried on. good ploughman; steady employment to competent person. Apply for one week to COLIN SKINNER, Davisville, Ont. 593-1 on a coroner's jury in London excused him-self on the ground that, being a descendant of the high priest, he was exempt from seeing a dead body. The coroner ruled that the Levitical law was not binding in this court, A THIRD-CLASS SCHOOL TEACHER No. 8, in the township of Marmon. Apply to THOMAS CAMPION, Marmon.

PUPILS IN PHONOGRAPHY—INSTRUC-TION given by mail; good aituations pro-cured all pupils when competent. Send for cir-culars. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N.Y. VACANCIES FOR BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN -excellent Public and High schools near;

> Bishop nor any other official had been in-formed of the vicar's decease, and the latter had continued to receive the emoluments, a dividend having been paid to the creditors as

Capt. Phelan, supposed to be the murderer of Carey the informer, has turned up

WANTED - GENERAL TRAVELLING

Bowmanville, who was taken suddenly ill a few days ago, died on Sunday at 5.20 p.m. Rev. Alexander Czvitkovicz, better known

statement, however, was subsequently reported to be a hoax.

James McDermott, the man who made himself notorious in Montreal lately by his advocacy of Fenianism and dynamite, arrived

ever escape, and that the action of the Australian officers will only delay, and in no way

himself to deprive his relatives, who were a good-for-nothing lot, and had bothered him greatly all his life, of the sum of thirty thalers, which they would receive from the treasury of a benevolent society if he waited until death overtook him naturally, but which would be forfeited if he took his own life, prevent, their being put to death.

He died in terrible pain, which was intensified by the bungling of surgeons who attended him, and who, in probing for the bullet, explored every inch of his cranium. Another military informer named Meara was shot dead in a public-house in Bishop street, Dublin, before he had ended his appearances as a witness in the court-martial. The last informer

Mr. Parnell will be unable to visit Amer ica, he says, until after the coming general elections in Great Britain and Ireland. The Dublin Invincibles claim that none of the informers can escape them, and that their death, though it may be delayed, will be ultimately effected.

Owing to the excitement in Dublin over

invitation to visit America, but his colleagues do not favour the trip, as they believe he will be urgently needed in Ireland.

Upon the arrival of the steamer Pathon at

Melbourne, Kayanagh, Joseph Hanlon, and Joseph Smith, informers in the Phoenix park murder trial, were identified and prohibited Charles Garrett

Stephens was found in his possession.

A Dublin despatch states:—It is reported here that the Irish informers were prevented from landing at Melbourne, not on account of any disposition to thwart their plans or the desire to interfere with the wishes of the British Government, but because the police officials had discovered a plot to murder all officials had discovered a plot to murder all three of the men, Kavanagh, Smith, and Hanlon, and to have allowed them to be put masonic interest in temperance is the greatest Hanlon, and to have allowed them to be put ashore would have led certainly to riot, and gain the cause has ever made, and that the

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

East Tawas, Mich., reports frosts in that region, but little damage.

Miss Mary Crowell won the literary essay prize at the Vanderbilt University over 121

An inventor at Washington is preparing a

Falls.

A party of New York physicians passed through Boston on Saturday on their return from New Brunswick, where they had been

Goyernor Norden committed suicide on Thursday in a church in Englewood, Ill. The deceased is claimed to have been an illegi-mate son of King Oscar of Sweden. The northern part of Monroe county, New York State, was swept last night by a terrible hailstorm. The crops are ruined. The belt of the storm was two miles wide.

King Kalakua will arrive in San Francisco about the middle of this month to attend the triennal conclave of Knights Templar. The caps, and gundowder fell into their hands through Bailey's instrumentality. How did the Government reward him? After a fortnight they

A Bangor, Me., school ma'am has in a glass A Bangor, Me., school ma am has in a glass case a collection of 147 "chews" of spruce gum of different sizes and degrees of malleability or brittleness, all of which she captured in one term of school.

A party of moral masked marauders took a white wood-chopper and his wife from their cabin in Warhace, Tenn., on Wednesday night, and whipped them severely for keeping a disorderly house.

A despatch from Dodge City, Kansas, states that Texas fever has broken out among the native cattle, which are dying off in great numbers. A man has been arrested for driving in cattle affected with fever.

The report to the Secretary of the Cattle Commission says that after, a most extended and exhaustive enquiry the commission have been able to find no trace of foot and mouth disease, apart from herds just landed from Great Britain.

Adelaide Elliott, the actress, has obtained a divorce from her husband, in Cincinnati, and within a few days he died of sunstroke. His

over one hundred of the Philadelphia school marms will marry during the present vacation, and when the school re-opens the places that lately knew their pay for vacation before proclaiming bans.

it was not an elopement, but a flight from a ruel husband.

Speaking of Sir John Macdonald the New York Herald says:—"Few men have shown greater aptitude for the management of men in a political capacity than the present Prime Minister of the Dominion of Cauada. During

a long public career and amid many political storms and tempests he has been the foremost man in Canada.
Felix Lynch, of Rochester, claiming to be an

not long to live.

The wife of Frank C. Bangs, actor, sued him in Philadelphia to recover \$7,000, which

of \$60,000, and was a widow when Bangs married her.

Rattiesnake Mountain, Conn., gets its name from the following incident:—Soon after the settlement of the place, a woman named Wilcox was driving home her cows, when, at the base of this mountain, she encountered a number of rattlesnake, which she heroically killed. After the battle she counted over forty full-grown reptiles which she had slain.

A wealthy family for several successive years found a quiet rural retreat on the borders of Moose lake, in the Adirondacks, where they camped out and employed several Indian guides. They had a romantic son, At a meeting, July 9th, in connection with Lord Shaftsbury's visit to Mauchester, the Mayor remarked that for three Saturday

and a lawsuit is the upshot.

Charles Stickney, of Denver, assassinated John Campan because he had won Mrs. Stickney's love. Stickney was acquitted. One of his bullets accidentally killed a Mrs.

count de Chambord has so far recovered that his physicians do not consider it requisite to issue bulletins for the present.

King Alfonso's recent visit to Vienna, Berim, and Italy is stated to have been prompted by Spain's desire to enter the European concert.

Commanders of German men-of-war have

Commanders of German men-of-war have been ordered to so limit their supplies of American pickled pork as to have none left on their arrival at German ports.

President Grevy, in a letter to the Pope, justifies the position taken by the Republic in regard to the clergy, and denies any intention of making war upon the Church.

cial purposes, have been acquitted.

The King of Spain met his queen at the frontier and the royal couple arrived at the palace in Madrid on Tuesday evening, thus setting at rest the reports of quarrels between

It is rumoured that a plot has been discovered, the aim of which was to restore Monarchy in France. An attempt was made to tamper with the army, and 25,000 muskets for a popular rising had been ordered.

An interview is reported as being on the tapis between Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Bismarck, to desire the state of the st

the treaty of alliance between state respective countries.

The Emperor William's health has been so greatly improved by his course at Gastein waters that he expects to be able to hold the expected interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph at an early date. It is feared that owing to Prince Bismarck's precarious condition he will not be present.

and engulfing four victims in their ruins and enguing four victims in their rules, who were, however, ultimately rescued alive. Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed to King Humbert expressions of cordial sympathy with the afficted people.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Halle-on-Saale, where, in the St. Mayer library, built in 1607 a way mask of

tives.

King Humbert has made a personal in spection of the rains caused by the recent earthquake at Casamicciola, and has ordere money and propanors to be distribute among the sufferers. Arrests of several persona have been made for plundaring from the

a fayourite resort from Naples, of which it is a suburb. The Princess de Segan has given an inter-

for the toilet of a fashionable Paris woman, for dressmaking, \$4,200; millinery, \$600; linen, \$800; boots, shoes, and slippers, \$300; gloves, hosiery, ribbons, ties, and other trifles, \$120; lace, \$600; hair dressing and perfumery, \$900; umbrellas and parasols, \$400; total, \$6,900.

The garrison of the fortress of Badajoz, Spain, rose on Friday last, and after taking pressention of surprise the fortress preclaimed

marching towards the Portuguese frontier, where they will be disarmed and interned. Order has been restored at Badajoz.

There were thirteen deaths from cholera among the British troops in Egypt on Sunday. There has been great improvement among the troops and the people the last 12 hours. Only thirty deaths occurred in Cairo during that period. There were tine deaths at Alexandria on Sunday, all near the

will improve. The Jewish residents of Ekaterinoslav Russia, were attacked by a mob on the 2nd inst. The soldiery had to disperse the rioters, ten of whom were killed and 13 wounded. The trouble was caused by a Jew insulting a peasant woman. The Town Council of Eka-

the bust having been used to "raise the wind" by a juvenile screengerace of the family.

The court is now racking its brain to determine whether the bust belongs to the owner or to the last merchant, who bought it for 12,000 francs in good faith.

The court is now racking its brain to determine whether the bust belongs to the owner or to the last merchant, who bought it for 12,000 francs in good faith.

Thomas Butt, of the schooner Wm. H.

Raymond says a Gloucester paper recently. 12,000 francs in good tatal.

The German army is at the present time distributed over 304 garrisons, thirty-nine of which have an effective of over 2,000 men. Berlin, with 17,813, and Metz with 14,441,

Friends and acquaintances of Mr. Ernestus Crombie, barrister, will regret to hear of his death, which took place on Sunday afternoon at his residence, Toronto. His death was occasioned by an attack of pareais, contracted some four years ago. He was perhaps known as solicitor for the Bank of Montreal, a position which he held for twenty years, when he was given the enviable position of chief

A gentleman at Cape Vincent telegraphed to the agent of a line of steamships running between New York and France asking for rates of passage for himself, his wife, and two children under three years of age. In the transmission of the message the number of family was increased to twenty-four. The agent of the company telegraphed back that owing the unusual number of children a special rate would be granted to them, and husband and wife could travel at the same

For the preparation of cathedral glass, flashed or wholly coloured, blown or cast plates are, under the German of No. 22,306. coated with an equal mixture of powdered basalt, potash, saltpetre, and borax made into a paste, and subjected to a red heat after the water has evaporated. The temperature must be high enough to fuse the coating and melt the glass at the same time so that both may be thoroughly incorporated. The Lower Silesian Tageblatt tells of an aged peasant of that province who is entitled to the credit of committing suicide for the most orig nal of causes. On his body a letter

vas found stating that he was going to bang

GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United Kingdom.

A successful balloon voyage across the British Chaunel was made last week.

The London Times reports that the wheat and barley crops will be below the average.

Fenians having threatened the life of Chief Justice Coleridge, he is strictly guarded by police.

Chief Justice Coleridge, he is strictly guarded by police.

It is stated that many members of the Imperial Parliament will visit America during the forthcoming recess.

Mr. Gladstone stated emphatically on Monday night that no permanent protectorate in Egypt was intended.

The policy of the British Government in the Transval and Zululand was sustained in the Imperial House on Monday night.

M. de Lesseps denies his willingness to make further concessions to the British Government in regard to the second Suez canal. Steps have been taken in London to raise a fund for the family of Capt. Webb, drowned in attempting to swim the Niagara whirlpool.

The eldest son of James Beresford Hope, the English member of Parliament, has married the daughter of Gen. Frost, of St. Louis, Mo.

night a bill was introduced to establish a system of tramways in Ireland, which in-lituded a clause appropriating £100,000 in aid

A demonstration was held in London on Sunday to uphoid Bradlaugh, at which there are stated to have been 30,000 people present. Resolutions were passed protesting against his exclusion from the House of Commons.

had been established. A box of dynamite with a lighted fuse attached was discovered in a large linea factory at Cupar-Fife, Scotland. The fuse was fortunately extinguished in time to prevent an explosion, and the affair is in the hands of the

A Jew who was recently summoned to sit

and fined the Jew forty shillings.
The Under Colonial Secretary stated in the House of Commons last week that the papers relating to the indemnity to American fishermen for violence done them at Fortune Bay were being prepared. He also stated that the United States Government had not replied to overtures made to take joint measures for avoiding a recurrence of similar

was much inforth-West proght at Cauada's
regretted that
ments prevented terested in the exhibit of North-West produce. He expressed his delight at Cauada's wonderful development, and regretted that the pressure of other engagements prevented him from coming here at present.

A church scandal of a very strange kind has just disturbed the serenity of a parish in the diocese of Bath and Wells, in England. The living had been for many years in sequestra-tion, and the vicar had long been absent, his duties being performed by a curate-in-charge. It was lately discovered that the vicar had died in Wales last September. Neither the

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Carey's death, the special measures of pro-tection for officials connected with the Phœnix park case have been resumed.

Mr. Parnell has received a very pressing

from landing.

At an ovation accorded Michael Davitt in county Clare on Sunday, he said that the British Government was now so weak it

is reported as saying that "the Irish should rejoice that the justice denied by the Govern-ment had at last been accomplished." The

probably to murder. The Invincibles here say, however, that none of the informers can

who suffered the death penalty previous to Carey was a man named Clarke, who was traced all the way from Mayo to Western Australia, and shot whilst engaged in ploughing a field,—Philadelpnia Press. TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The Halton branch of the Temperance Alliance at it meeting endorsed the Scott Act as a success in Halton, particularly in the coun-Among the noteworthy events of the Rev. Charles Garrett's presidency of the Wesleyan Conference is a petition with 590,000 signatures for closing public-houses on Sunday.

A temperance festival was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne during the "race week," which continued for two, days and was attended by

could not protect the life of one of its vilest instruments.

Irish landlords have suggested to Mr. Gladatone that a State loan be made for their relief in consequence of the loss of rent and depreciation in value of land owing to the passage of the Land Act.

It has been decided by the Irish National League to call conventions in all counties of Ireland to choose a Central Executive Council. Agitation will also be resumed for the attainment of an Irish Parliament, peasant proprietary, etc.

Mr. Parnell, referring to Carey's murder is reported as saving that "the Irish should is reported as saving that "the Irish should instruments of the liquor traffic. the liquor traffic.

nights he had been on journeys of exploration to the humblest part of Manchester, and on Sunday he took Lord Shaftesbury with him. at Liverpool on Monday, and was arrested before leaving the steamer on the charge of conspiracy to murder a public officer. Correspondence with O'Donovan Rossa and James given great impetus to the temperance move-

DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, will spend aext month in Ireland.

The cold weather is disheartening the The cold weather is disheartening the farmers around London.

Farm labourers are gaid \$40 per month and board in Frontenac county.

A Canada thistic eleven feet in height is the boast of a Huntsville man's garden.

The Presbyterians are building a new church at Sharbot Lake at a cost of \$3,000.

Gen. Aspinwall, New York, will erect a \$15,000 residence on an island in Sharbot Lake.

Trenton has been separated from the County of Hastings. The town pays the sounty \$3,000

Mr. Rideout Rideout, of the Federal Bank, Kingsson, is laid up from the effects of rat bites rereived while in bed,

The wall of the new Scott house in course

The wall of the new Scott house in course of erection at Learnington fell the other day when 18 feet high.

Capt. Fields, who was in the battles of New Orleans and Waterloo, died at Waterdown the other day.

Lyman A. Kennedy, of Dundas, has been appointed English master in the London Collegate Institute.

Peter Toll, of London East, has in his garden an apple tree, one half fruit and the other half in blossom.

A child of Mrs. Thos. Whiting, of 436 Park avenue, London, was severely bitten by The work of enlarging lock No. 2 of the old Welland canal, to the size of the new

old Welland canal, to the canal, has been completed.

Mr. Segmiller, of Guelph, has signed a conMr. Segmiller, of Woodstock for the erection of agricultural works there.

The Kingston High School Board had forty-seven applications for vacancies on the teaching staff. Eight were selected. Farmers round kingston have commenced

Farmers round Kingston have commenced threshing barley, some fine samples of which grain have been offered in that city.
Hugh McCaugherty, of Pittsburg, had fourteen sheep killed by lightning recently. Some of them were worth \$100 each.
Some coloured residents are arranging for a slaves jubilee in Kingston next month. Efforts will be made to have 200 present.
Conservatives of Essex will hold a picnic in September at Amherstburg. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Meredith will be present.
James Ford, of Acacia, called A. S. Stilwell, of Eden, a Bayham lamb. Stilwell has entered action for \$1,000 damages for slander.
The first sod on the site of the new Salvation Army barracks at Kingston was turned on Monday. The building will cost \$4,000. Fifty tons of dynamite lay on the Kings-

ton dock over Sunday. It was shipped to the mines over the K. & P. Railway Monday morning.

A valuable cow belonging to Mr. Griffiths, of London, was killed the other day by stray shots from two companies of the 7th Fusiliers

who were practising near by.

The workingmen employed by Brown,
the absconding contractor of Humberstone, Welland county, cannot get their wages, and Round Island, near Kingston, was purchased for \$5,500 in 1882 and since then \$45,000 worth of lots have been sold and \$70,000 worth of buffdings erected.

Richard Sanson, of Oakville, was recently sent to an insane asylum because he carried agont in his nocket and often thesetoad to

razors in his pocket, and often threatened to Mr. Geo. J. Riddell, a silver medallist of Toronto University, hasbeen appointed to, and has accepted, the position of mathematical master of the St. Marys Collegiate Institute, Mr. William Hewett, recently, decreased and held the position of clerk of the Pitch Division Court of the county of Nortolay, One, from the 16th of May, 1839, nearly on

Berry pickers near Dunnville killed an enormous rattlesnake a few days ago. It was seven feet long, measured fifteen inches around the thickest part, and had eighteen

The Clinton New Era says there is tree in Clinton with plums growing on one side and apples on the other. The fruit hangs in four equal divisions, first plums, and Thomas Brisco, his wife, and two children

have walked nearly all the way from St. Paul to Oswego, on their way home to Kingston, having got tired of the American North-West. There are now being constructed at Killey's works in Hamilton, under the direction of

Edison's electric engineer, two more dynamo-electric machines for the cotton mills at Valleyfield, Que. On Thursday night three soldiers deserted from "B" Battery at Kingston. One of them left his clothes in a back lane and his wife in the barracks. They are supposed to have

gove to the Cape.

Monday night dogs killed 12 sheep belonging to the Insane Asylum at Hamilton mountain, 20 valuable fowls and a cat belonging to Henry Beckett, and 47 hens be

longing to Henry Beckets, and a least to be longing to Mr. Byrne.

At Kingston, recently, a woman named Brown carried a little orphan girl, a foster-child, to the market fountain, threw her into the water and pushed her under, when she screamed. The child was rescued. screamed. The child was rescued.

John Cockburn, a resident of Kingston for thirty years, went to Oswego on the tug Arthur recently, and was seized by an offi-Arthur recently, and was seized by an official and forced to pay 50 cents as an immi-

grant, in spite of his protestations.

The fifth annual meeting of the Sunday school parliament of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held on the St. Lawrence central camp ground, near Brockville, com-mencing on Thursday, August 16th. mencing on Thursday, August 16th.

The West Northumberland and East Elgin

The West Northumberiand and East Light election petitions were brought up Monday at Cobourg and St. Thomas respectively. In each case the petition was, by previous arrangement between the parties, withdrawn, A tramp entered the room of a young say, moving in the best society of Kingston, on Monday night, and, displaying a cudgel, demanded money. She snatched the cudgel from him and drove him into the street with

Recently J. S. Allan captured in his net a sturgeon weighing 83 pounds. The monster measured 6 feet in length and 33 inches in circumference. It is the largest ever known to have been caught in Colpoys' Ray — Wigrton Reb.

Bay. - Wiarton Echo.
The trial of the East Northumberland election case, postponed from the 6th July last, was held on the 2nd at Cobourg, when, after some evidence had been given, the case was concluded, their Lordships reserving was concluded, their Lordships reserving judgment. Mr. Ferris is the respondent.

The two little boys who were imprisoned for some days in the Hamilton gaol without trial on charge of fluding a large sum of money on the Ancaster road, and appropriating it, have been honourably acquitted, and the real thief is thought to have been discovered.

The quescion as to which township the Valley Inn, at the north-west end of Burlington bay, should be assessed in, has been decided by Judge Sinclair in favour of East

lington bay, should be assessed in, has been decided by Judge Sinclair in favour of East lamboro.' The property was heretofore seesed in both East and West Flamboro.' A retreat for Roman Catholic ladies of the city of London and other parts of the diocese began in the convent of the Sacret Heart last week and concluded yesterday morning.
It was conducted by Rev. Father Gouldner, S.J., and was attended by about two
hundred ladies.

hundred ladies.

A very heavy thunderstorm passed over the village of Wexford about half-past three o'clock Thursday afternoon, and the light-ning struck a large barn belonging to Mr. Gooderham. The barn was at once set in a laze, and, with its contents entirely de-

yed by fire. ville. If the Reform paper published in the town is to be believed, business is tremendously brisk there. Houses to rent are scarce, and people from a distance have to advertise for them. All the new houses put up during

the past few years are occupied. Brockville is so busy and so crowded that the free-traders had better move out, in order that industrious men may have room to work.

Arthur Cairneross, druggist, of London, put a number of chloride of potash lozenges in his coat pocket with a quantity of matches and by the chemical unon of the phosphorus of the matches and the chloride an explosion was produced, which badly burned his clothes, but did not injure him.

At the meeting of the Toronto Council on Monday a Special Committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject of the future lighting of the streets, public parks, and places in Toronto, after the expiration of the existing contract with the Consumers' Gas Company, by electricity or otherwise.

Last week Jonathan Graham, of the 4th concession of Blenheim township, buried the last of his family, including his wife and five children, who all died of black diphtheria. The neighbours were afraid to enter the house and he had to lay out all the bodies and prepare them for burial without assistance.

Mr. Mm. Hewitt, et., of Vittoria, died at the advanced age of 89 years, on August 1st. He was one of the oldest inhabitants, having held the position of division court clerk and druggist for only a few months short of fifty years. He leaves a large number of descendants scattered through the province.

At London Judge Davis has given judgment reversing the decision of the Court of Revision in sustaining the assessment of all outside insurince companies on income derived through the offices of their agents in London, but the assessment of the London Masonic Mutual Benefit Association was sustained.

Last week Rev. William Herridge, Primitive decision of the court of the co

Last week Rev. William Herridge, Primi tive Methodist minister, attended St. Andrew's Presbyterian courch, Ottawa, to witness the induction of his son as pastor of the church. Not long ago a Toronto Presbyterian clergyman attended the induction of his son as a Methodist minister. The churches are exchanging talent. are exchanging talent.

A young man named Patrick Ryan escaped from the Hamilton lunatic asylum on Sunday, and was caught at Brantford Monday. To his captors he said: "The idea of keeping a strong, likely fellow as I am in an institution of that kind for two years without employment is ridiculous. I want to work and that is why I left."

and that is why lieft."

There is a well-to-do and successful merchant up at Walkerton who has a perfect horror for commercial travellers. He has lately issued a circular to the wholesale firms earnestly praying that they give orders to their travellers not to call on him in future, instead of that doing any good they are coming thicker and faster than ever.

There were great rejoicings the other day in the Reform ranks over a report that the Dundas cotton mills had shut down, and that

350 hands had been thrown out of employ-ment. The mills were merely temporarily closed in order that the machinery might be examined and repaired. What advantage examined and repaired. What advantage can the Reform party gain by the closing of a large and important mill, any way?

The North Buxton correspondent of the Chatham Tribune says:—Isabelia Moieston, who was accidentally shot by her brother here a couple of weeks ago, died last Friday morning from the effects of her wound. A man was accidentally talls here is a treatment of the country of the couple of the

man who accidentally kills his sister through his carelessness, and then goes to a circus while she is lying at home a corpse, and does not get back until after she has been buried the next day, well-we think Barnum should have him anyway. Mr. John Jamieson, of Ashfield, has a fouryear-old thoroughbred cow, "Blossom, the 4th," from the herd of Mr. James Smith, of

Maple Lodge, that has given birth to three splendid calves in ten months. A grade cow belonging to Mr. Jamieson also gave birth to a pair of twins this spring. Mr. Jamieson is an extensive breeder, and his animals always command a good price, four two year-old heifers and one two-year-old steer being re-cently sold for \$60 each. It is said that a valuable discovery of silver

despar, carrying large glance and native silver.

About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon evere rain and hailsterm passed over Brook-n, Ont., cutting down fields of grain and breaking windows in its course. The area of intry traversed by the storm is about four miles wide. The crops are damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars, and from two to six miles west of that place a number of houses and two or three churches had many panes of glass broken. Bushels of hailstones ould be gathered after the storm, many

which were larger than marbles. A Salvation orator last week shouted ; "We take the high and low, the rich and poor into the Army! Yes! we take those from the lowest depths of society! Why we even take those who work on the sewer!" An Englishman employed on the sewer hap-pened to be present and heard this burst of pened to be present and heard this burst of eloquence, and he waxed wroth at being placed so low down, because he happened to work on a certain job. After services were over he looked up the "boss" of the Army and wanted his position settled by a square stand up fight with the man who had insuited the sewer application. the sewer employés,—St. Thomas' Journal.
On Sunday week William Hall, J.P., popularly known as "English" Hall, died at his residence in the township of Mono in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The old gentleman had been in feeble health for some time, and it latterly became apparent that the end of his life struggles was near at hand. He was a native of Yorkshire, and emigrated to Canada about half a century ago. He hearn Canada about half a century ago. He began life with little or no means, and died with about \$100,000. He was the owner of a large extent of real estate in this and other counties. Much of his land was purchased at tax sales, but he was frugal and industrious,

and would, under even less favourable circumstances, have amassed wealth.

Much anxiety is caused his relatives and friends by the disappearance of Mr. Frank Wilson, of Weldford station, who left home for Campbellton on the 12th July inst., but who has not since been heard of. He was injured exercity in the memorable Research. jured severely in the memorable Beaver Brook tragedy, while acting in the capacity of brakesman, being unable to work twenty-six weeks. He stated he was going to Campbellton to get his insurance money, but the money was never called for, hence the anxiety of Mr. Wilson's friends. His father at Weldford is very anxious to learn of his whereabouts, and any information sent him will be thankfully re-

any information sent him will be thankfully received.—Transcript.

On Thursday evening last (which was the
regular weekly drill night of the Brantford
Dufferin Rifles), Lieut. Col. Jones returned
to the city from his European trip. The
battalion, under the command of Major
Ballachey, marched to the colonel's residence
and extended a hearty welcome by giving
three rousing cheers after a few appropriate and extended a hearty welcome by giving three rousing cheers after a few appropriate remarks from the major. The colonel replied by warmly thanking the officers and men of his regiment for the courtesy shown him, and expressed his great pleasure at finding everything in such a satisfactory state. The regimental band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Wimperis, played several appropriate. master Wimperis, played several appropriate selections, among which was "Home, sweet

selections, among which was "Home, sweet home."

The secretary, Mr. H. J. Hill, of the Industrial Exhibition Committee, and his three assistants are kept very busy in attending to the entries and other matters in connection with the coming exhibition. The entries so far are more than double what they were for the corresponding week of last year, although the exhibition takes place a week later. Entries have come from beyond Rimouski in Quebec, and from the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw. Several parties from the latter place have written, asking that arrangements be made to run excursions to Toronto during the time of the Exhibition. The programme will be ready in about a week, and it is intended to have a copy posted in every post-office and hotel in Ontario, besides many other places.

The Conservatives have won another victory in the courts. The petition against the

Norfolk, has been withdrawn. This is the fourth protest which the Grits have been compelled to abandon. In this particular case Mr. Audrew Ball, the appellant, acknowledges his inability to establish corrupt practices by either Mr. Morgan or his agents. He also pays the costs. There is one point about Mr. Ball's confession worthy of attention. If Mr. Ball's confession worthy of attention. tion. If Mr. Ball knows of no corrupt prac-tices now, he could have known of none five

tices now, he could have known of none five months ago when he entered the petition. The question therefore arises, why did he petition? Did he do so because he personally desired to harrass Mr. Morgan? Or did he merely comply with the instructions issued from the Grit headquarters in Toronto to protest the return of every Conservative?

A well-known gentleman who resides in Toronto, and who has been spending a few days in the neighborhood of King statien, on the Northern railway, tells a said story. He says that a lady named Miss Burns, about thirty years of age, left her home about six weeks ago and has taken to the woods, where she wanders about in a seminude condition. She carefully avoids going near any house, and is apparently living on berries and what milk she can steal from cows which may be grazing near the edge of the berries and what milk she can steal from cows which may be grazing near the edge of the woods. She owns a good house, besides several scress of land. The reason given for her strange freak is that having allowed her brother-in-law to come and live in the house with her a short time ago some trouble arose, when she fled. The gentleman in question says that the people in the neighborhood, being very busy, do not trouble themselves to look after her. If something is not done soon she will certainly die of starvation and cold.

Following are the Post-office Savings Banks ansactions for the year ended, the 30th the, 1883, as compared with the previous

	1882.	1883.	Increase in 1883.
Number deposits Amount\$ Number with-	97,380 6,435,989	109,489 6,826,266	12,109 390,277
drawals	35,859 3,461,619	45,253 4,730,995	9,394 1,269,376
counts	51,463	61,063	9,600
Balance due de- positors\$	9,473,661	11,976,237	2,502,576

NIAGARA, Aug. 7.—The recent decision of County Judge Baxter erasing several names from the assessment rolls, gives an illustra-tion of how the Grits manufacture votes. George McMicken, who is a member of the Ontario police force, has been very active in this direction. McMicken was empowered to collect the rent of three cottages beloning to collect the rent of three cottages beloning to the late Mr. Thompson, and between him and Mr. Groom the assessor, one of these cottages was assessed to a telegraph operator, who did not live in it, another to Mr. Duffy, as owner, and the third to Mr. Skinner, also as owner, neither of whom either own the property, or even live here, as both are residents of St. Catharines. In the Court of Revision these votes were appealed against, but as the court stood Andrew Carnighan, Thomas Mumford, two Grits, against Peter Flynn, one Conservative, the appeals were not allowed. The cases were then taken before the County Judge, and his honour not only erased the names from the list, but severely rebuked McMicken for conspiring to break the law. This is only a sample of Grit tactics to swell the list of voters.

Digging for Oil and Finding Salt. On Tuesday atternoon we visited the test well in hopes that we might find a "wee sma' drap of oil" to encourage our readers, says the Beeton World, but we were agreeably surprised to find that should there be and surprised to find that should there be no oil, we are almost positively sure of striking a salt bed. The hole is now about 300 feet deep, and the rock still continues. It has, however, changed colour, and is veering around to a bluish colour, which is a sure forerunner of salt. Another operator has commenced work and he has had a long experience in boring salt wells, and is quite sanguine as to has been made on the Kaministiquia river,
Thunder Bay, and on property owice by Mr.
J. J. Vickers, Toronto, The vein has been
proved by stripping a distance of select, and is about forty feet in width, with
well-defined walls of trap and state, and is
without doubt a true fissure. The vein matter is composed principally of quartz and
calcapar, carrying large enantities of silver sautly runs from the well. If anyone will examine the powdere drock which is brough up with each successful pumpfull and app heir lips to it, they will come to the same onclusion as ourselves. If salt be found at a depth above one thousand feet, no difficult will occur in working it with financial suc

Canada Gazette Appointments. Mr. W. H. Moody, of Yarmouth, N. S., has been appointed Collector of Customs. Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau has been ap-pointed sheriff of the North-West Territory. pointed sheriff of the North-West Territory, rice Edouard Richard. John Ma donald Munro, of Almonte, has been appointed an outport collector of Customs. Dominick O'Meara, of Quebec, has been appointed a surveyor of Customs. Joseph Benoit, of Tracadie, N.S., has been appointed a preventive officer in H. M. Customs. John Mullins and John J. Vibert, of Caraquet, Gloucester county, N. B., have been appointed members of the pilotage authority for the district of Caraquet nice Richard Young and Justinian Savoy. W. H. Moody, of Yarmouth, N.S. W. H. Moody, of Yarmouth. N.S. Savoy. W. H. Moody, of Yarmouth. N.S., has been appointed measuring surveyor, under the provisions of the Imperial Colonial Shipping Act, and the 11th section of the Canadian Act, 36 Victoria, chapter 128. Jno. Sabastian, jr., has been appointed harbour master of the ports of Nanaimo and Departure Bay, B.C., vice Thos. E. Peck. David Lahy, of Bathurst, N.B., has been, appointed a landing waiter.

Disastrous Storm. GREENWOOD, Aug. 6.-A terrible hail, rain, and wind storm visited this place on Thursday, the 2nd inst., causing fearful destruction all along its course. It appeared to travel in an easterly direction, almost hrough the centre of Pickering township. width, completely destroying the once beau-tiful crops of all kinds, leaving the fields in a deplorable state, and breaking nearly all the glass in the north side of all the residenses along its course. It would be very hard to estimate the damage it has done, but many of our best farmers have turned their cattle into many fields of grain, believing that it never would be worth outting. The prospects previous to the storm were as good as could be wished for. There was a lot of fall wheat and helps out which did. fall wheat and barley cut which did not suffer much. It also destroyed all prospects of fruit, completely stripping the trees. It only lasted from three to four minutes. It can scarcely be called a hail storm, as it was more of an ice storm. The hailstones or pieces of ee were of a peculiar shape and very large. A person going over the tract of country visited by the storm would certainly feel sorry for all the farmers all along the route, and more particularly for the poor tenants who have their rents to pay, as they have in this township. Many of them have visited their landlords, and in some instances the whole year's rent has been forgiven, while other landlords say the rent is due at a certain date, and must be paid under any cir-

The N. P. in Haliburton. The effect of the N. P. in Haliburton ounty, Ont., has been to stimulate the open ing of the mines at Sn wdon, some seven miles from Kinmont, where a blast furnace miles from Kinmont, where a blast furnace has just been completed by Mesars. Perry & Mills, and will be in operation about Se. tember let. There is a branch railway owned by Mr. Miles extending to the Midland railway, a distance of seven miles. There is also a new line which has just been surveyed from near Kinmont to Gooderham, a distance of 20 miles, which is to run to Irondale, where Mr. Pusey and Mr. Ivats, the resident manager, reside. The latter has a very fine resiger, reside. The latter has a very fine residence, resembling a Russian palace, the wall being covered with furs of all descriptions. being covered with furs of all descriptions. They here have five mines, and tarther on in Gooderham they have in company with other companies a large quantity of iron ore, and next season they will employ a large

umber of men in getting it out. The great ifficulty is the bad character of the road be-ween the Victoria hotel and the Gooderham ouse, a distance of 20 miles. There is no ecessity for this inconvenience, but the necessity for this inconvenience, but the Local Government gives the making of the roads to parties living 30 miles away, who have no interest in the matter other than drawing their pay, while there are in Gooderham and Kimmont men who are interested in the work capable of doing a good job, and doing it in season. For instance, men like Messrs. Scotts, of Kimmont, and Messrs. Adley and Orsar, of Gooderham. But this is not to be, very much to the disgust of the people all along the route. The appropriation by the Do, very much to the disgust of the people all a ong the route. The appropriation by the Government of thomsands of dollars leaves the roads almost impassible, which would not be the case were the money properly expended. This part of Ontario is destined to become a great mining and manufacturing section, and good tasks are a matter of the utmost importance. tmost importance.

QUEBEC. The continued wet weather is interfering with hay making operations in the Quebec district.

Montreal hotel and saloon keepers are

Montreal hotel and saloon keepers are being vigorously prosecuted for violation of the Sunday law.

At. St. Hyacinthe Americans are buying up all the hay they can, as it stands in the barns at from \$7 to \$8.

George H. Borlase, Advocate of Sherbrooke, drowned himself while temporarily insane, Monday hight.

His Excelleney: 7the Governor-General and the Princess Louise will remain at Quebec until Lord Lansdowne arrives.

The Judge of the session at Montreal will add forty lahase to the sentence of a brutal tramp, who widated a little girl while her mother was out miking a cow.

The force of the Quebec provincial police is to be re-organized, with Police Magistrate Hon, Alex. Chauveau as commissioner, and Mr. Hugh Constable Gale as superintendent.

The Montreal agents of the missing steamer Ludwig think she will turn up all right in time, and say the passengers cannot starve, as there are so many cattle on board. Senator Cochrane say the Eastern Townships of Quebec Province, have a much more abundant crop of everything this year, than any season for twenty years past.

Christopher Massiah, secretary for four

any season for twenty years past.
Christopher Massiah, secretary for four years past to Hon. Mr. Lynch at Quebec, has taken charge of the Crown timber agency at Montreal, which was held by Mr. Belle for

Montreal, which was held by Mr. Belle for over 25 years.

C. O. Perrault, charged with making false entries at the Montreal Custom house has been discharged. The false entries were proved, but intent to defraud the Government did not appear.

The Earl of Carnarvon, who was Colonial Secretary of State in the Imperial Cabinet when the Confederation Act was passed, is expected in this country early next month. expected in this country early next month.
The leading citizens of Montreal intend inviting him to a banquet of a non-political

haracter.

On the 23rd of May Miss Stevenso on the 23rd of May Miss Stevenson, aged 32, a respectable dressmaker of Hamilton, engaged a room on Mance street, Montreal, and remained there one night, after which she disappeared, and has not since been seen, although her trunk, sewing machine, etc., are still there.

Investigation shows that E. & A. Eaves and W. Eaves, jewellers, of Montreal, have defrauded the Government out of \$12,000 in the past twelve months, and their amusciling. the past twelve months, and their smuggling

operations have been going on for years. An offer to pay the whole amount was accepted, and no legal proceedings will be taken.

Mr. Ross, master of the English Masonio lodge, at Montreat, has sued Mr. Isaacson, Grand-Secretary of the Quebec Grand Lodge, for criminal libel, in saying that Ross had been expelled from King Solomon lodge at Montreal. B. Trayes, editor of the Port Hope Times and Oratisman, has been arrested Hope Times and Oraftsman, has been arrested Hope Times and Orajteman, has been arrested on a similar charge.

It is rumored in Montreal that the customs department will take further proceedings in the case of Ct O. Pe radit who made fraudalent correspond was discharged by the Police. Angistrate on the ground that he would personally profit little by the transaction, and that there was therefore, no intent to defrand the libraryment.

tent to defraud the Government.
Workmen have completed the dem of the portion of the old Parliament ho Quebec destroyed by fire, being all but the northerly wing. It is the intention of the Local Government to hand the property over to the Federal authorities, from whom they received it, together with the amount of

insurances recovered upon it, and thus save the province the annual payment in future of the ground rent of \$5.000. Three weeks ago a bombshell weighing one hundred and seventy-four pounds, one foot diameter and one inch in thickness was found by some fishermen between White Point an Town of Louisburg. It was likely fired from one of the British frigates in the seige of 1758 with the design of destroying a building five score yards from the beach, but fell harmlessly within a few feet from the wall.

It has just been ascertained that a swindler named C. B. Mahon, who disappeared suddenly from Montreal some time since after having defrauded a number of farmers extensively by the abstairment. sively by obtaining notes from them for machines, which were never delivered, and which notes the farmers have had to pay the banks who discounted them, died in abject poverty in New York, having jost his ill-gotten gains on the Stock Exchange

The Montreal Star some time ago publish ed a story to the effect that the Boston Cloth ing store of that city was in the habit of coercing people to buy goods, and had locke coercing people to buy goods, and nad locked up a countryman until he agreed to purchase a suit of clothes. The proprietors threatened to sue for \$25,000 damages, but took no action in the matter, and now the Star is purlishing daily, a mass of evidence obtained from the local magistracy, the Chief of Police, Detec-

tives, citizens and strangers, regarding the modus operandi of the firm.

The Quebec Government having determined to economize, the following institutions have been notified that after this year the greats to them will be withdrawn. the grants to them will be withdrawn :-Natural History Society, Horticultural Society, and Young Irishmen's Association, all of Montreal; Literary and Historical Society, Institute Canadien, Academie de Musique, and St. Patrick's Literary Institute, all o Quebec city. The grant to charitable institu-tions will be reduced 20 per cent.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—A gentleman bough bottle of chalk mixture in a druggist's her or a child. When taken home it was taste by the parents, whose tongues were burned by it. On analysis by the public analyst it was found to be composed of poison that would have killed the child in five minutes. The Police Magistrate says there is no law to punish the druggist under the circumst since no harm accrued to anyone.

NEW BRUNSWICK. A New Brunswick man has invented a machine for picking potatoe bugs off the

plants.
St. John is preparing a splendid reception to Lord Coleridge. He will certainly visit Halifax while in the Maritime Provinces.
A new worsted factory is being established in New Brunswick with a capital of \$100,000. The money will come large y from England The establishment just now of so many in dustries is the result of the determination of the Canadian people to maintain the tariff. A movement is on foot, we understand, to repeal the Scott Act in this county. Funds have been subscribed, and preparations for have been subscribed, and preparations for taking the vote are now in progress. The doing away with the Canada Temperance Act and its accompaniments and the adoption of the excellent license law passed at the last session of Parliament is a consummation devoutly to be wished,—St. Stephen Courier.

Lumber, says the Newcastle, N.B., Advocate, rules low in England just now, in consequence of which the sales in some markets have heen considerably less than last season. Lumbermen who can do so are holding back in anticipation of higher prices later on, which is a wise move, and one that should be adopted by parties who are strong enough financially to yard their stocks instead of

selling at almost losing figures. This would materially create a dulness in shipping ports for a time, but would eventually be attended with good results. It is said that Alexander Gibson, the largest operator in New Brunswick, is holding over some twenty-five or thirty millions of deals, and will not ship until the English market shows signs of improvement. Our harbour is very dull at present, shipping being scarce.

NOVA SCOTIA. A lady of Annapolis Royal, N. S., has a plant which was raised from a seed in Matanzas, W. S., blossomed in St. John, N. B., and is now bearing fruit in Annapolis Royal. The product of the ceal mines of Neva Scota during the first half of the present year amounted to 642.511 tons, 369,681 tons of which were mined during the second quarter.

ter.

Judge Rigby delivered judgment at Halifax on Saturday in the Lunenburg election case, declaring the election void on account of irregularities at some polling sections. This decision renders a new election necession.

This decision renders a new election necessary.

Application has been made to Lord Alexander Russell, commander of the British forces at Halifax, for permission to place three captains and lieutenants who are to be appointed to the standing army of Canada, under instructions at the Halifax garrison.

The Truro, N.S., hat factory gives employment to over 30 hands, all experienced mechanics at a high rate of wages. The goods are shipped principally to Montreal, though Halifax and St. John take a portion of the output.

of the output.

By the decision in the Lunenburg conteste ation case the Conservatives score state victory in the courts. Mr. Keefler another victory in the courts. Mr. Keefler, who has been representing the constituency in the Commons, though he had but a small majority of the votes, steps down and out. He will be succeeded at the approaching election by a Conservative.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has been advised that the contractor for the building of the Colchester reef lighthouse, Lake Eric, has succeeded in sinking into place a caisson on the reef. Great difficulty has been experienced in the attempt made, owing to the stormy weather that has pre-

owing to the stormy weather that has prevailed this season.

The mining operations at the Alexander Franklin coal mine at Chiganoise, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, are being prosecuted vigorously and with the most satisfactory results. Several tons of coal, which resembles Albaciton

member of the third generation of the Royal family who have visited this country. The family who have visited this country. The Duke of Kent resided for many years in Nova Scotia. The Prince of Wales in his tour through the Dominion was received with unbounded loyalty, and his son will also be given a hearty welcome.

given a hearty welcome. Capt. Geo. A. Hattield, of Parsboro', N.S. Capt. Geo. A. Hatheld, of Parsboro, N.S., has just received a haudsome gold watch and chain from the President of the United States, as a reward for bravery. Several years ago, while on a passage from Cientingos to Boston in the barque J. T. Smith, he sighted the United States schooner D. Talbot in a sinking condition, and sent a boa to their assistance, as they saw several persons on the wreck. The barque was running under single topsails, and it was very rough. Mr. Thompson, first mate, the second mate, and two seamen, went in the boat, and returned the first time with Master Stanley Ameshury and part of the crew. They wen Amesbury and part of the crew. They wen again and brought back Captain A., his wife and the remainder of the crew. Captain and Mrs. Amesbury, who are w aithy people each made the captain a handsome present.

THE NORTH-WEST.

Beefsteak is twenty-five cents a pound in Edmonton.

The Hudson Bay Co. have subscribed \$1.000 to assist in building a telegraph line to
Prince Albert.

The Potter House, at Winnipeg, has

\$600 for taxes.

An estimate of the Free Press places the value of buildings erected in Winnipeg so far this year at \$1,710,850. Constable David Huston has found \$6,700 in the bush near Nelson station. The mone was stolen from the C. P. R. land office.

The Manitoba Methodist Conference de cided to hold the next annual meeting at

Brandon on the third Wednesday in Jun At a meeting of ratepayers held at Princ Arthur's Landing the other day it was finally resolved to call the future city by the nam f Port Arthur. About half a ton of Canadian cents have been received at the office of the Assistant

Receiver General, Winnipeg, and are being put in circulation.

A branch of the British North America Bank is to be opened shortly in one of the principal towns between Winnipeg and the Rocky mountains.

The deposits in the Dominion Government Savings Bank at Winnipeg for July amounted to \$61,557. The withdrawals for the same

The Manitoba conference of the Canada Methodist Church met at Winnipeg on Wed-nesday last, Rev. Dr. Young presiding. Rev. . Semmens was elected secretary.

The first consignment of coal from Sir A. T The first consignment of coal from Sir A. T. Galt's mine arrived at Regina a few days ago. The coal was found to be of much appenor quality than that now used by the C.P.R. Seven hundred and fifty cars of agricultural implements arrived at Winnipeg between January 1st and July 31st, and during the same period 758 car loads of settlers' effects passed through. These cars, if made up in constrain, would reach 10 miles.

one train, would reach 10 miles.

General Thomas, a wealthy capitalist and railway king, of New York, in company with other American capitalists, is visiting Manitoba. They expect to invest several million dollars in grain elevators, coal mines, and other industries, if satisfied with the country. A young man named B. H. Dixon, former A young man named B. H. Dixon, formerly of Brockville, Ont., is reported missing from Moose Mountain, where he had been living for some time. He was given to fits of melancholy, and his disappearance is causing much anxiety to his friends.

Rowe & Newton, wholesale dry goods mer-

chants. Winnipeg, have assigned in trust. Their failure is attributed to the Union Bank of Lower Canada reducing their line of dis-count very considerably at a time when it was nost needed. The firm have a large margi of assets over habilities.

The Dominion Lands office at Nelson was ntered a few days ago and a large amount

of money, the exact amount being then un known, stolen. Constable David Huston wa sent from Winnipeg to investigate the rob-bery. He expects to arrest the thieves. He found \$6,700 of the stolen money in the bush near the station.

Crowford, a Blackfoot chief, near Calgary,

Crowford, a Blackfoot chief, near Calgary, has in his possession a two-year-old white girl, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. The child, who is very pretty, is in charge of a squaw, who never loses sight of her, and has refused a large sum of money offered for her by train master Franklin of the C. P. R.

The Dominion Government is offering a reward of \$50 to anyone giving information sufficient to lead to the conviction of any person guilty of removing or defacing boundary posts or other monuments or marks of the Government surveys of Dominion lands in the North-West.

Proclamations have been issued declaring the "Peace on Public Works Act-" no longer

the "Peace on Public Works Act" no longe in force on the Canadian Pacific railway be tween Selkirk and Rat Portage, and that it shall be in force on that portion of the Cana-dian Pacific railway between Sudbury junc-tion and River Pique, including the Algoma branch. branch.
There is in Manitoba at present a Mr.

Tiffin, who has been sent out here by a number of English capitalists with a view of seeking investment for capital. He will travel over the entire province and North-West Territories, a ter which he will cross the Rocky mountains and travel over British

Columbia for the same purpose. He will report on his return to England the districts in which the best land can be found.

Agricultural implements arrived at the port of Winnipeg from January 1st, 1883, to July 31st, 1883, 750 car-loads; settlers stock, implements, and effects during same period, 758 car-loads, making a grand total of 1,508. These cars, if made up in one train, would reach ten miles, and represent a value of at least \$2,500,000, and probably much more.

Prof. Bell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, is at present engaged in making a survey of the northern part of Lake of the Woods. His object is to make definite and topographical survey which will serve all

Woods. His object is to make definite and topographical survey which will serve all future purposes. The principal object is to ascertain in a systematic and scientific manner the prospects of mining and the mineral resources of the region.

The trust of the prisoners charged with breaking open the Manitoba gaol and liberating the prisoners therein was commenced at Rat Portage on Tuesday, and after hearing evidence the case was remanded till next day. One of the witnesses for the defence was arrested on entering the court-room, being recognized as one of the leaders in the assault on the gaol.

Reports from "the Temperance Colony, N.W.T., say the people in caskatoon and the colony generally are jubilant over the fact of a steamer, the Lily, having passed throng up the river from Prince Albert to Medicin Hat. The new colony of the river from Prince Albert to Medicin Hat. up the river from Prince Albert to Medicine Hat. The navigation of the river was found good as far as Saskatoon, and it was hoped would be equally good the rest of the way. This is an important thing for the colonists. On Wednesday last it was reported on the streets at Winnipeg that the receiving teller of the Imperial bank in that city, a young man named Andrews, had left the city, and that he was \$2,000 short in his accounts. Andrews was a very fast young man and wore an immense and valuable diamond ring and diamond pin. The bank authorities were very reticent about the matter and refused to give any information.

The railway bridge at Medicine Hat is nine hundred and sixty feet long, and as the banks of the river are nearly perpendicular this is

of the river are nearly perpendicular this is approximately the width of the river. The depth of the river is given at sixteen feet, and the distance from water to rail level is thirty-five feet. The "city" is situated in heaviful valley and its position is one of thirty-five iest. The "city" is situated in a beautiful valley, and its position is one of the finest natural ones in the country for a town. There are about a hundred men living in tents, ten or twelve shops, a number of hotels, saloons, etc.; and a weekly newspaper, to be called the Globe, is shortly to be established by Messrs. Ashley & Knowling.

The Great North-West Land Company have a steen planch at work on their transfer.

sults. Several tons of coal, which resembles Albertide, and is of a very valuable quality, have been raised, and some large seams have been struck. The company are quite certain that they have a bonaniza.

Prince George, the second som of the Prince of Wales, arrived on the 1st at Halifax on board the Canada, a new war ship named after the Dominion. The Prince is a member of the third generation of the Real member of the third generation of the Real member of the third generation of the Real members of the Real members of the second some of the Real members of the third generation of the Real members of the second some of the Real members of the Real members of the second some of the Real members of the R on an average 27½ acres per day, although one day this spring their record for nine and and a half tours was 41½ acres. Two engines, one at each end of the field to be ploughed, are necessary to operate the set of ploughs, and ten men are required in their operation, viz. two engineers four ploughs. operation, viz., two engineers, four ploughmen, two watermen, and two coal men. The coal has to be drawn a distance of eight miles. The manager states that the work done by them this spring fully demonstrates their adaptability to the soil of Manitoba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Real estate business is reported to be brisk at Port Moody.

The Victoria, B.C., white-labour cigar factory employs 150 men, and turns out 250,000 cigars a month.

The duty on sugar imported by Victoria, B.C., last year was \$34,809.72, and the British Colonist urges the establishment of a refinery there.

nery there.

Track-laying is now well advanced towards Track-laying is now well advanced towards the Coquitiam. The bridge across the latter is the point upon which the efforts of carpenters and labourers are now being mainly concentrated. The running of trollies between the what and the end of the constantly extending track is suggestive of railway arafter proper; for upon the re-echoing shores of Particles of the street of montreal early Monday these little vehicles make almost an much roaring, clatter, and din as an ordinary train elsewhere.

The Mainland Guardian gives the following instance of the administration of justice in that province:—"Within the last ten days a magistrate presiding in court not twenty.

magistrate presiding in court not twenty miles from New Westminster had a white man before him accused of assaulting a Chinaman. The man put in a plea of guilty, and the magistrate addressing the accused said: Well, as you admit you committed the assault, you may go.' And to the clerk of court his Honour said: 'See that this China-man pays the cost.' We have no hesitation a saying that this is a verbatim report of proceedings in our petty courts. The evid supplied to us is unquestionably true."

CASUALTIES.

John Marceau, a Frenchman, was drowned Waubaushene recently, leaving a wife and six children. While loading logs at Norwich the other day, J. Vavalstine had a hip smashed, and a leg fractured. He will probably die.

Robert Dennis drove into the river at Chatam Tuesday, to fill some barrels with water. A little boy who has led the blind man Underdown, of Bellev lle, for a long time, had his legs cut off by a train the other day.

Annie Cook, of Blyth, has become blind both eyes from the effects of a blow on one eye from a stick she was trying to break.
Edward Hackett, son of E. Hackett,
M.P. for Prince county, P.E.I., was drowned
while bathing at Alberton, P.E.I., Thursday.
A few days ago Mrs. Stewart, widow of the late Finlay Stewart, of East Williams, fell down stairs and sustained fatal injuries. Hugh McCormack, of Kingston, while womiting the other day was choked to death y a piece of meat catching in his wandpipe, John Cote was found dead on Concession street, Ottawa, recently; supposed that his horses ran away throwing him out of his wag-

gon.
Richard Worth, employed on the Toronto Police Force, was drowned in the bay on Monday night, his body being found next day.

Mrs. Crumley, of Kingston caught her foot in a hole in the sidewalk the other day, and falling, broke three ribs. Fatal results are feared.

The condition of Mrs. Smith, who lost her scalp at San'ord's establishment, Hamilton, the other day, is critical. The scalp cannot be replaced.

dannot be replaced.

At Arthur on Monday a young man named Dunn pointed a gun at his step-sister named Sweeney. It accidently went off, and her recovery is doubtful.

W. Blackburn had his head cut open, and Albert Stratton his arm broken, by the break-

and strated and an arrow of the strain of a pulley at Sawyer's agricultural works at Hamilton on Monday.

Near Hallen, on Tuesday, while an old man named McKeeman was loading hay his team started, and he fell, breaking his neck, and strained to 15 minutes. and expired in 15 minutes.

A man named Ira Nelles, a and expired in 15 minutes.

A man named Ira Nelles, a bridge carpenter on the Canada Southern, was killed at St. Clair junction on Monday, by a heavy stick of timber falling upon him.

Thomas Heatherly, aged 55, a respected citizen of Guelph, was crushed to death Monday by the caving in of a bank, while excavating for the foundation of a building.

At St. Thomas, Saturday, a man named Sam Root, employed at Freek & Mann's brick-yard, fell into a machine used for grinding clay, and was terribly out and bruised.

yard, fell into a machine used for grinding clay, and was terribly out and bruised.

The elevator of the Welland flour mills, Thorold, took fire Saturday, and although the flames were soon extinguished, a grain shoveller named Garner was smothered to death.

While the steamer Alexandria was lying at Hepburn's dook, Picton, late Saturday night, Joseph Saul, aged 25, a deck hand, fell overboard and was drowned. He was lately out from England and married about three weeks ago.

out from England and married about three weeks ago.

At Beloil, Quebec, a young man named Lafontaine, while sitting under a tree near the summit of the mountain with his two brothers, was struck by a falling rock and instantly killed.

W. Heidkum, of Muskoka, met with a singular accident a few days ago. He was driving a yoke of oxen and they vexed him, when he attempted to kick one of them. He

missed his mark, but his leg came in violent contact with the jaw bone of the ox, breaking both bones of his leg below the kuee.

Sarah Smith, who shot a railway employé named Morrison, at Shediac, N. B., in June last, and was found guilty of manslaughter ast week, was sentenced last week to four years in the penitentiary,

Hotel-keeper Evoy, of Ottawa, sold four glasses of highwines in mistake for proof whiskey, to Jesse Pearson, aged 40. Pearson, overcome by the liquor on his way home overcome by the liquor on his way home, went to sleep on top of a fence, and died

Joseph Limery, farmer, tried to cross the W.R. track, between Chatham and Windson in front of a locomotive the other night with a waggon and team. The waggon was smashto pieces, and he was carried a quarter of a mile on the cow-catcher and dangerously in-

jured.
John Laur, a farmer, near Union, was sitting on a load of hay while driving into his barn the other day, and his head striking against the top of the door, his nose and check bone were broken and driven in so that the

bone were broken and driven in so that the air from his lungs came out between his eyes. His recovery is doubtful.

Col. G. C. Robbins, the well-known mining engineer, slipped on the sidewalk in front of his residence at Amherstburg, the other day, and broke the large bone of his right leg below the knee. A few years ago he knocked his knee-cap off by slipping in Chicago, and afterwards did exactly the same thing in Nevada.

Sons of Senators Allan and McInnes Drowned in Lake Simcoe.

Drowned in Lake Simcoe.

A telegram from Barrie Monday afternoon brought the sad news of the drowning in Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, of two young men, sons of prominent geutlemen, one being Selby, second son of Hon. G. W. Allan, of Toronto, and the other Donald Walker, a son of the Hon. D. McInnes, of Hamilton. Hon. G. W. Allan has a summer residence, "Strath Allan," near Allandale, where the young men had been for a couple of weeks. On Friday afternoon last they left Strath Allan, which is situated about five miles from Barrie on the south shore for Big Bay Point in a small row boat, a heavy Big Bay Point in a small row boat, a heavy gale blowing from the north-west at the time, On Monday nothing had been heard of them, and it is feared that they have pershed. A and it is feared that they have perished. A letter was received in the city from Mrs. Allan, who is staying at her summer residence, stating that they had given up all hope. Large parties have been searching the shores of the bay, but the bodies had not been found at a late hour last night. Mr. Selby Allan was a young man about mineteen years of age, and had just passed through Trinity College School, Port Hope, where he had been studying for several years past. He had passed the examination lately held for entrance into, the Royal Military College, Kingston, and intended entering at the beginning of the next term in September.

Mr. McInnes was also about nineteen years of age, and was a very close friend of Selby Allan. He was a student of Trinity College, Toronto, where he had taken honours in French at the last examinations. He was an expert cricketer, and was one of the team which will play in the international match on the 17th instant.

the 17th instant.

CRIMES.

A woman named Boulet, of St. Paul's Bay, charged with poisoning a neighbour, has been arrested in her brother's house at St. Henri,

arrested in her brother's house at St. Henri, where she was hiding.

Maria McCabe, aged 18, a servant employed at 182 Hughson street, Hamilton, is under arrest for drowning her six menths' old child in a cistern. The body has been there since April. She confessed the crime.

Wm. Smiddy and Wm. Doyle were tried in interim sessions at Belleville Tuesday before Judge Lazier on the charge of stealing some clothing from the North American hotel, Madoc. Doyle was acquitted and Smiddy was found guilty and sent to gaol for a month.

Mr. Sarsia was brutally beaten by roughs on a leading street of Montreal early Monday morning because he refused to give them money. They left him prostrate in the middle of the street, where he was run over by a horse and waggon and dangerously injured.

Anticonish, N.S., Ang. 1.—A most horrible and celd blooded murder occurred at Tracadic yesterday. For some time past Frank Bowie and Randall McDonald, both farmers, have been in dispute about a lot of land on which McDonald was cutting hay. Yesterday a son of Bowie, aged 15, attacked him with a gun and mortally wounded him. Young Bowie, during the past few weeks, has been threatening to shoot McDonald, and carried out his designs yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Smith left last evening to arrest him.

An inquest was held at Tracadie last even-ing on the body of Randall McDonald, when the jury returned a verdict of "wilful mur der "against James Bowie, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The medical evidence shows the shot to have taken effect above the

hip, causing a mortal wound. It appears that Bowie had repeatedly threatened McDonald with shooting if he should cut hay off the land in dispute, so much so that McDonald had recourse to legal protection, and a constable was on the spot with a warrant for the apprehension of Bowie. Unfortunately he was not near enough to prevent the murder. Poor Mo-Donaid's wife was an eye-witness of the murder. She saw the assassin leave the clump of trees that fringed the meadow and saw him level his gun, and raised an alarm. Though her cries did not arrest the miscreant's shot they brought the constable. who raised the wounded man and took him to his house. Medical aid was wired for, but death ensued in an hour and a half after his wound. The boy assassin, retaining his weapon, was seen crossing the harbour in a boat, apparently at hand for his escape. HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—Frank Bowie was arrested at his dwelling at Tracadie as an accessory to the murder of Randall McDonald, and lodged in gaol at Antigonish. There is strong proof that he aided his son. Young

Bowie is still at large. The sheriff's officers are in search of him. FIRES.

Crompton's store, Barrie, was slightly damaged on Monday night.

The barns and outbuildings of Stephen Corsant, of the 10th concession of London-township, were burned to the ground the other night.

The parties factory in St Hypeinthe

other night.

The carriage factory in St. Hyacinthe, Que., belonging to Lariviere & Son, and Bapointe's furniture store, were destroyed on Monday night.

The barns and stables of Dr. Dingwall, Mount Hope, with the contents, hay oats, carriages and four horses were destroyed by

It Was a Baby Elephant, It was not a ghost which pulled the air-brake cord and mysteriously brought an Erie train to a sudden stop three separate times last Tuesday morning. Railroad engineers are said to be superstitious, but the conductor is generally a practical man, and the con-ductor of this particular train was deter-

ductor of this particular train was determined to solve the puzzle. He set a watch over every platform and on all the passengers, but he did not catch the culprit until he opened a sealed express car. Therein he found a baby elephant, consigned to a Chicago showman, with a tranquil and benevolent expression on its face, and its trunk actually grasping the cord at that very moment. At Birmingham, Eng., July 14, H. Whyatt, of the Birchfield Harness, walked a mile in 6.34 4-5. The Referee says of the performance:—It will be noticed that this time is the fastest on record in England, as it beats E. E. Merrill's 6 min. 39 sec., which he accomplished at Lewes, July 13, 1881, but both the first and second men went very suspiciously to-day. Merrill's best performance in America is 6 min. 33 2-5 sec., on July 5, 1880.

DELEVAN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878. GENTS,—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. B. Boycz. RAT PORTAGE

Mr. Norquay's Return of Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 6 .- Mr. No

returned from Rat Portage, at terviewed by a Times' reporter.

THE COURSE MANITOBA W

the question whether or a would consent to Ontario exertion in Keewatin, Mr. Norquay would allow nothing of the kin officials pretend to administe Rat Portage, Manitoba will co terference with the peace, a that the Ontario Governm officials. In the event of Onterior remove her officials, Manito any executive act of such of and will arrest such officials the peace. Should Ontario o to arrest anyone in Keewatin resent such action. In answer to a question, Mr Rat Portage is undoubtedly Law and order was maintaine age by the Manitoba police advent of the Ontario officials disturbance that occurred was tario officials. Manitoba has Rat Portage since 1881, F with serious crimes have been toba judges, No question jurisdiction has ever been ra Ontario chooses to interfere of Algoma election. The Governtoba is determined to act w decision in the present cri reason to fear the result. If athority is bound to come Manitoba will do as before.
RAT PORTAGE, Aug. 1.—Th arrived from Winnipeg the Manitoba gaol here was broke to town Hon. John Norquay Judge Miller, Chief Provin Constantine, and some of his Constantine, and some of his ject of their visit was to proted of Manitoba in the district. composed of E. M. Ridout, Est Bailey, and John K. Brydon had gone to Winnipeg to place affairs here before the Govern turned by the same train. The excitement during the foreign upon the breaking open of the gevening by the mobiling on the same train. evening by the mob, and on t above named gentlemen ever of anxious enquiries. The inv to all questions was "I don't friends of Manitoba there wer of "Wait and you'll see," an As the afternoon wore away, had been taken by the Manito the Mowat officials and sympareat deal to say. "They we anything," "They would all Ontario gaol if they tried to a and such like expressions were those who sympathised with to say that Mr. Norquay saw got off the train that the feelin was so high against him that h his mouth, adding that if he di would be lynched. During

to receive prisoners. NO ARRESTS WERE MADE DUE The Manitoba authorities has spect for the feelings of the cipitate any disturbance, and guilty parties were being fer shadowed the interests of law best served by a deliberate co passed over quietly, but abor on Monday morning, Alber soloon keeper, "Boston" O'I special constable, and on school teacher, were arrested the Manitoba police, and lodg About nine o'clock they we special car that had been back gine, and started for Wi was said, but they were of quiet station about sixteen and there left to be taken the regular train five hours la ringleaders of the mob which gaol were arrested and take without causing any disturba the arrests had been made on noon or evening there was ebelieve there would have be perhaps bloodshed. The cou the Manitoba authorities thu coolly planned and deliberat

with the view of

COMPELLING RESPECT FOR THE

without causing any unnecess

With this the action of the

Manitoba gaol was repaired

is in strong contrast. The arrests except those of the M and the character of some constables is simply notorious rested for complicity in brea has two other charges agains striking a Manitoba policeman from behind when three oth stables were taking him to gad charge is for stealing a water found on him when arreste Mowat's specials gave up an u key saloon, which he carried go on the force. When he s toba was breaking up all th that class, he sought occupati his ilk on the Ontario force, many of whom are getti and doing nothing but drink cause disturbances. On Satur was made to burn the Man fortunately was frustrated. incendiary was seen by som gave the alarm, and the cu He is not known, but from given of him by the childr identified if he has not left tow believed to have done. The t quiet and orderly, but, whil talk from the Mowat party, fur ments are expected soon from Chief among the Mowat of George Burden, special commis stock Patullo, the great Grit Aubrey White, of the Crown I ment, who was prominent in election, Mr. W. D. Lyon magistrate, brother of the Gr Algoma election, and Apjohn, general clerk of Ontar Mr. Burden, from the promi taking, is considered to be has been dubbed "Captain." officials permanently located M. Rideout and Capt. H special commissioners, recent Capt. J. W. Brereton, Police Dugald McMurphy, Chi Mr. James Weidman, Coun Deeds; and Mr. George Mitch the County Court. The town i INCORPORATED UNDER A MANE and the Council is composed and the Council is composed Mr. Walter Oliver, Mayor; at A. Gadbois, G. A. Kobold, H. and Wm. McKinnon, councillo of the place have also been licentoba. The registry office, the and the town corporation have lished here at the request of the largely attended to the meat.

that the majority and respects the community desire that the town should remain as they he that much wished for consum arrived at.

The general effect of the bois to retard the development obut the recent machinations of Grit Government and its official means of driving away from t all the summer visitors, and ge senting a great deal of capital

largely attended public meets several occasions passed una

that the town be and contin

question is settled. It will the

civil government in motion in

Government of Manitoba until

nissed his mark, but his leg came in violent contact with the jaw bone of the ox, breaking both bones of his leg below the kuee,
Sarah Smith, who shot a railway employé

named Morrison, at Shediac. N. B., in June last, and was found guilty of manslaughter last week, was sentenced last week to four years in the penitentiary,
Hotel-keeper Evoy, of Ottawa, sold four classes of highwines in mistake for proof glasses of highwines in mistake for proof whiskey, to Jesse Pearson, aged 40. Pearson, overcome by the liquor on his way home, went to sleep on top of a fence, and died

Joseph Limery, farmer, tried to cross the G.W.R. track, between Chatham and Windsor, in front of a locomotive the other night with a waggon and team. The waggon was smash-to pieces, and he was carried a quarter of a mile on the cow-catcher and dangerously in John Laur, a farmer, near Union, was

sitting on a load of hay while driving into his barn the other day, and his head striking against the top of the door, his nose and cheek one were broken and driven in so that the air from his lungs came out between his eyes. His recovery is doubtful.

Col. G. C. Robbins, the well-known mining engineer, slipped on the sidewalk in front of his residence at Amherstburg, the other day, and broke the large bone of his right leg below the knee. A few years ago he knocked his knee-cap off by slipping in Chicago, and afterwards did exactly the same thing in Nevada. thing in Nevada.

Sons of Senators Allan and McInnes Drowned in Lake Simcoe, A telegram from Barrie Monday afternoon A telegram from Barrie Monday afternoon brought the sad news of the drowning in Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, of two young men, sons of prominent gentlemen, one being Selby, second son of Hon. G. W. Allan, of Toronto, and the other Donald Walker, a son of the Hon. D. McInnes. of Hamilton. Hon. G. W. Allan has a summer residence, "Strath Allan," near Allandale, where the young men had been for a couple of weeks. On Friday afternoon last they left Strath Allan, which is situated about five miles from Barrie on the south shore for Big Bay Point in a small row boat, a heavy Big Bay Point in a small row boat, a heavy gale blowing from the north-west at the time. On Monday nothing had been heard of them, and it is feared that they have perished. A letter was received in the city from Mrs. Allan, who is staying at her summer residence, stating that they had given up all hope. Large parties have been searching the shores of the bay, but the bodies had not been found at a late hour last night. Mr. Selby Allan was a young man about mineteen years of age, and had just passed through Trinity College School, Port Hope, where he had be n studying for several years past. He had passed the examination lately held for

entrance into the Royal Military College, Kingston, and intended entering at the beginning of the next term in September. Mr. McInnes was also about nineteen years of age, and was a very close friend of Selby Allan. He was a student of Trinity College, Toronto, where he had taken honours in French at the last examinations. He was an expert cricketer, and was one of the team which will play in the international match on the 17th instant.

CRIMES. A woman named Boulet, of St. Paul's Bay, charged with poisoning a neighbour, has been arrested in her brother's house at St. Henri,

arrested in her brother's house at St. Henri, where she was hiding.

Maria McCabe, aged 18, a servant employed at 182 Hughson street, Hamilton, is under arrest for drowning her six months' old child in a cistern. The body has been there since April. She confessed the crime. Wm. Smiddy and Wm. Doyle were tried in interim sessions at Belleville Tuesday before Judge Lazier on the charge of stealing some clothing from the North American hotel, Madoc. Doyle was acquitted and Smiddy was found guilty and sent to gaol for a month. Madoc. Doyle was acquitted and Smiddy was found guilty and sent to gaol for a month.

Mr. Sarsia was brutally beaten by roughs on a leading street of Montreal early Monday morning because he refused to give them money. They left him prostrate in the middle of the street, where he was run over by a horse and waggon and dangerously injured.

ANTIGONISH, N.S., Aug. 1 .- A most horrible and cold blooded murder occurred at Tracadie yesterday. For some time past Frank Bowie and Randall McDonald, both farmers, have been in dispute about a lot of land on which McDonald was cutting hay. Yesterday a son of Bowie, aged 15, attacked him with a gun and mortally wounded him. Young Bowie, during the past few weeks, has been threatening to shoot McDonald, and carried out his designs vesterday. Deputy Sheriff Smith left last evening to arrest him. An inquest was held at Tracadie last even ng on the body of Randall McDonald, when ne jury returned a verdict of "wilful mur against James Bowie, and a warrant was ssued for his arrest. The medical evidence shows the shot to have taken effect above the hip, causing a mortal wound.

threatened McDonald with shooting if he should cut hay off the land in dispute, so much so that McDonald had recourse to legal rotection, and a constable was on the spot with a warrant for the apprehension Unfortunately he enough to prevent the murder. Poor Mo-Donaid's wife was an eye-witness of the murder. She saw the assassin leave the clump of trees that fringed the meadow and saw him level his gun, and raised an alarm. Though her cries did not arrest the miscreant's shot they brought the constable, who raised the wounded man and took him his house. Medical aid was wired for, but death ensued in an hour and a half after his wound. The boy assassin, retaining his weapon, was seen crossing the harbour t, apparently at hand for his escape. HALIFAX, Aug. 2.-Frank Bowie was ar. rested at his dwelling at Tracadie as an accessory to the murder of Randall McDonald. and lodged in gaol at Antigonish. There is strong proof that he aided his son. Bowie is still at large. The sheriff's officers are in search of him.

FIRES.

Crompton's store, Barrie, was slightly damaged on Monday night.

The barns and outbuildings of Stephen
Corsant, of the 10th concession of London. ownship, were burned to the ground the other night.

The carriage factory in St. Hyacinthe,
Que., belonging to Lariviere & Son, and

ointe's furniture store, were destroyed on Monday night.

The barns and stables of Dr. Dingwall, Mount Hope, with the contents, hay oats, carriages and four horses were destroyed by

fire on Tuesday. It Was a Baby Elephant.

It was not a ghost which pulled the airrake cord and mysteriously brought an Erie train to a sudden stop three separate times last Tuesday morning. Railroad engineers are said to be superstitious, but the conductor is generally a practical man, and the con-ductor of this particular train was determined to solve the puzzle. He set a watch over every platform and on all the passengers, but he did not catch the culprit until he opened a sealed express car. Therein he found a baby elephant, consigned to a Chicago showman, with a tranquil and benevolent expression on its face, and its trunk actually grasping the cord at that very moment.

At Birmingham, Eng., July 14, H. Whyatt. of the Birchfield Harness, walked a mile in 6.34 4-5. The Referee says of the performance:—It will be noticed that this time is ance:—It will be noticed that this time is the fastest on record in England, as it beats E. E. Merrill's 6 min. 39 sec., which he accomplished at Lewes, July 13, 1881, but both the first and second men went very suspiciously to-day. Merrill's best performance in America is 6 min. 33 2-5 sec., on July 5,

DELEVAN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878. GENTS,—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicing. By D. Boyoz. RAT PORTAGE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Norquay's Return to the City of Winnipeg.

THE COURSE MANITOBA WILL PURSUE.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 6.—Mr. Norquay has just returned from Rat Portage, and has been in-terviewed by a *Times'* reporter. In answer to terviewed by a Times' reporter. In answer to the question whether or not Manitoba would consent to Ontario exercising jurisdiction in Keewatin, Mr. Norquay said Manitoba would allow nothing of the kind. If Ontario officials pretend to administer authority at Rat Portage, Manitoba will consider it an interference with the peace, and will demand that the Ontario Government remove the officials. In the event of Ontario refusing to remove her officials. Manitoba will consider remove her officials. Manitoba will consider any executive act of such officials an offence, and will arrest such officials as disturbers of the peace. Should Ontario officials attempt to arrest anyone in Keewatin, Manitoba will

resent such action.

In answer to a question, Mr. Norquay says Rat Portage is undoubtedly in Manitoba. Law and order was maintained in Rat Port-Law and order was maintained in Rat Portage by the Manitoba police previous to the advent of the Outario officials there. All the disturbance that occurred was caused by Ontario officials. Manitoba has held court at Rat Portage since 1881. Parties charged with serious crimes have been tried by Manitoba judges. No question of Manitoba's jurisdiction has ever been raised until now. Ontario chooses to interfere on the eve of the Algoma election. The Government of Mani-Algoma election. The Government of Mani-toba is determined to act with energy and decision in the present crisis, and has no reason to fear the result. If another clash of authority is bound to come at Rat Portage,

Manitoba will do as before.

RAT PORTAGE, Aug. 1.—The train which arrived from Winnipeg the day after the Manitoba gaol here was broken into brought to town Hon. John Norquay, Premier, ex-Judge Miller, Chief Provincial Constable Constantine, and some of his men. The object of their visit was to protect the interests of Manitoba in the district. A deputation composed of E. M. Ridout, Esq., Capt. H. H. Bailey, and John K. Brydon, Esq., which had gone to Winnipeg to place the position of affairs here before the Government, also returned by the same train. The town was all excitement during the forenece contents ment during the forenoon consequent upon the breaking open of the gaol the previous evening by the mob, and on the arrival of the above named gentlemen everybody was full of anxious enquiries. The invariable answer to all questions was "I don't know;" but to friends of Manitoba there were the additions of "Wait and you'll see," and "All right." As the afternoon wore away, and no action had been taken by the Manitoba authorities, the Mowat officials and sympathisers had a great deal to say. "They were afraid to do a ything," "They would all be run into the Ontario gaol if they tried to arrest anybody, and such like expressions were made use of by those who sympathised with Mowat. Indeed one of the Mowat constables went so far as to say that Mr. Norquay saw the minute he got off the train that the feeling of the town was so high against him that he dare not open his mouth, adding that if he did he (Norquay) would be lynched. During the day the Manitoba gaol was repaired and made ready

to receive prisoners. NO ARRESTS WERE MADE DURING SATURDAY, The Manitoba authorities had too much respect for the feelings of the citizens to pre-cipitate any disturbance, and so long as the guilty parties were being ferreted out and shadowed the interests of law and order were shadowed the intorests of law and order were best served by a deliberate course. Sunday, passed over quietly, but about four o'clock, on Monday morning, Albert Mulligas, a soloon keeper, "Boston" O'Brien, a Mowat special constable, and one J. McKay, school teacher, were arrested in their beds by the Manitoba police, and lodged in the gaol. About nine o'clock they were nlaced in a spur track behind the gaol by a yard en gine, and started for Winnipeg, so it was said, but they were only run to quiet station about sixteen miles awa and there left to be taken through by the regular train five hours later. Thus the ringleaders of the mob which broke open the were arrested and taken out of town without causing any disturbance, whereas if the arrests had been made on Saturday after-noon or evening there was every reason to believe there would have been lawlessness, the Manitoha authorities thus far has been coo'ly planned and deliberately carried out

with the view of COMPELLING RESPECT FOR THEIR AUTHORITY without causing any unnecessary excitement is in strong contrast. They have made no arrests except those of the Manitoba police, and the character of some of their species constables is simply notorious; the one ar rested for complicity in breaking the gao has two other charges against him, one for striking a Manitoba policeman a violent blow from behind when three other Ontario con stables were taking him to gaol, and anothe r stealing a watch which was Mowat's specials gave up an unlicensed whisgo on the force. When he saw that Mani oba was breaking up all the low dives of that class, he sought occupation with more of his ilk on the Ontario special police force, many of whom are getting good wages, and doing nothing but drink whiskey and cause disturbances. On Saturday an attempt was made to burn the Manitoba gaol, but fortunately was frustrated. The would-b incendiary was seen by some children who gave the alarm, and the culprit got away. He is not known, but from the description given of him by the children he can be identified if he has not left town, which he is believed to have done. The town is again quiet and orderly, but, while there is less daiet and orderly, but, while there is less talk from the Mowat party, further developments are expected soon from that source. Chief among the Mowat officials are Mr. George Burden, special commissioner, Woodstock Patullo, the great Grit organizer, Mr. Aubrey White, of the Crown Lands Department in the Musicks ment, who was prominent in the Muskoka election, Mr. W. D. Lyon, stipendiary magistrate, brother of the Grit candidate in the Algoma election, and Mr. Frank J. Apjohn, general clerk of Ontario gatherings, Mr. Burden, from the proprincer acceptance. Mr. Burden, from the prominent part he is taking, is considered to be the leader, and has been dubbed "Captain." The Manitoba officials permanently located here are Mr. E. M. Rideout and Capt. H. H. Bailey, special commissioners, recently appointed, Capt. J. W. Brereton, Police Magistrate; Mr. Dugald McMurphy, Chief of Police; Mr. James Weidman, County Registrar of Deeds; and Mr. George Mitchell, Clerk the County Court. The town is

INCORPORATED UNDER A MANITOBA CHARTER and the Council is composed as follows:— Mr. Walter Oliver, Mayor; and Messrs. T. A. Gadbois, G. A. Kobold, H. E. Alexander, and Wm. McKinnon, councillors. The hotels of the place have also been licensed by Manitoba. The registry office, the County Court, and the town corporation have been established here at the request of the people, and largely attended public meetings have on several occasions passed unanimous votes that the town be and continue under the Government of Manitoba until the boun ary question is settled. It will thus be seen that that province has set all the machinery of civil government in motion in the town, and that the majority and respectable portion of the community desire that the affairs of the town should remain as they have been until that much wished for consummation may be

The general effect of the boundary dispute is to retard the development of the district, but the recent machinations of the Untario nent and its officials have been the means of driving away from the town nearly

in the mines have been discouraged by re-events, and are not likely to use their m events, and are not likely to use their means in developing our mineral resources. Many summer visitors who make this a pleasure resort have, no doubt, been kept away, as there are fewer of that class in town this season than in previous summers. The business portion of the community have thus reason to feel the unwarranted action of the Ontario authorities. What is wanted here is a prompt settlement of the boundary dispute, and let which ever province is entitled to the territory get it, and no one will complain, except, perhaps, a few officials who might lose their positions.

THE MURDERED INFORMER. Futile Attempts to Obtain a Written Par-don and a Money Reward.

London, Aug. 2.—The Government, it is stated, had great difficulty in getting rid of Carey. He gave them much trouble in respect of his demand for a written pardon, and his persistent claim to a money reward for his services as intormer. Carey also claimed that he should have protection whether he left the country or remained in it. None of these demands were complied with. It was decided not to give him a written pardon, and Lord Spencer was equally firm in refusing to recognize his claim to any portion of the reward, and the result was that he went to a foreign shore with some means of his own, but without having received any public money. Some weeks ago the preliminary steps were taken of separating the brothers Carey in jail, and by stopping all visits to them, conveying the impression that they had left the country, or at all events had been removed from Kilmainham gaol. An officer in the Dublin detective service went to the prison after all the officers except the Governor and Deputy Governor had left at night and produced an order for the delivery to him of James Carey. Carey and the detective officer took their place in a cab which was in waiting for them, and drovs into the city. Carey was then comand the detective officer took their place in a cab which was in waiting for them, and drove into the city. Carey was then com-pelled to submit to the terms offered him, which were that he should leave the country, and go abroad, his passage being paid to his destination. Carey demurred strongly to these terms, but he was given the alternato these terms, but he was given the alterna-tive of accepting them or being lett un-protected in the streets of Dublin. Thus driven to bay, he chose the first-mentioned alternative. He was conveyed the same night to Kingstown in the cab in which he had been brought from Kilmainham. He slept on board the steamer, and, accompanied by a detective, crossed to Holyhead and thence to London, whither his family had been already removed in detachments, along with other informers and their families, notably Robert Farrel. The detective who accompanied Carey on board the steamer which was to convey him to his destination, and who handed him his passage warrant en-

closed in a sealed envelope, was not aware of Carey's destination. That destination was Port Elizabeth. On hearing this decision he started with amazement, and inquired what the Govern-ment intended to do with him. What, he asked, was to oe his reward? What provision had been made for his protection? He was struck dumb with astonishment when informed he would receive no reward, neither would protection be extended to him, and he could now take his choice—either to go to the colony for which his passage had been paid, or the door was open to him to walk out a free man among the citizens. Being assured that it was the decision of the authorities his fury seemed to consume him, and when the question was put whether he would take his liberty or his passage to another clime he got overcome with fear at the prospect of being turned out into the streets. Finally the news was imparted to him that his wife and seven children were already aboard ship, ready to sail, and unless he chose to join them, their passage having been paid, he would have but little thance of meeting them for a very considerable time. The last blow overwhelmed him. He had no friends to go to, no home to shelter him, so he sulkily bowed to the inevitable and consented to depart.

James Carey was a bricklayer in Dublin, and a member of the Town Council. Some colony for which his passage had been paid,

nd a member of the Town Cou months after the assassination of Lord Cav-endish and Mr. Burke the police arrested him and many others. Eventually Carey and seven others were arraigned on a charge of murder. After parleying for some time with the authorities he confessed that he was not only present at the assassination, but that he was one of the master spirits of the con-spiracy. He had belonged to the Fenian Brotherhood since 1862, and became an Irish nvincible in 1881. He arranged plans for the murder of Secretary Forster, but they fell through. Finally it was de-cided to kill Mr. Burke, and Carey took a party of seven, consisting of Curley, Joseph Hanlon, Fagan, Brady, Kelly, McCaffrey and Patrick Delaney, into Phænix park. The murders were committed by Brady and Curley, Carey taking no actual part in the stabbing, but aiding and abetting. Carey gave evidence against the seven prisoners, five of whom were afterward hanged Mrs. Carey was boycotted and Carey's hou was set on on fire, presumably by Invincible On the application of the Collector-Genera of the Rates Carey was adjudged a bankrup on account of the rates on his property not having been paid. He threatened to resume his place in the Town Council and to continue his business as a bricklayer. These threats were made in order to induce the vernment to give him some reward or pur chase his consent to emigrate. His applic tions for a written pardon were unheeded; his demands for terms were unanswered; his brother Peter was removed from his company, so that he did not know what had be come of him; other informers had left the prison, and he knew not whither they had gone. He began to suspect that something had been done with his family, and the expression in a letter, written shortly before he was taken from Kilmainham, shows he was suspicious that they had been, as he terms it. "kidnapped." Carey's elder hildren were first sent away : then his wife and the younger members of the family fol-lowed, it being intimated to them that Carey

would meet them at a certain port.

The following is supposed to be the last letter he ever wrote. It was addressed to a person outside Kilmainham gaol, who had a great number of dealing with James Carey after the latter's arrest and imprisonment : "SUNDAY, 1st July. "SIR,-I hope you will send round to the Lord Mayor an Apology for my non Attendance at Monday's meeting. I would wish very much you would. I expected that I would be in town before this. I require a day in town and a few days elsewhere before starting—I know it is your own time that is the cause. I might have received word about the safe departure of some of my near friends—all business no feeling—also the pardon as you can depend on no one—it is best to be sure. I hope it is not a case of kidnap ing my near Friends away from me—I expect to hear from you to-day. I know you have a deal of trouble about ine—but if you were is my place-then you would excuse me fo troubling you. My Brother to was removed even in Chapel and a Convict sentenced for

ife put alongside of me-good enough. I remain yours sincerely, "James Carry, T.C. "Call or I will not stop here," There is carcely any doubt that Carey wa concerned in many of the murders of land-lords in Ireland. The Irish police stated that they had plenty of evidence to connect him with capital crimes, and according to his own admissions on cross-examination his caree had been one of conspiracy and wickedness. Carey's assassin was committed for trial at Port Elizabeth ou Friday on the charge of wilful murder. His trial will come off in October. Among his effects produced in evidence was a paper of American citizenship dated "Toronto, November, 1876." O'Don-nell himself claims county Donegal, Ireland

Another Waterloo Veteran, The late Captain Frederick Feilde, leath was recorded in Tuesday's Ma

He belonged to the Hertfordshire family of Feilde, and was born at Piymouth on the 31st January, 1797. He entered the army as ensign in the 4th Regiment, King's Own, in 1813, being their only sixteen years of age. He was at once sent on active service, and joined the army, when the Duke of Wellington was driving the French under Marshal Soult out of the peninsula, at a time when engagements between the opposing armies were frequent. Captain Feilde was soon called upon to take part in several important battles, and was honoured for his services with a medal with two clasps, on one of which is inscribed "Nive," and on the other "Nive, "Nivelle." When the war was brought to a close for a time with the battle of Toulouse he was sent with his regiment to America, and was at the capture of Washington and at the battle of New Orleans, where so many brave British soldiers fell before the enemy's defences, and among them his own brother. On the ever-memorable 18th June, 1815, he fought under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, for which he received a medal. At this time he was but eighteen years of any this time he was but eighteen years of age, and had been only two years in the army. But during these two years he had been in constant active service at one of the most important periods of our national history. In 1823 he retired from the army in disgust at 1823 he retired from the army in disgust at seeing younger men, without experience, appointed above him under the old pernicious system of purchase. From this time till 1836 he resided at St. Germain, in France. In the latter year he emigrated with his family to Canada, and purchased a farm at Waterdown, near Hamilton, where he lived till the day of his death. Captain Feilde was one who would attract attention even in a crowd by his tall and erect form and fine soldierly bearing. He was well fread, and his opinions always carried weight with them. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Church of England, and highly respected by all who knew him for his strict integrity and

LEGENDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. Rival Indians at Massacre Island—An Avenging Squaw.

onourable principles.

all who knew him for his strict integrity and

There are many places in the vicinity of Bic which are of considerable historical in-terest. Just outside the bay, says a correspondent of the Kingston News, lies a large island, bearing the suggestive name of Massacre Island. On the south-east side of this island is a lofty cliff, in the face of which one can see the mouth of the large cave, accessible only with considerable difficulty, even at high tide. This cave has a history of its own, which was related to me by a friend resident here, and the truth of which is vouched for. It is as follows:—In the year 533, about a year before the first arrival of the famous discoverer Jacques Cartier, a large band of Mountaineer Indians, with their old men, squaws, and papooses, started from the vicinity of Rimouski on their annual summer hunting expedition. All went well until they reached Bic, where they were alarmed by the intelligence brought in by the scouts, that the Iroquois, their deadly enemies, were close at hand in overwhelming numbers. (Immediate action was necessary, so the old men, squaws, papooses and other impediments were hurried back to Rimouski, while the warriors, wisely considering descretion the better part of valour, looked about for a place of concealment, hoping that either they would be passed by unobserved by the enemy, or that a chance would be given for a night attack. The cave would be given for a night attack. The cave on Massacre Island was chosen, and here the braves secreted themselves, blocking up the entrance with large stones. Immediately afterwards the Iroquois arrived on the island, and though they had been apprised of the vicinity of the Mountaineers they could not find their place of concealment. However, they resolved to make the island their head-quarters for a few days, while scouts were they resolved to make the island their head-quarters for a few days, while scouts were sent out to try and discover the whereabouts of the enemy. Things remained at a stand-still until the third day, when early in the morning an old

of the cliff, and saw the warm breath of the Mountaineers issuing from the mouth of the cave. This was enough for the acute per-ception of the old Indian, and a council of var was held. An attack was made at once, but the tide being low, the bessigers were placed at a disadvantage and repulsed with loss. It was decided to make another attack at high tide, but in the meantime the Moun taineers managed to collect a quantity of brush which they placed in front of the aper-ture as a fortification. This proved their ruin, however, for the Iroquois set fire to this brush, and before the unfortunate beings were aware of the fact they were caught like rats in a hole, suffocated with the smoke, and were completely at the mercy of the merciless enemy. Escape was impossible, and a scene of wholesale butchery follow-

ed. The Mountaineers were massa-cred, one and all, and the victorious Iroquois returned home with three hundred freshly taken scalps hanging from their belts Jacques Cartier arrived the next year, landing at the Base de Chaleur, and it is a wellknown fact of history how, on his return to France, he took with him a couple of young braves. On his return next year he pene-trated as far as Quebec, and while passing Bio these young braves narrated to him the events of the massacre. He paid a visit to the cave, and was horrified to find

THE DECAYING BODIES of the three hundred massacred Indians still there. Cartier gave a full account of the oc-currence in his official report to the home authorities. Another legend in this connecrevenged this massacre. It may be briefly stated as follows:—Some few years after the tragedy on Massacre Island, a band of Iroquois were in pursuit of a number of Mountaineers, who led them into the forest bordering the shores of the Madawaska river. An old and feeble squaw was left behind by the pursued as if deserted. She was taken by the Iroquois and pressed into service as guide. The quois and pressed into service as guide. The old woman, with the proverbial cunning of her sex, led her captors to the Madawaska river, and so timed the progress of the party that night found them in the vicinity of an exceedingly dangerous waterfall. Overcome by fatigue, the braves tied their cances together and, leaving all in the hands of the old squaw and two warriors in the foremost canoe, lay down and went to sleep. In the darkness the near approach to the fall was unnoticed, and at the last moment the old woman severed the cord which attached he canoe to the others, and pointing out the danger to her companions, made for the shore, leaving the others to meet their fate. All went over the fall together, and were drowned. Thus was the butchery on Massacre Island terribly revenged.

A Receipt for Keeping Cool.

Said a physician yesterday, who looked cool "It is supposed by most persons that if they bathe in cold water, drink need lemonade, ginger ale, ice-water, etc., sleep with a and rub their faces with their pocket-hand kerchiefs every few moments, that they will be cool, or at least as comfortable as th weather will permit. Now, this is all wrong. A cold drink makes one feel exceeding-ly comfortable for a few moments, and then the individual will feel warmer than ever and perspire more profusely.
"The best way to keep cool is as follows Do not drink any ice-water; take only one glass of soda or lemonade a day; eat a warm want: take hot coffee or tea for breakfar just as you do in winter; sleep with a very light gauze blanket over you at night, and take a sponge-bath in tepid sa t water before retiring. This makes the body cool and keeps musquitos sway. Do not wear a heavy hat or tight collar; wear light flannels, lowout shoes, carry an umbrella, and, above all, do not rub your face too often, because the action only heats the skin to a greater degree and makes yon perspire more freely. If this advice is strictly followed you will be cooler and healthier."

RAFT AND DORY.

"It's no use," said Bert with decision; "this dory won't hold more than seven, no matter how close we crowd." The children looked at each other dubiously. There were eight of them.

And the bay was all alive with flashing

waves, and the wind blew straight in, fresh and strong, across dancing sapphires, and the sunlight lay full on the tempting grey rock at Point Lyle, a mile away. And the dory would only hold seven!

"Somebody must stay behind," continued Bert, beginning to take off his shoes and Bert, beginning to take off his shoes and stockings, preparatory to jushing off the Ann Mary. Ned, Dick, and Walter immediately followed his example. Of coarse, they must go to manage the boat. Kathe had taken her place within it already, and she sat still, rocking gently to and fro, as if she were quite alone and the beach. Daisy said it was too bad that the dory was so small, and Anna remarked to Bert, "I suppose I'd better take the stern seat and steer, hadn't I?" And everybody looked at Madge.

"But I don't think it's fair," said that small personage, in answer to this silent ang-

mall personage, in answer to this silent sug-gestion. "I always have to stay at home if gestion. anybody does, and I want to go over to the Point awfully. It isn't fair. Someone else ought to stay this time."
"Well, I can't, anyhow. I shall have to steer," said Anna, promptly, taking her place

"Daisy or Katie might stay," said Madgie, wistfully. "I haven't been over to the point but twice all summer, and you're always go-

"Now see here, Madgie." said Walter, coming forward with trousers rolled up above his knees, "you can't do anything in the boat, you know, and everybody else can. Even Daisy can bail out the water, and Katie is going to tell us a fairy story on the way over. Besides, we can't always be taking you described with us averythess. You can't go: around with us everywhere. You can't go; that is all there is about it. We'll bring you back lots of shells and things, so be good and don't bother us."

Then Madge sat down on the sand and hegan to cry. There was no gainsaying her elder brother's decision, but the disappoint-ment was too great to be borne with calmness. She buried her face in her white apron, and would not look up as the boat moved off. "Seems to me a girl nine years old is too big to cry over a boat ride," said Bert severely as he jumped in last. And then the Ann Mary ced away toward the Point, and the company within began to talk very fast about all manner of subjects, and to look about them in every direction but the one they had just left. Only Ned sat very istill with his eyes fixed on that solitary little figure on the yellow sand, with the long brown hair falling about its shoulders and its head buried in its lap. Ned thought that if he had a little sister like that he would not treat her as Walter and Katie did theirs. He was quite angry with Katie for coming, and reflected that all the they resolved to make the island their head-quarters for a few days, while scouts were sent out to try and discover the whereabouts of the enemy. Things remained at a standstill until the third day, when early in the morning an old

CHIEF OF THE IROQUOIS,

taking a walk along the beach at low tide, happened to gaze upward across the face

kate for coming, and reflected that all the grown people in the house were controlled that all the grown people in the house were controlled to be company for little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. Now. Lizzie, I am going to throw you into the watch in trying to save hers. Perhaps the most it remains accident was the following: A piay of little Madge. Now. Lizzie, I am going to throw you into the watch in the little Madge. The little Madge. Gi course it was no business of little Madge. The little Madg

noon to think of how she had cried when Walter said she couldn't go. Walter said she couldn't go.

He turned the subject over and over in his mind while Katie began her fairy story, and at last as they neared a long spur of rock that stretched out from the shore, almost haif way to the Point, he suddenly

spoke out.
"See here, Bert, I've got to go back.
There's something I want to see to on shore.
Let me off here, will you, and I will walk There was a general outcry of surprise Ned was a favourite with everyone, and no party was complete without him. "Why, what on earth—"cried Bert, rest-

spoke out.

ing on his car in amazement. "What's got to you, Ned Hart?"
"No matter," said Ned shortly. "I'm not going, that's all."
"Why, I think it is too bad," said Daisy. What are you going to do, I'd like to

know?"

"It doesn't concern you," answered Ned, still more impatiently. "I've got something to see to, I say. Here, Dick, back water, can't you, and bring the dory round, so I can get out. Katie, you come and take my oar. No, I shan't go, so you needn't tease. Just let me off, and let me

Ned was decidedly cross as he stepped or he first rocks. He knew perfectly well that he was not the one to give up his fun for the sake of a silly little cry-baby of nine vears old, but where was the use of going on f all the pleasure was spoiled already? went springing on from rock to rock with an impatient sense of injury. He had no idea of letting Madge know that he had come back on her account, but he would let her stay with him till the rest came back at any rate. It wasn't long before he met her wan dering forlornly along the beach, with red rims about her eyes and a general appearance of depression, which restored Ned's good humour immediately.

"Hulto, Madgie!" he said, enjoying her

surprise at sight of him,
"Why, where did you come from?" she
cried, stopping short and regarding him with
astonishment. tonishment.
"They let me off up above there," replied Ned, looking down at her, with his hands in his pockets. "I thought I'd rather take the raft and go up the creekia way, to a place I know that's full of red lilies and raspberries

and things."
"Oh," said Madge, relapsing into melan choly. The raft was the property of the boys, and none of the girls had ever accompanied them on those delightful journeys up

"You can go with me, if you want to,"
id Ned condescendingly "I don't mind said Ned condescendingly. "I don't mind taking you, as long as the others aren't here, if you'll sit still and do just what I'll tell you."
"Oh, I will! I will!" cried Madge, clapping her hands with delight, "Oh, Ned, you're the best boy! Do let's hurry! I want to

see the red lilies so much ! It was only a short walk to the mouth o the salt creek that moved down to the sea through the fields of the farm where the children were spending their holidays. They reached the place in high spirits, Madge dancing with joy, and Ned already making up his mind that his small sacrifice was "going to

pay."
"Now you sit still as a stone," said the boy, lifting his companion into the middle of the raft. "I'll pole and you can be passenger the raft. the rait. "I'll pole and you can be passenger—or no," he continued with a burst of benevolence, "I declare, I've a great mind to let you pole too. Here, catch hold of this one and stand just here by me, and now push. If you do pitch in I can pull you right out, so you needn't be afraid. Now, off we go." I think Madge has never known a more de lightful hour than that in which she and Ned went up the creek together for the first time, winding among the hay-fields and orchards, now catching at the low hanging branch of a thimbleberry bush and staining their fingers with the sweet berries warmed through with the July sun; now watching the shine of the langes through the bushes, and again coming out

into an open space where they could see the whole sweep of the beach with Point Lyle standing bold and rugged beyond the level sands.

As for "pitching in," that foreseen contingency did actually occur, and Madge received an involuntary ducking, from which she was promptly rescued by her boy protector, and placed dripping on the raft again, with the injunction to "squeeze it out and never mind, for salt water doesn't give cold."

And at last they reached the field where the red lilies grew, thousands of them, all swaying and bowing to each other like so there is the sound to the said the loafer. "You always will have," remarked Fogg; "I don't think you will ever each up to it."—Boston Transcript. swaying and bowing to each other like so many queens in gorgeous scarlet robes. There was a little thicket of bushes all about the field, like a wall for this royal presence room, and overhead the sky was clear deep blue, andred butterflies were dancing high in the air, as if some of the lilies had taken wing, and flown away to see what lay outside of their pleasant evens court

their pleasant green court.

Madge plunged into the lilies with a shriek of delight, while Ned devoted himself to thimbleberries, and reflected that little girls and that he was were pretty good company, and that he was glad he had gone back to see to Walter's lit-

the sister.

So the long bright afternoon wore away while the two told stories, played "tag," and gathered flowers, until at last the sun began to sink, and they went down the creek again.
Madge, with her arms full of the flaming
lilies, and Ned singing to a queer wild tune as
he poled the raft:—

"I thought I heard an old man say,
Aye, oh! you rolling river,
To-morrow is our salling day,
Aye, oh! we're bound away,
Upon the wild Missouri."

"I'm glad I came back," he said confidentially, as they walked up to the house, "You're a jolly little thing and I like you, I'll row you over to the Point myself tomorrow, if you want to go. I think it was real mean to make you stay home."
"Ned." said Madge, standing still in the path, "did you come back on purpose? Oh, you're the very kindest boy I ever saw, and I

do thank you so much!"

And then Walter and Katie came down in the stern.

"Don't be selfish, Madgie. I'll give you one of my fishing lines if you won't fuss," said one of my fishing lines if you won't fuss," said were particularly affectionate to her all the

evening.

Madge used to wonder why that one golden afternoon always stood out most clearly and brightly among her confused pleasant memor-ies of that summer by the sea-shore. It was some time before she was old enough to un-derstand how winding water, and level fields, and scarlet lillies were glorified to her by the gentle deed of the boy who was true knight nough to turn back from an afternoon's fun to find a rare pleasure in giving delight to a lonely child.

NIAGARA FALLS, Fatalities and Wonderful Escapes at Ni

A correspondent of the New York Times at Niagara Falls has grouped a number of sto-ries of fatal accidents and of marvellous escapes at that place in connection with the falls

and rapids. Of accidents some very strange ones are recorded. One lady stooped for a cup of water, lost her balance, and was out of reach and over the falls almost before her amazed husband knew what happened. Another lady stooped to pluck a flower on the brink of Table rock. She was taken up dead from the rocks below. In 1875 an accident equally sad and foolish occurred. An engaged couple went behind the falls, into the cave of the winds, without the guide. She actually sevent to bathe in a rock which ever actually sought to bathe in a pool which even the guides never visited.

HER LOVER LOST HIS LIFE

was hopeless. Perhaps he did not deserve death, and at least censure may die with

Of escapes, there are one or two narrow almost beyond belief, and which involve stories of skill and bravery well worth telling. Not many years ago a painter was at work on Second Sister's Island, when he fell into the water. He was old and weak, and while hi position was not very dangerous at first, he soon floated down and toward midstream

when, just as he seemed HOVERING ON THE BRINK.

and exactly 40 feet from it, if contempo records are to be believed, he caught on rock. How long would his muscles endure the strain? And who would rescue him, and how? The crowd was helpless until a guide appeared with a coil of rope. One end he appeared with a con of rope. One end he left in trusty hands, and with the other he plunged into the boiling tide. When he reached the poor painter the old man still held in his hand the putty knife with which he had been working. He shifted the knife to his pocket, tied the painter to the rope, and they reached the shore safely. In another case a boatman was crossing the river above the falls, when a fog suddedly came up. He lost his bearings and knew he was drifting t death. His cries alarmed the village, and bells were rung for him to row toward them, THEN AN OAR BROKE.

His only hope then lay in a pairry little anchor, and a common rope, which was, more-over, much wors. He examined every foot. hay, every inch of it : he tugged at the knots at each end. Time and space were precious, but he could not afford to make a mistake. Then he threw it over. It bumped along the stones, and his heart beat each time it failed stones, and his heart beat each time it failed to catch a grip. At last it caught and brought the boat up standing, while the tense string throbbed like the bass gut of a harp. For the moment it held. How soon would it part. He shrank from feeling along the strands. He was more afraid not to, lest he should read his fate in the twine tense and twanting under the current. The his cabble is a should read his fate in the twine tense and twanting under the current. twanging under the current. Inch by inch his fingers travelled to his arm's length. So long as it held there he was safe. Time and time again through the long night he did this but never, he said, without a heart like lead and hands quivering like a leaf. When morning dawned, as at last it did, he was easily saved. In another case the danger to life, though considerable, was not imminent. A tug was towing three scows, when one went adrift. With admirable promptness and address the captain of the tug cut loose the rest of his tow and steamed for the drifting barge. There he held it by steam power, and when the others came along a line was passed, the throttle was thrown dead open, and it was sought to make way up stream. But they had drifted fairly within of the spirit of the waters, and for a time it seemed he would not let go his own. Finally foot was gained, in a few minutes another, nd then the tug-of-war was virtually over An "escape" of another sort was that of a murderer. The sheriff was behind him, the iver in front, and only the wires of the old oridge at Lewiston to help him across. Hand over hand he began the passage. His hands quickly blistered, and then they bled. Again and again he rested his arms by hanging by his legs. At last he reached the opposite bank and lay panting full an hour before he continued his flight. The feat was certainly remarkable one for an amater

Death-rate of Children

Prof. G. Sormani has been examining leath-rate of children during the first and second years of their lives in the various prosecond years of their lives in the various provinces of Italy. During the ten years ending 1880 the average rate in the first year was 214.9 per 1,000, and in the second 114.6 per 1,000. Compared with the rest of Europe these figures show that Italy occupies the lowest position on the scale, the death-rate being in excess even of either that of Croatia being in excess even of either that of Croatia and Slavonia (107.4) and of Russia (102.7). In the general comparative table Ireland, notwithstanding all that has been said about her distress, stands first (34.5), while England occupies a medium position, with an average rate of mortality of 56.1 per 1,000. HUMOROUS.

In a summer hotel kitchen: "Good gracious! here is another order for chicken salad, and there is not an ounce of weal left in the house."

A Canadian paper demands:—"Why, if a man wishes to marry his wife's sister, didn't he marry her at first?" Perhaps she was not old enough then.

"Why don't that engine start?" "On account of a defunct dog." "How can a dog stop it?" "I don't know, only the engineer said it was on a dead-scenter,"—Chicago Check.

Some workmen while putting up a sign at a Newport store dropped two of the big letters, both H's, on the pavement. A dozen Newporters immediately exclaimed, "How delightfully English."

There are two houses in Portland which have not been entered by burglars this season. One is empty, and the other is inhabited by an editor. N.B.—Burglars are afraid of editors.

"The difference," said Twistem, as he thumped his glass on the bar, "between this glass and a locust is simply that one's a beer mug and the other's a mere bug."—Pitts-burgh Telegraph,

Mrs. Homespun, who has a terrible time every morning to get her young brood out of their beds, says she cannot understand why children are called the rising generation.

—Boston Transcript.

Yeast was invented in the year leven;

gambling in the year won; planes in the year forte; astheticism in the year "too;" the German negative in the year "nein," and free lunches in the year "ate." "Roastbeeflambmuttonandham," said the

girl who "waits on the table" at the Isle of Shoals. "Well," said the old gentleman, "I've never tasted it, but you may bring me some and I'll see what it's like." A dude passed down Merrimack street the other atternoon and a small boy who saw him at once called to a friend on the other

side, "H1, Jimmie, d'yer see that? Where's Citizen. A cucumber five feet long is exhibited at New Orleans. It isn't size that counts in a cucumber, however, A little, stubby fellow, three by two inches, has proven enough to

expand an ordinary sized stomach to an acher Pittsburg Telegraph. "Ma," said Miss Parvenu, "Jennie Jone has been presented at court in London."
"That's nothing," replied ma. "Why, I
was in court two whole weeks, when my sis-

ter was getting her divorce. We are just as good as the Joneses." A scientist thinks that the wearing of pointed shoes will ultimately lead to a race of people with only one toe, but after a careful examination of the subject we are compelled to disagree with him. It will only lead to a race of people without brains,

To show how easy a person might be misled regarding testimony, the following is given: Question by a lawyer to a lady witness in surrogate's court—"You paint for a living?" Answer—"Yes, sir." Question—"Do you paint yourself?" Answer—"Yes, sir."

Male Guest "I'd like to be called at four Female Domestic (stupidly)—"Eh?" Male Guest (deliberately)—"I'm going fishing tomorrow morning, and I wish to be called early—not later than four." Female Domestic (stolidly)—"Will you ring?"

A small boy was asked where the zenith was. He replied:—"The spot in the heavens directly over one's head." To test his knowledge further the teacher asked:—"Can two

persons have the same zenith at the same time?" "They can." "How?" "If one should stand on the other's head." "Now, Edith," said her mother, "you are going to be a good girl to-day and act like a little lady, aren't you?" "Yes, mamma," replied Edith; adding after a few moment's ailent cogitation, "what makes 'oo say, 'ittle lady, 'mamma? Is it 'cause big ladies acts so awful?"

"Never say 'Mrs. So-and-So's young nes.'" said a Philadelphia lady to her young ones," said a Philadelphia lady to her young ones, people have hopeful; "rats have young ones, people have 'children,'" "That may be all right about the hope "" Mrs. So-and So," answered the boy. "I don't know her, but Mrs. Smith has young ones, for I heard her call one of them a 'little

The other day, on an Arkansas railroad, an old gentleman sat, half asleep, with a book entitled "Train Robbers" lying on hls lap. Pretty soon he sauk to sleep. The window-Pretty soon he sank to sleep. The window-sash fell with a loud report, and the old man, springing to his feet, and throwing up his hands, exclaimed; "Gentlemen, I haven't got a cent."

-A Western jury was about to acquit man charged with murder when the foreman said, "That man is my next door neighbour. I don't believe he ever killed anybody, but he plays an accordion on his front step every night of his life." The sympathizing jury-men brought in a verdict of "Guilty of mur-der in the first degree."

First bill-board lounger :- " I see that the compelling a man to marry his deceased wife's sister has passed a second reading by a majority of one." Second B.B.L.:—"But it don't compel a man to marry his decassed wife's sister, it only allows him to, if he wants to." First B.B.L.:—"Thenwhat in thunder is all England raising such a row about, any-how?"—Philadelphia News.
"Colonel," said an Arkansas judge, ad-

dressing a lawyer, "you say that you're not ready to go on with this case?" "Yes, sir." "What's the trouble?" "Because I have done a great deal of mental work recently and am compelled to rest my mind." "Want and am compelled to rest my mind." "Want to rest your mind, ch? Well, we'll put you on the jury."—Traveller.

Some folks who always go to church Some loss who always go to church
Are just as mean as "pizen;"
For, while the preacher leaves his perch,
They keep their eagle eyes on
The deacon who propels the plate
To take up the collection;
And as he comes down to their seat,
They look the wrong direction.
—Harlem Times.

"Whut makes yer act dat way?" asked "Whut makes yer act dat way?" asked old Nelson of his wife, as she turned and looked at a woman who passed along the street. "I wanster to see whut she's got on," the woman replied. "Now, ain't dat a fine trick? Wanster see whut she's got on. Doan think dat she's got any ob yerse'r's clothes, does yer? Think dat she's been stealing somethin', I reckon. Come on head, now, an' onit er tryin' ter sock like a white now, an' quit er tryin' ter ack like a white oman."—Arkansan Traveller.

"So you love my daughter, eh?" /"Y-yes and an income of \$5,000 per year." "Min bank! Ah! I see you are no finar in bank! Ah! I see you are no financier; you should have invested in bonds and doubled your interest. For instance, I have securities paying ten per cent." The young man hurried off to get his cash, and buy bonds of his future father-in-law. After he has departed Lucy enters the library and asks: "Father, did William ask your consent?" "He did, dear." "And you said yes?" "No, darling; he has no wealth to give you station." "But he has \$30,000." "Oh, no. I just raked that in for bonds that won't be I just raked that in for bonds that won't be worth ten cents on the dollar six months hence. I love you too well to see you marry



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

There is only one way by which any discance can be cared, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by dayanged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be go-cured. Here is where WARNEBES SAFE SUBE has achieved its great reputation, it acts directly upon the hidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For the distressing disease of women; for the distressing diseases of women; for Malaria, and physical trembion generally.

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Foreste, Ont., Rechester, N.Y., London, Eng.

An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE for all kinds of



Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL

From Squire Robertson, who for many years was Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a high-ly respected resident of that part of On-tario, having lived in that Township for the past 20 years:— J. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont., Mar. 17:

"It's pretty hot, Jenny." "It is indede, Mike. It's a strange worrold, me b'y, If it was only as hot as this in the winter, whin there's need of heat, there wud be some sense in it." "That's thrue for you, begor," replied Mike, meditatively; "it's a great hed ye've got."

When the editor proposed and was accepted, he said to his sweetheart: "I would be glad it you would give me a kiss:" then, observing her blaza, he added, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith." She could not resist that.—

Male Guest—"Id like to he all the straight of the says. I am yours truly.

What the first proposed is in the winter, whin the papers, giving testimonials from trustworthy people, I determined to procure some "Rheumatiem" for her, and purchased four bottles of it from Mr. A. Jamison, Daugisti, of Mount Forest, which she took exists that proceeding to directions, with this result, thather arm is now completely restored. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, the suffer from Rheumatism, and it is with placement that I come forward to sayso. I am yours truly.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S DRIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bit-ters Ever Made. They are compounded from Hors, Mals, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative proand contain all the best and most curative pro-perties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill-health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are

their operations.

They give new life and vigour to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, withcut intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable; use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but be not suiter or let your trems same, we use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

HALL'S VEGSTABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEW-ER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores grey hair to its original colour. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humours, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever effered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is re-commended and used by entinent medical men, and officially endersed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the

The Weekly Mail.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. Give post-office address in full, Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

Notices of Birins, peaus, and continuous and insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of This Mall Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metallicities.

sed advertisements on the third page given under their respective headings THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Condenses Advertisements on First Page.

Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property
Wanted, Houses, Money, Peschers Wanted,
Articles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal:
5 cents per word each insertion; or 20 cents per
word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situatons wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found,
attle Strayed; 23 cents per word each inser-Cattle Strayed: 22 cents per word each inscion; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1883.

WARNING.

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

LATEST FROM RAT PURTAGE. OUR special correspondence and telegrams from Winnipeg and Rat Portage have obviously been the only means the public has had of getting at the truth regarding the situation. From these despatches and letters the public must now be able to gather some facts of value in the consideration of the questions at issue. In the first place it is obvious that the opinion of the respectable inhabitants of Rat Portage is in favour of the authority, for the present, of Manitoba. The town is incorporated under Manitoba law; is connected by rail with Winnipeg; has most of its dealings with that city; and has grown under the stimulus of Manitoba prosperity. Mr. MACKENZIE evidently intended that Rat Portage should be ruled under Winnipeg authority. And Mr. Mowar's action has simply been a disturbing move-ment, out of which no good will arise even

It is obvious also that the character of the men retained by Mr. Mowar to and the men retained by Mr. Mowar to and force his authority is discreditable to his mand the second despatch printed right below the above says;

"WINNIPEG, July 31.—The excitement over the Partage, trouble has completely subthat his election agents were no better than buccaneers, and in one case the chief speaker for one of his candidates was more ensible when drunk than when sober. It is not unnatural that the ruffianly element should be strong in enforcing a lawless policy on an unwilling people for a partisan

It is now clear that Mr. Mowar has in icted serious injury on Rat Portage. He has stirred up the lawless to violate all law. He has patronized the breaking open of a gaol. He has countenanced the multiplication of whiskey shops. He has unsettled the regard of the people for property and titles. He has driven away intending settlers and capital, and given a bad name for a season to the thriving town.

As we have said on previous occasions he has attempted to carry out this illegal, impolitic and immoral course of action for a purely political purpose. It is now becoming clear that even that purpose he is not likely to attain. The people whom he tried to rope in will reject him. And the people in whose name he is acting, the people of Ontario, will repudiate his

A NEW FANCY.

THERE can be no objection to any nickname-particularly when it is absurdly inappropriate-it may please the Grits to plagiarize. They lack inventiveness, and always blunder where they would be smart. Copperheads are filibusters, and the title is only applicable to HARDY and his allies. Men who seize upon what they can hold by no legal title are, in American parlance, styled copperheads, especially if like the snakes, from which they derive their name, they poison-say with bad whiskey. / Names, after all, amount to little, and they are invariably the ultimate resources of feeble men, the pin thrust of the weakling who cannot wield the

rapier.

And now to the immediate point at issue. There is no "change of base" in the Dominion attitude. The boundaries of Ontario are of legal definition, not of executive fancy. Neither the Dominion Parliament, nor the Dominion Government-still less the tricksters, HARDY and PARDEE-can make them other than they are. Certainly no Provincial Government can adjudicate upon them. Whatever "competent authority" there may be, it is not vested in one of the claimants. That, at all events, ought to be obvious enough even to the perversity of vision. Eleven years ago John Macdonald urged precisely same position we took the other day. Parat has no authority to adjust the houndaries of Ontario. It can alter them, with the consent of the province, but can not fix their present whereabouts. The decision of the dispute by the Judicial Committee would bind the parties of the controversy if—and we call special attennon to this point-it were antecedently reed upon to be binding. Mr. Mac KENZIE did not, indeed he could not, ratify the award, because, to begin with, it was informal, and was uncomplemented by the semblance of authority, and second-ic because he thought, "with his usual tion," that it might be desirable to

Now, Sir JOHN MACDONALD declared com the first that no arbitration could dethe parties at issue to refer the question judicial arbitration in any form; but be Premier foresaw, what Mr. Mowar has been enforced is contrary to common decency and morality. Just as his officer down here was authorized to bribe young men to go about drinking in bagnios, so his officers in Rat Portage

confirmation by Imperial legislation. That was the Liberal-Conservative position in 1872 and ten years afterwards. What it was in the past, it remains now. There is no change of base except in Grit imagination; does it desire the quoted words on both sides? They are ready to hand; will it have the honesty to reproduce them?

duce them?
The only "change of base" is that of Mr. Mowar. He begged the power to deal with timbers and lands until any competent authority decided the boundary question. Now he, or some trading poli-tician in his place, alleges that his Gov-ernment can act according to pleasure. Shall we quote once more the facts it is not convenient to face, or will Gritism be honest, open, and maily for once? Mr Mowar may be a craven, as his unwise friends suggest, yet he has not, so far, proved himself a desperate fool. He has permitted his temporary successors to stultify him, but he may be held irresponsible—until he endorses them—for reckless fooleries of HARDY.

COMIC POLITICS.

THE purely comic aspect of the Grit organ's treatment of the Rat Portage rouble must impress itself on the public. It reminds us of the way in which Mr.

JINGLE wrote his poem on the revolution "'You were present at that glorious scene, sir,' said Mr. Snodgrass. Present! think I was; fired a musket '-fired with an idea - rushed into a wine shop wrote it down-back again - whiz. bang - another ideawine shop again-pen and ink-back again-cut and slash-noble time, sir!" That is the way, we imagine, that the people in the Grit organ compose their Winnipeg" and "Rat Portage" despatches. They are fired with an idea spatches. fire it off on paper-license inspector's office for inspiration-another idea-whiz, bang !--inspector's office again--and so on till the paper is ready for press, or the man of genius is prostrate from too much icense inspector. Look at the way in which the "despatches" have been going on these past two or three days.

On Tuesday, on first page, we are told of "the Ontario special named Boston O'BRIEN, and also two others named McKay and Mulligan, who released the

prisoners from the Manitoba gaol." On Tuesday, on second page, we are old "neither the Ontario constables nor Ontario officers have anything to do with the affair. On Tuesday, on first page, we are told that "a collision is inevitable if the present

state of affairs continues." On Tuesday, on second page, we are old "never have I seen the place as quiet

On Monday, we were told that "the citizens" had risen to rescue the prisoners from a noisome gaol. On Tuesday, we were told it was "the "Cape Breton men" who wanted fair play for one of themselves. On Wednesday the Grit organ's first de-

spatch says: "WINNIPEG, July 31 .- The excitement here over the Rat Portage affair is intense, equalling anything that occurred during the boom, although nine-tenths of the people are opposed to the Local Government interfering in the matter."

the Rat Portage wouble has completely sub-sided. The prisoners were remanded until Friday. Mr. Norguay remains at the Lake of

On Wednesday (Aug. 1st) the leading article of the organ begins as follows:
"The 'wires being down' on the Government line between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, no news has been received from the latter place for the last thirty-six hours." But on its first page are two long "de spatches" dated July 31st, the day be

fore. Of course these "despatches" were manufactured in the jingle fashion—
"Whiz, bang! glorious time, sir!" We commend these facts to the con sideration of the public. They give a pretty fair idea of the dishonesty and untruthfulness that just now mark the conduct of the Local Government and its organ.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

THE Local Government is wildly endeaouring to escape from the falling timbers of its own disastrous policy. The attempt is perfectly natural. Self-preservation is an instinct common to all live creatures. But the natural laws are pitiless; and falling timbers do not spare those who have recklessly pulled them down. If they have been criminally pulled down with the intention of killing someone else. public sympathy for the actual victim is simply killed at the same time.

We have stated the case of Mr. Mowar exactly. For the purpose of securing, by fair means or foul, the votes of the people of Rat Portage for Mr. Mowar's candidate, the territory was entered and seized upon, and proceedings taken that have in-evitably ended in riot. Everything was going on as smoothly as usual till Mr. Mowar's officials began to take action.

Then a storm arose.
The proceedings taken by Mr. Mowar's Government were contrary to law. He had no legal right to take possession of the "disputed territory;" if he had the right to do so there could not have been a "dispute" at all. He was well aware that he could not give a title, nor collect a dollar, in that territory. He aware that the announcement he made of his determination to rule the country

would be resisted.

The proceedings taken by Mr. Mowar's Government were contrary to all his own and his party's previous policy. In 1876 Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. BLAKE had agreed that the laws of Ontario could not agreed that the laws of Ontario could not be enforced in the disputed territory. Mr. Mowar had never dared to put these laws in force there. He had refused to incorporate Rat Portage on the ground of his doubtful authority. He had declared that there was "no law" in the disputed territory. And it was only as a last desperate trick to win a losing game that the territory was selected that the territory was selected that the territory was selected to the territory. the territory was seized at last vi et armis. The proceedings taken by Mr. Mowar were contrary to good policy. He knew that these proceedings would be resisted. He knew that the timber-cutters would resist having their property seized when they had been working under license from they had been working under license from the Dominion Government. He knew that many of the people would object to be "treated as squatters" and made subject to the merciless malignity of men who are now so openly trafficking for votes. Therefore his proceedings were obviously calculated to excite disturbance.

whiskey illegaly so that a "case" might be made out. Very notorious ruffians were hired as special constables. The Manitoba gaol was broken open The Manitoba gaol was broken open by Mr. Mowar's agents, or by a mob led by them, as the Grit organ's own despatches stated. All this was necessarily calculated to stir-up the bad feelings and bad blood of the people, and to encourage the lawless class to lawless demonstrations.

Mr. Mowar's proceedings were thus contrary to law, contrary to his own pre-vious policy, and contrary to decency and morality. They were calculated to excite disturbance and they have excited it. They were calculated to demoralize a community, and they have done so. What-ever of civil result may arise from this unhappy affair must be attributed to Mr. Mowar's illegal and immoral policy, and the shame and blame of it must be borne

MR. NORQUA'YS POSITION. THE attempt to place the blame of the Rat Portage trouble on Mr. NORQUAY is really too audacious. Mr. NORQUAY did not invade Rat Portage. Mr. NORQUAY did not induce anybody to sell liquor without license. Mr. NORQUAY did not wantto rope in any votes in Algoma. It was Mr. Mowar's Government that did these things. They deliberately adopted a policy of force. They took measures which they knew would be resisted. They declared they would seize the timber cut under Do minion licenses. They determined to issue more licenses to sell liquor. They announced they would treat the settlers as squatters." Was all this conducive to tive of disturbance? Whatever steps Mr. Norquay has taken were taken in selfdefence. Rat Portage was incorporated under Manitoba laws—Mr. Mowar had refused to incorporate it. The Rat Portage gaol was broken open, and prisoners were released. What was Mr. Norquay to do Had he no rights that Boston O'BRIEN and Parse Roach and T. B. Parder were bound to respect? He was deliberately orced by the Mowar Government into an attitude of defensive hostility. And his conduct and proceedings have been moderate, dignified, and defensible. The conduct of Mr. Mowar's Government has been, on the other hand, as we have very fully proved, illegal, immoral, and deliberately provocative of disorder. We will

the Legislature to condemn it. THE REASON WHY.

trust the intelligence of the people and of

ONE of the most amusing things in current discussion of political topics is the JOHN MACDONALD and his friends should have been able to recover power, and to so likely to hold if for a quarter of a century. Of course the Grit organs' wonder at the success of "the Tories" is accompanied by wonder why a party so full of high moral purposes, so crammed with good manners, o polished with culture, so free from corruption, so bursting with benevolent ship, so rigidly consistent, and statesmanship, so rigidly consistent, and so prodigiously popular as the Grit party is, should be knocked to pieces and bat tered and smashed and laughted at and left behind in the ditch after two general elections, and compelled to be led by Mr. BLAKE and defended by the Grit organ in Toronto. The state of mind of the organs is save obviously distressing.

is in power because it deserves to be in power. When Opie, the painter, was asked what he mixed his colours with, he said, "With brains, sir"! Sir John Macdonald has made his policy with orains, and has carried it out with brains, and the common sense of the people has responded to his sensible statesmanship. Sir John Macdonald is a Man of Business in politics. If he were not a great lawyer and statesman he would be in all probapility the leading business man in Canada. The people know this. His opponents are men of impracticable habits and policy.
The only thing which detracts from the brilliancy of Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S present position is that his opponents are so feeble. We are sometimes conscious of affronting the intelligence of our readers by wasting our space in the needless bus ness of criticising them at all

PUBLIC CREAMERIES.

LAST session the Ontario Legislature, for the purpose of encouraging butter-making and securing improvements in the systems now followed by the butter-makers, passed an Act providing for the establishment of public creameries. The Opposition loyally assisted the passage of the measure, but it strenuously opposed an amendment introduced by the Government, at the instigation of interested parties, authorizing the appointment of what was termed a consulting board to select sites for the creameries and to manage the establishments when built. It was very properly argued that institutions supported by public money should be erected and managed by responsible Ministers. The Government, however, would listen to no such argument, and it pressed its amendment under which the creameries are to be controlled by irresponsible individuals.

The Consulting or Advisory Board was

organized, as a correspondent whose letter recently appeared in The Mail states, on March 22nd, more than four months ago but up to the present moment not one further step has been taken in the direcion of establishing the creameries. Why is this? With ordinary business speed the creameries could by this time have been established, and have been in working order. Is Mr. BALLANTYNE, M. P. P. who seems to be the controller of the Ad visory Board, interested in delaying the erection of the creameries? His conduct, for which Mr. Young, the new Minister of Agriculture, is partly responsible, would seem to indicate that such is the case. Before Mr. BALLANTYNE had the power to delay matters, the Government had in its possession complete plans of the creameries, which were pared with much care, and were declared by the best buttermen in the United States to be of the latest and best design. All that was necessary for the Advisory Board to do was to select the sites for the three creameries and to proceed at once or the lines laid down by ing, as time went on, new discoveries which might be made in the art of butter making. But it did not suit Mr. BALLAN-TYNE to act promptly. So he went to England on private business, and after-wards proceeded on a tour through the states examining creameries with some other gentlemen, who are not practica en, and speculating in pork. As a the intention of the Legislature—which was that the creameries should be established at once—is thwarted and a whole season is sacrificed.

this shameful and unnecessary delay is great. It was stated on the floor of the Legislature when the bill was under discussion that the province actually lost by the inability of the farmers to become acquainted practically with the best butter-making methods three million and a half of dollars a year. This was calculated on the basis of a production of fifty millions of pounds per annum. But the produc-tion this year will reach sixty millions of pounds, so that the loss, on the same calculation, will reach \$4,200,000. Had the creameries been established and the superior methods introduced the loss would have been obviated at least one season earlier than will be the case under season earlier than will be the case under present circumstances. That, in spite of the statute, the loss should be continued is to be regretted. But it is owing, in the first place, to the handing of the control of the proposed creameries over to an irresponsible board, and, in the second place, to the laches of Mr. Ballantyne, who evidently does not want the buttermaking business to prosper.

WHAT CAUSED THE CHANGE? On the 10th of July last the Grit organ had a very melancholy article on the condition of the disputed territory, in which occurred the following sentences:

"The latters of our special correspondent from the Rat Portage and Rainy River districts have given the people a new glimpse of the importance of the territory covered by the Boundary Award. They have shown also how necessary a settlement of the depute is to the development of the country. It is impossible to get a satisfactory title to mining claims, or timber limits, or farming lands, or town lots for business purposes." And the article, wound itself up in this And the article wound itself up in this exact language: "All that is wanted now "is its acceptance by the Dominion Parlia-"ment to put a stop forever to all disputes "about either property or criminal juris-"diction. Such a settlement would have the great merit of costing nothing, while it would be speedy and effective.

On the 10th of July the Grit Local Government, through their organ, say that the acceptance, by the Dominion Parliament, of the award is all that is wanted.

On the 14th, just four days after, the organ was instructed to announce that the local Government had seized the territory. The change of policy was sudden, what caused it?—what justified it? We shall allow the public to ponder the matter over, pending a reply from the organ.

SCIENCE AND FAITH.

It is not surprising that the attitude of some scientific men should have excited an impatience which is not without reason. wonder expressed by Grit organs why Sir Physical studies, like other absorbing pursuits, are apt to assume larger proportions than they are entitled to claim. The consolidate themselves in power as to be world has passed through many a craze, including not a few materialistic ones. Happily, experience has always acted as a physician, and our race emerges from the laboratory or the tombs clothed, and in a rational frame of mind. Materialism exists in subtler forms than it did, for example, in the eighteenth century ; yet is

Blake and defended by the Grit organ in Toronto. The state of mind of the organs is very obviously distressing.

But there is really nothing to wonder to six John Margonius Commenced in the company of the commenced in the comme They were at least logical, and never pre-tended to meddle with the uncertain or the unknown—that is, what were both to physical observation. It was the preva-lent theory then to ignore; to-day, the at-tempt is made to explore. With the old sceptics it was sufficient to proclaim that soul and spirituality were imperceptible by the microscope. Nowadays, it is sought to disprove their existence by spectrum analysis. Both plans are futile; the old one admittedly so, the latter demonstrably

false on its own showing. Nevertheless we are not disposed to speak angrily, as the London Spectator does, of "the arrogance of science." Human knowledge, it appears to us, is apt to pass through exulting crises, during which men devoted to research are apt to fancy that they have fathomed the depths of existence and mastered the secrecy of being. There is little novelty in the conceit to the student of history. The world has passed through similar experiences before, and the brains at present so busy in fabricating materialistic theories are not more highly organized than those now desiccated in their bony caskets, crumbling together with the clods of the valley. The research into the hidden mysteries of nature is attempted in vain from the physical side. Pursue it as earnestly as

you may, the cul de sac must terminate the hunt at its extremity. Our physicists have undertaken a task for which neither their bodily senses nor their scientific appliances can serve them. They are entitled to all gratitude for their material labours, but into the world of mind and spirit they have advanced no step. There the expert's tools avail him nothing. He may deny what his microscope cannot discover, or his telescope descry, but it exists notwithstanding. The facts of faith come not by external observation—"they are within you." It is by introspection, not by physical research, that spiritual truth is to be discov-

search, that spiritual truth is to be discovered. In the soul of man, not in his surroundings, is to be found the secret of his being, his destiny, his responsibility.

Those who ignore the testimony of consciousness and limit their investigations to nerve and muscular issue cannot hope to reach the great problem. It is protoplasm that mankind need be anxious about—not their origin, but their destiny. Compared their origin, but their destiny. Compared with the ethical aspect of human life, all the discoveries of science—all the theories based upon them—dwindle into idle in-significance. If science can tell us nothing concerning what most concerns us it as fact it has a right to propound; what it has no facts on which to rest should be left untouched. Its "cosmic instincts," de-luding mankind into the belief that the soul is immortal, are as inane as the stupidities of judicial astrology. We live at an era of theory; still it becomes us to remember that if science, of the physical type, mean anything to the purpose it

must repose on fact.

Much is said nowadays about inductiv science; let us ask whither it has gone since the days of BACON and NEWTON? The scientific atmosphere is charged with hypothesis no less than with fact. One grain of the latter seems to fertilize an acre of theory. We have got to guess to-day rather than to know. Hence the puffing-up characteristic of our contemporary science. It has laid the age under great obligations, and, for that reason, its presumptions may be condoned. Yet it is not sufficient for all things, and when it undertakes to develop a philosophy founded on sense and ending nowhere, humanity is called upon

its facts may be. Where demonstrable experience ends, its mission terminates; theories have been invented and exploded all through the centuries, and it seems an anachronism to-day to hear of new-fangled hypotheses of the universe, not one of which can boast a more tangible foundation than hundreds more propounded from Pythagoras until now. As a matter of fact our modern philosophers grope back through Luckerius to the old physicists, lost except by name in the mists of antiquity.

quity.

Faith is in no permanent peril from science. Its modern exponents have uttered sophisms enough to keep slive a desultory and fleeting band of agnostics, who do not know because it is their interest to be ignorant. Sciolism is the fashion with the creedless; they know nothing of any subject thoroughly. but have a smatany subject thoroughly, but have a smattering of most things. The "little learn-"ing" which Pore pronounces to be a dangerous thing is theirs, diluted. It would be unjust and ungenerous to say that every agnostic is of this type. Doubtless many less many are conscientious in their chaotic no-faith. Yet, after all, it must be chaotic no-faith. Yet, after all, it must be a dreary one in the moments when the pressure of life and the awful presence of death try the heart of the unbeliever. Where there is no faith there can be no confidence. That which points above and looks within are wanting. There is nothing to regard but the world, which, with the fashion of it, fades before the falling eye. Before the solemn and lonely parting of the soul, science is impotent; faith, supreme and triumphant.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

New Brunswick Grits have a disallowance grievance. They complain because a local Act which overrides a Dominion Act passed n 1876 by Mr. Mackenzie has been vetoed The Dominion Government, it seems, will not allow Mr. Mackenzie's measures to be sat upon in the manner proposed by the New Brunswick Legislature.

The majority of the weekly Reform paper are so thoroughly ashamed of the insult offered to the dignity of Ontario by the appointment of a gang of roughs to represent the province and to riot at Rat Portage that they make no mention of the disreputable occurrences of the past few days, and give no expression of opinion favouring either the rascals or their employers.

The latest N.P. news from New Bruns wick, in addition to the reports of the opening of new factories, is that Hon. Isaac Burpee and Mr. Weldon, the Grit M.P. for St. John, are of the opinion that manufactures are the only salvation for the Maritime Provinces. Now if Messrs. Burpee and Weldor could only convert some of their politica could only convert some of their political friends to that opinion, it would be a good thing for Canada.

Mr. A. W. Ross, M.P., complains in an interview he has recently had with a newspaper reporter that the North-West is injured by the misrepresentations made regarding it by a section of the Ontario press. Somehow or a section of the Ontario press. Somehow or other the depreciatory remarks of Grit papers find their way across the Atlantic, where they are eagerly copied by those who do not wish success to Canada. It is certainly to be regretted that for purely party purposes statements calculated to be injurious to the country are set aflost by the less scrupulous of the Reform organs. of the Reform organs.

Beaten on the disputed territory question at every point, the Grit press is soothing its lacerated feelings by calling names. The descent from argument to childish abuse is pitiful to witness. If Mr. Mowat had a defeace for the lawless acts of the ruffians he has hired he would not be backward in presenting it. In the absence of a defence, however, his acents in Toronto and electrons. however, his agents in Toronto and all are instructed to throw mud at those who in the interests of humanity and on behalf of the outraged people of Ontario protest against the attempted assassination, the arson, the geol-breaking, the ruffianism of the alleged Ontario "officials" in the West. It is the old story of abusing the plaintiff's at-torney. torney.

The Ontario Government has a peculia system of road building. Out on the Adding ton road, north of Cloyne, it has a road con structing party at work, and the following are the wages paid :--

£8 00 For Actual Work. One man, per day..... One man, per day..... One boy, per day.... So that it costs \$8 a day to look after the the expenditure of of \$2.50 per day.

Prevention is better than cure, and England taking every precaution against cholera hould it reach her coast from Egypt, and the sanitary measures she is enforcing are worthy of consideration in Canada, where the contingency of the introduction of the epi-demic is not so remote as to call for no efforts. Dr. Buchanan, who has issued a valuable circular, points out that cholera is not capable of causing much injury in places properly drained, and where there is a plentiful supply of wholesome water. In one word, cleanliness is the true prophylactic. Cleanliness of person, strict attention to drains and closets, and dust bins, well kept sewers, and water uncontaminated by disease germs, mean almost absolute safety from an epidemic that is slaving its thousands in the filthy quarters of Egyptian cities. ular, points out that cholera is not capable

The fatalism of the Egyptian mind operate to prevent the British authorities from being successful in putting down the cholera. The English papers contain scores of instances English papers contain scores of instances of gross neglect and obdurate indifference. Possibly the gross neglect and obdurate indifference of property-owners on this continent is just as great, if only an outbreak should occur to test them. There is nothing people are so fond of talking of as of medicines and disease, and nothing so easily captures them as an epidemic. One thing that operates to prevent the better cleaning of premises is the difficulty of getting it done. As a rule, seven out of ten people do not know where to go to look for a man to do it. If some means could be adopted whereby applications could be made to a central office or plications could be made to a central office or department, and the necessary labour sup-plied from there, to be paid for when done, a good deal of benefit would result from it.

The result of the assumption by the English Sovernment of the telegraphic system of Great Britain was first an increase in telegraphic facilities and afterwards a reduction in the rates. Immediately that the reduction in the rates. Immediately that the reduction was made it was claimed that the system would not pay. But the following statement of the expenditure and receipts of the English postal-telegraph service, which includes interest on the money expended in purchasing the lines, shows that the cheapening of communication had a good effect, not only upon the public, but upon the finances of the service.

1873.....£ 841,766 1874...... 1,062,956 1,057,824 1,123,793 1,250,246 1,298,558 1,317,468 1875.... 1876.... 1.022,000 1877..... 1,141,000 1,139,237 1778...... 1879...... 1880...... 1881.....

PRINCE GEORGE IN CANADA Reminiscences of the Visits of Other

Princes.

Prom the Ha ifax Herald,

The first prince of the royal bood of England to visit Nova Scotia was Prince William Henry, afterward William IV., who arrived in Halifax on the 4th October, 1786. The historian Murdoch records that "he landed on the king's alip where the people thronged joyfully to see him. He was welcomed by the general commanding and the lieutenant-gavernor. At Government house he received the congratulations of the officers of the carrison and the principal inhabitants of the town. Having expressed the desire that all military forms and etiquette, with respect to his princely digatity, should be laid aside and himself considered merely as a naval commander, general orders were accordingly given to the garrison to that purport." But it was found impossible to stop the general tide of joy which is alleged to have "pervaded the ranks of the people," and in the evening every house was illuminated and the streets were thronged with people full of cheerfulness and satisfaction. On the 25th of October the prince sailed for the West Indies. A year later he returned to Halifax, and was again loyally and enthusiastically received. In the evening he gave a ball, and the town was illuminated. A few days later he reviewed the troops and accepted an address from the From the Ha ifax Herald. ing he gave a ball, and the town was illuminated. A few days later he reviewed the troops and accepted an address from the people. When the prince returned from a cruise to Quebec in the November following, he received an address from both the assembly and the council, and was also honoured with a dinner and ball. The entertainment cost the people \$3,500. It was a brilliant success. The day was very fine. As the prince left the fiagship he was honoured with a salute of twenty-one guns from each warahip in the harbour. The troops formed guards of honour. At 3 p.m. the prince, attended by the officers and dignitaries, went from Government house to the Golden Ball tavern, at the south-west corner of Hollis and Sackville streets, where a very handsome Sackville streets, where a very handsome linner was provided. In the evening the ball and supper were given at Mr. Marchin-son's new building on Water street, at the foot of Bell's lane. This was the British Coffee house, afterwards kept by Nathaniel Chandler.

PRINCE EDWARD. On Saturday, the 10th of May, 1794 Prince Edward arrived at Halifax 111 H. M Prince Edward arrived at Halifax in H. M. frigate Blanche, eleven days from St. Kitts. His Royal Highness landed under a royal salute from the Blanche, and from the citadel. On Monday a royal salute was fired from the parade, which was alswered by batteries of the garrison. On Wednesday evening the town was illuminated. The same day there had been a crowded levee at the Corporate house when addresses were same day there had been a crowded levee at the Government house, when addresses were presented to the prince. On Saturday, the 24th, Prince Edward reviewed the troops stationed here. On Monday the bishop pre-sented him with an address on behalf of him-self and his clearer. sented him with an address on behalf of him-self and his clergy. On the 14th of June the prince started on a journey through the province. The Zebra, sloop of war, at-tended him at Annapolis, and conveyed him over the bay. He arrived at Fredericton on the 21st of June; visited St. the 21st of June; visited St.
John and Digby, among other places,
and returned to Halifax on Saturday, the 28th. On Sunday, November 2nd, the prince's birthday, there was a salute fired from the citadel and a levee at Government house. On Monday evening a ball and supper was given there to the army, navy, and inhabitants. On St. George's day, April 23rd a dinner was given by the contact. innabitants. On St. George's day, April 23rd, a dinner was given by the society, at which the prince was present. On August 8th, 1798, Prince Edward was riding in Halifax, and as he was trotting fast over a little wooden bridge his horse broke through a defective plank and instantly fell, coming with his whole with the stanting fell, coming with his whole with the stanting fell. a defective plank and instantly fell, coming with his whole weight on his leg and thigh, which were thereby severely bruised. Although he suffered much he continued to perform his military duties. Meanwhile untoward symptoms resulted, and he was advised to go to Magland as soon as possible. On the 18th October the lieutenant-governor and council presented an address to the prince lamenting his accident and departure. On Sunday morning, October 21st, he embarked n H. M. S. Topaz, and on the 23rd sailed for ingland, a royal salute being fired as the hip passed the forts. On Sept. 6th, 1794, the frigate Arethusa

On Sept. 6th, 1794, the frigate Arethusa arrived in port, having on board prince Edward, the Duke of Kent. As she came up the harbour royal salutes were fired from the batteries and ships of war. The prince left the Arethusa in a barge, followed by the barges of the men-of-war in port, saluted by each ship as he passed. On landing he was received by the Governor and Council, the General, and others. At Government house he was met and congratulated by the officers ne was met and congratulated by the officer. he was met and congratulated by the officers of the army and navy and chief inhabitants, and the bells of the churches were rung for joy at his coming. On the 19th September addresses were presented to the Duke of Kent from the Lieutenant-Governor and Council and from the magistrates, clergy, and grand jury of Halifax. On Sunday, October 3rd, the Prince embarked in H.M.S. Assistance, and sailed for England the following day.

ng day. KING LOUIS PHILLIPPE. On the 30th of October, 1799, the Duke of Orleans. "arrived here, with his two brothers, the Duke Montpensier, and Count Beaujolie, in H. M. S. Porcupine, from New Providence, where they had been waiting for a passage to England, but none presenting, they proceeded hither, and being still disappointed, they proceeded to New York in a merchant ship to procure a passage from thence. They do not ostensibly assume their rank. They brought \$10,000 with them. In all their deportment here they have been entirely discreet. As these prihave been entirely discreet. As these pri-soners are of such high connection I thought soners are of such high connection I thought it would not be unacceptable to you to be informed of their progress through this place. So wrote Sir John Wentworth to Robert Liston, the British ambassador to the United States. This was the prince who afterwards governed France as King Louis Phillippe. It is said that while here he lodged with a Frenchwoman named Mrs. Meagher, and attended service at the small Roman Catholic chapel (then) on Pleasant atreet, and sat in the seat of Hon. Lawrence Doyle.

Doyle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the 30th of July, 1860, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, then a youth in his nineteenth year, landed from the ship Hero. The ocremonies and festivities on that occasion will all be remembered. How the stores and streets were gaily decorated, how there were arches for his Royal Highness to walk under, and platforms along the wayside crowded with children who sang the national anthem as the prince went by; how there were sports on the common and regattas on the harbour—all these things were well described in the newspapers of the time, and are impressed on the memory of all the old and middle-aged citizens of this city. The Prince of Wales was handsome and popular. There were some who thought that his chaperon, the Duke of Newcastle, was too exclusive, and played the duenna over his youthful charge played the duenna over his youthful charge a little more than was needful, but they generally approved of Prince Albert. Even yet, in perhaps one-third of the houses in the country, the boyish figure in colonel's uniform and his demure face is seen in prints greatly the worse for smoke and children's mischievous fiagers. On this occasion the prince visited Windsor, St. John, Charlottetown, and the Upper Provinces, in all which places he was received with enthusiasm, people walking or driving many miles to get a climpse of receiver. limpse of royalty. OTHER PRINCELY VISITORS

OTHER PRINCELY VISITORS.

In 1862, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, was here as a midshipman on the line-of-battle ship St. George, one of the fleet of about thirty war ships under the command of Sir Alexander Milne. This was about the time of the famous "Trent" affair. The prince served his time on this station. A year or two later Prince Jerome Bonaparte, cousin of Napoleon III., visited Halifax in his yacht. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, landed here in 1869, from the Inman steamer City of Parts, and made an extended tour through Canada and the United States.

The Herald readers are too familiar with Princess Louise and the Governor-General in Princess Louise and the Governor-General in 1878 to necessitate a recapit lation at this time. They were accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was then in command of the Black Prince. Prince George is the first of the Queen's grandchildren to visit this side of the Atlantic. During his stay here a standard will be given in his honour at grand concert will be given in his honour at the public gardens.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. The authorities of Toronto University Museum are endeavouring to secure the skeleton of Barnum's elephant, "Prince," which died at Hamilton, Ont., a few days

Mr. Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal of Lake Forest, Ill., Academy, near Chicago, has accepted the position of Principal of the Ottawa Ladies' College. Mr. Woods is a distinguished graduate of the University of Toronto. and a gold medallist in cassics. He was formerly rector of the Kingston Col-Toronto, and a gold medalust in a most of was formerly rector of the Kingston Collegiate Institute, and for some time filled the professorship in Queen's. Mr. classical professorship in Queen's. Mr. Woods is the editor of several classical text-

books, and is a thorough classical scholar. books, and is a thorough classical scholar.

Ven, Archdeacon Pinkham, chief superintendent of the Protestant schoels in Manitoba, has resigned his position. The increasing duties of his ecclesiastical office and connection with St. John's College has rendered this step necessary. Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham has now filled the position for twelve years, and it is mainly to his exertions that the perfection and great efficiency of the educational system of the Province of Manitoba is due. Mr. Pinkham will be succeeded by Mr. J. D. Somerset, who for some time past has filled the office of inspector of the Winnipeg schools, and who was long and favourably known as one of the foremost inspectors in

The Nova Scotia Teachers' Association have just passed a resolution pressing upon the Dominion Government the great importance of establishing a Bureau of Education for the Dominion. The New Brunswick Teachers Association have adopted a similar resolution. Dr. Rand, speaking on the resolution at the session of the New Brunswick institute, explained that "The object of such a tute, explained that "The object of such a bureau is to gather all the educational statistics of the Dominion, digest, publish, and circulate them. The speaker pointed out that the bureau at Washington, U.S., publish, not lishes annually a large volume, which not only includes statistics of the United States, but also of Canada. In addition to this, the bureau publishes innumerable circulars on many subjects which are largely circulated There is a want for such an organization in Canada, and it is the right of the teachers to

take the matter up. On the subject of the authorization of the new school readers the Brockville Monitor says :- "When the late Dr. Ryerson was at the head of the Education Department he pursued a policy of great prudence and tact in the matter of school books—a policy, too, which not only produced peace and harmony amongst school book publishers, but also tended greatly to the benefit of the public at large, in so much as it secured cheapness and uniformity in text-books in the Public Schools." Now, however, all this is changed, and chaos reigns supreme. Arthur Scissors Hardy has tried his hand at managing the Department of Education, and has made a mull of everything. Two different sets of readers—different both as regards cost and managing the state of the second quality-have been authorized. Each school section can have its choice, and consequently the publisher with the longest pocket will ultimately win the day. We cannot imagine a more senseless arrangement.

a more senseless arrangement.

At the recent session of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute, Dr. W. Brydon Jack, President of the University, read an excellent paper on "Genume Work v. Cram." The speaker admitted that "much of the early training must be largely by rote, which, if not carefully handled, will develop the child's natural appetite to cram. Personal vanity on the part of a teacher often induces him to cram, and to encourage his pupils to follow his example. Many of the school exfollow his example. Many of the school ex-hibitions partake largely of cram, and these should not be countenanced. The remedy lies in not selecting too many studies for one grade, but in the proper regulation of the course of study. Frequent visits of school inspectors are likely to induce cram, the teacher being not only anxious to achieve a reputation, but to benefit his purpose." Inspector Wetmore expressed his firm conviction that the periodical examinations for superior allowances encourage cramming, and that terminal examinations have a like effect. In connection with the above, it may be stated that the Legislative grant to High Schools and Collegiate Insti-tutes is increased or dimmished according to the number of students from these institutions who succeed in passing the intermediate examination—a most prenicious system, which directly encourages cramming, since it is to the advantage of headmasters to pass as many as possible in order to obtain the larger

The American system of education has been introduced into New Zealand, and there are 64,496 pupils in 836 schools, the University of New Zealand being empowered by royal charter to confer degrees ranking with those of Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., speaking at the recent meeting of the city and guilds of Lon-don Institute, on the value of technical education, stated that Dr. Carpenter, who had recently returned from America, had told him that in some departments of iron work, him that in some departments of iron work, in order to get the most delicate kinds of work done, it had been found necessary to bring workmen from the United States to England. This was a proof that artisans needed to be instructed in the science of their labour. The competition of the hand had become the competition of the intellect. Another result of these art schools and classes had been to relevant the support of the second of t had been to relieve the manufacturers of the necessity of sending to Paris for sketches

Professor Huxley said, in a recent lecture:

"I have said before, and I repeat it here, that if a man cannot get literary cuiture of the highest kind out of his Bible, and Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hobbes, and Bishop Berkeley, to mention only a few of our illustrious writ rs—I say, if he cannot get it out of those writers, he cannot get it out of anything; and I would assuredly devote a very large portion of the cannot get it out of anything; and I would assuredly devote a very large portion of the time of every English child to the careful study of the models of English writing of such varied and wonderful kind as we possess, and, what is still more important and still more neglected, the habit of using that language with precision, and almost the only nation in the world who seen to think that composition comes by nature.
The French attend to their own language,
the Germans study theirs: but Englishmen do not seem to think it worth their while. We commend the following remarks made tention of our educators in Canada. is growing up among a class of men whose names will meet with all honour in this room, I mean the medical advisers of the community, that the pressure of examinations in all classes of society is beginning tions in all classes of society is beginning to be rather severer than the physical frame of the human kind was orginally intended to undergo. In fact, I know a distinguished doc-tor who, when he is called to a patient of a tor who, when he is called to a patient of a certain age, gives, as his first prescription, "Let the patient be taken away from school." This remark occasioned laughter, but nevertheless we cannot help thinking that the doctor is right. Now-a-days there seems to be nothing but examinations; first for entrance, then at Christmas, then at Easter, then at midsummer, for promotion, besides, goodness ouly knows, how many more during the different terms for the insane purpose of "ranking" pupils each quarter, or each month. There is altogether too much examining done, and too little teaching, in most and our educational institutions.

SHOT THROUGH THE

A Torontonian Murdered English Immigran

ALMOST A DOUBLE

The Deed Committed by a Liq Immigrant—A Blood-Baptized Personal Appearance of the His Violent futburst of Gri rending Scene at the Hou Victim. Just as the sombre stillness

was settling down over the city, but a few belated pedestrians co

on the almost deserted streets, the port of a revolver, followed by tu quick succession, told that a traged enacted. York street, so long no the scene of what was apparent blooded murder, and the victim, dustrious young man, who foun dustrious young man, who found termination to his day's labour in of an assassin. James Ma young unmarried man of tyears of age, was the si his mother, a widow residing at N (formerly Bolton) street, with a yand two daughters. For some times driver of the Rossin House 'bustransferred his services to Mr. Geble, who describes him as one of the attentive, and industricus of his Tuesday night he was down to mee Tuesday night he was down to mee Trunk train, and having stabled for the night, proceeded on his whome he was fated never to reach riving at King street, he cros and while passing up the of York street, he met a frie Jordan, and walked along with his the north-west corner of Passing the north-west corner of Pearl streets, when he met a man nam Andrews, who was also accor friend. The quartette stopped corner and engaged in conversal altercation sprang up between and Andrews, and a struggle They wrestled in deadly effor a moment, when Andrews for a moment, when Andrews
Maroney on top of him: Maroney
to exclaim, "Oh, you've got a rebut the rest of his words were stor

A LOUD EXPLOSION of a revolver, and Maroney ceased They both arose together, and M south, across the road to Mo saloon, saying, as he ran, "I Just as he uttered this se fell, and never uttered another moved. As soon as it became kno murder had taken place, a large mediately began to assemble from and collected around the prostrate Maroney, who lay on the sidewa south-west corner of Belton and Yo No sign of life nor motion was and, though nobody went near to feel the body, the universal opinion was that the dead. A cry for a doctor went up, mediately a man boarded a hack, to Dr. Thorburn's house. The latte panied by Dr. Cook, arrived short. scene, but on taking a short look a

PRONOUNCED LIFE EXTINC and the body was conveyed to his house, 59 Pearl street. had the body stripped, and a mo examination of the wound was made found that the buliet had entered breast just a little above the nipple mediately opposite the heart, and clear through the body, wounding to the heart, and coming out near Death, in the opinion of the physical have ensued immediately on his fall wound bled but little, the bleeding most all internal. The dead ma peaceful expression on his face as the sofa in his mother's house, as t family's house a most

HEARTRENDING SCENE TOOL lace when the shooting was a They were momentarily expecting N appearance, and when apprized of s ing evinced some alarm, but could n at once the tragedy which had tal When, however, the stiffening for bread-winner was brought in, and fied family saw too plainly the fi Maroney fixed, and the ghast y pallo settled on his face, they were over the scene which followed was p witness. The mother threw herse the lifeless body, and speaking to i cally endeavoured vainly to obtain swer to her appeals for him to spea she was finally convinced that he she sat down beside the bo she sat down beside the bod rocked herself to and fro, almo from the terrible event. His sist also almost demented from the su reavement, and could not be consol door was besieged by curious ne who flocked around to express symp converse with each other about

knew of the shooting. STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNES A young man named George Holr ms to have seen the shooting,

following statement:

I was standing near the lamp-post
corner of Pearl and York street my attention was attracted by tercation between four men wh near me. Suddenly two of them, and the prisoner, grappled, and they latter underneath. They struggle minute when the man undernea shot, and Maroney uttered a groat both arose and ran for the opposite si street. There Maroney fell, and the ran west on Pearl street. Here headed off by two young men Myers and Powis, and turning, he ran ane near by. Here he was tackled police officer, at whom he fired two missing him, however. He was the powered and carried off to the station John Powis, another witness fight, said that he was stand the north side of Pearl and saw the flash of the and saw a man cross the street and fa another run up Pearl street. On see and Meyers, he turned and ran up to was caught. Here he shots at the policeman.

T. ... Meyers, who was with Porroborated Powis' statement. He r

that immediately after the shot h man run up Pearl street, and heard a the corner call out, "Stop that ma up the lane, and was immediately ca THE PRISONER. Charles Andrews, the name given prisoner when taken to police headquiseemingly about thirty years of age, feet 8 inches in height, of dark com with heavy black moustache. He was in a grey suit of tweed and looked lik co-do mechanic. He spoke with a English accent and said he was a stra

the country. His actions were indica an attach of delirium tremens, and the station he would then glance around in a fri sort of way as if he was afraid of so jumping at him. He spoke in an manner, and a peculiar twinge of h sye gave him an appalling appearance aid he had been living in the American but no such name could be found on the and the proprietor and employes knet inch guest at the house. When put tell he calmed down greatly, and lay on one of the benches, and after mutte himself for a time sank into a sleep, by frequent togging. Nothing y frequent tossings. Nothing was fe is pockets to give a clue to his emplo r identity, but when his real boardin found much more will be known.

THE WEATON.

The revolver with which the ommitted is a 38-calibre Smith &

The Herald readers are too familiar with the facts connected with the arrival of the Princess Louise and the Governor-General in

1878 to necessitate a recapit lation at this

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. CANADIAN.

The authorities of Toronto University Museum are endeavouring to secure the skeleton of Barnum's elephant, "Prince," which died at Hamilton, Ont., a few days

ago.

Mr. Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal of
Lake Forest, Ill., Academy, near Chicago,
has accepted the position of Principal of the
Ottawa Ladies' Gollege. Mr. Woods is a distinguished graduate of the University of
Toronto, and a gold medallist in cassics. He
was formerly rector of the Kingston Collegiate Institute, and for some time filled the
classical professorship in Queen's Mr. classical professorship in Queen's. Mr. Woods is the editor of several classical textbooks, and is a thorough classical scholar.

Ven, Archdescon Pinkham, chief superine tendent of the Protestant schools in Manito ba. has resigned his position. The increasing duties of his ecclesiastical office and connection with St. John's College has rendered this step necessary. Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham has now filled the position for twelve years, and it is mainly to his exertions that the perfection and great efficiency of the educational system of the Province of Manitoba is due. Mr. Pinkham will be succeeded by Mr. J. D. Somerset, who for some time past has filled the office of inspector of the Winnipeg schools, and who was long and favourably known as one of the foremost inspectors i Ontario.

The Nova Scotia Teachers' Association ave just passed a resolution pressing upon the Dominion Government the great importance of establishing a Bureau of Education for the Dominion. The New Brunswick Teachers Association have adopted a similar resolution. Dr. Rand, speaking on the resolution at the session of the New Brunswick institute, explained that "The object of such a bureau is to gather all the educational statis-tics of the Dominion, digest, publish, and circulate them. The speaker pointed out that the bureau at Washington, U.S., publishes annually a large volume, which not only includes statistics of the United States, out also of Canada. In addition to this, the ureau publishes innumerable circulars on nany subjects which are largely circulated here is a want for such an organization in Canada, and it is the right of the teachers to

On the subject of the authorization of the new school readers the Brockville Monitor savs:—"When the late Dr. Ryerson was at the head of the Education Department he arsued a policy of great prudence and tack the matter of school books-a policy, too thich not only produced peace and harmony mongst school book publishers, but also ended greatly to the benefit of the public at arge, in so much as it secured cheapness and ormity in text-books in the Public cools." Now, however, all this is changed, hand chaos reigns supreme. Arthur Scissors Hardy has tried his hand at managing the Department of Education, and has made a null of everything. Two different sets of eaders-different both as regards cost and quality-have been authorized. Each school section can have its choice, and consequently the publisher with the longest pocket will altimately win the day. We cannot imagine more senseless arrangement.

At the recent session of the New Bruns wick Teachers' Institute. Dr. W. Brydon Jack. President of the University, read an excellent paper on "Genune Work v. Cram." The speaker admitted that "much of the early training must be largely by rote, which, if not carefully handled, will develop the child's natural experits to cream Powerital. child's natural appetite to cram. Per vanity on the part of a teacher often induces him to cram, and to encourage his pupils to follow his example. Many of the sc ibitions partake largely of cram, and these should not be countenanced. The remedy lies in not selecting too many studies for one grade, but in the proper regulation of the course of study. Frequent visits of school inspectors are likely to induce cram, the teacher being not only anxious to achieve a reputation, but to benefit his purpose." Inspector Wetmore expressed his firm conviction that the periodical excramming, and that terminal examinations above, it may be stated that the Legislative grant to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes is increased or diminished according to the number of students from these instit tions who succeed in passing the intermediate examination—a most prenicious system, which directly encourages cramming, since it is to the advantage of headmasters to pass as many as possible in order to obtain the larger

FOREIGN.

The American system of education has been introduced into New Zealand, and there are 4,406 pupils in 836 schools, the University of New Zealand being empowered by royal char ter to confer degrees ranking with Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., speaking at the recent meeting of the city and guilds of London Institute, on the value of technical education, stated that Dr. Carpenter, who had recently returned from America, had told him that in some departments of iron work in order to get the most delicate kinds of work done, it had been found necessary to England, This was a proof that artisand their labour. The competition of the hand had become the competition of the intellect. Another result of these art schools and classes nad been to relieve the manufacturers of the necessity of sending to Paris for sketches

Professor Huxley said, in a recent lecture: 'I have said before, and I repeat it here, that if a man cannot get literary culture of the highest kind out of his Bible, and Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hobbes, and Bishop Berkeley, to mention only a few of our illustrious writ rs-I say, if he cannot get it out of those writers, he cannot get it out of anything; and I would sand be to do of anything; and I would assuredly devote a very large portion of the time of every English child to the careful study of the models of English writing of such varied and wonderful kind as we possess, and, what is still more important and still more neglected, the habit of using that language with precision, and with force, and with art. I fancy we are almost the only nation in the world who seem to think that composition comes by nature. The French attend to their own language, the Germans study theirs: but Englishmen

do not seem to think it worth their while.' We commend the following remarks made by the Marquis of Salisbury to the careful attention of our educators in Canada. In a recent public address he said : "The feeling is growing up among a class of men whose names will meet with all honour in this room. I mean the medical advisers of the community, that the pressure of examinations in all classes of society is beginning to be rather severer than the physical frame of the human kind was orginally intended to undergo. In fact, I know a distinguished doctor who, when he is called to a patient of a tor who, when he is called to a patient of a certain age, gives, as his first prescription, "Let the patient be taken away from school." This remark occasioned laughter, but nevertheless we cannot help thinking that the doctor is right. Now-a-days there seems to be nothing but examinations; first for entrance, then at Christmas, then at Easter, then at mulsummer, for promotion herides. trance, then at Christmas, then at Easter, then at midsummer, for promotion, besides, goodness only knows, how many more during the different terms for the insane purpose of "ranking" pupils each quarter, or each month. There is altogether too much examining done; and too little teaching, in most of our educational institutions.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAT.

A "springed perturbation," It had been been seen to be a proper of the control of the c

saloon, saying, as he ran, "I'm killed."

Just as he uttered this sentence he
fell, and never uttered another word, nor moved. As soon as it became known that a murder had taken place, a large crowd immediately began to assemble from all parts, and collected around the prostrate form of Maroney, who lay on the sidewalk on the south-west corner of Bolton and York streets. No sign of life nor motion was perceived, and, though nobody went near enough to feel the body, the almost to feel the body, the almost universal opinion was that the man was dead. A cry for a doctor went up, and immediately a man boarded a hack, and drove to Dr. Thorburn's house. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Cook, arrived shortly on the charge \$90,000. scene, but on taking a short look at the form

PRONOUNCED LIFE EXTINCT, and the body was conveyed to his mother's house, 59 Pearl street. Here the physicians had the body stripped, and a more careful examination of the wound was made. It was found that the bullet had entered the left breast just a little above the nipple, and immediately opposite the heart, and had gone clear through the body, wounding the abox of the heart, and coming out near the spine of beath, in the opinion of the physicians, must have ensued immediately on his falling. The wound bled but little, the bleeding being almost all internal. The dead man wore a peaceful expression on his face as he lay on the sofa in his mother's house, as though the death was painless if it was sadden. At his and the body was conveyed to his mother's death was painless if it was sadden. At his

family's house a most HEARTRENDING SCENE TOOK place when the shooting was announced They were momentarily expecting Maroney's appearance, and when apprized of the shooting evinced some alarm, but could not realize at once the tragedy which had taken place. When, however, the stiffening form of the -winner was brought in, and the terrified family saw too plainly the features of Maroney fixed, and the ghast y pallor of death settled on his face, they were overcome, and the scene which followed was piteous to witness. The mother threw herself beside the lifeless body, and speaking to it hysterically endeavoured vainly to obtain some answer to her appeals for him to speak. When she was finally convinced that he was dead, she sat down beside the body, and rocked herself to and fro, almost crazy from the terrible event. His sisters were also almost demented from the sudden be-reavement, and could not be consoled. The door was besieged by curious neighbours, who flocked around to express sympathy, and converse with each other about what they

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS. A young man named George Holmes, who to have seen the shooting, made the

following statement :-I was standing near the lamp-post, on the corner of Pearl and York streets, when my attention was attracted by an altercation between four men who stood near me. Suddenly two of them, Maroney and the prisoner granuled and they fell the and the prisoner, grappled, and they feil, the latter underweath. They struggled for a latter underneath. They struggled for a shot, and Maroney uttered a groan. They both arose and ran for the opposite side of the street. There Maroney fell, and the other ran west on Pearl street. Here he was headed off by two young men named Myers and Powis, and turning, he ran up the lane near the Here he was reached by the street. lane near by. Here he was tackled by the police officer, at whom he fired two shots, missing him however. He was then overmissing him, however. He was then overpowered and carried off to the station.

John Powis, another witners of the
fight, said that he was standing on
the north side of Pearl street,
and saw the flash of the pistol,
and saw a man cross the street and fall, and
another run up Pearl street. On seeing me
and Meyers, he turned and ran up the lane,
where he was caught. Here he fired two
shots at the policeman.

T. J. Meyers, who was with Powis, corroborated Powis' statement. He also said
that immediately after the shot he saw a
man run up Pearl street, and heard a man on the corner call out, "Stop that man, he's shot another man." On seeing us, he turned up the lane, and was immediately caught by

Charles Andrews, the name given by the prisoner when taken to police headquarters i seemingly about thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of dark complexion with heavy black moustache. He was dressed in a grey suit of tweed and looked like a wallto-do mechanic. He spoke with a strong English accent and said he was a stranger in English accent and said he was a stranger in the country. His actions were indicative of an attach of delirium tremens, and while in the station he would now and then glance around in a frightened sort of way as if he was afraid of something jumping at him. He spoke in an excited manner, and a peculiar twinge of his right eye gave him an appalling appearance. He said he had been living in the American hotel, but no such name could be found on the books, and the proprietor and employées knew of no

Hospital Sergt, Rayner, of the 31st Batt., has been notified that his services have been accepted on the Mounted Police, and that he must report at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg.

Bulgaria, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post, is increasing her army from 12,500 to 29,000 men, and expending two-thirds of the budget for military

purposes. The last of the new 100-ton guns ordered to be mounted for the defence of the Mediterranean fortresses has been embarked at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on board the War Department steamship Stanley, for conveyance to Malta. The four guns were bought from Sir William Armstrong out of the vote of £6,000,000; the amount paid, including the charge for seven 10in. (18-ton) guns, was

Russia has at length, it is reported, solved the problem which "for generations" has baffled her statesmen and commanders. A

Engineer corps of the army. A new brigade is therefore to be formed in the Odessa district, to consist of three battalions of sappers, one pontoon battalion, three telegraph parks, and I engineer park. With this addition, the whole force of engineers in European Russia will consist of fifteen sapper battalions instead of twelve, eight pontoon battalions, fifteen telegraph parks with 975 averts of with teen telegraph parks, with 975 versts of wire, five field engineer parks, four mining companies, one galvanie company, four railway batteries, and two siege parks at the fortresses of Dunaburg and Kieff. In war time Euro-pean Russia will also have thirty instead of sixteen reserve companies of sappers for fort-ress and other duties, and four reserve battalions for repairing the losses in the ranks.

Says the London Globe:—"Take the typical sailor of the drama and the novel. Did cal sailor of the drama and the novel. Did any of us ever come across one who was not a rolicking, devil-may-care, careless, song, row, and drink-loving specimen of the school of Commodore Trunnion and 'Old Grog'?

And this, undoubtedly, was a very general character of seamen in the era before steam. But any naval officers will tell us that the modern tar, fine fellow as he may be, is a much more sober, steady individual than formerly. To be a man-of-war's man, nowadays, means being a sort of jack-of-all-trades. He must be a bit of an engineer, a bit of a scientist, a good bit of a soldier. He rarely, ever, shivers his timbers or splices his main brace, although he may know all about electric accumulators and the resisting properties of teak and Cammell plates. When he gets ashore he feels traditionally bound to go on the spree, but the blue-jacket sprees at Plymouth and Portsmouth powadays.

the army and navy of the United States and foreign countries. Since the invention of cannon 400 years ago they have all been constructed on the same principle, that of containing all the powder in the breech, and the Lyford-Haskell has the first deviation. The weapon underneath contains four poekets which each hold twenty-eight pounds of powder, while the breech itself only eighteen pounds. As the projectile starts from the breech the force of this entire 100 pounds of powder is concentrated on it one pocket after another racentrated on it, one pocket after another rapidly discharging its contents. The gun is

twenty-five feet long, and weighs twenty-five tons. It is rendered doubly strong by a steel lining, and it is thought can send a projectile through a solid piece of iron twenty-four inches thick. It will shoot from twelve to fifteen mies, and is intended for both harbour and naval defence. The present gun was manufactured at a cost of over \$50,000. The projectiles with which it is loaded weigh from 100 to 150

Mr. Geo. J. Riddell, a silver medallist in mathematics of Toronto University, who graduated last May, has been appointed, and has accepted the position of mathematical master in the St. Marys Collegiate Institute. in the station he would now and then glance around in a frightened sort of way as if he was afraid of something jumping at him. He spoke in an excited manner, and a peculiar twings of his right sye gave him an appaling appearance. He said he had been living in the American hotel, but no such a sme could be found on the books, and the proprietor and employes knew of an one of the benches, and after muttering to himself for a time sank into a sleep broken by frequent tossings. Nothing was found in his pockets to give a clue to his employment or identity, but when his real boarding place is found much more will be known.

The revolver with which the deed was committed is a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson, the station of postessing it.—Referse.

The law now allows the shooting wherever caught of all unmuzzled dogs, except such as caught of all unmuzzled dogs, except such as caught of all unmuzzled dogs, except such as are called "sporting breeds." While there can be no doubt of the necessity of a strict law to gard against the rayenous mongrels ocommon in favour of sporting breeds. "The Dominion Quoiting Association held a master in the St. Marys Collegate Institute.

The saw now allows the shooting wherever caught of all unmuzzled dogs, except such as are called "sporting breeds." While there is no be no doubt of the necessity of a strict law to gard against the rayenous mongrels ocommon in favour of sporting breeds."

The saw now allows the shooting wherever caught of submuzzled dogs, except such as are called "sporting breeds." While there is no be no doubt of the necessity of a strict law to gard against the rayenous mongrels ocommon in favour of sporting breeds."

The saw now allows the shooting wherever caught of such as a submit that the cane are all unmuzzled dogs, except such as are called "sporting breeds." While there can be no doubt of the necessity of a strict law to gard against the rayenous mongrels at the such as a dogs and an instant the rayenou

residence of Judge Lindsay, his father-in-law, in Kokoma, Ind., on his return from the funeral of his 4-year-old son, by the County Sheriff, on the warrant of the railroad companies at Kansas City, Mo., charging him with forging and selling passenger tickets. They have been after him for a year. A detective has been here for a week past and attended the fineral attended the funeral, where he spotted his man. Deland is charged with being compli-cated with Ross and others; of Kansas city, in the bogus toket business. DeLand was formerly a "scalper" at Kansas City, and

Ross was his partner.
"We have lots of funny scenes on our train," said the conductor of the midnight train from New York to Washington, via Philadelphia, "and also many that come near being tragic. This train is a favourite for beats. One of the funniest things I ever heard of happened on this train last night. An old gentleman took his seat well forward in the smoker, and having lighted a fragrant Havana, leaned back in peaceful enjoyment and contemplation. But soon he was dis-turbed by a sickening odour from the other side of the car, where a young Irish railroader gets ashore he feels traditionally bound to go
on the spree, but the blue-jacket sprees at
Plymouth and Portsmouth nowadays are
very different affairs from what they were,
while the proportion of men who can dance a
evidently, with plug tobacco, and was hard to Plymouth and Portsmouth nowadays are very different affairs from what they were, while the proportion of men who can dance a hornpipe or troll forth a genuine sea ditty is exceedingly small—in fact, a modern 'fo'sle' sing-song is as dismal an affair as can be endured outside Exeter hall."

What is intended to be one of the greatest impravements in modern warfare is the Lyford-Haskell multicharge gun, which was finished at the Scott foundry in Reading. Pa., a few days ago. It has been undergoing construction for over two years, and has been shipped to Sandy Hook. There it will be tested in the presence of leading officers of the army and navy of the United States and foreign countries. Since the invention of cannon 400 years ago they have all been constructed on the same principle, that of containing all the powder in the breech, leading the leading of the single proposition of the carry and handed it to him, 'His honour is a gintleman,' said Pat, putfing away at his dhudeen, to keep it alight, 'and I'll shmoke it on Sunday afther dinner.' And then he went on peacefully puffing at his pipe. Finally the old gentleman of the carry of the grating and constant to the smacking and constant puffing of the smoker. As I passed him the light smacking and constant puffing of the smoker. As I passed him the cold gentleman stopped me and whispered: 'Can't you get that Irishman to stop smoking his horrible old pipe?' I told him the smoking-car was for smokers, and that there were no regulations as to the style of pipes used. Then he whispered: 'Won't you hand him this cigar? Maybe that will stop him.' I took the cigar—evidently a prime Cuban—and handed it to the Irishman, explaining that the gentlemen opposite presented it to him, 'His honour is a gintleman,' said Pat, putfing away at his dhudeen, to keep it alight, 'and I'll shmoke it on Sunday afther dinner.' And then he went on peacefully puffing at his pipe. Finally the old gentleman of the control of the cigar—evidently as the providently as a passed him the cold gentle fing at his pipe. Finally the old gentleman moved into the rear of the car to get away from the odour."

NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS.

From the St. John's, Nid., Mercury.

The noblest of four-footed animals, the dog,

The nonlester rour-rooted animais, the dog, has a rather hard struggle for a reputation and existence in Newfoundland. The curly, black, and noble animal named the Newfoundland has done more than almost anything else to spread abroad the name of this island, and strangers have a pretty distinct idea that the breed has populated this country to such an extent as to leave room for little else. The truth is, and to our shame, be it said, that hardly anywhere else is the pure Newfoundland dog so scarce as with us, and in no other land are such strict laws made and executed against the whole canine race.

The law now allows the shooting wherever caught of all unmuzzled dogs, except such as are called "sporting breeds." While there can be no doubt of the necessity of a strict law to grant against the ways of the strict law to grant against the grant against

grounds on Thursday afternoon.

The Oxford and Seaton Village clubs met at the former place on Saturday. The match was declared a draw in favour of the home team by 46 to 38 in the first innings.

The Canadian Lacrosse team and the Iroquois Indians sailed for home on Friday from Belfast. The boys have had a good time, and have won for themselves golden opinions.

The cricket match on Friday between Picton and Napanee, at Napanee, resulted in favour of the home team with 9 runs and an innings. They meet again this afternoon. innings. They meet again this afternoon.

The final deposits of \$1,500 each have been put up with Harry Hill by the backers of Slade and Mitchell for their coming fight for

City.

A regatta for professional and amateur oarsmen will be held at Fall River, Mass., on August 18th, where \$1,150 in cash and valuable prizes will be given. All the races will be given.

\$2,500 a side on September'll near Kansas

valuable prizes will be given. All the races will be single-scull.

The Saratoga regatta will occur the first week in September, Hanlan, Ross, Courtney, Hamm, Conley, Riley, Teemer, and other celebrated oarsmen have signified their intention of rowing there.

Mr. Mullen, of Kingston, and J. McGinn, of Toronto, played a pool match at Kingston for \$20 a side. Mullen won. He then offered to play the Toronto man for \$100 and spot three balls in each game.

The East Toronto Cricket Club brought their tour to a close on Saturday in their match with the Whitby club. The result was a draw in favour of the tourists, with a

was a draw in favour of the tourists, with a score of 125 to 82 in the first innings.

The boat race at Newark yesterday, between W. Elliott, ex-champion of England, and Geo. Gaiset, of New York, was won by the former by two lengths. The distance, a mile and a half. Time, 21 minutes.

Layonck the Australian scaller has authors Laycock, the Australian sculler, has authorized the London Sporteman to issue a challenge to Hanlan to row him for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side and the championship of the world, on the Paramatta river. Distance and date to be

agreed upon afterward.

Hanlau says he is confident he can beat Hanlau says he is confident he can beat Courtney, and is anxions for a match, and would use every means in his power to bring about one. Both Hanlan and Courtney have been entered for the Watkins regatta on the 14th, and then Hanlan expects to meet his old-time antagonist.

Cummings, the champion runner, having heard that Raine, of Ottawa, was believed to have sold the mile race at Ottawa on Dominion day, has written from Philadelphia to a friend in the capital that he will give Raine

minon day, has written from Philadelphia to a friend in the capital that he will give Raine ten yards start in a mile, and wager \$1,000 to \$800 that he will beat him.

The second race for the silver cup offered by T. Y. C. was raced on Saturday. The entries were the Mischief, the Mystery, Kestrel, Iris, Curlew, and Jamboree. The yachts crossed the winning line in the following order:

Mischief 4.36, Iris 4.38, Curlew, 4.43.

The Toronto Jacobse team which visited

Mischief 4.36, Iris 4.38, Curlew, 4.43.

The Toronto lacrosse team which visited Montreal on Saturday was at last successful, defeating the Montrealers by 3 games to 2. The Montrealers, however, are not the Shamrocks. Since Sept. 15th, 1877, up till the present, the Toronto and Montreal clubs have each won seven matches.

John Cree, of New York, has deposited \$1,500 with the New York Clipper to bind Hanlan to make the six matches for which Hanlan said he would put up money against Courtney. Hanlan named Ross, Hosmer, Lee, Conley, Ham, and Gaudaur. If Hanlan backs down, Creewill match Courtney against Lee.

which the simple charge of domicile does not restore to him.

W. T. R. Woodbridge,—Qu.—"Can the Police Magistrate of Toronto sentence a criminal to the penitentiary without any further trial where the prisoner consents to be tried by the Magistrate?" Ans.—Yes, provided the statute relating to the offence authorizes the indiction of so great a punishment.

BUTCHER, Hamilton,—Qu.—"Can a man be prosecuted or sued for damages for using threatening and abusive language to another without provocation?" Ans.—He cannot be sued for damages unless his language is libelous or sianderous, and made use of in the hearing of others. If the slanderer charges the other with the commission of a orime, special damage need not be proved, if not, special damage must be established. The indulgence in the use of abusive or threatening language is punishable by a magistrate under the municipal by-laws.

M. H., Saugeen.—Qu.—"My land is flooded. I have ditched it to the line. Can I compel my neighbour to continue the ditch through part of his land?" Ans.—Yes. The Ditching and Water Courses Act of 1883 applies to your case. See Ontario Statutes of 1883 cap. 77. The municipal engineer, on a proper requisition and application being made, will examine the premises and determine where the ditch is to be located, its cost, and the proportions to be borne by the owners of the lands benefited. Examine the Act.

Jaw. C. Guelph.—On —"Is the texamine the

Act.

J.W. C., Guelph.—Qu.—"Is it in the power of a town council or city council to prevent a butcher from opening a stail on any of the streets, except at the market?" Ans.—A by-law enacting "that no butcher or other person shall cat up or expose for sale any fresh meat in any part of the city except in the shops and stalls in the public markets, or at such places as the Standing Committee on Public Markets may appoint," was held good by our Court of Queen's Hench, the re-kelly and Toronto, 23 U.Q.B., \$25. This was affirmed in Fennell and Guelph, 24 U.Q.B., 238. Section \$66, sub-section 6 of the Municipal Act is the authority under which such by-laws are passed.

C. A. A., Simcoe,-The tie is simply thrown ENQUIRER, Duntroon.-Address a mercantile A. C. A.-You win. See answer to J. S. R., Drumbo.

SUBSORIBER, Guelph,—Cannot give technical SUBSORIBER, Guelph.—Cannot give technical information.

A. D. Kirkton.—From Mr. A. G. Hodge, St. James' hotel, Toronto.

C. V. Listowel.—Do not know of any such firm. Try a mercantile agency.

D., Cranbrook.—Address Secretary Civil Service Board of Examiners, Ottawa.

J. E. S., Dunnville.—Gunn's Index. Address any of the booksellers who advertise with us.

E. R. M. Harritton.—The "cricket week" in Toronto will be the week winding up with the international match, Aug. 15th and 16th.

J. S. R., Drumbo.—The fastest time on record for one mile trotting in harness was made by Maud S., 2.10j. at Rochester, Aug. 11, 1881.

Subsoriber, Waterloo.—Address W. B. Cur-

thing is known about it.

Investigators, Sebright—Give the veterinary surgeon a chance to cure your horse before finding fault. The disease may have been some time at work before showing itself, and it is unfair to expect an instantaneous cure.

Subscriper, Uxbridge.—Qu.—"Let me know through the columns of your paper a treatment or cure for a horse who lets his tongue hang out while driving?" Aus.—We know of no remedy for such a habit, as it is not a disease. Try a different kind of a bit to the one you are using, but let the portion that fits in the mouth be thicker.

SUBSCRIBER, Waterloo, Address W. B. Curtis, Spirit of the Times, New York. Presume the sport is not encouraged here, because nothing is known about it.

but let the portion that fits in the mouth be thicker.

J. A. M., Cape Breton.—Qu.—"I have a cow which refuses to give her milk without having her calf sucking her at the same time; can you suggest a remedy?" Ans.—As an experiment let two persons milk her at the same time. Perhaps some of our readers have had similar cases, and if they overcame the difficulty their experience would be worth giving.

E. B., Wingham.—(I) It is good euchre to order un your opponent when you do not hold a trump simply to prevent the possibility of his making a lone hand. (2) Neither the dealer nor his parener can play alone when ordered up. (3) The dealer should deal again if he discovers a mis deal before turning up the trump card, but if the other players are willing can simply withdraw a card from the player having too many.

J. S., Dixon.—Qu.—"I have a valuable young horse that hus for the last year been loosing gradually the use of his limbs. Otherwise he is well and in good cendition. His limbs are very fine, and outwardly can see nothing wrong with them. What is the complaint. Can it be cured

nament street, aged 65 years.

SEYMOUR—At 42 Trinity Square, on the 6th inst., Susannah, the beloved wife of E. J. Seymour, aged 51 years.

CROMHIE—At his late residence, 145 John street. Toronto, of paresis, Ernestus M. A. Crombie, Esq., M. A., barrister-at-law, in the 51st year of his age.

DENISON—On the 6th inst., Ellen Eliza, infant daughter of Captain Septimus A. Denison.

DELAMERE—On Sunday 5th August at 200 DELAMERE—On Sunday, 5th August, at 290 Simcoe street, Jane, widow of the late Dawson Delamere.

Ross—On the 16th July, at her brother's residence, William McLean, Thorah, Grace, beloved wife of Mr. Hugh Ross, of Dakota Territory, U. S., aged 29 years.

MENDON—On the evening of July 27th, Lillie Lauretta Corbet, third daughter and only remaining child of the late Charles and L. C. Mendon, Toronto, granddaughter of the late Wm. H. Corbet, Esq.

DAVIS—On Friday, August 3rd, at No. 12 Louisa street, Ethel Miriam, only daughter of Henry C. and Millicient Davis, aged 9 months, 20 days.

Churchull—At his late residence, 381 Yourge.

and Millicient Davis, aged 9 months, 20 days.

CHURCHILL—At his late residence, 5183 Yonge street, Jahiel Churchill, in the 77th year of his age.

COTTON—At his residence, No. 272 Woolsley street, on Saturday, 4th inst., Thomas Cotton.

TAYLOR—In Brockton, at his father's residence, on Saturday, August 2th, William Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Barnsdale, Stratford aged 44 years and 5 months.

HEWITT—At his residence, Vittoria, on the 1st inst., Wm. Howitt, sr., druggist, aged 89 years and 10 days.

THOMSON—At Orillia, on the 28th of July, in THOMSON—At Orillia, on the 28th of July, in the 78th year of her age, Elizabeth Bertram, reliot of the late John Thomson, R.N., of St. Ger-mains, Orillia.



Music.

Now Ready. Send on Orders. MINSTREL SONGS, Old and New. (\$2.00.) The sweetest inclodies in the world. Planta-tion, Jubilee, Minstrel Songs.

AMPRICAN ANTHEM BOOK. (\$1.25) By A. N. Johnson. ANTHEM BARP. (\$1.25) By W. O. Perkins. EMERENSON'S BOOK OF ANTHEMS. (\$1.25.) By L. O. Emerson.

Good Low-priced Organ Instructors : PARLOUR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK.
(81.50.) By A. N. Johnson.
DOLLAR INSTRUCTOR FOR REED ORGAN. By W. H. Clarks. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DYTSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

Church Street, Montreal, and 173
Church Street, Toronto.

Headquarters of one of the most scientific bodies of Physicians and Surgeons which the continent of America can produce, nearly all of whom are members of the Royal College of London, Engiand, and were engaged by M. Souvielle, Ex. Aide Surgeon of the French Army, for his institutions, where the Spirometer and the latest modern inventions of Europe are scientifically used for the treatment of diseases of the air passages, viz., Consumption, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Sore Throat.

It is a well known fact that M. Souvielle's invention for the treatment of Lung Diseases, is acknowledged in all the leading hospitals of Europe, and he has but two objects in view: One to work for science, and the other to place his institutions in the front rank of the Medical World.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to examine his invention and mode of treatment at his institutes, where French and English Surgeons are in charge.

Thousands of patients treated by letter, and instruments expressed to any address.

Write to Dr. M. 30UVLELLE & CO., 13 Phillips square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto.

Medical.

OVER \$250,000 CAPITAL INVESTED AND 28 PHYSICIANS AND SURCEONS

EMPLOYED AT THE INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG

INSTITUTE. 13 Phillips Street, Montreal, and 173 Church Street, Toronto.

DO NOT DELAY ANY LONGER IN PUT-TING on a Notman's Stomach and Liver Pad if you are sufering from Biliousness or Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sum-mer Complaint, Sieh Headache, or Constipation, or Diarrhea, or Rhsumatism, or Fever and Ague, or Kidney difficulties. These pade are now worn by thousands, and everyon is en-thusnastic in viralising them. Advice free of charge can be obtained from Dr. Strangways, Consulting Physician for the Company. NOTMAN PAD CO., Retail Office, 120 King strict east; Wholesale Office, 55 Front street east.

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE No. 125 Church Street, Opposite the Metropolitan Church.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, M. Hilton Williams, M.D., M.C.P.S.O.,

review have been been constructed that "a great occurrence of the first in the House and the state of the health covered the proposal of the state of the health covered the proposal of the state of the health covered the proposal of the state of the health covered the proposal of the state of the health covered the proposal of the state of the health covered the proposal of the



Farmers Please Consider This. THE PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER acts
I with wonderful rapidity and never fails,
when taken at the commencement of an
attack, to cure 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 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 Druggists Apothecaries, Grecers and Medicina Dealers throughout the world.

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of Labas established an agency in Toronto for the its medicines for the sure cure of all ne liseases, arising from whatever cause. Examp for pamphlet, which will be sent in a wrelope to all who address to

Specific Articles.



VALUABLE CANADIAN PATEN

FOR SALE

On an apparatus for drawing new ale an porter without a pitcher; a new and got thing; money in it; circular free. J. W. EVENDEN. REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITER.

former days.

He extended the bit of torn paper to her

enjoying the sudden change that came over Victoria's face—from artless surprise to quick recognition, then to blank, staring horror

"No, it is not mine; and ratered,
"No, it is not yours," he said, slowly,
"and therefore it was all the baser and more
contemptible of you to steal ft from her for
whom it was intended, and attempt to destroy it. For once, Victoria Lyndhurst, you

re detected."
Miss Lyndhurst was a strong girl and a

resolute one, who had never fainted in her life—but then she had never been in quite

such a mortifying predicament before; and between her own shame, Mr. Cleve's blazing

eves, tight lacing, and the heat of the even-ng, nature asserted itself for once.

Miss Lyndhurst fainted, falling off the piano stool just as heavily as the girl she

stigmatized as clumsy Angre Gresham might nave done; Mrs. Henley Forsyth sprung to

Miss Victoria, however, came duly to her

to the library, and was once more seated be-fore the desk, by the light of two large solar lamps, whose lustre diffused a clear and delicious brilliance throughout the

starting at once to her feet.

with the letter.

now, for certain."

Angie read the letter once, twice, three times. To her it was not abrupt; to her it bore the stamp of the genuine gold of lore—the gold which was to make her life's riches.

She sat down, and with cheeks burning with soft happy excitement, wrote upon a sheet of a pink-waved paper the one little word, "Yes." It was fortunate that she had not to write more, for her hands trembled and her eyes were dimmed with a moisture which was not that of grid cash.

ture which was not that of grief, as she gave the note into the hands of the faithful

And so Waverley Cleve received the answer to his resolutely prosecuted suit—
"Yes."

It was past eleven o'clock when Mrs. Delamere, wearied with 'her exertions as hostess, and unaware of the by-play of affairs going on round her, finally went up to her own

Mathilde—the same light-hearted, French little damsel, who had been her maid in Par

"If madame pleases," interposed Mathilde moving forward a easy chair for her mistress "Giuseppe would like to speak to madam for an instant, before she retires."

"Tell him to come in, then."

And in a minute or two Giuseppe enter

-was sitting at her nedlework, in the shaded "I am very tired, Mathilde," she said wearily. "I believe I shall go directly thed."

suite of rooms.

aer aid at once.
"Dear me—she is fainting. A glass

d guilt.
"It—it is not mine!" she falte

CHAPTER XXXIII-Continued.

"That's the very question, miss."
Maria got down on her knees to look under
the table and on the carpet—shook the dimity
cover of the dressing-table to make sure that
the letter had not hidden itself away there
—and then subjected the rest of the room to diligent search.
"Well," said Maria, "now I am beat!"

"Maria," began Angie, with the instinct to rest upon some one else which seemed a part of her nature, "what do you think I had better do?" former days.
"Yes, thank you," he said, calmly,
"quite satisfied. There's something that you
dropped from your pocket a few minutes ago,
Miss Lyndhurst, when you took out your

"Well, miss, if I was in your place I would ask the young gentleman himself about it." Why not? It's the only way to find

out."

"No," persisted Angie, resolutely ahaking her head; "that would never do. Wait, Maris; this mystery will be cleared up in time. The letter couldn't have vanished into nothing—it must be somewhere, and we shall find it after awhile."

Maria looked doubtful. But having a plan of her own, she said nothing more, and left Angie to wonder by herself.

Angie to wonder by herself.

"James," she said presently, to a footman who was in the hall below, "would you be so kind as to go and ask Mr. Cleve for the key of his room? It's the towels, you know. Tell him it's Maria wants it."

Tell him it's Maria wants it."

Maria was a plump, apple-cheeked girl, goodly to look upon, and not without a leaven of coquetry in her nature; and James being fully sensible of these feminine attractions. tions, made a point of always doing whatever Maria asked him. Consequently, he entered the drawing-room and stepped quietly up to folio of prints beneath the chandelier.

Maria wants the key of your room. Cleve looked up in surprise.
"The key of my room? It is in the door. I never take it out."
"But Maria told me, sir—

"Maria is mistaken."

James was just retreating in discomfiture when Cleve, happening to look toward the door of the hall, saw Maria beckening to him. and twisting her face into various contortions which evidently had some special meaning. "Stay, James," he said, "I will see

And he entered the hall, with Maria flittering before him to its furthet, extremity. "Well, Maria, what is it?" he asked. "The letter, sir! Miss Gresham never got it! It isn't there!"

Mr. Cleve stared at Maria a minute or two before he could fully comprehend her mean-Not there !" he exclaimed, at last, as a

glimpse of the real truth began to make its way through his brain. "Then what can have become of it?" "That's the very thing, sir, as I told Miss Gresham over and over again. It can't have walked away itself." 'You are sure it is not there?"

'Yes, sir, quite sure," reiterated Maria Then some one must have taken it." "Then some one must have taken it."

"But who could have taken it, sir?"

"I am sure I do not know."

Waverley Cleve's brow was knitted now, and his lips tightly compressed. Maria watched him, a little cowed, and thought to herself that she should not like to be the

of Mr. Cleve, or any-one that he was I am very much obliged to you, Maria, ing me of this," he said at length, Miss Gresham does not know that you

usual hour for retiring, and she was a girl who liked her full quantum of sleep. Moreover, it was provoking that James shouldn't "No, sir," said the girl; "I don't believe she would have allowed me to speak to you, and come to keep her awake by a little ju dictions flirtation. She would tell James to sir, if I had let her know what was in my

mind."

"Very well; say nothing to any person whatever on the subject." He turned away, his brows still contracted, and Maria crept away to the servants' hall, thinking how very much all this was like the last "Dime Novel" that Perkins, the coachman, had lost her to read. lent her to read.

Waverley Cleve returned to the drawing room, puzzled very much in his mind as t what all this might mean. There was some discordant element whose presence he had not suspected—some hidden interference which he must make it his business to track out as speedily and directly as possible. Surely it could not have been one of the

out as speedily and directly as possible. Surely it could not have been one of the servants who had taken away the note; and who else was there in the house capable of such perfidy?

As these half formed thoughts ranged themselves in his mind, he chanced to look up, meeting, by this sudden movement, the full, stealthy light of Victoria Lyndhurst's peculiarly coloured eyes.

She dropped her glance as their eyes met. He fancied she turned a shade rosier, but the room was warm, and he might easily have been mistaken. Yet that one glance had suggested a chain of associations to his mind. Victoria Lyndhurst—the girg who had always shown such a preference for his society—about whom people had fallied him time and again—whose dislike of Angie Gresham was so patent as to be almost rude—could it, he asked himself, be possible that—"

In the same instant, Victoria, herself evidently a little embarrassed, drew her lace pockethandkerchief out, and passed it with a slight nervous movement across her lips. As she did so a slip of paper fluttered from its web-like folds, and fell on the carpet, a little back of her.

Mr. Cleve rose, and advancing toward her, set his foot deliberately on the mute witness, acreening it momentarily from view.

"Miss Lyndhurst," he said, striving to speak composedly, "you have not sung anything this evening. Sing the 'Spanish Muleteer;' it seems an age since you have sung it."

"An age since you have asked for it, you mean," said Victoria, seating herself at once at the piano. "You used to like to hear me sing, Mr. Cleve."
"Do I not now?"

He almost hated himself for his hypocrisy, as she shot a sidelong glance at him from her red-brown eyes.

"The sougs of other birds have charmed you more of late," she said, opening her music book, and interrupting all reply by the tunultuous chords she struck. Miss Lyndhurst had a fine contralto voice

Miss Lyndhurst had a fine contralto voice, and really sung very well, but the instant the music engrossed her attention, Waverley Cleve stepped back a pace or two, and letting his handkerchief fall, stooped to pick it up again, and with it the slip of paper.

Yes, there was no further possibility of mistake. It was covered with his own handwriting—a piece torn away from the very letter he had that afternoon written. With a heart swelling with indignation he read the words as they occurred irregularly.

—the wounds they
—love you Angie. I have

minocence."

That was all. Was it not enough? Yes—and more than enough. Victoria Lyndhurst's was the hand that would fain have upset the cup of his happiness and sweet Angie Gresham's. He shuddered to think how nearly successful she had been, and then he felt as if no punishment could be severe enough for one who was so dishonourable and treacherous as this. Spare her? Not he. He would confront her with her own haseness—he would let her see that the full extent of her malicious guile was discovered. And in a minute of two Gruseppe entered the sitting-room.

"Well, Giuseppe?" asked his mistress,

"Madame," said the man, bowing in his old obsequious style, "would my temporary absence inconvenience you much?"

"Your temporary absence, Giuseppe.
What do you mean?" of her malicious guile was discovered.
all this time, while he stood, pale and
with the slip of paper in his hand, Miss
urst was singing with all the pretty,

Italy, madame. My poor old father, the saints be kind to him!—lies very ill, and wishes to give me his blessing ere he departs. I am a poor man, madame, but I have my feelings, and—"

"Go, by all means, Giuseppe." There was a perceptible accent of relief in Mrs. Delamere's tone. "I daresay Mrs. Hyde and Perkins and the rest can manage to do without you for awhile very well. And if you are not well supplied with money I will write you a cheque for five hundred dollars at

once."
"Madame is too kind, Madame may rest assurred that I will not prolong my stay an instant beyond the time actually necesgraceful little turns of the head and trills of

an instant beyond the time actually necessary."

"You need not hurry back, Giuseppe," aid Mrs. Delamere, coolly. "Remain as ong as fou please. And," she added, with-sn herself, "I wish it might be forever."

Giuseppe smiled a covert smile, as he drew his hand across his mouth with a peculiar sort of motion he had."

"If madame would write the cheque tonight," he said, "there would be no useless delays in the morning, and—"

"Certainly." Cleve watched her with something ve like disgust. How could be ever have fancied that this painted, affected old maid was beautiful.
"Are you satisfied now?" she asked, turn ing round playfully on the piano stool, and looking him full in the face with a gaze that she had occasionally found not ineffective in

"Certainly."
Ida drew her desk toward her, and wrote the cheque at once.

"There! take it Giuseppe," she said, carelessly, "and begone!"

Giuseppe obeyed; and Ida Delamere drew a long breath as she felt the oppression of his

resence withdrawn.
"At least," she thought, "I shall breathe more easily for the next few days, although I can never feel entirely free while Giuseppe dwells like a Nemesis within my gates and

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TROUT FISHING. The faint crimson of the summer sunrise The faint crimson of the summer sunrise had scarcely begun to deepen through the pearl-grey mists of dawn that hung over the tranquil course of the Connecticut river, when two pedestrians crossed the dewy lawn, and took their way in the direction of a ravine some two or three miles distant, where a clear little trout stream wound itself among rocks and over-hanging trees, now

among rocks and over-hanging trees, now brawling noisily over a pebbly bottom, and perhaps a little further on forming deep, sunless pools, beneath the tangled shadow of over-hanging trees and bushes, woven with clematis and wild vines.

"It's barbarious to rouse you up so early," said Mr. Dudley, stopping on the extreme confines of the ornamental grounds to light a cigar; "but then you can't call yourself properly Americanized until you've caucht a or hartshorne, somebody !"

A little crowd collected round Miss Lyndhurst at once, but Waverley Cleve walked calmly off, leaving somebody else to bring the glass of water. He had other business on hand. on hand.
"I knew she was tiring herself too much,"
said Mrs. Forsyth, sympathetically. "She
has had a headache all the evening. Mr.
Cleve ought to have known better than to properly Americanized until you've caught a basketful of our real gold-speckled trout directly out of their native waters."
"It is not too early for me," his companion

have asked her to sing the "Spanish Mule-teer," but men are so thoughtless; and dear Victoria is the most unselfish of human creaanswered—Frederic Dorrillon, "This morning's coolness is perfectly delicious, and I suppose a long walk will only give us the more zest for our sport."

"Sport," echoed Dudley. "I believe you. senses, and was much relieved to find that Mr. Cleve was not among the little group There's nothing like it in all your Scottish lakes and meres." "But," said he abruptly,

that surrounded her.
"It is only faintness, and the heat of the rooms," sighed Victoria, sweetly, in answer to the inquiries of Mrs. Delamere. "I am very foolish, to be sure, but I shall soon be better, if uncle will only give me his arm up "how do you like Beechcliff?"
"Very much indeed—what I have seen of "And its inhabitants?" to my room."

And so Miss Lyndhnrst retreated from the 'And its inhabitants!" "You will like them better still, when you field of battle.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cleve had gone straight

know them more intimately."
"Shall I?" "Most of them. Our hostess-what do think of her?" "What do I think of Mrs. Delamere?" slowly repeated Dorrillon.
"Yes—isn't she the most beautiful woman

and delicious brilliance throughout the room.

"I will not give it up so," he muttered between his clinched teeth, as he drew a sheet of paper toward him, and dipped the pen once more into the silver standish.

Maria, according to orders, waited in the hall without, sitting very uncomfortably in a high Gothic chair, and falling to sleep between whiles; for it was ar later than Maria's usual hour for retiring and she was a cirl

"Yes—isn't she the most beautiful woman you ever saw in yourdife?"

"Yes; I think she is," answered Dorrillonafter a moment's silence, as if he were turning over the idea in his brain.

"And remains a widow still; that's the most puzzling part of it," added Dudley.

"Why puzzling?" asked his comrade.

"Oh, I don't know; one naturally expects a beautiful widow to marry a second time, especially when she is young and wealthy as well, and besieged by a host of suitors."

"Is that Mrs. Delamere's case." Is that Mrs. Delamere's case

Exactly. Do you wonder at it?"
Not at all, under the circumstances. "No one would, I believe. Oh, she'll arry again, in time." Mr. Dorrillon raised his eyes slowly to the face of his friend, and Dudley thought how pale the reflection of the green moving

morrow, and then wouldn't he be sorry to know what an opportunity he had missed. She was turning these things over in the drowsy depths of her consciousness, when Mr. Cleve came to the door. "Is the letter ready, sir?" asked Maria, leaves upon his face made him look.

"Perhaps," he said, "Mrs. Delamere's married life has not been of a character to "There it is. Give it into her own hands Maria, and be sure you bring me back the answer yourself." answer yourself.'
'" Yes, sir. There shan't be any mistake empt her to court the yoke a second time.

Was she happy in her first marriage?"
"I suppose so," said Dudley. "I have never heard her speak of it." And as Maria ascended the staircase, she examined the slip of crumpled paper Mr. Cleve had placed in her hand simultaneously "How long have you been acquainted with her?" asked Dorrillon.
"Two-three years. I met her in Switzer. "Bless me!" cried Maria, half aloud, "if it ain't a twenty-dollar bill! If he ain't the generousest gentleman in all the world. I'll have that new dress with the silk flouncings

and three years ago this very summer."
"Had she been a widow then?" "Oh, yes, several years. In fact, people were always talking about the possibility of her marrying a gentleman who was with their party at the time—this very Ferdinand Fairfax, who is to arrive at Beechclift to-day,

Angie Gresham was still sitting in her room before the unwritten pages of the diary which she had hardly the heart to commence by the way."

"Ah!" Mr. Dorrillon began to seem interested at last. "She liked him, then?"

"I think she did, after a fashion. He is when Maria tapped at the door.

"It's me, miss, with a letter."

"Come in Maria," said Angie, in surprise

"I'm to wait outside, miss, for an answer, very handsome, very sprightly, very agree-able—in fact, the most delightful companion Angie opened the note with a little thrill at her innacent heart as she recognized Mr. Cleve's handwriting. It read: one can conceive for a summer tour through the Alps."

"And she refused him?" Cleve's handwriting. It read:

"Dearest Angie, —This is the second letter I have sent to your room to-night; so you will at least give me credit for being a tolerably persistent lover. The other was intercepted by an act of foul treachery, which I am resolved to anticipate for the future, Perhaps I might have waited until to-morrow morning before telling you how truly and earnestly I love you, and how entirely all the happiness of my future life will depend on your promising to become my wife; but I could not have slept with the question unanswered. If this communication seems abrupt I can explain it all when we meet again. There is a time in a man's life when the impatience of an existence seems cencentrated in one moment, and that time has arrived for me as I sit here waiting for your answer. One word will suffice for me, Angie—Yes or No. I await it as my doom.

Angie read the letter once, twice, three No; it never reached that crisis. He was relative in Baden Baden, and their parties once separated, did not again join."

'I thought she said yesterday that he accompanied her home from Europe this

"He did, I believe; but a voyage "He did, I believe; but a voyage from Europe nowadays, in one of our crack steamers, is a brief thing. They saw very little of each other I imagine. I am not sorry he is coming to Beechcliff; he is a pleasant fellow, and if the pretty little widow should conclude to change her condition, and marry a second time, I know of no one whom I would prefer to see win the prize rather than Ferdinand Fairfax."

"You think there is a probability of its

nand Fairfax."

"You think there is a probability of it, then?" said Mr. Dorrillon.

"I don't really think anything positive about it. I have only told you what my impressions and conjectures are. Here is as good a place as any to throw in our maiden lines, Dorrillon—this dark bend of the atream—and now I hope you have a good stream—and now I hope you have a good stock of patience."

"Yes, more than my share."
"You can't have too much for this sort of "You can't have too much for this sort of thing," said Dudley.

A long silence ensued, broken only by the murmuring sound of the clear brown waters above and below the glassy pool, which, inclosed by a jutting point of moss-carpeted rock, formed a miniature pond, and the soft rustling of the summer air in the branches over-head, with now and then the occasional chirp and twitter of a bird destrict. thirp and twitter of a bird darting through the green gloom.

At length Hugh Dudley spoke:
"Dorrillon!"

His companion started as if from a deep everie.
"Why don't you go in for her yourself?"
"For whom?" "For Mrs. Delamere, to he sure—the charm-

The cold dew broke out upon Dorrillon's forehead—his upper lip twitched nervously.

"Yes," affirmed Dudley. "Why not?"

"You don't know what you are talking about, Dudley," said the other, shortly.

"But I think I do—why shouldn't I? And why, pray tell me, isn't your chance as good as any of them? You are a gentleman, well born, and well looking, and not without fortune."

"Yes."

m spite of her melting eyes and satin skin, and voice like a thrush's warble. I say, Dorrillon, why shouldn't you marry her?"
"Would you have me overshadow any bright woman's life with the gloom and dark-

apparently a gentleman. I think if I were a woman I might admire him myself. It seems that he and Ida are old acquaintances, that people have even hazarded conjectures before now upon her probable acceptance of him, should he propose. Was it Fate or Providence that sent me here just now to watch the course of events as they develop?

"Ida is more beautiful than ever. Hers is a style which I always knew would ripen into splendid maturity. She is less changed, however, than I am. I should have known her anywhere—in Turkey on the steppes of Si-"That's a Scotch whim. Dorrillon, nothing "It may be a Scotch whim—but I shall

never marry,"
"I should like to lay a pretty considerable wager on that," laughed Dudley.
"I am not in the betting mood," returned his companion, shortly.

"Well, if you can resist the fire of Ida
Delamere's eyes—""

"She will not try to captivate me."

"She will captivate you without any effort of trying on her part, I tell you, man, she is a born Queen of Hearts."

"I can easily believe it, but her instinct will teach her that I am not one of the vulnerable kind."

Dudley looked at his companion long and

ever, than I am. I should have known her anywhere—in Turkey, on the steppes of Siberia, among the forests of Patagonia, disguised in a costume the most improbable. She looked me full in the face, laid her hand—her little velvet-soft palm—which thrilled me through and through—in mine, and said, as to a stranger, 'I am glad to meet you, Mr. Dorrilon!'

other shore, poor fellow, but not expecting to go, he had left his upper garment be-

"Si, signor,' he would be back by even-

Naples, and would there be intered, subject to the after wishes of my friends.

"So I was dead and buried. The fate for which I had rashly wished, scarcely twenty-four hours before, had, it seemed, come to me

earnestly.

"I believe you would make an excellent husband for Ida Delamere," he said.

"You were never more mistaken in your life!" was the answer, slewly and emphatically given. cally given.
"Dorrillon, I wish you would answer me

one question." "Were you ever in love?" "Yes, "Really and deeply ?"

as to a stranger, 'I am glad to meet you, Mr. Dorrilon!'

"How I had dreamed of, pictured to myself, dreaded that interview! But the moment I saw her face I knew there would be no danger of her remembering her husband. Have I then changed so much? Is there no trace of Reginald Delamere left in the form and aspect of Frederick Dorillon? Do we alter so completely as to deceive even ourselves? I look at myself sometimes in the glass, and try to trace the old lineaments, the familiar expressions, and know that they are no longer there. Sudden griefs, the shock of a great anguish—these have blanched men's hair before now, and stricken them with a change as unaccountable as it is complete. Why should not a grief like mine have power to transform the human face? "And circumstances came between you and that love?' with a change as unaccountable as it is complete. Why should not a grief like mine have power to transform the human face? Yet it is not transformation, but growth. To all appearances I am a man of thirty now, atthough I have in reality not yet reached my twenty-seventh year. I was a boy of eighteen when we parted—a beardless, dimple-chinned boy. My height, my hair, my complexion, even the tones of my voice, have changed. Rex Delamere is dead and buried, and Frederic Dorrillon is the phoenix that has risen out of his ashes. JE OS. "Forever ?" Dorrillon hesitated a moment before he re-

She shuddered as there rose up before he memory the outlines of a fair, oval face, with gold-brown hair and blue eyes—a face she had once loved so dearly, and which now she tried persistently, yet in vain, to banish from her remembrance—her mother's face.

plied.

"Yes, forever!"

"But does the future hold no new hopes or possibilities for you?"

"Do the dead rise from the grave?"

"She is dead, then. My poor fellow, I should not have pressed you so closely."

When he spoke again, it was on quite another and indifferent topic. The shore of the stream was clothed with the gold gleaming trophies of hook and line, and Dudley was triumphant over their success.

eric Dorrillon is the phoenix that has risen out of his ashes.

"What a strange life mine has been now that I look back upon it. The bright winter morning at Ischia—shall I ever forget it?—the morning on which, according to the received acceptation of the world, I died! Was it a presentiment that made me change my mind at the very shore, with my foot resting on the boat's keel, and decide not to go? They who believe in fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute, would term it so, Paolo, the tall boatman, begged to take the signor's place, He had a sweetheart on the other shore, poor fellow, but not expecting triumphant over their success.

"We have already secured more than I looked for all day," he said, complacently, surveying the result of their sport. "Are you tired, Dorrillon?" "Tired?" laughingly echoed his companion "Have you forgotten the deer-stalking days in Scotland, to imagine that I am so easily

played out ?" Then we'll follow the stream a little further up. I know these haunts well enough to prophecy better luck still, if we are faithful to our work."

It was late in the evening before the two votaries of piscatorial warfare returned once more to Beechcliffe, wearied, yet enthusiastic, with dewy hair and feet soiled with the damp earth, while sundry rents in their garments bore witness to the gleas they had scrambled through, and the precipitous heights, they had scaled.

"Confound it all!" ejaculated Dudley,

topping short, at the edge of the woods, "they are all out in the garden—can't we manage to slip round by the back way? I don't exactly care to meet them in my present guise, even by moonlight."

The two friends, retreating once more to the woods, crossed a broad shaded avenue that ran northward from the house, and came on to the back piazza, entering the broad hall by the eastern door.
"We are safe for our own rooms now," said Dudley. "There James," (to the servant), "take these trout and have them

put on the ice at once,"

"You've had a good day's sport, sir," said James, admiringly, as he lifted, the lid of the basket and peered in at the gleaming treasures it contained.

"Tell Mrs. Hyde to give us a trout breakfast to morrow morning," and Dudley, as he fast to morrow morning," and Dudley, as he

seemed—I heard it with a shudder—had been picked up where the waves had washed it ashore, so disfigured by the rocks and the tempest which had thrown me against their jutting edges, that I was identified only by the coat I wore, the memorandum book, and the money. My remains—and another shudder thrilled me here—had been carried to Naples, and would there be interred, subject to the after wishes of my friends. "Tell Mrs. Hyde to give us a trout breakfast to morrow morning," said Dudley, as he turned toward the staircase.

Just at that instant, as adverse fate would have it, the lower crawing-room door opened, and Mrs. Defamire "toled in some shining stimmer Tabric that glistened like snow and silver, came out, learning lightly on the arm of a tall, atylish-looking stranger.

"Here the truants are," said Ida, laughing. "We have missed you all day, and marvelled what could possibly have become of you."

"Fairfax!" ejaculated Dudley, dropping the tackle and forgetting his besplashed garments and dishevalled it."

according to popular report. Well, I accepted this fate. To my wife I was theoretically dead; let me become practically so. She, at least, would be free. the tackle and forgetting his besplashed gar-ments and dishevelled hair, "I am delighted to meet you again, old fellow."

Mr. Dorillon could see that the stranger was handsome, with a refined, delicately

I wandered over the lobely roads of Ischia half the night, forming schemes for the future, and bidding the past a fond farewell. And when the gray morning dawned, it seemed to me as if I had actually passed out of the world into another. A new destiny had bechiselled correctness of outline, and dres gun—a destiny which, to some degree, seemed positively forced upon me.

"In the indistinct twilight of the dawn, I was rowed across to Naples by a stalwart simple good taste in evening toilet—and he fancied, as he stood there, that Mr. Fairfax's eyes were fixed with a surprise that he construed into supercilioneness upon his own somewest unique appearance.

Mrs. Belamere broke the spell of annoyfisherman, who had never either seen or heard of me. as I selected the loneliest spot to cross, and that which was furthest from the spot I had been used to haunt. Had I learned,

ance with her soft, clear tones.
"Mr. Fairfax, allow me to introduce you Mr. Dorrillon, from Scotland."
Mr. Fairfax bowed courteously and extended his hand. Mr. Dorrillon stiffly returned the salutation and did not touch the proffered hand. He was vexed to feel the advantage which spotless linen, glossy broadcloth, and a purple silk necktie, worn after the latest

modes, gave.

He tried to persuade himself, as he went up stairs, that there was something effeminate in the jewelled, scented hand that he had tacitly rejected.

"A puppy," he said to himself, a mere ephemera—and yet I would rather have had our first meeting on more equal grounds,"

"JULY 31-At Beechcliff," they ran, the

THE MAID OF THE MIST. CHAPTER XXXV.

How She Carried Three Persons Through
Whiripool Rapids Alive.

A short sketch of the memorable trip of the
Maid of the Mist, on which were the only
persons who ever went through the whirlpool
rapids and the whiripool itself and came out
alive, will be of interest. The boat which
made the trip was built in 1854. For awhile
she took passengers from both the American MR. DORRILLON'S JOURNAL. Mr. Dorrillon's own room was a large, spacious apartment on the second floor, its windows opening on small stone balconies, filled with flowers, and shaded by striped filled with flowers, and shaded by striped Venetian awnings, whose dark-green fringes swayed softly in the cool evening air. It was furnished after a summer-like fashion, with light, bamboo furniture, draped with green and white chintz, and the floor was covered with China matting, while tall, narrow-necked vases of some rose-coloured porcelain, standing on either side of the mantel, like high-shouldered sentinels, were filled with dried rose leaves, whose faint made the trip was built in 1854. For awhile she took pa-sengers from both the American and Canadian shore, and ran up very close to the foot of the Falls. Owing to some change in her appointments, which confined her to the Canadian shore for the reception of passengers, she became unprofitable. Her owner, wishing to leave the place, determined to sell her, and he received an offer of little more than half her cost if he would deliver her at Niagara, opposite the fort. This he decided to do after consultation with Joel R. Rohinson, who acted as captain and pilot on her trips under the Falls. Mr. Robinson porcelain, standing on either side of the mantel, like high-shouldered sentinels, were filled with dried rose leaves, whose faint fragrance, stealing out in odorous gusts, made the whole room sweet. A pretty apartment, hung round with choice line engravings, and papered in pale green, with white wavy. lines, like the foamy edges of sea water at high-tide, it carried an impression of cooluess with it that was very pleasant on a sultry evening like the present. A silver ornament, shaped like a cluster of lilies, from which four wax candles shone, stood on the table.

Mr. Dorrillon drew the easy chair up beside it, and opened a locked portfolio which lay there, with a key which he took from his watch chain.

Then he leaned back against the green and white cushions, closing his eyes for a few minutes to think.

It was but a few, minutes, and then he down the little alphaster intertaints.

CONSENTED TO ACT AS PILOT for the fearful voyage, and the engineer, Mr. Jones, agreed to go with him. A machinist, Mr. McIntyre, volunteered to share the risk with them. The boat was put in complete

with them. The boat was put in complete trim, all superfluous articles being removed from the deck and hold. Notice was given of the time of starting, and a large crowd assembled to see the fearful plunge, no one expecting to see either boat or crew again after they should leave the dock, which was just above the railway suspension bridge.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of June 15, 1861, the engineer took his place in the hold, and knowing that their flitting trip would be short at the longest, set his steam valve at the proper gauge, and waited the tinkling signal that should start them on their flying voyage. Robinson took his place at the wheel and gave the starting signal. With

minutes to think.

It was but a few minutes, and then he drew the little alabaser inkstand toward him, and unclosing a small leathern covered manuscript book, nearly filled with close, nearly penned entries, he commenced to write—slowly, deliberately, and pausing now and then, with dreamy eyes fixed on the stars, shining through the Venetian fringes, as if the very act of writing was a species of thought to him—a relief, an outlet to the fancies and memories that filled his heart.

And, in a measure, it was so, Frederic Dorrillon had no confident but himself and this little book. He had filled many like it before, and destroyed them all; he would destroy this one when it was complete—yet, in the present, it was an indispensable companion and relief to him.

"July 31—At Beechcliff," they ran, the and a white puff from her escape-pipe, the boat ran up the eddy a short distance, cleared the smooth water, and shot like an arrow into the rapids under the bridge. She took the outside curve of the rapids, and when a third of the way down it a jet of water struck against her rudder, a column dashed up under her starboard side, keeled her over, carried away her smokestack, started her overhang on that side, threw Robinson on his back, and threw Molntyre against her starboard wheel-house with such force as to break it through. Every looker-on breathed freer as she emerged, shook her wounded sides, slid into the whirlpool, and, for a moment, rode again on an even keel. Robinson rose at once, seized the helm, set her to the right of the large pot in the pool, then turned her directly through the neck of it. Thence, after receiving another drenching from the waves, she dashed on without further accident to the quiet bosom of the river below Lewiston. words that flowed so swiftly, involuntarily as it were, from the point of the gold pen which he always preferred to use. "A summer day in the woods—chance memories evoked, and laid to rest again, Dudley came evoked, and laid to rest again, Dudley came very near guessing the truth once, but my seeming frankness misled him. I am weary of dissimulation—will the time never come, in which I can be myself again? I have seen my rival to night. The house here is full of cavaliers of one sort or another, all of them more or less declared admirers of Ida. Yet, until to-night, I have seen no one who, in my opinion, deserves the title of rival. His name is Fairfax—is a good-looking personage, and

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

"Tell Your Fortune, Dainty Maid ?" Tell your fortune, dainty maid? Hard to please—I'm much afraid— Snowy petals—finger tips— Sparkling eyes and pouting lips Golden daisy, bright arrayed.

"One, I love," is first betrayed;
"Two, he loves"—are you dismayed
Can that word which from you sli
Tell your fortune? Care and sorrow, long delayed, Joy and mirth—the saucy jade— Every god that nectar sips, Every grace that dainty trips Yours. Could I—then thrice rep Tell your fortune?

For and About Women. "My wife's sister out in Injanna is dead and she's wearing mournin', and she thought it'd be more appropriate like to use black tea

or a while now.

Miss Chamberlain, the American beauty has had a dress style named after her by one of the Paris man-milliners. It is white and

Josh Billings says :- "When a man ain't good for anything else, I like to see him carry a gold-headed cane. If he can't buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle."

Two young ladies who had a quarrel, concluded to kiss and make up. The kissing process was of short duration, but it required nearly two hours for them to "make up." A blonde should wear lighter tints than a brunette, because rich, bright hues will overpower the brightness of her complexion, while they will lend softness to that of a brunette.

A Boston girl cannot be made to speak of overalls. She prefers to call them super-omnes. Now let some of those wild Western sheets again sneer at our culture, if they A St. Louis paper publishes a list of heir

esses in the city, giving names, family con-nections, age, height, styles of beauty, edu-cation and amount of fortune, but neglects to say a word about the tempers of The sweet girl graduate who was discours-

ing on the young man of the period, thus summed him up:—"If drinking, gambling, baseball playing and deriding religion could be washed out, I think I would say the young men of the present day are just splen

hind. I threw him mine.
"I am returning directly to the inn,
Paolo, you will be back by evening at the A New York woman named Gebhard wants a divorce from her husband because he insists on naming the baby after his grandfather, who happened to be named Frederick, and a New York cigar dealer whose name is Fred-Poor Paolo; I knew he was as honest as erick Gebhard wants the Legislature to change it because nobody will deal with him any more. The Jersey Lily's influence is far-

"Poor Paolo; I knew he was as honest as the day, and, consequently, I gave no second thought to the purse of money, the watch, and the memorandum-book, which were in the inner pocket of the overcoat.

"It was a mild morning, spring-like and balmy at first. My single coat was sufficiently warm, and strolling along the shores of the island, I did not care to return to the hotel. When the sudden quest course to the A Gentle Reminder. Husbands are so stupid! The story in the June Drawer of a man who went to town with his wife to do errands, and was sorely perplexed at missing something on his return, until he reached home and found he had for-gotten his wife, reminds somebody of a woman hotel. When the sudden gust came up, with waves rolling breast high, sky hidden by inkwaves rolling breast high, sky hidden by ink-black clouds, and the trees wrestling wildly with the gale, I took refuge in a deserted fisherman's hut. It was a shelter, though not a luxurious one, and when at night I neared the settlement once more, I heard two rough fellows, who were hangers-on at the inn, one telling the other of my death. My body, it seemed—I heard it with a shudder—had been nicked up where the waves had washed it in Philadelphia who gave her husband six commissions to execute in New York. He telegraphed back that he had executed five and forgotten the last. It was an order fo an illuminated sentence for a Sunday school an illuminated sentence for a Sunday school room. He was a good deal astonished when he received the reply:—"Unto us this day a child is born—two feet wide and nine feet long."

> Bridal Lingerie. From \$500 to \$800 is the average price for a thorough outfit of lingerie for a bride in France, where husbands expect a rich downy with their wives, and also a sufficient tronsseau of underclothing to last almost the whole

seau of underclothing to last almost the whole of their lives a. The following is a list of new cessities for one of these trousseaux:

Three dozen fine linen chemises, trimmed top and bottom with Valenciennes lace, and three dozen of a coarser quality, trimmed with fine torchon lace; the same number of drawers, of the same qualities as the chemises and trimmed in the same way; twelve linen night-dresses trummed with lace and employed the same way. broidery; twelve cotton night-dresses, also trimmed with embroidery and lace; six cot-ton jackets, trimmed with lace and embroidery; two pique matinees, trimmed with em-broidery or torchon lace; two fiannel mati-nees, trimmed with lace and ribbons; six combined jackets; six short white skirts, trimmed with embroidery and lace; six fian-nel skirts, trimmed with lace; one quilted silk skirt; two train skirts, trimmed with flounces, edged with lace and insertion; twelve petticoat bodies, trimmed with emhad been used to haunt. Had I learned, among the other particulars, the exact place wheres my supposed remains had been temporarily placed, I think I should have been tempted to risk all by going to look at my corpse—by allowing my second self, alive and full of vigour, to take leave of my first self, coffined and shrouded for the grave. As it was, however, I had but to go on the pilgrimage which I had set myself. I had no money, but I had youth, health, and strength. Money had never brought me aught but care and trouble. I would learn to do without it now.

To be continued. broidery and lace; twelve sets of linen and cambric collars and cuffs; six flannel mailshirts and drawers to match, trimmed with lace; six dozen plain handkerchiefs; one dozen fine handkerchiefs, embroidered and edged with lace; six extra fine handkerchiefs, richly trimmed with lace and embroidery; one dozen Scotch-thread stockings; one dozen floss-silk stockings; one dozen fine silk stock-ings; three dozen cotton stockings—the whole of the trousseau marked with the wearer's initials in embroidery, as is the cus-tom in France, no one dreaming of marking

with ink or with red cotton. How We Used to Dress Curious things that my father, who positively never throws away anything, has saved, are constantly coming to the surface at home, and the other day I ran across a set at home, and the other day I ran across a set of his school books. They were a treat, I can assure you. In the geography, nearly all the present west and south-west in the map of the United States was marked "belonging to France," "belonging to Mexico," or "Great American Desert," or with the names of Indian tribes. Pretty much all the interior of Africa and Australia was marked "unexplored." But it was when I came to the spelling-book that I was most amused. It was plentifully sprinkled with pictures of men, women, and children, all in the most outlandish attire. The women had balloon akirts and hardly ary hats to speak of, so that they may be said to have begun all over the ground and run upward almost to a point, like a funnel upside down. The little girls had tremendous hats, long waists, shert dresses, and below them, reaching down below the tops of their shoes, something very low the tops of their shoes, something very like white male trousers, but with a ruffle at the bottom. I showed the book to my mother saying, "Do you suppose anybody ever really dressed that way?" and was greatly surprised

dressed that way?" and was greatly surprised at hearing her reply.
"Why, yes, indeed: that was exactly how I dressed when I first met your father, and he and I were children here in New York. I have seen thousands of little girls dressed exactly like that all parading through the streets on what we used to call anniversary day—the annual holiday of the united Sunday schools, which is still kept up in Brooklyn and the other suburbs."

Paid With Kisses,

A curious case of kissing comes to our no-tice, says a writer in *Chambers' Journal*, from Newborn Town. Some time ago Mr. Finch, a jeweller, sold to a young lady named Miss Waters what was described as a beautiful set a jeweller, sold to a young lady named Miss Waters what was described as a beautiful set of real jet, the bargain being that he was to receive in payment thereof 100 kisses, to be paid at the rate of one kiss daily. Mr. Finch was to call at the lady's house every morning, Sundays excepted, to receive his daily kiss, which Miss Waters undertook and promised to deliver to him. For thirty consecutive days, Sundays excepted, Mr. Finch punctually called upon Miss Waters and duly received the stipulated salutation. On the thirty-first day, however, Mr. Finch made a formal complaint that Miss Waters was not fulfilling her contract, inasmuch as she insisted upon permitting him to kiss her cheek only. He maintained that this did not constitute a legal kiss, and demanded that he should be allowed to put his arm around her waist and kiss her in the highest style of the art. To this, however, a firm refusal was returned. The lady offered Mr. French a choice of cheeks, but insisted that the contract would not bear the construction he put upon it. Thereupon Mr. French, in great indignation, brought an action for breach of contract against the lady. This action raised several

new and interesting questions, the most important of which was What constituted, in the eye of the law, a kiss? The plaintiff set up the further plea that there was a difference between active and passive kisses; that Miss Waters had promised to give a certain number of kisses—not merely to allow him to take them—and that giving kisses was an act which required the use of the lips. The case was the subject the use of the lips. The case was the subject of considerable controversy in the press and elsewhere, but the writer, unfortunately, has never been able to discover the result of the legal proceedings which were instituted, and has concluded that a compromise of some sort must, as was at one time expected, have been brought about.

Stylish Hosiery,

An enormous amount of bright-checked, striped, and figured hosiery has been thrown on the market at seemingly cheap rates, which many have purchased, although they which many have purchased, although they considered the colours and patterns teo pronounced, because the quality was good for the price, and they consoled themselves with thinking that showy hosiery was tolerated and even fashionable. But, alas! these cheap and durable styles have all light grounds, and are vulgarized by pink, and reds, and blues, and olives in large checks, which would appear well enough if put on a ground of the same colour but darker shade, but on a light, unbleached, ground are simply unwearable, for the fance. ground are simply unwearable, for the fance styles and mixed colours are rapidly going out, and only the fine plain shades are now out, and only the fine plain shades are now used by people whose taste is authority, the very dark shades being used for day wear, the evening shades to match toilets only. Nothing can surpass for beauty the plain, best-quality silk hose in the exquisite shades of dark, raspberry red, garnet, wine-colour, crushed strawberry, bronze, and the black which is so fashionable. The clock at the sides is the only ornament, and even in Paris they cost 15 francs the pair (\$2.) The insertion of lace into silk stockings is of very questionable wisdom. If anything of very questionable wisdom. If anything could add an additional charm it is fine lines of embroidery lengthwise upon the front of the foot, and this often forms an exquisite ornamentation upon handsome silk hosi Above the ankle round lines are more bec ing to the upper leg, but they should not amount to more than a border. As a rule, however, the fine dark, solid shades of colour cannot be improved upon, and they are as desirable in French thread and cotton as in silk. For children they are indispensabl their stockings being so much exposed, and there is no better test of social position nowadays than the colour and quality of the hosiery of the children of a family.

STRANGE FANCY OF A LUNATIC.

He Imagines Himself a Cat, and Consorts with Felines. On Saturday night Deputy Sheriff Frank Moffatt, of Oakland, arrived at Stockton, Cal., with an insane patient whose case is one of the most extraordinary on record. The crazy man, Roger Williams, is about twenty-eight years of age, tall, and of extremely slender build. He is the graduate of an Eastern college of high repute, and before his reason was overthrown he was recognized. fore his reason was overthrown he was recognized among his associates as a man of fine mind and vigorous intellect. He was employed in a professional capacity in San Francisco for some time

AT ONE PERIOD STUDYING HARD for a doctor's diploma. He had several thousand dollars when he arrived in San Francisco from the East, but his health failing he was put to great expense in travelling to health resorts and paying for medical advice and medicine, so that his means were rapidly absorbed. Feeling unequal to steady work in the city, and knowing that with a diminished income he could not purchase the medical assistance he needed, he concluded to study his own disease and prescribe for himself. It was with this view that he entered the service of a physician of the lower city. The application proving too severe, he left his place, and feeling that country air and outdoor work would be the best tonic for his shattered system, he went to work ailing he was put to great expense in travelshattered system, he went to work on a farm in the vic more. For a time he seemed to improve, but after three or four months he gave evidences of pulmonary disease, and there was also a wasting away of blood and tissue that left him almost a skeleton.

Among his fellow-workers on the farm was a Among his fellow-workers on the farm was a young man of about his own age, who had served an apprenticeship with a doctor. They became warm friends, and in their conversations it was it was suggested that Williams submit to an experiment in transfusion of blood, in hope that he would gain strength by it. The instruments were secured, but no one could be found who was willing to be bled in behalf of Roger, and after some delay it was decided to

USE THE BLOOD OF AN ANIMAL.

It was here that it was proved that a lit-tle learning is a dangerous thing. At first a calf was slaughtered as the blood supply, but finally it was decided to sacrifice a cat, or a whole colony of cats. The operation was per-formed, the blood being taken from a number of cats and injected into the veins of Wilof cats and injected into the veins of Williams. The experiment was to an extent successful. The man gained strength and had hope of ultimate recovery, but soon he began to brood over the consequences of incorporating the blood of cats into his own system, and so heavily did it weigh upon his mind that his friends feared for his sanity. He refused to go to bed, saying that he believed he was being transformed into a cat, and preferred to sleep on a rug before the fire. At was being transformed into a cat, and pre-ferred to sleep on a rug before the fire. At night, when not asleep, he would wander about the house, jumping the garden fence until tired out, when he would climb to the roof and perch on the chimney. He sought the society of other cats, and at intervals would try to fight with them, only succeed-ing however, in scaring them, any when ing, however, in scaring them away, when he would retire to the house until rested. He manifested the greatest terror of broom handles and bootjacks, and at last

HIS MANIA SO GREW on him that he was confined until examined for commitment to the asylum. During the examinationhe showed a wooderful propensity for jumping, several times running on all fours and springing over the doctors. Once he jumped through the window, taking the sash with him, and until he was put in a straight jacket could not be kept still. All the time of his antics he kept up an earpiercing mewing, and at the sight of dogs became frantic. When placed in charge of Deputy Moffatt he was tolerably quiet, but soon after getting on the train he tried to Deputy Moffast he was tolerably quiet, but soon after getting on the train he tried to jump through the window, and he was strapped to the seat. At the depot here he got loose and tried to escape under the platform, but was finally lodged in a place of safe-keeping. It is not certain whether the cat blood set him crazy, or whether a pre-existing mental weakness fastened upon the incidents of transfusion to set him completely citazy.

How Bismarck Overfeeds Himself.

Prince Bismarck's health, the public of two continents will hear with interest, is improving—that is, the bad attack of indigestion from which the great statesman is suffering is passing over. As a matter of fact, we believe, the frequent indispositions of the Chancellor are due to this cause. Like many other hard workers, Prince Bismarck is practically a one-meal man; he does not like partem solido demere de die, and eats little till the business of the day is practically finished. Then he dines—not wisely, but a great deal too well. Not alone is it the quantity he consumes which provokes wonder. A Christ's Hospital boy out for a day's holiday could acarcely assimilate with impunity the hazardous combinations of liquid and solid, sweet and savoury, which form the Chancellor's repast. But Prince Bismarck commits an even worse offence than this against hygienic canons. His appetite is not only gigantic, but is satisfied at irregular intervals. Sometimes, when he is much absorbed in affairs of state, he eats nothing to speak of for a couple of days. Then he makes up for his abstinence by a feast of Homerie or Gargantuan proportions.

le will always be pleased to of enquiry from farmers on an ing agricultural interests, and given as soon as practicable. EXHIBITORS AND . A correspondent asking garding the "distinctive chara buggy, carriage, and roadster h mind the many disputes that buently taken place at fall mode of entering horses as w subsequent awards of judges. that has largely prevailed in doubtless will continue for so allow the judges great discreti and decide what is a carriage horse. On the other hand, er also been allowed a great dea many not being slow to take ad and they have entered their most accommodating classes, being to capture prizes irrespec competition. The object of a cieties in offering prizes is not t

AGRICULTU

cieties in offering prizes is not to of money into the hands of but to induce a spirit between exhibitors, and the improving strains of stock, encomperiments in agriculture, and regenity or industry of those study of agricultural machiner parent looseness in the manage should not be solely attributed officials, as exhibitors are larged and as long as they take advant point favourable to their exhibit will fault-finding and bickerings PARIS GREEN

This preparation is so frequ

meeded for the destruction of

and orchard pests that it is n often hear of accidents occurring, animals losing their lives by co tact with it. It is not a rare hear of children being s the careleesness of the and for these reasons possible care should be exercise it or when putting it aside un quired. Observation has show frequent use of Paris green is as the potato plant as are the ra beetle; and the New England I advocating the use of the prepa ed out recently where several potatoes had been almost ruine lessness or ignorance of the pe attempting to remove one evi greater. The Farmer recomme der being applied dry, but first very fine plaster of Paris, in the of one part in weight of the pohundred parts of the plaster claims completely cleans the bugs. It is only necessar the poison remain on the the poison remain on the days to destroy all that partake hatchings may require subsequations. As the insects are foun tenderest leaves, those which gre is no necessitty for dusting over large hill of vines, but a little pointo the central portions of the s quite as effectual. If one has a l treat, it would be well to cover and nose with a thin cloth wet in while doing the work, and spe while doing the work, and spe should be taken against getting the dust into any flesh wounds or hands, feet, or face. Profess found by experiment that th effects of Paris green on vegetar tirely destroyed after a rain, a weeks after the driest weath blow it off. Hesays, however, be now on cabbages after they be be now on cabbages after they and with great caution at any pr lest some should be hidden in the

LIVE STOCK. For the same weight of dry for produce nearly twice as much ma The greater consumption of for counter-balances its lower rate of duction

Horses at work in hot weathe protected by a light fly net. It itself in a single season in the o health of the animal and in t work done. No matter how high fed he will lose flesh if exposed t

ance of flies. A Tribune correspondent says horses should never have shoes in them until it is well proved that do without them. He predicts the same that th is not far off when some human of his kind and horse kind w breed of horses having such firm in addition to all other good qu shoeing will be unnecessary.

John E. Dorrell, of Alloway, sow that had eight pigs, and note that the sow was well fed neither pigs thrived, but continued to Mr. Dorrell was puzzled to knowntil at last a good sized cali wa in the act of sucking the sow. He it, and saw it take each teat in re suck it until it was stripped, t perfectly still all the while. The New York Sun says that

cow was made the best in the was about each peasant, and as he was n ent on the product of the animal food, he took care to see that was a good one. It was a matt death with the peasant, and he cow's nature, and catered to he humoured her whims, trying in induce her to give enormous query rich milk."

A steamer which reached Queb day, brought out a lot of very a ported stock for farmers in Om-stock passed through Toronto by express freight. Among the A car load of Norman Percheron Mr. P. Whelihan, register of So. Mr. P Whelihan, registrar of S two car loads of Clydesdale horse Telfer, Guelph; ten or twel Guernsey cattle, a pen of Shrop and a few blood horses, for Mr. of Windsor; and about 70 head o sheep, the pick of the agricultura Great Britain, for Mr. Jackson The whole of the stock wi The whole of the stock was through is very fine, and in good but in consequence of the string tions in force at Quebec the Gue had to be left in quarantine there. days. The new owners of this of stock also returned on the from their trip to Great Britain, had spent some time in making

Sales of Short-Horns Estill & Hamilton, of Lexingt

of 44 animals for \$12,800, at an \$290.90. Logan and Ingles recently dis-animals in Kentucky for \$9,180, age of \$131 per head.

The Hamiltons, of Mount Ster iraft from their Kentucky here of 30 animals, for \$9,085, an avera of \$302.83.

A joint sale from the Kentuc Robinson Bros. and Grigsby resu disposal of 36 females and five average for the former being \$222. latter \$214. J. V. Grigsby sold 16 females and two calves of the Alice Maud Bates-Craggs tribe at the follo

prices per head :—Females, \$347.50; calves, \$4.37.50. Mr. Halford, of Castlehill, England, recently sold four three males, of the Duchess trib the most important of which was what constituted, in the eye of the law, a kiss? The plaintiff set up the further plea that there was a difference between active and passive kisses; that Miss Waters had according to the set of the promised to give a certain number of kisses— not merely to allow him to take them—and that giving kisses was an act which required the use of the lips. The case was the subject the use of the lips. The case was the subject of considerable controversy in the press and elsewhere, but the writer, unfortunately, has never been able to discover the result of the legal proceedings which were instituted, and has concluded that a compromise of some sort must, as was at one time expected, have been

Stylish Hosiery,

An enormous amount of bright-checked, striped, and figured hosiery has been thrown on the market at seemingly cheap rates, which many have purchased, although they which many have purchased, although they considered the colours and patterns too pronounced, because the quality was good for the price, and they consoled themselves with thinking that showy hosiery was tolerated and even fashionable. But, alas! these cheap and durable styles have all light grounds, and are vulgarized by pink, and reds, and blues, and olives in large checks, which would appear well enough if put on a ground of the same colour but darker shade, but on a light, unbleached, ground are simply unwearable, for the fancy ground are simply unwearable, for the fancy styles and mixed colours are rapidly going out, and only the fine plain shades are now used by people whose taste is authority, the very dark shades being used for day wear, the evening shades to match toilets only. Nothing can surpass for beauty the plain, best-quality silk hose in the exquisite shades of dark, raspberry red, garnet, wine-colour, crushed strawberry, bronze, and the black which is so fashionable. The clock at the sides is the only ornament, and even in Paris they cost 15 francs the pair (\$2.) The insertion of lace into silk stockings is of very questionable wisdom. If anything could add an additional charm it is tine lines of embroidery lengthwise upon the front of the foot, and this often forms an exquisite ornamentation upon handsome silk hosiery. Above the ankle round lines are more bec ing to the upper leg, but they should not amount to more than a border. however, the fine dark, solid shades of colour cannot be improved upon, and they are as desirable in French thread and cotton as in silk. For children they are indispensable their stockings being so much exposed, and there is no better test of social position nowadays than the colour and quality of the hosiery of the children of a family.

STRANGE FANCY OF A LUNATIC. He Imagines Himself a Cat, and Consorts

On Saturday night Deputy Sheriff Frank Motiatt, of Oakland, arrived at Stockton, Cal., with an insane patient whose case is one of the most extraordinary on re-cord. The crazy man, Roger Williams, is

about twenty-eight years of age, tall, and of extremely slender build. He is the grad of an Eastern college of high repute, and before his reason was overthrown he was recognized among his associates as a man of fine mind and vigorous intellect. He was employed in a professional capacity in San Francisco for some time

AT ONE PERIOD STUDYING HARD for a doctor's diploma. He had several thousand dollars when he arrived in San Francisco from the East, but his failing he was put to great expense in travelling to health resorts and paying for medical advice and medicine, so that his means were rapidly absorbed. Feeling unequal to steady work in the city, and knowing that with a diminished income he could not purchase the medical assistance he needed, he concluded to study his own disease and prescribe for him-self. It was with this view that he entered the service of a physician of the lower city. The application proving too severe, he left his place, and feeling that country air and outdoor work would be the best tonic for his shattered system, he went to work on a farm in the vicinity of Livermore. For a time he seemed to improve, but after three or four months he gave evidences of pulmonary disease, and there was also a wasting away of blood and tissue that left him almost a skeleton. Among his fellow-workers on the farm was young man of about his own age, who had served an apprenticeship with a doctor. They became warm friends, and in their conversations it was it was suggested that Williams blood, in hope that he would gain strength by it. The instruments were secured, but no one could be found who was willing to be

it was decided to USE THE BLOOD OF AN ANIMAL. It was here that it was proved that a lit-tle learning is a dangerous thing. At first a calf was slaughtered as the blood supply, but finally it was decided to sacrifice a cat, or a whole colony of cats. The operation was performed, the blood being taken from a number of cats and injected into the veins of Wil liams. The experiment was to an extent successful. The man gained strength and had hope of ultimate recovery, but soon he began to brood over the consequences of incorporating the blood of cats into own system, and so heavily did it weigh upon his mind that his friends feared for his sanity. He refused to can go to bed, saying that he believed he the was being transformed into a cat, and preferred to sleep on a rug before the fire. At night, when not asleep, he would wander about the house, jumping the garden fence until tired out, when he would climb to the roof and perch on the chimney. He sought the society of other cats, and at intervals would try to fight with them, only succeed. ing, however, in scaring them away. when he would retire to the house until rested. He

bled in behalf of Roger, and after some delay

manifested the greatest terror of broom-handles and bootjacks, and at last HIS MANIA SO GREW

on him that he was confined until examined for commitment to the asylum. During the examination he showed a wonderful propensity for jumping, several times running on all fours and springing over the doctors. Once he jumped through the window, taking the sash with him, and until he was put in a straight jacket could not be kept still. All the time of his antics he kept up an ear-piercing mewing, and at the sight of dogs be-came frantic. When placed in charge of Deputy Moffatt he was tolerably quiet, but soon after getting on the train he tried to jump through the window, and he was strapped to the seat. At the depot here he got loose and tried to escape under the platorm, but was finally lodged in a place of safe keeping. It is not certain whether the cat blood set him crazy, or whether a pre-exist ing mental weakness fastened upon the incidents of transfusion to set him completely crazy.

How Bismarck Overfeeds Himself.

Prince Bismarck's health, the public of two continents will hear with interest, is im-proving—that is, the bad attack of indigestion from which the great statesman is suffer-ing is passing over. As a matter of fact, we believe, the frequent indispositions of the Chancellor are due to this cause. Like many Chancellor are due to wine Chancellor are due to wine Chancellor are meal man; he does not like tically a one-meal man; he does not like partem solido demere de die, and eats little till the business of the day is practically finished.
Then he dines—not wisely, but a great deal
too well. Not alone is it the quantity he
consumes which provokes wonder. A Christ's
Hospital boy out for a day's holiday could Hospital boy out for a day's holiday could scarcely assimilate with impunity the hazardous combinations of liquid and solid, sweet and savoury, which form the Chancellor's repast. But Prince Bismarck commits an even worse offence than this against hygienic canons. His appetite is not only gigantic, but is satisfied at irregular intervals. Sometimes, when he is much absorbed in affairs of state, he eats nothing to speak of for a couple of days. Then he makes up for his abstinence by a feast of Homeric or Gargantuan proportions. AGRICULTURAL.

EXHIBITORS AND JUDGES.

A correspondent asking information regarding the "distinctive characteristics" of buggy, carriage, and roadster horses brings to mind the many disputes that have so frebuently taken place at fall fairs with the mode of entering horses as well as with the ubsequent awards of judges. The custom that has largely prevailed in the past, and doubtless will continue for some time, is to allow the judges great discretionary powers, and decide what is a carriage or a roadster horse. On the other hand, exhibitors have also been allowed a great deal of latitude, many not being slow to take advantage of it, and they have entered their horses in the most accommodating classes, the chief aim being to capture prizes irrespective of honest competition. The object of agricultural societies in offering prizes is not to throw sums of money into the hands of any person, but to induce a spirit of rivalry between exhibitors, and thus lead to between exhibitors, and thus lead to improving strains of stock, encouraging experiments in agriculture, and rewarding the ingenuity or industry of those who make a study of agricultural machinery. The apparent looseness in the management of fairs should not be solely attributed to judges or officials, as exhibitors are largely to blame, and as long as they take advantage of every point favourable to their exhibits just so long will fault-finding and bickerings exist.

PARIS GREEN.

This preparation is so frequently recommeeded for the destruction of field, garden, and orchard pests that it is no wender we often hear of accidents occurring, and valuable animals losing their lives by coming in contact with it. It is not a rare occurrence to hear of children being sacrificed by the careleesness of their parents, and for these reasons the greatest possible care should be exercised while using it or when putting it aside until again required. Observation has shown that a too frequent use of Paris green is as injurious to the potato plant as are the ravages of the beetle; and the New England Farmer, while advocating the use of the preparation, pointed out recently where several fine fields of potatoes had been almost ruined by the careessness or ignorance of the person who, in attempting to remove one evil inflicted a greater. The Farmer recommends the powder being applied dry, but first mixed with very fine plaster of Paris, in the proportion of one part in weight of the poison to one hundred parts of the plaster, which it claims completely cleans the plants of numered parts of the passer, which is claims completely cleans the plants of bugs. It is only necessary to have the poison remain on the leaves two days to destroy all that partake of it. Later hatchings may require subsequent applica-tions. As the insects are found upon the tenderest leaves, those which grew last, there is no necessity for dusting over the whole of a large hill of vines, but a little poison shaken into the central portions of the stems will be quite as effectual. If one has a large field to treat, it would be well to gover the mouth and nose with a thin cloth wet in cold water while doing the work, and special caution should be taken against getting a particle of the dust into any flesh wounds or sores on the hands, feet, or face. Professor Cook has found by experiment that the poisonous effects of Paris green on vegetation are entirely destroyed after a rain, and in two or weeks after the driest weather, as which how to of. He says, however, it should have be now on cabbages after they begin to head, and with great caution at any previous time, lest some should be hidden in the folds of the leaves, and fatalities ensue. while doing the work, and special caution

LIVE STOCK

For the same weight of dry food sheep will duce nearly twice as much manure as pigs. The greater consumption of food by the pig counter-balances its lower rate of manure production.

Horses at work in hot weather should be protected by a light fly net. It will pay for itself in a single season in the comfort and health of the animal and in the amount of work done. No matter how highly a horse is fed he will lose flesh if exposed to the aunoy-

ance of flies. A Tribune correspondent says that young horses should never have shoes imposed upon them until it is well proved that they cannot do without them. He predicts that the day is not far off when some humane benefactor of his kind and horse kind will produce a breed of horses having such firm, tough feet, in addition to all other good qualities, that shoeing will be unnecessary.

John E. Dorrell, of Alloway, N.J., has a sow that had eight pigs, and notwithstanding that the sow was well fed neither she nor the pigs thrived, but continued to fall away.

Mr. Dorrell was puzzled to know the cause, until at last a good sized calf was discovered in the act of sucking the sow. He watched it, and saw it take each teat in rotation and suck it until it was stripped, the sow lying perfectly still all the while.

The New York Sun says that the Jersey cow was made the best in the world by the fact that "as there was about one cow to each peasant, and as he was mainly dependent on the product of the animal for his daily food, he took care to see that this one cow was a good one. It was a matter of life or death with the peasant, and he studied the cow's nature, and catered to her wants, and immoured her whims, trying in all ways to induce her to give enormous quantities of very rich milk."

A steamer which reached Quebec on Satur A steamer which reached Quebec on Saturday, brought out a lot of very valuable imported stock for farmers in Ontario. This stock passed through Toronto on Tuesday by express freight. Among the rest were: A car load of Norman Percheron horses for Mr. P Whelihan, registrar of South Perth; two car loads of Clydesdale horses for Mr. John Telfer, Guelph; ten or twelve head of Guerneey cattle, a pen of Shropshire sheep, and a few blood horses, for Mr. H. Walker, of Windsor; and about 70 head of Southdown of Windsor; and about 70 head of Southdown sheep, the pick of the agricultural shows in Great Britain, for Mr. Jackson, Hamilton. The whole of the stock which passed through is very fine, and in good condition, but in consequence of the stringent regulations in force at One has the Guerrasey cattle ns in force at Quebec the Guernsey had to be left in quarantine there for a few days. The new owners of this valuable lot of stock also returned on the Hanoverian from their trip to Great Britain, where they had spent some time in making the selection.

Sales of Short-Horns, Estill & Hamilton, of Lexington, disposed of 44 animals for \$12,800, at an average of

Logan and Ingles recently disposed of 70 animals in Kentucky for \$9,180, or an average of \$131 per head. The Hamiltons, of Mount Sterling, sold a

araft from their Kentucky herd, consisting of 30 animals, for \$9,085, an average per head of \$302.82 of \$302.83. A joint sale from the Kentucky herds of Robinson Bros. and Grigsby resulted in the disposal of 36 females and five males, the average for the former being \$222,22, and the

J. V. Grigsby sold 16 females, four males, and two calves of the Alice Mand branch of the Bates-Craggs tribe at the following average prices per head:—Females, \$855.93; males,

and secured fancy prices for them, the average being \$3,725. The highest price paid for a cow was \$7,525; the lowest, \$1,775, and the highest for a bull was \$4,500, the lowest being \$1,025. Lord Bective purchased the nighest-priced cow, which is due to calve in two months.

Sales of Craickshank Bulls.

A late letter from Messrs. D. Cookson & Sons, Downey, Ia., who bought the imported Cruickshank bulls Leybourn (of the Lovely tribe) and Violet's Emperor (of the Violet tribe) from Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., in February last, states that, having got all their females in calf, both bulls have been sold—Leybourn to Mr. Wilson, of Traer, Tama Co., Ia., and Violet's Emperor to A. P. Purdy, of Iowa City, Ia. Mr. Cookson has a great fancy for the Orange Blossoms, and requested Mr. Davidson to import a bull and two females of that family. This Mr. D. did, and writes:—"They are not for sale until Mr. Cookson sees them; although there have been several applications for them," Mr. C. has bought a great many cattle from Mr. Davidson, and we understand the transactions have been satisfactory to both parties,—Breeders' Gazette. A Dangerous Insect.

Secretary Sims, of the Kausas State Board of Agriculture, gives in his crop report for May an account of an insect which is a frequent cause of death not only to animals but sometimes also to human beings. The insect bears the name of screw-fly, and the larvæ are called acrew-worms. The parent insect will deposit its eggs, often to the number of one or two hundred, upon any fresh scratch or sore on cattle caused by thorns, barbs of wire fences, or the goring of sharp horns, and occasionally in the nose of human beings. Several cases are cited where hundreds of these screw-worms have consumed the fleshy portions of the nose and tace of their unfortunate victims, causing the most severe pain, and ending in death. Stockmen in Kanasa and Texas have learned to watch their cattle and apply kerosene or the stockmen or the severe of the cattle and apply kerosene or the cattle and apply Stockmen in Kanaas and Texas have learned to watch their cattle and apply kerosone or "citrine cintment," or other insecticides, to any scratches they may find upon their cattle, for the purpose of destroying the eggs or young maggots before serious damage has been accomplished. Dr. S. W. Williston, of New Haven, Ct., a special student of this order of insects, informs the secretary that the screw-fly is found from the Argentine Republic to Canada.

Republic to Canada Green Corn for Pigs. In the summer and sarly fall feeding of pigs, we have found sweet corn one of the best and most convenient kinds of fodder. Pork is made to the best advantage by put-Pork is made to the best advantage by putting the pigs, as soon as they, are weaned from the sow and have learned to eat milk and meal, into the pen, and keeping them there under full feed until they are ready for slaughter in November or December. With a good breed of swine there is no difficulty in making March pigs weigh from 250 to 300 pounds at eight or nine months old. With plenty of Indian meal and skimmed milk they will grow rapidly until the corn is large enough for cutmeal and skimmed milk they will grow rapidly until the corn is large enough for cutting. About the first of August this should be given as an additional ration. The pigs will eat the green stalks and leaves with the greatest relish after the ears have been plucked. It is an excellent appetizer, helps the digestion of more solid food, and promotes the thrift of the animals. Field corn may not be quite so nutritious, but no better use can be made of that, after the ears are in milk, than to cut and feed it to fattening swine. It costs much less to make pork in summer than in cold winter weather .-American Agriculturist.

Apples for Cows. Economy may sometimes run wild, when it is a very costly substitute for the tame ac-

ticle. It runs wild when one "saves at the spigot and wastes at the bung." It is this kind of economy which makes the cow do snaho scavenging work as the patherenging value worm appearance in alleg wormy apples in crobards or the restriction windfalls. We do not want any severmating ours, however willingly others may take their milk thus flavoured. To put the cow to this business is to put "filth" into the milk. There is nothing in an apprise worms and There is nothing in an unripe, wormy apple from which a cow produces milk; and judging of a cow's stom ch by a man's—and there is a asonable physiological analogy between em—it is not probable that a mess of hard, them—it is not probable that a mess of hard, unripe, sour apples will be either aid or comfort to the cow in her daily work. Apples are of questionable use, in any way and at any time, for a cow's fodder. We have frequently given them to cows, and also fed the pomace from the cider mill, principally because the animals evinced a desire for them; but always and without exception the milk has decreased in consequence, and sometimes very considerably. exception the milk has decreased in consequence, and sometimes very considerably. There is no doubt that at times some acid food is healthful even for a cow. One may generally have confidence, to some extent saiely, in the instinct of a cow as regards the selection of her food; but we believe never in regard to the countity of it. This is the duty of the the quantity of it. This is the duty of the feeder to regulate. But sometimes the cow's appetite is abnormal and unhealthful and then requires to be controlled, and this con-trol is necessary in regard to devouring unripe wormy apples, as much as in regard to over-drinking water from foul puddle, which s somet mes preferred to clean water. Hogs may perhaps safely consume wormy apples which fall from the trees, but cows must not be treated as hogs are by any means. -The

THE FARM

Thistles and weeds among grain not only decrease the yield, but also make its curing much more difficult. Much of the loss from heating of grain would be avoided by having the land free from weeds.

You cannot put your wood ashes to a worse use than to apply them to growing corn. They check the growth and turn it yellow. Use check the growth and turn it yellow. them in the potato field, working them into the ground in the early stages of cultivation. As soon as crops of peas or other early vepetables are gathered, the ground should be ploughed to destroy weeds before they ripen their seeds. It will pay well to sow oats on this newly-turned soil, and harrow them in. In a few weeks they will make a liable green manure, or can be out for soil.

aluable green manure, or can be cut for soil-

ng cows when pastures fail. There is no use clearing weeds from culti-ated fields while fence rows on your own or neighbour's farms are foul with all manner of accious stuff. Weeds in fence rows should be cut at least twice in the summer, and ifter doing this one year the farmer will be apt to study whether the fence might not as well be dispensed with; and the land thoroughly cleaned by plougning.

In setting up wheat, after cutting, its rapid dying out depends largely on having the bundles set squarely on their butt, and with spaces between for air to circulate. If lumped in a heap, with half of them lying down, the grain will be much longer in drying out aufficiently to take to the harp. After ing out sufficiently to take to the barn. After a shower the bundles should be reset and turned so that the other side can dry

A Western farmer who tried wheat bran as a manure for wheat, reports that the effect of an application of one ton of bran to the ere was equal to that obtained from the acre was equal to that obtained from the usual application of a mixture of bone dust, guano, lime, and wood ashes, and the difference in yield of the crops that received bran as compared with these not so treated was very great. - New England Farmer. The Germantown Telegraph says that in removing hay from the field, that portion known as rakings should be allowed to re-

Bates-Craggs tribe at the following average prices per head:—Females, \$855.93; males, \$347.50; câlves, \$4.37.50.

Mr. Haiford, of Castlehill, Sherborne, England, recently sold four females and three males, of the Duchess tribe, at auction, and plasts have the power, of absorbing among the recently sold four females and three males, of the Duchess tribe, at auction, and plasts have the power of absorbing among the recently sold four females and three males, of the Duchess tribe, at auction.

Malar Do not try to milk too rapidly. Many cows and especially young heifers are injured by the runde grasp of some strong-handed farmer, who takes pride in milking rapidly. When the udder and teats are unusually distended by a large flow of milk, they are tender, and Try it.

leaves, may it not be the most profitable way to use plaster to scatter it over the leaves of plants while they are damp? Dr. Darlington, of Chester county, Pa., who is a very close observer, says that he has proved the above to be the best method of using plaster.

to be the hest method of using plaster.

Potatoes will ripen rapidly this month, the sooner they are dug after the vines are dead and the potato ripe the better. All they gain in size after that, if they gain at all, is a damage to them, and if they are well dried and put in a dry place (which should also be a cool place, if possible) the better they will keep. It is often a good time to sell the surplus crop before they are put into the cellar. The shrinkage in weight and loss by decay often equalizes the difference between the fall price and the winter price.—American Cultivator.

Smut in corn will now be making its appearance. It will help very much to repress this damaging parasite, if farmers, and especially dairymen, would cut out every infected stalk they may find, and see that they are all burned. If this is done before the smut matures, and the spores, or black, or rather brown, powder escapes, the remedy will be much more effective. Smut is a poison to

brown, powder escapes, the remedy will be much more effective. Smut is a poison to cattle, and causes disease and gangrene of the bones and tissues, but it may be wholly eradicated from the fields if precautions are taken.—N. Y. Dairy.

Director Sturtevant concludes from experiments at the Geneva station that orchard grass is worthy of a place in a mixture of pasture seeding; the same of tall meadow out grass; fescue grass appears to possess little usefulness in presence of our better varieties; tall fescue has value for pasture; "timothy seems only to be grown successfully by itself in rotation with wheat upon our rich soils;" June grass is able to withstand severe drought, on account of its deep-rooting habit; "as a matter of common observation, the non-tufting species have ever been more popular for the purpose of cultivation than those which form tussocks,"—New England Farmer.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, after stating that the yields of the wheat fields of Western New York will be seriously diminished by rust, and that it is worse on low, mucky soils deficient in mineral, says:—
"To some extent, I believe that mineral fertilizers are a specific against rust. It is not tilizers are a specific against rust. It is not clear to me just why this should be. I re-member well that where stumps have been

than is the usual practice. Where there are wheat and oats on the same farm, they are both ready at the same time, and the practice is to cut the wheat first, and if delayed both ready at the same time, and the practice is to cut the wheat first, and if delayed by rains the cats are generally dead ripe and badly crippled before harvested. As oat straw, if cut and cured when a little green, is better than hay when cut dead ripe, it is better to cut the oats before the wheat when just out of the milk or in the dough state. Cut in this condition, waiting every morning until the dew is off, and binding in small bundles, and shocking so the air can pass through the shock, the oats will be heavy, sweet, and nutritious and the straw equal to the ordinary. But you need not go to this trouble if after all of the toil and expense of raising the crop you are so stupid as to stack the oats, so that the straw after it settles inclines inward instead of out. Very many farmers would save great expense and a world of trouble if they would let their oats rot down in the field without cutting. And if any one at threshing time this year finds the water has run to the centre of the stack and down through it, he can set it down for a fact that he is not fit for a farmer, and better quit and go at something that requires no judgment or gumption.

It makes no difference how rough, squatty, or ill-shaped a stack is, if only the bundles are so laid that the straw inclines out, it will be safe in months of rain. There is a noble crop of oats rapidly approaching harvest, and we bespeak for it an intelligent care, both in time of cutting and in stacking. The oatmeal mills find it very difficult to obtain oats which are perfectly sweet. A dozen shouldy bundles in a stack, if carelessly run through the machine ruins the whole let the machine ruins the wealcalet the machine ruins the wall let the machine ruins the machine ruins t which are perfectly sweet. A dozen shouldy bundles in a stack, if carelessly run through the machine, ruins the whole lot for making oatmeal. — Iowa Register.

THE DAIRY.

Prof. Arnold offers a caution against straining after excessively large yields of butter. The Jersey cow, he says, has been overrated, because the tendency of this animal to turn all it eats into the cream-pot makes into butter what in some other breeds would go to the same of the allow. It is, in fact, a naturally made oleo

In the milk of some Jersey cows the cream forms thirty per cent., or nearly one-third of the whole bulk. It is so rich in cream that it is not the most healthful food for infants without dilution, though in cities there is usually a demand for Jersey milk for this purpose. For food, milk with a smaller proportion of fat is better.

Miking in the barnyard is an old fashion that should be abandoned. It is inconvenient and unclean. It should go with the wooden pail and the hairy butter, and never be heard of any more; gone and forgotten too. It is a wonder that any farmer would permit it, and still more a wonder that any farmer still more a wonder that any farmers' wives or daughters would consent to it. Cows left to pick their living through the hot weather often suffer, even when the pas ture is reasonably good, rather than go out to graze during midday heats. If they are put in a dark stable through the day, watered and in a dark stable through the day, watered and given a soiling feed at noon, the anmals will be much more comfortable, and their milk product will be increased. To this extent soiling should be practised by those who ad-

here to the pasturing system. A writer in an exchange says that he was troubled with the smell of garlic or wild onion in his milk. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable at about three o'clock. cach afternoon, and fed on hay and gave their grain as usual. The result was all he antisipated; a rest of three hours allowed this scent to pass off in the other secretions. known as rakings should be allowed to remain, for two reasons—one is that it will not pay for gathering it up; the other, that it does pay, and twice over, in being scattered over the field and acting as a mulch to the exposed roots of the stubble. These rakings keep the roots cool and moist, and will add largely to next year's yield of timothy or orchard grass, as the case may be. it is possible to rupture some of the milk glands or the passage by attempting to force out the milk faster than the size of the orifice will allow. Milk steadily, and try to keep the flow as nearly continuous as possible. While stripping out the last drop do not put out strength enough to squeeze the juice out of an apple.

Salt is an absolute necessity for stock of all kinds in summer. Cows at pasture take in with the grass 80 to 90 per cent of water. When fed on hay in the winter they get but 14 per cent. 86 per cent. of dry, solid matter in the form of hay or grain of course contains more salt than 10 to 20 per cent. in the form of immature grass, And so it is that in the summer time cows are more eager for salt than in the winter. Salts a great aid to digestion and therefore necessarily conducive to health. Health is indispensable for a full product of milk and butter. Salt, then, must be supplied as so much necessary food, and not simply as a luxury which may be supplied or not. One cunce daily will be taken by a cow with benefit. Regularity in its use is quite as indispensable as its seequate supply.—N. F. Dairy.

It is a matter of primary importance that all persons engaged in the preparation of human food should, in the most careful and thorough manner, study and practise the most perfect cleanliness. This is especially true in dairy work, where the introduction of any foul or even foreign matter vitiates the product, both in value and healthfulness, as well as in appearance, and this is most especially true in regard to butter.

The best butter comes from the most intelligent and observing operators. Stupidity never makes good butter. Intelligence is always a valuable constituent in the qualifications and "make up" of the operatives in any industry, but it is indispensable in the fine art of butter making. Innocent consumers are often made the victims of filthy and unwholesome practices simply because the operatives in the dairy have not intelligence enough to distinguish between what is and what is not filthy and detrimental, or, if they have the ability, they neglect to use it. they have the ability, they neglect to use it. Thus dairymen frequently do unwittingly what they would scorn and most seduously avoid if they had a clearer appreciation of the consequences their conduct involves. - Notional Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

Feeding Cows for Milk.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives his views on the above subject as follows:—To the milk producer the quantity of milk each cow produces is an important item, and how he shall obtain the result is the quantity of the producer. member well that where stumps have been burned out, the straw of any grain following will be bright and the grain plump. The question has suggested itself to me whether the potash getting into the circulating sap may not obstruct its flow and thus prevent the flushing of all the tender new growth with more sap than the plant can properly make available? There is undoubtedly an excess of sap taken into the circulation during warm, wet weather. The fact that barnyard manures increase rust while mineral fertilizers decrease it, shows that there is a lack of something in the sap of some kinds of plants that is not found in others. Ashes and salt are both said by practical farmers to have the effect of making the straw of grain bright. Yet both attract moisture, which it might be supposed would increase the evil. Gypsum also attracts moisture, and to this fact is popularly ascribed its

ground together make an excellent grain ration. In leeding green corn fodder, I would cut the stalks finely and mix with it the meal and grain, and allow them to soften somewhat before feeding. Hard glazed cornectalks for whole the soften somewhat before feeding. stalks, fed whole, are apt to make the teetl sore, fed freely.

FALL FAIRS.

ONTARIO.

	STATE OF THE PARTY		
Name.	Place.	Date.	
Berlin Horticult'l	Rerlin	Cant T .	
Lenirew, South	Kentrew	CANE OF DA	
Provincial	.Guelph	Sept. 24, 29	
Glenela	.Owen Sound.	Sept. 26, 27	
Glenelg	Section of the second	Sept. 27, 28	
Western	Rentrew	Sept. 27, 28	
Ontario South Peterboro' West	Whithy	Oct 9 9	
Peterboro' West.	Peterhoro'	()at 9 9	
Dereham	.Tilsonburg	Oct. 2.3	
Carleton	Hazledean	Oct. 2.3	
Great Central	. Hamilton	Oct 9 5	
Grev. Kast	Hiagharton	Oat O a	
Matilda Lanark, North	. Dixon's Corne	rsOct. 3, 4	
Carrick	.Almonte	.4Oct. 3, 5	
Oxford South	Ottowille	Oct. 4.	
Huron, South	Krater	Oat 0 0	
Trigoma	. cault Ste. Mai	rie ()ct 0	
Grimsov	Smithwille	O44 0 40	
Middlesex, West	Strethrow	Oat 0.10	
North Brant	Paris	Oct 0 10	
Lambton East Cardwell	Watford	Oct. 9, 10	
Tuekemmith	Beeton	Oct. 9, 10	
Tuckersmith			
Stanley	Bayfleld	Oct. 15 18	
StanleyBayfieldOct. 15, 16 LOWER PROVINCES.			
Dominion	Ct Taba AT D		

...St. John, N.B....Oct. 20 ...Truro.....Sept.25.Oct.

Pilot Mound Fat Stook Shows,

********** A White Mountain Waitres

Lizzie was her name. She taught a school and waited on the table. I felt like holding up my haud when I wanted beans, so strong had been early associations, as if to say. "Teacher, may I say something?" Her black hair fell in the curls of lang syne, cork-screw the cynics call them, but there are in other the cynics call them, but there, as in other things, she was a reminiscence of thirty years ago, when curis of that form, long and separate, and sharing in every laugh and waving with every form of animation, instigated the juvenile soul with drawns he scarcely offerspeaked. Its the dreams he scarcely comprehended, like the soul in the pollen straying through the air on match-making zephyfs toward the mystic bells of mournful petals striking in the amor-ous wind. How many witchins in those days felt the first instincts of love, not from the unformed hoydens around them, but from the mistress' ample charms? "Lizzie," said I, as I sat at the table end and took the bill of fare. "is it not true that intall reasons with I sat at the table end and took the bill of fare, "is it not true that intelligence greatly increases the productive capacity of labour?" "Forty per cent.," she recited, like one prepared to go up to a higher grade. "Then, Lizzie, see that you get me three boiled eggs, instead of two, and a proportionately larger piece of the beef, for, Lizzie, they do cut it mild."

near Rome, is a terror to travellers. Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual protection from the disease, and a cure for those who have become its victims. It works just as effectually in all malarial districts on this side of the sea.

SULLIVAN v. SLADE.

The Maori Knocked Out in the Third Round.

New York, Aug. 6.—The long expected boxing match, Sullivan v. Slade, came off this evening. Slade was knocked out in the third round. Between 10,000 and 12,000 this evening. Slade was knocked out in the third round. Between 10,000 and 12,000 people were present. About 110 police officers preserved order in the garden, and many more stood around the entrances. No sitting room could be had at eight o'clock, and standing room was at a premium. The platform was erected in the middle of the building. It was 24 feet aquare. The receipts, it was thought, would be \$16,000, of which the Maori gets 40 per cent. The general opinion among sporting men in the garden was that Sullivan would be the victor, though some thought that Slade would give him more trouble than any of his previous antagonists. Bets were made of 5 to 1 in Sullivan's favour, and 3 to 1 that he would knock the Maori out in 2 rounds. The programme opened with a mill between Jack Dayis, of Birmingham, and Mixy, of Liverpool. This was followed by a spirited bout between Fiddler Neary and Boh Farrell. Gontests between Pete McCoy and Mike Mulvey, Jimmy Kelly and Jerry Mur phy, and Tom Allen and Jas. Murray, followed. Among the spectators were police justices, city court and civil justices, senators, actors, and politicians. When the minor bouts were concluded, Pop Whittaker, master of ceremonies, amid yells and cheers.

ANNOUNCED THE MATCH, SULLIVAN V. SLADE.

Sullivan appeared attired in a white undershirt, flesh-coloured tights, white stockings, and black gaiters. Following came Slade, much the heavier-looking man, and his movements were much more awkward than those of the Boston champion. The Maori had on a white undershirt, white tights, and black gaiters, with low white socks. They took seats in opposite corners of the ring. A number of sporting friends and backers clustered around Sullivan. Jem Mace was at the back of Slade. Jack Davis was chosen time-keeper, and Barney Aaron referee. Pop Whittaker stated that there was to be no wrestling, and the contestants would obey at once when the referse told them to break. Time was then called, and the men approached and shook hands. Both had removed their undershirts. Sullivan's flesh looked hard and firm. Slade's had a soft appearance. Slade's face were an anxious appearance while Sullivan leaked. ANNOUNCED THE MATCH, SULLIVAN V. SLADE. pearance. Slade's face wore an anxious appearance, while Sullivan looked contented. After cautious sparring for a few seconds Sullivan delivered the first blow

SQUABELY ON SLADE'S COUNTENANCE, following it by another on the neck, driving him into a corner. A storm of cheers greeted this performance. The men after this clinched, and rained blows indiscriminately at each other, on head, face, neck, and body. At the word of the referee they separated, and after a brief period of cautious sparring Sullivan sprang in on the Maori, raining blows on him in quick succession, driving the latter backwards until Slade received a blow that staggered him, and he dropped upon his back on the platform. Springing up, the Maori and Sullivan clenched, but the former broke away, and ran with his back to others. Ashes and salt are both said by practical farmers to have the effect of making the straw of grain bright. Yet both attracts moisture, which it might be supposed would increase the evil. Gypsum also attracts moisture, and to this fact is popularly ascribed its reputed tendency to increase rust. The practical question is why moisture attracted to the plant by these fertilizers should produce such different effects. I do not attempt to answer this farther than to suggest the theory mentioned above.

"Rust in grain and blight in the pear are both apparently caused by excess of heat and moisture, making a too sudden flow of sap, which cannot be properly elaborated. Mineral manures have been recommended for pear blight. Is it not possible that these mineral fertilizers may be just enough soluble to be taken up by the roots of the tree and many of the pear of the prevent its being, taken up more rapidly than the leaves can receive it?

Usually osts cripple down about as soon as they are ripe, and large portions of the cropp are wated by the heads falling below the sciele of the reaper. They should becut carlier wheat and oats on the same farm, they are wheat and oats on the same farm, t

forced by Sullivan to the ropes on the opposite side, where he was again knocked down on the platform. Joe Goss, one of Sullivan's backers, kept up a running shout of "Hit him in the belly," "Give it him in the helly, John." Slade and Sullivan then retired to their corners. Time was not up, however, and they sparred a few moments without result, when time was called. It was then seen that Slade's left eye was beginning to discolour, and to all appearance he was exhausted. Sullivan apparently was not suffering at all. Sullivan led off the third round with terrific blows square in Slade's face that staggered the latter, who then clinched with him, and after a few blows were exchanged Sullivan broke loose from his were exchanged Sullivan broke loose from his opponent and showered blows all over him, Slade replying as best he could. Slade's face had a look of suffering and he struck feeble blows which appeared not to trouble Sullivan. The latter went to work on the Maori, fought him on close quarters and bloom in fought him on close quarters, and blow fol-lowed blow in such quick succession that he could not stand the torrent, and again went sprawling on the platform. When he lifted his head

from his nostrils, and he appeared dazed and bewildered as if unconscious of his surroundings. Sullivan stood over him, and Inspector
Thorn and Capt. Williams rushed on the platform to stop the fight. This was not necessary,
as Slade evinced no disposition to resume
hostilities. He was helped to the corner
puffing and blowing like a porpoise. Evidenthostilities. He was helped to the corner puffing and blowing like a porpoise. Evidently he could not face Sullivan for a fourth round, and his gloves were removed. Sullivan then shook him by the hand. Loud applause greeted Sullivan's victory. His friends crowded around and congratulated him. There was less excitement about the match than others in which Sullivan crossed.

would have it all his own way. MIRACULOUS FAITH CURES. Return of Pilgrims from the Shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupre—Helpless Cripples Re-stored to Health.

than others in which Sullivan engaged, for

the reason it was supposed that Sullivan

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The party of Ottawa pilgrims, numbering twelve hundred persons of all ages and sexes, under the spiritual care of Mgr. Duhamel and thirty priests, returned here to-day from a visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. They were all in an evidently joyful state, as they had been favoured with fine weather, and THREE MIRACULOUS CURES

of infirm persons are reported to have taken place. One of the important cases was that of a young woman who had not walked for three years and four months, who is now thoroughly well. Her name was Lavinia Dorion, from Aylmer, near Ottawa, and she was 21 years of age. A number of years ago she had fallen and injured her knee, displacing the kneecap in such a way that she had no use of the leg; she went on crutches. It gradually became worse, and during the last three years she had to be carried on a litter. Six doctors had attended her more or less constantly, but without avail. She had long prayed to St. Anne, she said, to relieve her prayed to St. Anne, she said, to relieve her of her misery, and had latterly presentiments that the saint had listened to her prayer. and that a visit to her sacred shrine

Father Labelle here stated that he was perfectly aware of the condition of the limb before the miracle, and could vouch for the authenticity of all Miss Dorion had related regarding her being brought to the church and as to the spiritual workings described by her in the process of her cure. He knew her per-sonally well, and she would shrink from an

"Talk to her," said he, "as if you were talking to your own mother." The clergy-men left him alone to his devotions for some moments, when the child came to him walking, and perfectly cured. He left his crutche

BRAVE TOM THUMB.

Plucky Deeds of the Little Man. Tom Thumb was a brave little man. He had lots of presents in his pretty house in one of the prettiest of the New England towns, and some of these presents were most valuable. There was a snuff-box from Brince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, presented to Tow Thumb when he was shown to sented to Tom Thumb when he was shown to the court at Windsor. This he prized very highly, as well as a number of other elegant things which were given him by the nobility ond gentry of Great Britain. On one occa-sion the knowledge that he kept these articles in his house averted the underwised. in his house excited the undisguised envy of a party of burglars, who thought they would have an easy job with the small family. Tom was awakened at dead of night to the knowwas awasened at dead of night to the know-ledge that burglars were in the lower rooms. His wife begged him to let them complete their work, on the plea that his life was more valuable than all the gold and silver in the world. But the little man, who, though small in stature.

HAD THE COOURAGE OF A GIANT, went to his bureau drawer, took out two handsomely chased revolvers—one was a gift from the Crown Prince of Prussia—and crept down to the parlour, where he saw two men ousy at work on a safe constructed in the

"Stop that," he said quickly, "or here's a bullet for each of you."

The men turned round in alarm, and almost laughed to see the diminutive figure that stood a few feet off. One of them threatened

"If you make a step toward me I fire," said Tom, and they saw a revolver in each of You're a plucky little fellow," exclaimed

"You're a plucky little fellow," exclaimed the other burglar, "and, by —, I'll have nothing to do with this." Then, addressing Tom: "If we go, will you keep quiet?" "Leave my house," said Tom.

At this moment Mrs. Stratton, who had come down and saw the scene, screamed aloud. The two burglars thought no more about it, but made a rush and scrambled out of the window. In the flight one of them

DROPPED A GOLD SIGNET RING.

water awimming towards the drowning child, whom he soon reached, and whom he held up in the water for fifteen minutes, while the people on board bunglingly tried to get the thirty-foot boat around.

"It was said of Tom Thumb," remarked an actor westerday."

an actor yesterday, "that at the time of the Newhall house disaster in Milwankee, Tom Thumb fled with his jewellery, leaving his wife behind. This is not true. She had fainted, and when they were found towards the foot of the stairs, he was carrying her as well as he could, and would not let go when assistance arrived, so that they both

assistance arrived, so that they both

HAD TO BE CARRIED OUT TOGETHER.

When he reached the street he fainted, too. But his pluck stood by him during the critical period, and he saved his jewelry, too."

Tom Thumb used to say that he would give up all the money he made to be the size of any ordinary man, and this was particularly the case when he would come across some cowardly bully. At one time he was so annoyed by insults levelled at himself and his wife by such people that he kept a "heeler" by him, who, on the slightest provocation, would "clean out a crowd" in regular Sullivan style. This class soon found it out, and Tom had a quiet time of it.

He often spoke of his visit to England, and referred to the Queen and Prince Albert.

"The Prince of Wales," he said, "was just about my size then, and seemed to take a vast interest in me. But the Queen was very kind, and seemed to be almost as much delighted as her son, then only a child. The impression made was so good that on two other occasions we were ordered to the Palace."

Tom was too good a republican to he heave.

Palace."

Tom was too good a republican to be overcome by the honours showered on him by royalty. His demeanour was not precisely bold, but confident in the extreme. He was very young at the time. The court of England was mostly made up of young people, Victoria's age being only about 25. When he went back the last time all that was changed. He did not see the Queen at all, for she would indulge in no amusements, but the Prince of Wales, then just married, invited Tom Thumb and his wife to Marl-borough house.

tried Tom Thumb and his wife to Marlborough house.

Tom Thumb was well off, but not actually rich, when he died. At one time his fortune was quite large, but it dwindled down in various speculations, and he was compelled to take the road again. When he passed away he was worth fully \$50,000, however, which was a good deal for such a small man.

Puritan and Actress.

The marriage of Viscount Garmoyle, eldest son of Earl Cairns, Disraeli's Lord Chancellor, with Miss Fortescue, a pretty and popular young actress on the London stage, has excited considerable stir in the evangelical party, of which, since the retirement of the Earl of Shaftesbury from old age, Lord Cairns is the recognized leader. It is not likely that either he or his wife, who is a daughter of the late John McNeile, a wealthy Belfast banker, and niece of the Rev. Hugh McNeile, the celebrated evangelical preacher of Liverthe celebrated evangelical preacher of Liverpool, has ever been inside a theatre. Their
country places of Lindisfarne, near Bournemouth, and Milden, in Scotland, are seldom
visited by even the leading members of
the Earl's own party in Course of the Series of the and that a visit to her sacred shrine would see

HER LIMBS CURED.

She had done so, and was to-day as well as ever. Miss Dorion further said:—"I was borne on to the train at Aylmer by four men. My leg was completely useless, and would swing helplessly from side to side or twist round. When we got to the Churon of Ste. Anne de Beaupré I was carried in and placed at the fourth railing from the altar. I had scarcely knelt a moment when a strange feeling came over me. It was as if a great weight had been taken suddenly off my heart. I received the sacrament and remained kneeling, directing my prayers to St. Anne for nearly an hour, when all at once I rose up and walked away. I got up as instinctively as if I had never had anything the matter—in fact, when I rose from the railing I forgot that my leg had been bad, and was not fully cognizant till I found myself walking.

mouth, and Milden, in Scotland, are seldom visited by even the leading members of the Earl's own party, in consequence of the severity of the praying there, and he has regularly presided over the meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. His eldest daughter, too, is married to the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke a London preacher. The youths of his family the additional presence of the severity of the praying there, and he has regularly presided over the meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. His eldest daughter, too, is married to the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke a London preacher. The youths of his family the additional presence of the severity of the praying there, and he has regularly presided over the meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. His eldest daughter, too, is married to the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke a London preacher. The youths of this great weight had been taken suddenly off my heart. I received the sacrament and remained kneeling of the Gospel in Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. His eldest daughter, too, is married to the Rev. Nev

RELICIOUS. A BABY'S DEATH. A little soul scarce fledged for earth Takes wing with heaven again for goal, Even while we hailed as fresh from birth

Our thoughts ring sad bells that toll, Not knowing beyond this blind world's girth What things are writ in heaven's full scrolt. Our fruitfulness is there but death, And all things held in time's control -Swinburne.

The Old Testament revision will probably e published next winter or spring. Rev. C. H. Shortt, B.A., of Woodbridge, has gone to England on a holiday trip. Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew hurch, is spending his vacation in the North Rev. James Crawford, a supernume

Mechodist minister at McKellar, died r cently. The first surpliced male choir in Vermont. is said, has just been organized in St. Paul's church, Burlington.

The Methodist Conference in Newfoundland has agreed to send to England for ten young men as candidates for the ministry. The vote of the quarterly conferences of the M. E. Church on the basis of union is reported. In favour of basis, 123; against, 19;

Rev. John Greathead, who for about thirty Nev. John Greathead, who for about thirty years has been a Wesleyan missionary in Demerara, has cast in his lot with the Church of England in that colony.

Knox church, Scarboro', St. Andrew's church, Scarboro', and St. John's church, Markham, have subscribed \$2,000 to the endowment fund of Knox College.

Rev. F. C. William of Scarboro', St. Rev. F. C. William of Scarboro's and St. John's church, Markham, have subscribed \$2,000 to the endowment fund of Knox College.

Rev. E. C. Wilson, late of the diocese of Wellington, New Zealand, has been appointed curate of Otonabee, in the diocese of Toronto. He has taken up his residence at Ashburn-

Rev. Jacob Stephenson, M.A., has with-drawn from the English Wesleyan Church in consequence of the course pursued by the last Wesleyan Conference respecting the baptis-

Hon. and Rev. J. P. Hodge, temporarily in charge of All Saint's church, Collingwood, in the diocese of Toronto, died suddenly a few days ago. He had long suffered fromheart disease.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a union camp meeting near Scarboro' Junction, on the Midland railway. commencing on September 19th. Several committees are at work arranging the details.

The Lord Bishop of Niagara has appointed the Rev. W. B. Curran, M.A., rector of St. Thomas' church, Hamilton, a canon of the diocese of Niagara, in the place of Rev. Canon Dixon, who has been appointed Archdeacon of Guelph.

Rev. Wm. J. Smyth, Ph.D., rector of the First Presbyterian church, New Carlisle, Ohio, has resigned his charge to accept the principalship of the Demill Ladies' College, Oshawa, Ont. Dr. Smyth was formerly pastor of St. Andrew's church, Quaker hill, Uxbridge, Ont. bridge, Ont.

Emperor William has issued a decree ordering that the 10th and 11th days of next November be observed as the 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. In the decree the Emperor says:—"I pray that God may listen to the supplications in which I and all evangelists unite, that the celebration be productive of lasting benefit to our Evangelical church."

In New York city there are 489 churches, which Tom was ever after proud to show as a memento of his encounter with burglars. He was never after molested.

Tom was very fond of sailing. Once he had the tiller, and was rkimming atong the Sound with a party of friends. A four-year old boy who was playing about the deck fell into the water. The mother screamed.

"Hold the tiller and bring her around."

The amount expended for ministers' salaries and other congregational expenses in round numbers is \$3,000,000. In the same city there are 9,073 licensed drinking houses, and it is supposed that there are about 3,000 unlicensed with the control of the money spent in these drinking houses is set down at \$60,000. On annually. These places pay into the public treasury \$500,000 a year, while the cost of the police, the courts, and the chariwith accommodations for 75,000 persons. The amount expended for ministers' salarie cost of the police, the courts, and the charities, chargeable to the liquor traffic, reaches \$9,000,000.

Rev. Charles Garrett, president of the Wesleyan Conference, retires from that high po-sition at the conference of 1883. His friends have made the event memorable by presenting Mrs. Garrett with the portrait of her husband, painted in oil, which is an extremely faithful likeness, 3 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet wide. Mr. Garrett has been in charge of the Mathadist mission livergood and 3 feet wide. Mr. Garrett has been in charge of the Methodist mission, Liverpool, for nine years, during which 130,000 visits have been paid by agents, 303,000 tracts have been distributed, 4,200 cottage and open-air meetings have been held, accommodation provided in mission-rooms for 3,800 persons, and \$52,500 expended.

\$82,500 expended.

The adherents of Christianity are numerically insignificant compared with the followers of other religions in the East; but it is satisfactory to know that its inherent vitality has caused it to increase faster than all the others. Recent statistics show that out of a grand total of 254,889,516 people in India, there are 187,937,450 adherents to the various sects and castes of the Hindoos. The number of Mohammedans is 50,937,450, of Buddhists 3,418,00, and 1,862,634 native Christians, of which there are 963,058 Roman Catholics. Episcopalians are only a little over 500,000, but this number shows an increase of 86 per cent. in ten years. Thirty years ago the number of native Christians was only 102,951; but the increase since then has been rapid but the increase since then has been rapid and unbroken.

Butter Color.



Live Stock.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD. ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS.

HOLSTEIN AND DEVON GATTLE-Our customers have the advantage of our ryears' experience in breeding and importance collections; opportunity of compainting collections; opportunity of compainting collections; opportunity of compainting collections; opportunity of compainting collections; opportunity of control in the collection of the collection

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS.

He Felt Like a Beefsteak.

"I heard you kissed the prettiest girl in the room at the party last night," observed a youth in blue-glass goggles to his companion.
"Well, I did, for a fact. What of it?"
"Oh, nothing, but I'd just like to know how you felt during the sweet osculation."
"Feit like a beefsteak."

Like a beefsteak?" "Yes, smothered in onions."

Didn't Want a Cyclopedia. A Missouri man travelling for a cyclope in one of the south-western counties of that State relates his experience thus:— He stopped at a farm-house to spend the night, and found the husbandman a man of good intelligence. He began to feel around o see if there was a chance to sell a cyclo-

"Are there many cyclopedias in this county?" he enquired.
"Well, yes," was the ready answer,
"there's a good many of 'em around Neosho. But I tell you, stranger, I'd rather undertake to break a Texas mustang than to ride one of

the darned things." The Check Killed Him,

The other day a party of three gentlemen went into a fashionable restaurant in Virginia City and partook of a frugal lunch. As they passed out, the waiter handed the foremost check. The customer glanced at the

amount.

"Fourteen dollars and a half !" he gasped, and with a dull, sickening thud he fell to the ground dead—dead as a door nail.

As the corpse was being shovelled into the coroner's waggon, the proprietor of the restaurant angrily reprimanded the waiter.

"Didn't I tell you not to give the check to that sickly looking one?" he said. "That's the third customer with the heart disease that you've killed this month."

He is Father to His Own Father, Do you see those two men talking over there?" said a gentleman to a reporter the

other day. "Yes; those two farmers, you mean."
"Exactly. They are father and son,"
"Well?" Well, their families are all mixed up.

"How can that be?"
"In this way. The old man's wife died.
In their neighbourhood there lived a widow with an only daughter. The old man married the daughter and the young man married the widow. The young man's wife is mother to the young man's father. The young man's father is the young man's son. The young man's father's wife is his mother and his

daughter at the same time. Now, the old 'Jewhilikens, man, 'let up! I can't keep all that in my head!" The reporter subsequently learned that the above is a fact, and he parties hved out on the Nolensville turn-

Saluting an Alderman,

me time ago a new man was put on the Austin police force. As he was a gawky sort of customer one of the aldermen undertook of customer one of the aldermen undertook to make fun of him in the presence of a number of 'gentlemen.
"Now." said the alderman, "would you

salute an alderman if you were to meet him on the street after dark?" "Certainly, certainly I would. I would take off my hat to him." That's right. I am glad to see that you

are beginning to understand your duties. Now, suppose a crowd of men were to pass you after dark, and you did not know who hey were, what would yo do if it was late If they were drunk and raising a row I'd

let them pass."
"Wouldn't you attempt to arrest the disturbers of the public peace?"

"Oh, no! I would salute them very politely, for there would be at least one alderman among them, certain sure," responded

The Wedding Must Be Postnoned. Lovest thou me, Celeste?" asked Algernon, who is a telegraph operator, at work. I doest, Algernon," answered Celesta who is a young girl, with a good deal to learn.
"And, love, shalt we wed?" continued Al-

gernon. "As thou sayeth, sweetheart," replied Ce-

Then, by me ticker, we shall wed." "Then, by me ticker, we shall wed."
"Wilt name the day, Algernon?"
"Not this evening, me own. We are taking everything now 'subject to delay,' and as I am a true and loyal knight (he was a night operator and used this abbreviation to Walter Scott, the girl, so to speak). I can make no discrimination in your favour. Our union is secondary to the Western Union for the present, dear one, and this business must the present, dear one, and this business must ang on the hook for a brief season, more

Then she smiled a sad, sweet smile of resignation, and said that ice cream was a balm to wounded hearts in August.

They Cannot Come any Bird and Worm Story Over Him. A parent was endeavouring to instil into the mind of a late-abed boy in my heering the other day, the great benefit of early rising. He told the boy all about Ben Frank-

lin, how he used to get up in the morning and light the fires and split the wood and do ever so many chores before his father and mother were out of bed. He recited a number of proverbs to his offspring, and among them the old, old, threadbare axiom about the early bird and the worm.

The youth listened, scratched his head, and, looking up at his sire, said:
"Pa, I b'lieve that bird and worm story's a traud."

"A fraud !"

'Yes, a blamed old fraud." "Why, my son?"
"Well, don't the worm have to get up early as well as the bird? S'pose the worm lies still in his little bed till after the bird flies away, he wouldn't get caught, would he?"

Mebbe not," answered the parent. "Mebbe not," answered the parent.

"When I get to be a man, pa," continued the young philosopher, "I'll write that worms that rise early are caught—gobbled up by birds every time. The worm's a fool to get up so early. And then mebbe a hawk just hops onto the bird because he gets up so early and swallers himdown. That bird and wo m story is too thin, pa. It's a fraud, you bet."

"James, go out and exercise yourself on the wood pile until breakfast time," suggested the old gentleman.

wood pile until breakfast time, "suggested the old gentleman.

"Yes," muittered the boy, as he moved out of doors. "I'm an early bird and I've caught a big wood pile and a sawbuck. They don't come no bird and worm story over this chicken after this. Pa thinks I'm a sucker, but he don't fool me out of bed in the mornin's now. I don't keer what old Ben Franklin did. I hain't that kind of a tin pan. I'm no Ben Franklin, nur I hain't goin' to be nuther."

And he rested himself on the sawbuck until

And he rested himself on the sawbuck until

"Well, how are we all to-day?" asked a bright-looking, pleasant-faced man, as he pranced lightly into the sanctum and slapped the city editor on the back. "Hard at work, I see, getting out the greatest paper on the North American Continent." Been arrested for being drunk and dis-derly and want us to leave out the item?" manded the city editor, eyeing him suspici-

Sly Good enough!" roared the chipper man convulsions of merriment, "That's one

"Shouldn't wonder if he's been committing murder and didn't want anything said about it until after the inquest. What do you want us to do?"

"Nothing! I just dropped in to see the men who get out the paper that has afforded me so much pleasure for the last twenty years. I wanted to take them by the hand and tell them how much they are doing for the public and how highly, I for one, appreciate their services." ciate their services."
"Is that all?" murmured the city editor,

hanging his head. "I must be losing my grip. I need a vacation. There's something wrong with my head. Look here, I don't want to think I'm going crazy. Can't you wind this business up by asking some little favour, so I won't think I've got softening of the brain?"
"Why, if you feel that way," replied the

"Why, if you feel that way," replied the stranger, sobering down and regarding the city editor with interest. "If it will relieve your mind, you might state in your next issue that I am about to open a new paint shop on Fulton street. Would that—" "Do you know," said the city editor, as the office boy finished sweeping up the remains of the pleasant man, "Do you know, I think I must take a vacation anyway. I never thought of the puff dodge. It never occurred to me. I supposed he was on the 'leave out' lay, and he had all the symptoms, but I never thought of the puff racket for a moment. I'm overworked and I'm going to take a rest." And the city editor went gloomily to his desk and buried himself in thought. It was the first time he had ever been left on the object of a taffy call.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to have a branch at Honolulu.

Mr. Burt, of Hartford, having been mildly struck by lightning, says it felt like a blow in the back.

Thirty Californians have died in ten years possessed each of over a million, and some of them many millions. The sons of the Earl of Essex are travelling

hrough Wales in gypsy caravans and camp-Ing in the open and.

The total deposits in the Maine savings banks are \$30,147,704, an increase of nearly

\$1,000,000 in six months. It is stated that the secretary of the Royal Society recently tried the novel plan of plant-ing sea weeds in ordinary earth. The little island of Sant Elena, at Venice, once so picturesque and natural, has been turned by vandals into a site for an iron

foundry. Four hundred Sioux are to be baptized in the Missouri at Standing Rock. Ead's jetties, at the mouth of the Mississippi, will be

There is a young man in Athens, Ga., who can take five sacks of shot, weighing 125 pounds, in each hand, holding the bays between his fingers, and raise them from the

Mlle. Alphonsine, the once famous operabouffe singer of Paris, is dead. She weighed more than 250 pounds, yet was esteemed the lightest-footed and most graceful woman on the stage.

The proposal of a divorce law in Mexico has created great consternation. The law is looked upon as a blow at the Catholic Church, and Conservatives think it would be worse than revolution. Teacher-" Define the word excavate?

Scholar—"It means to hollow out." Teacher—"Construct a sentence in which the word is properly used?" Scholar—"The baby excavates when it gets hurt." The man who was mistaken for a ghost

and shot at five times in Milwankee recently, has decided that it is unhealthy to wander around the yard nights in his nightgown and slippers looking for a cool place.

The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3,300 yards, the noise of a train 2,300 yards, the report of a musket and the bark of a dog 1,300 yards, the roll of a drum 1,600 yards, the croak of a frog 900 yards, and a cricket's chirp 800 yards.

chirp 800 yards.

The pine forest along the Adriatic at Ravenna, Italy, celebrated by Dante and Byron, and which furnished the shipyards of Rome and Venice, are to be cut down, because an excavation for a railroad has so drained the soil that the trees have died.

A California millionaire is preparing to erect a Chinese theatre on a grand scale for the entertainment of visitors, who will have boxes, where the attention may be equally divided between the stage and the Chinese portion of the audience. Remarkable obituary headlines in a West-

ern exchange:—"Death's Shining Mark—The Grim Archer Scores a Ball's-eye in the Person of an Honoured Fellow-Townsman, Aiderman Smith—He no Longer Blocks the Street Committee, but Treads the Golden Pave."

As an illustration of the extent to which As an illustration of the extent to which the practice of duelling is spreading in Germany, it may be mentioned that an advocate not long ago challenged the presiding judge of a court at Bromberg on account of some observation officially made during the course of a trial.

The Viscountess Folkestone's orchestra is the season's fashionable wonder in London. It is composed of twenty-one women and girls, among them are four countesses, two viscountesses, and a marchioness. They play at aristogratic gatherings and to general audiences for charity. ences for charity.

A disappointed looking gentleman, with a wild glance in his eye, entered the Patent Office at Washington the other day, laid down a card on a counter, and went out without saying a word. On the card was written:—"God hath made men upright, but they have sought out many inventions."

At the recent Mormon conference in Salt Lake City some 200 missionaries were sent out, making 300 for the year. Of these, 100 go to the Southern States, whence 200 converts have been forwarded recently to Colorado. Some idea of the despotism of Mormonism may be seen in the fact that with a population of 125,000 there are more than 22,000 church officials. 22,000 church officials.

The tonnage of the Chicago and Atlantic, the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg roads is still very considerable, though no longer as large as formerly. It is stated that those roads could still secure the bulk of the east-bound business, but are making no effort to get much more than their regular percentage, because under the new agreement they will be compelled to pay into the pool the gross earnings derived from excess of business, consequently they would have to lose their operating expenses on such excesses. operating expenses on such excesses.

A California clergyman recently brought suit against a young man of that city for hi marriage fee. It seems that the preacher retained the certificate, expecting the bridegroom to call and hand over \$5 for being made a benedict. The bridegroom did not care to exchange good money for the scrap of paper, hence the suit, which was decided in the preacher's favour. The case illustrates the folly of delay in such matters. It is a shabby fellow who on his wedding day will shabby fellow who on his wedding day will not pay the parson; out if this important duty is neglected, the case may have a different look after the honeymoon, with its many incidental expenses and its frequent dis-illusions.

A band of genuinely savage Apaches were shown at the recent Santa Fé fair. It was a hard matter to get them to go there. They had seen few white faces except behind a raised musket. When the waggons were ready to start several of the foremost braves, who had been almost nerveded to work. "Good enough!" roared the chipper man in convulsions of merriment. "That's one of the best things you ever got off."

"Must be worse than getting drunk." intered the city editor. "I say, is it a ittle defalcation, and you desire the with colding of public opinion until you can have in opportunity of being heard in the ourse."

"Better yet!" screamed the pleasant man, with a paroxyam of laughter. "Let up id fellow, or you'll kill me!"

"Great Scott!" grunted the city editor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

STOCKS.

STOCKS.

The market exhibited more steadiness to-day, and at the close there was a fractional recovery of yesterday's decline. It still remains as before, wholly without feature, but it seems as if any concerted movement on the part of two or three operators would inaugurate the long looked for boom. In fact, the inducements to buy are greater than to sell, and the general opinion amongst brokers is that the end of the month will see higher prices all round. Compared with yesterday's close, bids showed an advance of for Ontario, for Merchants, and for Standard, but a decline of f for Toronto and i for Federal, with other quotations unchanged. Miscellaneous stocks were quiet, sellers of Western Union offering the stock i lower than yesternday, with buyers holding unchanged views. Dominion Telegraph was offered 2 lower, and bids advanced, and Gas declined I, selling at 147. Land and Loan shares were strong, changes in price being generally towards higher values. Bids advanced i for Canada Permanent. I for Western Canada. I for Canada Permanent. I for Huron and Erie, with a decline of i for London and Canadian, and I for Land Security shares.

August 8.—Bank of Montreal, 1371 and 1381; trans., 10 at 1371; Ontario, 1151 and 115; Toronto, 1814 and 184; trans., 20 at 1814; reported, 20 at 1844; Merchants', 1211 and 120; Commerce, 1322 and 1321; trans., 15.7 at 1421; Federal, 1591 and 159; trans., 50 at 1591; reported, 10 at 1591; Dominion, 1994 and 199; Standard, 115 and 1141; Hamilton, 118 and 116; British American, 113 and 1124; Western Assurance, 1304 and 1315; Consumers' Gas, 147 and 146; trans., 30 at 153; you have, and 106; trans., 30 at 155; 200, 100, 100, 30 at 55; Canada Permanent, 223 and 2222; trans., 50 at 2222; Free hold, sellers, 167; Western Canada, buyers, 193; Union, sellers, 137; Canada Landed Crodit, buyers, 121; Building and Loan Association, 102 and 101; Imperial Savings & Investment, 108 and 104; People's Loan, 106 and 106; trans., 20 at 105; Relevant Loan, and Debenture Co., sellers, 193; Union

WEEKLY REVIEW. THURSDAY, August 9.

PRODUCE.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-

musuly accompanying its produce. There has been very little business done, but the inactivity seems due, in a great measure, to small supplies. There has been very little of either flour or grain offered, and that little has been held high. Hence although a fair enquiry has been heard, and that little has been heard, he have been steadily maintained in all cases, and in some have shown an upward tendency. Crop reports seem to be improving in most quarters, and the general impression seems to be that we shall not have much right to complain its in store have decreased but little; they stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 1.540 bbls; fall wheat 77.391 bush; spring wheat, 75,900 bush; oats, nit. bush; haring, 25,577 bush; peas, 54,223 bush; and type, 54,32 bush; peas, 4,223 bush; and type, 54,32 bush; bush, 54,32 bush; and type, 54,32 bush; bush, 54,32 bush, 54

Total bu...33,681,532,35,012,080 21,851,308 40,387,972 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

Aug. 2, 11.30 a.m. Aug. 3, 5.00 p.m. Aug. 4, 11.30 a.m. 8. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. orn, new. Cheese ... 51 6 51 0 51 0 51 0 51 0 51 0

FLOUR-Offerings have been very small, and a steady demand has been maintained, but generally at prices below the views of holders, though bids have been equal to those of the preceding week. Superior extra has sold at \$4.50 f.o.c. for inspected and at \$4.75 for uninspected or old-grade, while \$4.70 has been steadily bid for inspected extra. There was no movement reported at the close, but values seemed steady at the above figures.

BRAN-Has been in demand at \$10, but holders have refused to sell under \$10.50.

OATMEAL—Cars have been inactive at from \$5.10 to \$5.20, and small lots have sold as before at \$4.40 to \$5.50.

WHEAT—A steady demand has prevailed

through the wock, but very little has been offered at any price, and the little in the market has usually been held high. No. 2 fall sold last week at equal to \$1.06 here for a lot lying outside, and \$1.09 for cars on the spot, and there seem to have been some small sales at \$1.08, while No. 3 fall sold at \$1.05. Spring seems to have been even more scare than fall, but a cargo of No. 2 sold on Saturday at a port a little to the eart at \$1.10, and the same price was added to the eart at \$1.10, and the same price was labeled at \$1.05 on track and some spring on p.l., with a transaction in No. 2 pending at \$1.10; Street receipts have been very small; fall has sold at \$1.05 to \$1.08, and a couple of loads of spring at \$1.10.

OATS—Steady in price and in good demand; Western on track sold last week and on Monday at \$2 to \$30, and on Tuesday at \$2k, which price would have been repeated yesterday had any been offered; Eastern have been held at \$10. to arrive, but no sales reported. Street price \$60.

BARLEY—Unchanged; being neither offered nor wanted; prices being purely nominal at quotations. Crop reports seem to grow more encouraging, and a fair yield to be expected. Street receipts nil.

PEAS—Buyers could have been found as before, at \$1 to \$10, had any been effered, but as none were forthcoming inactivity has remained the rule. Street receipts nil.

Rye—Nothing doing; and prices purely nominal at about 60c.

HAY—Pressed inactive, with cars worth from \$12 to \$13; receipts on the market very small, and almost entirely of new; old has been worth \$14, and new has renged from \$9 to \$12.50, with more wanted at these figures.

STRAW—Supplies have been small, and prices closed at \$2 to \$9 for shelf and \$5 for loose.

POTATOES—Easier; dealers have been selling at \$2.25 per barrel, but all offered readily taken.

APPLES—Still none offering, and prices purely nominal.

POULTRY—Receipts rather on the increase, but all readily taken at steady but unchanged prices; spring chickens of versaye quality have brought 40 to \$60. and

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has shown some improvement in meats during the week.

BUTTER—Inactivity has continued the rule since our last. Consignments have continued to come in freely, but not to sell. One cause of this would seem to be the fact that the crop is turning out but poorly, and consequently is not in favour with shippers. Still we understand that sales of shipping lots have been made in the country at about 14c., and we believe that round lots could have been bought at the same price, and would have been taken had buyers been allowed to throw out white and inferior. This condition not being accepted, nothing was done, and stocks have continued to accumulate. Selections, that is the best pick of receipts, have been taken slowly for local use at about 15c. Inferior has been purely nominal. Street receipts small, and prices steady at 19 to 20c, for pound rolls, and 15 to 16c. for tubs and crocks.

CHEESE—The local trade has been fairly active at about 11c. for fine, and at 9c. for skim. Shipments from Montreal during the present season have been 391,000 boxer, against 303,000 last year. English quotations have declined another shilling.

ing.

EGGS—Have continued abundant, but of poor quality and slow of sale at 15 to 154c. for round lots of caudied. Street receipts small, and really fresh have brought 18 to 20c.

PORK—Very quiet and rather easier, at \$19 to 20c.

\$20.

BACON—Sales have been rather on the increase, but prices seem rather easier. One lot of 500 sides of long clear sold on p.t., but admittedly under 10c.; cases have gone out freely, and usually at 10c. Cumberland very scarce, and worth almost as much as long clear, or 9 to 10c. Rolls and bellies nearly fluished, but a few of the latter may be had at 14c., and pickled have been sold at 19c.

beines nearly finished, but a few of the latter may be had at 14c., and pickled have been sold at 12c.

HAMS—Still in good demand and firmly held; one firm has offered a few smoked at 13c., but the usual run has been 14 to 14c. for smoked to canvassed; pickled have sold in round lots at 12c.

LARD—Rather easier; lots of 50 packages, half tinnets, and half pails, sold at 12c. all round; and small lots have usually gone off at 12t to 13c., the latter being for pails.

HOSS—Very few offered, and these few sold usually at \$8.25 to \$8.50; increased receipts would lead to reduced prices.

SAIT—Has been fairly active; Liverpool coarse has sold by the car at 55c. bn track, and at 75c. in small lots; and Liverpool dairy has been offered in 56 lb. sacks at 55c. for round lots. Canadian unchanged, and sold at \$1.25 for ear-lots, and \$1.35 to \$1.50 for small bus, the latter figure being for single barrels.

HOPS—Still inactive; lots have been offered at 35 to 40c., but the only movement has been the sale of a very few single bales at 40c.

DRIED APPLESS—Nothing doing in country lots, but dealers have been selling rather freely at 10 to 101c. for small lots of barrelled.

Transachas been steady with an imp steady prices.

LAMBSKINS—The supply has been on the increase, but all have been readily taken as before at 45 to 50c, for the best green, and 30 to 40c. for

at 45 to 50c. for the best green, and 30 to 40c. for dry.

PELIS—Receipts increasing: prices steady but unchanged at 35 to 40c. for green, and 25 to 30c. counting lots for dry.

WOOL—Fleece has been quiet; dealers generally have been holding off, and prices easy; some small lots have sold at 15 to 17c. for coarse, and 19 to 20c. for fine and selected; Southdown easier at 24c. Pulled still inactive with little or no demand from factories; super worth 25 to 26c., and extra 30 to 31c., but holders not inclined to sell at these figures. Street receipts almost ended; fleece there the same as for lots.

TALLOW—Abundant and firm at 8 to 84c. for rendered, and 4c. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.75; choice No. 1 steers, \$3.75; No. 3 inspected, \$5.75; No. 3 inspected, \$5.75; Calfakins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfakins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfakins, dry, none: sheepskins, green, 35 to 50c.; wool, fleece, 15 to 26c.; Southdown, 24 to 25c.; wool, super, 25 to 26c.; extra super, 30 to 32c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 4c.; rendered, 8 to \$4c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK. The run was somewhat heavier this week, and light grades of butcher's cattle declined about \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Shippers were in good demand, and all offering were readily picked up at last week's prices. Calves were slow of sale. Good lambs averaged \$\frac{3}{2}\$t, but the poorer qualities were not wanted at any price, though a few sold at \$\frac{3}{2}\$2. Prospects for next week, except for shipping cattle, only fair.

CATTLE, Rough to Prime Steers, averaging ...6 to 6 c. per lb. .\$6 to \$12 each. SHEEP.

Are quoted at 61 to 7c.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET. WHOLESALE FRUIT MAKAET.

Aug. 8.—At Lumbers' auction sale of frui
on York street whaif to-day, peaches in bas
kets sold at \$1 to\$1.50; apples, in baskets, 70c. to
\$1; pears (Bell), in. barres. \$6 to \$7.50; pear
(small), for preserving, \$3.50 to \$4.50; black cur
rants, in 12-quart. baskets, \$1.50 to \$1.50; American cucumbers, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel.

SEPTIMUS A. DENISON. W. STANDISH LOWE. DENISON & LOWE. (Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange),

HAVE REMOVED TO 42 KING STREET EAST. buy or sell Stocks, etc., for cash or on margin. BY TELEGRAPH.

Aug. 8.—Flour — Receipts, 800 bbls.; sales reported, 200 bbls. Market quiet but firm at generally unchanged rates. Quotations—Superior extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25; extra, \$5.00 to \$5.05; spring extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; superfine, \$4.10 to \$4.50; strong bakers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; fine, \$3.80 to \$3.90; middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.70; poliards, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario bags, \$2.10 to \$2.55; city bags, \$2.80 to \$3.50; for strong bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario bags new bakers at \$2.57\$. Grain—Wheat nominal; red winter, \$1.16 to \$1.18; white winter, \$1.14 to \$1.16; spring, \$1.14 to \$1.16. Corn—60 to 61c. Peas—99 to \$1.00. Outs—36c. Barley—55 to 60c. Pys—65 to 67c. Oatmeal—\$5.25 to \$5.50. Cornmeal, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Provisions—Butter, Creamery, 18 to 20c.; Townships; 14 to 18c; Western, 14 to 15c. Pork—\$19 to \$20. Lard—12;c. Bacon—12; to 14c. Cheese—9 to \$2c. Ashes—Firmer; pots, \$4.30; pearls nominal.

Aug. 8. Wheat—Scarce; white and red State, \$1.23. Corn—Steady; sales, 1,000 bush. high mixed, to arrive. 62c.; 1,000 bush. rejected at 56c. Cats—Scarce; No. 1 State, 46c. Barley—Quiet: No. 2 Canada, nominally, 75c.; No. 2 extra Canada, 77c.; No. 1 Canada, 80c. Lake receipts—Rye, 19,500 bush.; lumber, 965,000 feet.

NEW YORK.

for cash. Receipts—Flour. 1,339 bbis.: whes \$8,000 bush.; corn. 104,000 bush.; oats. 22,0 bush.; rye. 25,000 bush.; barley. none; por 66 bbis.; lard, 633 tcs.: whiskey, 388 bbis. E ports—Flour. 5,109 bbis.; wheat. 77.067 bus corn, 17,663 bush.; oats. none; rye, 8,006 bus pork, 115 bbis.; lard, 976,810 tcs.: bacon, none. 3,12 n.m.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.171 fAugust; \$1.19 for September; \$1.231 for October; \$1.231 for November; \$1.251 for Decembe Corn—65tc. for August; 631c. for Septembe 631c. for October; 622c. bid for November; 51.20 bush.; corn. 148,000 bush.; oats. \$60,000 bush.; rye, 64,000 bush.; barley, none.

Aug. 8, 10.10 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 bid and \$1.12 asked for cash; \$1.10 bid and \$1.12 asked for August; \$1.12 for September; \$1.15 for October; \$1.15 bid and \$1.16 asked for November; \$1.20 for January. Corn—High mixed 56c. bid; No. 2, 54½c. bid for cash; 5½c. bid for August; 54½c. for September. Oats—28c. bid and 30c. asked for August; 28½c. bid and 29½c asked for September; 28½c. bid for year. Re ceipts—Wheat, 180,000 bush.; corn. 8,000 bush. oats, 3,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 87,000 bush.; corn. 8,000 bush. 3.30 p.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.12½ for cash \$1.12½ for August; \$1.14½ for September; \$1.16 for October; \$1.22 for January. Corn—55½c. bid for august; 55½c. bid for September.

CHICAGO. Aug. 7.—The following table shows the fluuations of the market to-day: s of the market to-day:

-August... \$1 02 \$1 02\ \$1

Aug. 8, 10.15 s.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.09 for cash; \$1.09 asked for August; \$1.09\for September; \$1.11 for October.

12.30 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.08\for cash; \$1.09\for September; \$1.10\for October.

Receipts—9,000 bush. Shipments—500 bush. MILWAUKEE.

Aug. 8.—9.30 s.m.—Wheat—\$1.02\) for September; \$1.04\) for October. Receipts—Flour, 6.216 bbls.; wheat, 8.000 bush.; corn, 9.000 bush.; cats, 7.000 bush.; barley, 1.000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 6.860 bbls.; wheat, none; corn, 4.500 bush.; oats, none; barley, 2.000 bush.

1.01 p.m.—Close—Wheat—\$1.01\) for cash or August; \$1.03\) for September; \$1.03\) for October.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 8.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 10,000; "receipts yesterday, 11,659; shipments, 1,826; market active, 20 to 25c, higher; light, 25.70 to \$5.15; mixed, \$5.19 to \$5.40; heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.70. Aug. 8, 12.30 p.m.—Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; shipments, 27 cars, 18 to New York; Yorkers, good to choice, \$5.75 to \$5.95; butchers' and mediums, \$5.50 to \$5.60.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Aug. 8.—London — Floating cargoes—Wheat, firmer and held higher: maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize fair demand and a shade higher. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, steadier: red winter wheat for shipment the present and following month, was 43s. 3d., now 43s. 9d.; red winter for prompt shipment, was 43s. 3d., now 43s. 9d.; No. 2 spring wheat for present or following month, was 42s., now 42s. 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 220,000 to 25,000 qrs.; maize, 145,000 to 150,000 qrs.; flour, 120,000 to 125,000 bbls. Weather in England wet, Liverpool—Spot wheat, improving; California and average red winter, 1d. dearer; maize, strong, and 1d. dearer. Paris—Flour and wheat, firm. On passage from the Continent—Wheat, 450,000 qrs.; maize, 110,000 qrs.

will be moderate. Reports from Northern Minnesota and Dakota have been very encouraging of late, and the crop in the hard spring wheat region now promises very good. Some complaints of blight were received this week from Southern Dakota, but no important damage seems to have been sustained. Spring wheat harvest is later than usual, but will soon be fairly begun, and we see nothing in the situation now to change our opinion that the spring wheat crop is likely to be fully equal to last year, but not materially Larger. As regards the yield of winter wheat, Oregon shows a very poor result. California's crop is now generally admitted to be only 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bush. Kansas reports a good yield from threshing and consequently a somewhat larger total than expected. Missouri only fair, while Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan generally report the results of threshing as disappointing. The visible supply of wheat in the United States shows a decrease of 44,000 bush. while the amount on passage to Europe remains the same as last week, Receipts of wheat here are at present quite small, and some lake shipments are making a moderate reduction in stock. Barley harvest has been rapidly progressing, and the grain is nearly all cut in this section. The acreage is rather moderate, but the yield will be good in quantity, although the berry is rather small in most of the samples seen yet. There is now a prospect of a larger proportion of bright coloured and No. 2 barley than we had last year, although in sections where heavy rains prevaited last month, and the grain was badly laid, there is considerable discolouration. The acreage is rather moderate barley for a week or two yet, and receipts at present are merely nominal. It is probable that some changes in the grading of barley may be made before the season opens, and that the standard of the lowergrades may be raised somewhat."

Manufacturers' Cards. TXTRA QUALITY OF BUTTER AND prices guaranteed to all who use Champion Cabinet Creamers, and Churns; time, labour, and money saved. Send for pamphlets to C. C. C. Co., Morrisburg, Ont. DARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL M'FG, CO.Y

Limited, Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift, force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. GRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Reapers: send for 'illustrated catalogue, L. D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

ONDON SCALE WORKS MANUFAC-TURES all kinds of scales, heavy and light. Examine our goods and be convinced, they are the best in use. Send for price list and terms, JOHN FOX. THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING Co. Limited)—Capital, \$100,000; hardwood lumber and ship plank manufacturers; also the most extensive manufacturers of waggons, carts, sleighs, and waggon stock, including bent goods, in the Dominion; capacity, 3,000 to 5,000 waggons annually. Chatham, Ont.

THE CHAMPION CREAMER IS THE simplest and cheapest in the market; adapted for large and small dairies and factories; send for circulars. JOHN E. HICKS, Windsor Mills, P. Q. THE GRAHAM FILE WORKS—NEW files, hand cut, made from best English cast-steel; old files re-cut, warranted equal to new, Office and Factory, 150 Front street east, Toronto, Ont. YEARS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS—send for circulars of the Hartford Patent Combination Threshers; the result of 12, years experience as a practical thresher; the simplest and best in the market. THOM & DOHERTY, Manufacturers, Hartford, Ont.

TO MILK AND DAIRYMEN. Make Gilt-edged Butter by using the CHAMPION MILK PAIL No dirt can enter the pail, and no danger of its being overturned. Pail. Stool, and Strainer combined. Easily kept clean, and made of the best tin or galvanized iron, as preferred.

Will send the first in every town for \$2.

A few more live agents wanted. Address

S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig street, Montres DITCHING MACHINE FOR UNDERDRAINING.

Will do more work than 30 men with spades. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send for circular. Address

WM. BENNIE, Toronto Canada,

Lands for Sale.

5,000,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS WITHOUT

Cultivation or Settlement Conditions ARE OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS BY THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND CO., LIMITED

Fast Growing District of Maniteba and the North-West. Fertile Farms situated in Southern Manitoba in the beautiful re-Fertile Farms situated in Southern Manitoba in the beautiful region of the Sonris Valley, and in the well-wooded district of Moose Mountain, also in the vicinity of Regina and Moose Jaw, and all other towns on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Portage la Prairie, and throughout the railway belt.

These Lands are offered on easy terms without restrictions as to settlement or cultivation.

TERMS—One-sixth cash and balance in five equal annual instal-

ments, with interest at six per cent.

Maps, Pamphlets, Price Lists, and full particulars can be ALEX. BAIN, 360 Main street, Winnipeg,

and from the Head Office of the Company in Canada, No. 65 King Street East. Toronto. E. B. OSLER. Managing Directors. F. J. GOSLING, Secretary.

Marriage Endowment.

MUTUAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

INCORPORATED 1881.

to do. Yours, etc., REV. JAMES COUTTS. Amount, \$1,250.00.

STRATFORD, May 21, 1883.

W. B. Webber, Sec.
Your prompt payment of my claim under certificates 290, 291, 292, 293, is highly satisfactory to me. I know of no other institution in Canada to-day that would have paid me so much for my investment as your association did. I wish your association every success that if sociation every success that it so richly deserves. Yours, &c., A. AIRD ADAIR, Barrister, Amount, \$1,000.

This association undertakes to provide unmarried persons of both sexes with from \$250 to \$5,000 line of marriage. Every unmarried person should partake of its advantages. This Association issued first six months of this year certificates to the amount of over \$1,000,000. \$20,000 PAID IN BENEFITS THIS YEAR. First-class agents wanted.

WALTER B. WEBBER, Secretary, Hamilton, Ont. Toronto Office-55 Yonge Street.

Ocean Steamships.

BEAVER S. S. LINE. WEEKLY BETWEEN
MONTREAL, AND LIVERPOOL QUEENSTOWN AND BELFAST. For lowest rates and all particulars apply to SAM. OSBORNE & CO., 40 Yonge street,



THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF SCOTLAND okusten's Fluid Boef

on to the World Wire Fencing. BARR WIRE FENCING FIRST PRIZE awarded us at Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 18°2, and Silver Medal for the machine used in the manufacture of same,



THE MANITOBA Four Point Barb Galvanized Steel Wire Fencing; Ordinary Fencing, barbs 74 inches apart; Hog Wire for Bottom Line, barbs 44 inches apart; Plain Twisted Wire Fencing, without barbs, at reduced price. Send for circular and price lists. THE CANADA WIRE CO., H. R. IVES, President and Manager, Queen street, Montreal.

DOMINION BARB WIRE CO.,

Makers of the celebrated "LYMAN" STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING, which has secured 10 first prizes, including awards at the Exhibitions held at both Montreal and Toronto, 1882. Our facilities enable us to offer it with barbs 4, 5, 6, or 7 inches apart, as purchasers may desire. The 7 inch (or ordinary) make runs 16 to 16; feet (one rod) to the pound; the 4 or 5 inch make is used for small stock, or lower wire on fence. We guarantee these several kinds equal (if not superior) to any other barb wire made.

The "Lyman" has been in use on 21 of our railroads, and we have not had any complaints of its proving otherwise than we claim for it. Send for circulars to 44 Foundling street, Montreal. Western depot, 36 Front street east, Toronto.

Tive Stock.

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1883. PUBLIC SALE OF NINETEEN CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK

THE OXTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM

(During week of Provincial Exhibition at Gueip will sell without reserve, Thoroughbred Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and Calves of DEVONS, DURHAMS, ABERDEEN POLLS, AYRSHIRES, JERSEYS. HEREFORDS, Also pure bred Rams and Ewes of

COTSWOLDS, SHROPSHIRE DOWNS,

LEICESTERS, SOUTH DOWNS, OXFORD DOWNS, MERINOS With pure bred Boars and Sows of BERKS. ESSEX, POLAND CHINA. As well as pure bred SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS,

In all about 60 Cattle, 200 Sheep, 20 Swine, and 10 Dogs. O Dogs.

All Send for Catalogue.

WM. BROWN. Guelph, Ont., Aug. 1st, 1883.

Graded FAT CATTLE, FAT SHEEP, And several High Graded COWS.

Miscellaneous. **\$72** A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Sample SON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Tobacco.

EACH PLUG OF THE

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

OTHER

When buying Sewing Silks see that the Spool you buy is Stamped

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

"Full Size and Length." Dealers may assure you that other brands which they have are ours. They may be. but the only thread that we guarantee and recommend is that under our own

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Kailways.

MAN A

name.



A New and Direct Line, via Senece and Kanke, has recently been opened between Richmonorfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Azusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnat dianapolis and Latayette, and Omeha, Minneapis and St. Paul and intermediate points. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the ers of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Picket Office, or address

R. R. OABLE,

E. ST. JOHN,

Vice-Free. & Gen'l Tit. & Free. Acts.

CHICAGO.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published overy Thursday morning by The Mail. Print-ing Company, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets. Toronto, C. We BILLING CO. W.

VOL. XI. NO.

Subscribers can do The Mail go telling advertisers that they read tisements in The Mail.

Farms for Sal CANADIAN LAND ADVERT TAINING largest list of farms with map of Ontario, supplied on re centstamp. W. J. FENTON & CO. street east, Toronto.

THOICE STOCK OR GRAIN buildings; will be sold cheap in or Address JAMES LANG, Rodgery CARM FOR SALE-CHEAP-I I il miles west of Port Huron railroad; 22) acres: good foam: 130 house: good outbuildings: 14 acr living water. W. P. EDISON,

CARMS FOR SALE IN WES TARIO-send three-cent stam CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real E DARM FOR SALE_THIS WE farm is situated on the Ferry rom Perth. in County of Lanark;

ed for grain or stock farming and watered; has a good sto sive outbuildings; there a cleared and in good cultivate a cleared and in good bush. TABM FOR SALE—150 ACRES
T miles from Toronto; contains to houses, three barns, orchards, water convenience; is under high cultanown to be one of the best grain ontario. Terms to suit purchaser possession. Box 550, Mail office. PAZING OR MEADOW

sale or lease—The Canada Cor for sale or lease en bloc, or in quanti purchasers, 20,000 acres of good meadow lands, partly within en counties of Huron, Middlesex, an and near the Grand Trunk railway, mation may be obtained on applications of the company's office. 30 M kings of the company's office. company's office, 204 King street e. G. W. ALLAN, K. M. MOFFAT ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALI OURABLE terms—stock, graintarms in all parts of the province. LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto.

RARE CHANCE—SPLENDID
100 acres—ten dollars an acre be
in county Kent, one mile from Blet
buildings. H. C. HALL, Blenheim SPLENDID FARM-200 ACRES. D ED; clay loam; frame barns a shoice locality; Elderslie, county COOKE, Chesley P.O. OPLENDID FARM FOR SA desirable piece of property be the 8th concession of the township in the county of Perth, between L Palmerston, on the gravel product Palmerston, on the gravel road, six Listowel and two from Palmerston, 100 acres, of which 85 are in good st vation, with remaining 15 good hare beech and maple; good house with barn and stable; a spring stream run

sach end, and several living state farm; good young orchard; good fe of the land underdrained: no railro the place; good reasons for selling after harvest. Apply to DARLING barristers, Listowel, Ont. 500 FARMS-EACH CONTA OUU acres of choice land in Yor Colony, Assinibolne; low prices, and within 5 years. Address J. ARM Victoria street, Toronto.

CARMS TO RENT-NIAGARA T T —two hundred-acre farm on ti tween St. Catharines and Nita orchards, with first-class buildings tream; possession to W. YOUNG, Virgil. FIRST-CLASS WHEAT FARM

Farms to Kent

90 acres cleared; lot 13, 2nd con. es from Alliston. Apply to JAS. dituations Taca ONE OF THE BEST MILLE he firest when the firest when the he finest wheat country in Southern wants a country in Southern wants across the whole business; must \$5,000 to \$10,000 capital.

Winnipeg. Situations Cante MAN'S place, or care of a far place of trust. References, Thomas Stage Road, Jarvis, Ont. Addr WATERSON.

Teachers Edante THIRD-CLASS SCHOOL A No. 8, in the township of Mar ply to THOMAS CAMPION, Marun

TEACHER WANTED FOR S.S. N Luther; male or female; stat tions and salary wanted. Add SEGSWORTH. Monck P.O. Business Chance FOR SALE—A GOOD CLEAN of dry goods and groceries; will rent brick store, with dwelling-houlds. Apply to H. B. SMITH, Sparta.

GENERAL STORE WANTED country preferred. Address Fra

Business Chances To

Personal. PUPILS IN PHONOGRAPHY TION given by mail; good si cured all pupils when competent. culars. W. G. CHAFFEE, Osweg VACANCIES FOR BOYS UNDER

-excellent Public and High so
healthy locality; kindest of home
very moderate. Apply Box 33, Clinto

Medical. A NEW TREATMENT WHEREIS MANENT cure is effected in three treatments. Particulars and tron receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & King street west, Toronto, Canada.

Business Caras. ONTARIO VETERINARY O Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperar Toronto, Classes for students begin A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

Money to Loan MONEY TO LOAN—AT LOWEST interest—on farm and city proper LER & LAKE, 66 King street east, To MONEY TO LEND-PRIVATE at lowest rates, on morugage tate; farm property preferred. Ap REST, 15 Masonie Hall, Toronto stre

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY
ADA—Money to loan on city and
perty at lowest rates and on favourab Agents Manted. CHROMO CASKET—CONTA fast-selling articles, which will to so per day, and not occupy all you mail for 25 cts.: agents coining more KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S. WANTED - GENERAL TRAT

VV agents: salary, \$75 per mont penses. Montreal Rubber Stamp James street, Montreal. Miscellaneous. 25 BEAUTIFUL CHROMO CAR name, 10c.; 25 Comic Transp Agents complete samples, 10c. Queen House, Toronto.

It is seriously proposed that seve European powers should unite in pression of Mohammedan pilgri Mecca by the occupation of the Ewhich is so charged with pestilen always, and which sends so freque always, and which sends so frequently suggested is a daring might cause a terrible war. But has to be done very soon.