

IDOL of Bright Tobacco (and ONTREA yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing **GS** that of any other Tobacco

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Halifax. 444-3.

sionary, has been condemned to death, and the other to fifteen years' penal servitude.



to be had in Canada.	Capetown advices state that the rebel	A Paris despatch says : It is rumoured	NEW YORK HEBALD BUREAU,)	tures, was filed in the Sheriff's office on	Malarial diseases are so numerous at Frank- lin Furnace, N.J., that there are not enough	Forley, Pittsburg, aged 48, scalded and	the place was only about three feet deep, with a slow current.
THERE IS A TIN STAMP	Basuto chief Lerothodi is concentrating a force near Mafeteng. A relieving force	that the Turks have already evacuated Dul- cigno, and that the Montenegrins have occu-	LONDON, Oct. 12. { Mr. Froude has written to ah Irish centle	Le Canadien states that the appeal in the	people in health in the village to nurse the sick. Most of the male population are idle,	burned ; Nattie Forley, aged 16, scalded ; Miss Jessie Sillcox, West End, aged 16, in-	Shot Dead for Thirty Cents.
AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON	leaves Weppener for that point soon.	pied the place. A Constantinople despatch confirms the report that the Council of Minis-	man a letter which is printed in the Times to- day. He says:	Atalaya case was relinquished contrary to the advice of the Hon. Mr. Angers, counsel for	The commercial convention now sitting	halation of steam; Annie M. Shuster, East End, aged 22, inhalation of	NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—In an altercation last night about thirty cents, James Little, an
EVERY PLUG.	A STRAMSHIP STRANDED. An Aden despatch says the German	ters decided upon the immediate and un-	cannot last, and the agitation will probably	the Crown.	proposes an annual government bounty for	steam; Milton H. Edwards, aged 25,	actor, was shot fatally by Wm. Asmos, a bar-
	iteamer Anta was strainhed at the found of	conditional surrender of Dulcigno. The news	oblige the Government to call Parliament to-	The Chauding luminer in are experiencing	a number of years to vessels engaged in	Pittsburg, agel 22, inhalation ; James O'Neil,	tender in a Bowery saloon. Asmos is arrested.
CHEDONE DOINIOF SWALES	September. No lives were lost. The Asia	Administration, who regard it as a decided	They will then bring in a bill to satisfy the Parnell party, and the House of Lords will	of vessels to load for the Quebeo and Ameri-	Mrs. Milo Hasecard, of Scott county, In	Hetzel, East End, scalded ; Edward, Buster,	Sourcepter of Dulcigno.
PRINCE of WALES	was bound from Amoy to New York.	triumph for Mr. Gladstone's policy. Up to	throw it out. Then there will be an appeal	can markets. The Department of Indian Affairs has not	diana, a few days ago gave birth to five- children, four girls and one boy. Four of		to surrender Dulcigno. Some resistance from
*ONTREN'	Geneva advices state that a new vine pest	half-past two this afternoon the Foreign Office had not been advised of the occupation of	to the country. So far I see no further. I do not know what answer the constituencies	yet received any information of the reported	the children have since died, but the other	Wm. H. Love, brother of J. K. Love, aged	the Albaniana is apprehended.
The be all TITOST	has appeared in the Rheinthal in the canton of St. Gall. It is said to resemble the potato	Dulcigno by the Montenegrins.	will give. Ireland and the Irish people may still be safe if we show that we are not afraid.	at Fort Ellis.	one, at last accounts, was living and in per- fect health.	19, scalded and frightfully mutilated ; Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd, of Pittsburg, aged 35, in	The Purple for a Prelate. Rome, Oct. 13.—The creation of Archbiahop
For sale by all FIRST	viding but is much more minimum in	MONTENEGEO TIEED OF DELAY. A Badsic despatch says :The Government	that we will at least try to be just, and that	The Recorder of Quebec gave judgement on Saturday in a velocipede case, deciding that	It is estimated that the total balance of	halation; Miss Rosalind, aged 20, inhalation; David Ballenger, railroad employé, head cut	McCabe, of Dublin, to be Cardinal is ; s-
CLASS Grocery Houses	affected with it becoming rapidly putrid. Several vineyards have been completely de-	of Montenegro, being convinced that all op-	one function of justice is to punish crime. If Messrs. Gladstone and Forster have their way.	bieycles had the same right to the road as	trade in favour of the United States, from January 1st to October 1st, is fifty-five mil-	from body ; Samuel W. Elliott, conductor,	nounced as probable.
throughout the Domi-	vastated by the malady, which is believed to be of American origin.	position to the settlement of the Dulcigno question originates with the Porte, has de-	then the civil war which the Prime Minister spoke of is, I think, inevitable. Home Rule	any other vehicles. Reports from the fishing grounds on the	lians. This, owing to the great increase in imports, is nearly ninety millions less than	aged 52, crushed; James McMeehan, Dallas station, aged 60, scalded:	Condensed Despatches. American grain and flour is being imported
nion.	THE PANAMA CANAL.	clined any further direct negotiations, and Riza Pasha consequently will not go to Pod-	will follow-and the Ulster Protestants will	Newfoundland coast are not very favourable,	the balance for the corresponding period of	Dallas station, aged 60, scalded; William Lennhardt, East End, died from internal injuries and inhalation;	into Russia,
W. C. McDONALD,	A Paris despatch says : No syndicate has	goritza to confer with the Montenegrin chiefs	never submit to the legislation of a Home Rule Parliament. I am greatly attached to	but arrivals from Labrador state that the fishery is successful there.	last year. Owing to the vessel's quick passage and the	'Miss Emma Winneburg, 19, Pittsburg,	The export of grain from the Russian inte- rior will probably be prohibited.
Manufacturer,	yet been formed for the promotion of the Panama canal scheme, but if the issue of stock	respecting an adjustment.	the Irish people. I wish to save them from the fate which surely awaits them if they are	The Governor-General gave an "at home"	use of a fast train on the Union Pacific road,	scalded. Those dangerously injured, now in the West Pennsylvania Hospital, of whom	Wall street interprets the October elections
MONTREAL.	takes place through the comptoir d'Escompte	PARISIAN GOSSIP.	again brought into collision with this	at Rideau Hall on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was very large, and the Foot	the Australian mail brought to San Francisco by the steamer City of Sydney will, it is ex-	the physicians say but few will recover, are :	to mean that currency and business are safe. The conflict between Ferry and Constans
	all other establishments would receive sub- scriptions.	The Latest From the Gay Capital.	country." London, Oct. 12.	Guards furnished the music.	pected, reach London in forty-one days. The average time hitherto has been forty-five days	Geoege Young, East End; Frank Kin- singer, East End; J. P. Myers, Frewsburg,	regarding the disposition of 13,000 unrecog-
Books and Stationery.	MAJOR CANZIO AMNESTIED.	PABIS, Oct. 9.	A Dublin correspondent says the military	The project to establish a beet-root sugar factory at Quebec has fallen through, though leading men have been working to promote it	and six hours.	N.Y.; Frank Defaire, East End; James Hetzel, Edgewood; H. W. Black, Swiss-	nized monks and nuns, will cause a struggle between the parties of Grevy and Gambetta,
GOLD AND HOW TO MAKE IT.	A Rome despatch says a decree has been published granting an amnesty to Major	The Emperor Alexander of Russia, whose morganatic marriage with the Princess Dol-	authorities in the west of Ireland are making extensive preparations in view of the appre-	leading men have been working to promote it for three or four years past.	The new reservoir at Jersey City, com- pleted a month ago at a cost of a million dol-	ville; Robert Dickson, Swissville; A. Cherry, Campwest, Va.; Geo. Cummings, East End;	the second se
Young's Book of Secrets contains over 400 wayi	Canzio, son-in-law of Garibaldi, and his com-	gorouki is believe to be an accomplished fact, is not, it seems, much more faithful to his	hended disturbances. Houses are being hired at Tuam and Headford, in Galway, and at	The position in the North-West Mounted	lars, is leaking dangerously, and many cellars	James Lawronce East End . Hugh	THE MERCER ESTATE.
of making money easily, honestly and quickly. No capital required.	panions. THE UNAUTHORIZED RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.	new wife than he was to his old one. He	Balla, in Mayo, for immediate occupation by	Police force made vacant by the death of Capt. Dalrymple Clarke is not to be filled.	in the vicinity are filling with water. Central avenue is almost impassable. The reservoir	Muldoon, Springhill; James Dempsey, Springhill, Pa.; Win, Smith, Springhill;	A New Claimant Appears.
Price, post paid, 50 cents, or 3 for \$1. Send 30 stamp for catalogue. Liberal terms to agents.	A Paris despatch says :- The Cabinet coun-	has, it is said, already formed a fresh liaison with a pretty Polish lady.	military detachments. Troops will also leave the Curragh of Kildare for Castlebar and	and the staff is to be reduced by six.	now contains 25,000,000 gallons of water, which is rapidly being drawn off.	Annie Quinn, Shadyside ; Miss Mollie Stine- baugh, East End ; Miss Mattie Tayler, Edge-	The Mercer will case, which created a sen-
MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 1120. Montreal, Que.	cil to-day resolved to take decisive steps against unauthorized confraternities. The	HIGH PLAY BY RUSSIAN NOBLEMEN.	Westport, in Mayo. The Times understands that there is no im-	A married man named Stephens, living near Port Hawkesbury, N.S., recently eloped with	Eight hundred and forty-one thousand silver	wood ; Miss Mary Dawson, East End ; Mrs.	sation a couple of years ago, is likely to be revived, a new claimant having appeared in
Apples.	execution of the decrees commences next week.	I met yesterday a Russian who was present at the famous game of baccarat between	mediate intention of sending more troops to	a young girl from Descouse, C.B. The couple	dollars were distributed during the past week, against 361,000 during the correspond-	J. P. Rumon, Edgewood; Miss Rose Mc- Cabe, East End; Miss Kate Leslie, East	the person of Robert Mercer, of Hagarsville. It having become known that Mr. William.
	LONDON, Oct. 11.	Prince Demidoff and Count Schouvaloff. He	Ireland. One Heffernan, a plasterer of Clouber, and	are now supposed to be in the States. Lectures in the Kingston Medical College	ing week last year. The demand is now	End. Many others are at the hospital pain-	Higgins, of the law firm of Howell & Higgins, was instituting proceedings on behalf
APPLES.	A St. Petersburg despatch says, a fanatic Turk sayagely assaulted the Italian consul-	says it is not true that Prince Demidoff lost \$1,500,000 to the latter at the close of the	one Spencer, steward to a neighbouring noble-	began on Monday. The Princess street build-	about equal to the supply from the mints. The call for them comes from all parts of the	fully but not seriously injured. The superintendent of the road says if the	of the new claiment, a MAIL reporter
NOTICE TO FARMERS.	general at Smyrna. He was arrested.	game. Prince Demidoff had lost at one period of the night 17,000,000 roubles, but at the	man, have been arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris.	ing has been vacated, and the old University building fitted up and taken possession of.	country, and particularly the South. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone	rules had not been disobeyed the accident would not have occurred. The train had not	called upon that gentleman on Monday to learn the facts. Mr. Higgins said that
The undersigned, having completed arrange ments for the CONSIGNMENT OF APPLES	A Vienna despatch says :Large orders for Austrian rifles are being received from France	termination of the game at eight o'clock in	A Dublin despatch says the Irish constabu- lary have put forward a requisition for 67,000	The value of exports of sawn lumber from	of the obelisk in the Central Park, New York,	yet gone into the block operated by the signal	John Mercer had called upon him in reference to the estate, claiming that he was
TO BRITAIN, would be glad to correspond with farmers or dealers who are desirous of	for the Argentine Republic, Roumania, Chili, China, Montenegro, and Greece.	the evening he had recovered the whole of it back.	additional rounds of buckshot.	Ottawa, for four years is as follows :1877, \$359,616 ; 1878, \$690,671 ; 1879, \$813,211 ; 1880, not including September, \$1,100,320.	on Saturday afternoon, was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The feature was	system, and the flagman was under impera- tive orders to go back half a mile to flag the	the rightful heir. The man said that his
The house which we represent is one of the	A Paris despatch says the Government has	LOVE IN FRANCE. Last night I attended a most interesting	MURDER AT LEVIS.	1880, not including September, \$1,100,320. A pastoral was read in the Roman Catholic	a Masonic procession including all the com- manderies of the Knights Templar in that	following train. The flagman and all the employés of the train are old experienced	been in the British army but had deserted
argest importers of fruit in Glasgow, and as the sell direct to the consumers all intermediate pro	commenced a prosecution against Felix Pyat for an article justifying the attempt of Bere-	lecture at the Salle des Conférences on	Fatal Result of a Drunken Brawl-A	churches at Ottawa on Sunday, forbidding	city and commanderies from Jersey City	men, and the officials cannot condemn them until an investigation has been had, but the	with a camp follower and had come to Canada. His parents had settled in the neighbourhood
We will arrange freights and superintend ship ments from any point in Canada.	zows, the Pole, to shoot the Emperor of Rus- sia in Paris in 1867.	"Love," considered in its material and spiritual aspects. The lecturer was Mme.	Fatal Result of a Drunken Brawl-A Drunken Sailor Stabs His Friend and Comrade.	parents to send their children to the Model school on pain of deprivation of the sacra-	and Newark, and the Masonic lodges of New York, King's, Queen's, and Richmond	matter will be sifted and the responsibility	of Cayuga, and he had grown up there fol-
Correspondence solicited.	PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.	Olympe Avrard, who is unquestionably one of the most fascinating and effective of	SOUTH QUEBEC, Oct. 8Two sailors of the ship Bosphorus, lying at the foundry wharf,	ments.	counties. Fourteen bodies have been taken out of the	fixed. The passengers state that the flagman, whose name is Penrod, did not go back. He	lowing the business of farmer. Mr. Higgins asked for the proof of parentage, and Mercer
A. HUME & CO., Commission Merchants,	A private telegram from Valparaiso, of the 8th inst., states that negotiations for peace	living lady orators. She was listened to	got into a quarrel last night, when one drew	A The French papers at Quebec speak of a family at Portneuf who, accompanied by	Hudson river tunnel, and those remaining to	will be examined to-morrow. The orders for	said that he could furnish ample proof when
GALT, ONT.	between Chili and Peru have been opened at	with the greatest interest and was much ap- plauded, especially when she attacked the	his knife and stabbed the other to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer has	friends, took their infant to church to be	be recovered are expected to be found shortly. It is reported that the tunnel company have	have been in moment for thisty money and the	he is a nephew of deceased, and can establish
Bop Bitters.	Arica with the intervention of the United States.	grossness of what passes for love in France nowadays, and when she playfully proposed		found the child dead.	arranged a plan of settlement with the rela- tives of the dead, and it has been accepted.	officials insist that the trainmen, and not the superior officers, violated the rule. Public	
If you are a man /if you are a	THE KURDISH RAID INTO PERSIA.	the institution of a course of lectures on	tion, but was born in England. The murder-		It is that on Saturday the company shall pay	opinion seems to place the responsibility on flagman Penrod, of the first section.	but if his assertions go for anything he will do so in a few days.
of business, weak- ened by the strain of ters toiling overmid-	A Teheran despatch says : The Kurds who recently entered Persian territory are	"Love" in the French schools and lycées. A COBBLER'S STALL IN A THEATRE.	er is Johann Davie, a Prussian, aged twenty- two. Both were Roman Catholics and sea-	Forbes, of Port Hastings, N.S., for supposed violation of the Customs laws, has been re-	to each widow \$500, and to the next of kin of the unmarried dead \$200; upon payment of the amounts each recipient to sign a	PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11 Three more	
ened by the strain of point work, to re- tore brain may and the strain by the strain to be to be brain to be	still in the Maragha district. The inhabitants	The new management of the Odéon was	men on board the Bosphorus. The two were firm friends, and had slept together for four	leased on orders from Ottawa.	of the amounts each recipient to sign a	deaths have just occurred, swelling the list to twenty-four names.	SUDDEN DEATH.
If you are young and suffering from any in- discretion or dissing tion ; if you are mar-	of Soutihbulak, the governor of which fied at the approach of the Kurds, swore allegiance	surprised the other day to find a cobbler com- fortably plying his trade in a garret of the	years past. Last night both went out on a	A number of hands in the Ontario car shops	Totomo.	HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10.—The coroner s jury in the case of the collision on the New	A Servant Girl Found Dead at the Commer-
<text></text>	to the Kurds. The town of Mirandah and four large villages have been pillaged and the	theatre. He had been there for over twenty	spree in the town of Levis, and returning late to the vessel in a state of disgraceful in-	at London are engaged upon six snow ploughs for the Canada Pacific railway. They are	FATAL MINE DISASTER.	York and New England railroad near Wil-	Agnes Hooper came from the country about
Whoever you are Thousands die an-	inhabitants massacred. The Persian govern-	years without anyone but the stage manager suspecting his presence, and was much be-	toxication began to quarrel, when in an in- stant Davie drew his knite and stabled his	much larger and heavier than the ordinary ones, and have several improvements.	Four Men Killed in a Nova Scotia Pit, NEW GLASGOW, via Halifax, Oct. 12	limantic exonerate the railway company, and place the responsibility on the dead conduc-	chambermaid at the Commercial Hotel, in
whenever you feel that your system needs cleanning, ton-	ment has ordered the despatch of twelve bat- talions of infantry, and 2,000 cavalry with	wildered when peremptorily requested to	companion in the groin, inflicting a wound	During the month of September \$3,083.54 were collected in the division of Perth by the	This afternoon our town was startled by the	tor of the freight train, whe took his train out of Willimantic against orders.	Jarvis street. Monday her corpse lay at the morgue, wrapped in a funeral sheet and
withoutintozicating, by a timely use of take Hop Hop	twelve guns, but they cannot reach the scene for ten days. Two battalions occupy a posi-	HIS QUIVER FULL OF THEM.	four inches deep. The unfortunate man died in ten minutes, and before the arrival of a	Inland Revenue officers, as against \$1.370.84	report that the Foord pit was again flooded, and that several men had lost their lives. It	HAPTROPD Conn Oct 9 -On the New	covered by a coarse canvas sheet commonly
Bitters.	tion between the rebels and Touris, where a	A man named Ferlin is now being tried in Paris for a series of horrible and unnatural	doctor. The murderer was ignorant of the result of his crime, and was arrested at three	for the same month last year. For the quarter the collection amounted to \$8,170.02.	seems that about ten o'clock to-day a leak was discovered in that part of the works ad-	river last night a passenger accommodation	with pains in the abdomen on Thursday, and
Have you diverse preprint, kidney or arrivary com- plants, lidease of the storactory bounds, blo oc	Persian general has already gone to collect troops.	crimes committed at Nogent. It is asserted that Ferlin is the father of fifty-four children,	o'clock this morning fast asleep in his bed. A	It is said that the report of the probable	jacent to the old Bye pit, and that T. W.	train collided with an extra freight. Engin- eers Kenyon and Flood and firemen Forsyth	Dr. Oldright was called in to attend her. She had fully recovered by Saturday, and went
of the stomach, bourse, blood, HOP blows, blood, HOP blows, blood, there of meruses	A despatch from Quettah says :	very few of them legitimate.	dost-mortem examidation was made on the body this morning by Drs. Lascerte and La-	extensive operations of Ottawa lumbermen during the coming winter has had the effect	Fraser and Jas. Conway, two of the under- ground bosses, were endeavouring with	and Hurley were killed, and conductor	out for a walk, but on Sunday she again took
You will be used if you use Hop Bitters RITTERC marcoiles.	try north-east of Candahar is in a state of	UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.	briere. An inquest was opened to-day at Levis be-	of causing English dealers to stop buying, with a view to getting lower quotations next	wedges to stop the leak, and while they were in the act of driving in those wedges a large	injured that he has since died. The conduc-	scribed for the patient. She improved on
	ferment. Outrages are frequently committed by the hill tribes upon each other and the	Republican Gains in Indiana and Ohio.	fore Coroner Belleau. It appears that most of	year.	section of the bord burst in upon the men,	tor of the freight is said to be to blame. Only one passenger was injured.	Sunday afternoon, and when her attendants left her for the night she expressed herself
If you are slin. ply we a k and low spirited, try NEVER Circular.	sections friendly to Ayoub Khan's quarrel, with those which have announced their al-	INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12 The election	the crew were drunk. One man was, how- ever, sufficiently sober to have remembered	Mr. Andrew Little, of the township of Culross, about a mile and a half from Tees-	and the water flowed down the slope like a torrent, carrying all before it. The	and the second	as considerably better. On Monday morning she was found dead in bed. Mr. Moulton.
saveyour FAIL HOP BITTERS	legiance to the reigning Ameer. In fact the	passed off quietly and no disturbance was reported in any quarter. The vote polled was	the details, which will warrant a committal of the accused for murder, and a verdict to	water, has completed the sale of his farm.	a torrent, carrying all before it. The workmen, a full force of whom were in the pit at the time, did the best they could	ARCTIC EXPLORATION.	the proprietor of the hotel, notified Coroner Riddel of the occurrence, and asked him for
drads.	country beyond the Helmund river is com- pletely disorganized, and news has reached	very large. Reports from 85 towns give the Republi-	that effect will be given to-morrow. The sailors will necessarily be detained in gaol to	lot. 15, 8th concession of Culcoss, 100 acres, to James Goodfellow, of Waterloo, Ont., for	to save themselves and their comrades, but	Return of the Search Steamer Corwin-No Tidings of the Jeanette.	Riddel of the occurrence, and asked him for an order to have the body removed to the
dreds.	Quettah that a Herat caravan was recently attacked and plundered while on the road	cans a gain of 470. With the same rate of	give evidence at the trial of the prisoner be-	\$8,000.	when they gathered at the mouth of the pit it was found that six men were missing.	SAN FRANCISCO Oct 11 Junt Workoff	morgue. The body was removed as request.
THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published	between Girishk and Turrah.	gains in the State, the Republicans would have a plurality for Governor of 1,000.	on the 27th inst.	It has been decided to make a large col- lection of the fruits exhibited at the Western	Their names are James W. Fraser, James Conway, Charles Boran, Hugh McKelvie,	days from the Arctic ocean. The Corwin	ed, and next morning Drs. Oldright and Rid- del held a post-mortem examination. The
Contract Friday marries by The Matt. Paratiti	INSURRECTION IN KASHGAR.	The <i>Herald's</i> Columbus special says the Democrats concede Ohio by 3,000 majority.	QUEBEC, Oct. 9.—The inquest on the victim of the Levis murder terminated to-day in a	fair, to be sent to Liverpoel as an illustration of Canada's productiveness. Mr. Dyke, emigration agent, has promised to see the	Merle Benoit, and Charles Lacon, McKelvie	made three trips to Herald Island without being able to land on account of the ice. The	deceased came from Newington, township of Osnabruck, Stormont. When seen by the
ALCONOMIC ACCOUNTS AND	A Vienna despatch says : News comes by way of Constantinople of a great insurrection	COLUMEUS, O., Oct. 12 The polls have	verdict of wilful murder against the sailor	emigration agent, has promised to see the	and Benoit were taken out alive, and there is some hope of their recovery. They were	Corwin traversed the Arctic ocean in every	reporters at the morgue, the body was fast
	of Mohammedans in Kashgar against the Chinese.	closed all over the State. One of the heaviest votes has been polled in the history of the	Lynch, who has been committed to gaol to take his trial at the criminal court, which	exhibit properly displayed. The negotiations with New York capitalists	badly bruised and their clothes were literally torn from their backs. The bodies of Con-	direction between Point Barrow and Herald Island without gaining any intelligence of the Jeanette or the missing whalers. She was	miscolouring.
	JESUIT REFUGEES EXPELLED FROM ITALY.	State. In 1879 the total vote was :-Foster, Republican, for Governor, 336,261; Ewing,	opens on the 27th inst. Seven sailors of the same ship have been retained as witnesses.	for working the mines of the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co. are said to be proceed-	way and Boran have also been found, the	Jeanette or the missing whalers. She was unable to reach Wrangel Land, for which the	The immigrant sheds, which have been pretty fully occupied for the last few months.
	A Rome despatch says : The Jesuits who took up their abode with the students of the	Democrat, 319,136; Platt, National, 9,072; Stewart, Prohibition, 4,145—Foster's ma-	QUEBEC, Oct. 10Lynch, the Point Levis	ing satisfactorily. Mr. Cole, representing	former in a sadly mangled condition. Fraser and Lacon have not yet been found, their	missing shin's head lay when last seen	have now but five families nome inter the
	American college at the Villa San Girallo,	Stewart, Prohibition, 4,145-Foster's majority over all, 3,352; plurality, 17,129. This	murderer, while being taken to gaol yester- day, said to the police, "I have committed	the syndicate, is expected at Ottawa in a day or two to examine the mines.	bodies being supposed to be under the rub- bish. The old Bye pit is one of those that	Another attempt will be made to reach Herald Island before the close of the season.	Four started west last weak and have alere
Provide the second	from the police to quit, and have gone home.	year no comparison can be made with the figures for governor, the vote on Supreme	an awful crime, they say. I do not remem- ber anything about it, but if I have I deserve	Gold has been discovered near Perth which	took fire about fifteen years ago, and on that	the second se	successfully located in the Little Saskatche
	the second s	Court judge being used for that nurnose. The	to be nunished." He also said he did not	on a lot of one hundred acres about seven.	account was abandoned. It seems that there are some defects in the charts made at that	The light-running Wanzer, the noiseless Wanzer, the well-finished Wanzer is what we	wan, Souris, and Turtle Mountain Districts. Of the five remaining, two are from the eastern
	London, Oct. 12. A private telegram from Sydney states that	comparison. There are 1.869 precincts in the	like to be hung, and added that he wished	teen miles from the town, and is the property of W. Hicks, who, with several other contla	time, and the present managers are unable to point out the exact location of these old	all want. The price insignificant. Recom-	provinces and three from England. They,
	great political excitement prevails in Queens-	State.	they would fire a bullet into his brains.	men, are arranging to develop it.	works,	anteed.	Hinnipog Times
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place.



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.

They stopped opposite my place, a little to the north. John Kennedy and Edward Ryan came and sat on a log opposite my place. Ryan commenced to point at my place. I saw there also James Carroll, Martin **BIDDULPH BUTCHERIES.** Trial of Members of the Vigilance Committee. **CLOSE OF THE CARROLL CASE** Speeches of Counsel on Both Sides. THE JUDGE CHANGES AGAINST THE PRISONER

The Jury Disagree and are Discharged.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE CASE.

Further Proceedings Hang Fire, and Postponement is Taken.

THIRD DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 6 .- The Court sat for nearly LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Court eat for nearly eleven hours to-day, and the evidence was of much interest. It indicates pretty clearly the state of feeling existing in Biddulph up to the time of the murder, and gives a history of the meeting and movements of the vigilants. The leading witness was William Donnelly, who leading witness was William Donnelly, who alone escaped the vengeance of the pursuers of his family. William Donnelly is a lame man, and his appearance is above all things tragical. The events of the past year have added a thoughtful look to his countenance. He wears a moustache and imperial δla Car-dinal Richelieu, and long hair which falls in black ringlets almost to his shoulders. His evidence of course dealt with the events which took place, at bis home an the fatal

took place at his home on the fatal night, but it also tended to show the feelings which existed between members of his family and the prisoners. Those ill feelings, however, his Lordship ruled, could not be allowed in any way to prejudice the case, neither could the antecedents of the Donnelly family. To aid the jury in the understan lly's evidence a model of the house of the witness was produced. This model was an exact reproduction of the house, and contained not only the counterpart of all the windows and doors, but a representa-tion of the deceased John Donnelly, whose position after the shooting was marked by the witness. About half of the Crown witnesses have now been examined. The jurors during the day, and indeed during the entire trial so far, have shown much patience, and the only complaint that has come from them was the observation of one of them to night, sitting in one posi-tion, to the effect that his back was nearly broken. The attendance in the Court to-day been very large. A great many Bid-phites have been in town at the fair, and while they were in the city they no doubt thought they might as well take in the trial. The men found a difficulty in gaining admis-sion to the Court, but the gallant county con-stables could not find it in them to turn away stables could not find it in them to turn away the women. A great many Biddulph ladies, therefore, had a chance of seeing the pris-eners. Among them Carroll seems to be by no means out of favour. Smiles and words passed between them and him, and tasty morsels were handed in to him for dinner. During their entrie imprisement the price.

place. I saw there also James Carroll, Martin McLaughlin, Big Anthony Heenan, George Jenson, Pat Dwan, William Jackson, Daniel McDonald, Jeremiah McDonald, Pat Green, ar., James Carrigan, James Harrigan, James Ryder, sr., James Heenan, sr., John Heenan, Patrick Dorsey, James Kelly, John Dorsey, James Maher, sr., William Feeheley, James Feeheley, sr., James Ryder, one of the prisoners, William Thompson, Michael Car-roll and his two sons, Pat Quigley, Edward Ryan, John Cain, William Carey, John Mq-Langhlin, Martin Dorsey, John Quigley, and John Thompson. As to Kennedy's expres-sion, Went "BROTHER-IN-LAW IS BASY AT LAST,"

I may say that Kennedy used to call me brother-in-law instead of by name in order to make fun of me. I remember Carroll and Hodgins coming to look for my brother Thomas. I remember the charge of robbery against Thomas. Thomas was charged with robbing Ryan. He was acquitted by four magistrates. When he was acquitted Carroll stood up in court and said he was speaking for Ryan and would take the matter further. A year aiterwards the case was brought A year afterwards the case was brought up again and dismissed again. The case was brought up a third time before the Grahd Jury, and a bench warrant was issued for Thomas' arrest. Carroll executed the war-rant, and came to my house to arrest my brother.

Mr. MEREDITH-If the object of the Crown counsel is to prove Thomas Donnelly's inno-cence of the offence, I will have to bring evidence on the other side. His LORDSHIP said the object was rather, so far as he could see, to prove the prosecu-

so far as he could see, to prove the prosecu-tion. The WITNESS proceeded —After the trouble about Thompson's cow, John made out an information for treepass. He was sub-sequently arrested for perjury, and tried be-fore Mr. Stanley at Lucan. The case was dismissed. Carroll then laid an information for the same offence against my brother before Mr. Grant at Grantham. The result of tho second prosecution was that John was sent for trial. Carroll also laid a charge against John for giving a horse to Tom with which to escape. John was sent for trial on that charge but the trial never came off. In the perjury trial at Grantham, Carroll was com-plainant and constable. I was im my father's house not long before the murder. I took there Michael Feheeley's gun which was de-stroyed in the fire. There were no valances to the bed. There had not been any there since my sister was married six or seven

since my sister was married six or years ago. MARTIN HOGAN corroborated the evidence of William Donnelly, and stated that he urged William to keep quiet and lie in his bed, as if the men found out that they had

not shot him they might come back. After a cross-examination of Hogan, The Court adjourned at 7.40 till 9 o'clock -morrow morning.

FOURTH DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 7 .- The Assize Court, Mr. Justice Armour presiding, was opened this morning at nine o'clock. During the morn-ing an important stage in the progress of John Carroll's trial was reached. It was nothing less than the termination of the case where could not find it in them to turn away e women. A great many Biddulph ladies, ersfore, had a chance of seeing the pris-ers. Among them Carroll seems to be by means out of favour. Smiles and words seed between them and him, and tasty oraels were handed in to him for dinner. Iring their entire imprisonment the prison-ring their entire imprisonment the prison-s have been well treated by their co-reli-onists in the township, who, no doubt, could t think of ' permitting men against whom e offence has not been proved to live on ead and water, and who as a consequence we supplied them liberally with eatables.

the kitchen. I left him putting on his boots and went out. I did not see any tracks in the snow around my house. His LORDSHIP—Did you look for any ? WITNESS—I did not look particularly, but I did not see any. As I was going over to the stable to feed my horses I saw Patrick Sullivan, an old man of seventy, and talked to him about the fire. After attending to the cattle I went to breakfast. Carroll, his brother William, I, and my wife breakfasted together. I went to Exceter to the mill after-wards. Carroll said he was going to Grantham, I think, but I do not know which way he went.

MORE ABOUT THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. I belonged to the vigilance committee. The first meeting I held was when I lost the

cow. There were about thirty there. I went to Lucan to get the search warrant and came back to the school-house where the meeting was. We then went to look for the cow. On going to Donnelly's, John, the old man's son, said he did not think there was a com them but we might look all core. The man's son, said he did not think there was a cow there, but we might look all over. The old man also said we might turn every straw in his stack over if we thought we could get it. The next meeting of the committee was in connection with the trespass suit. The next was about John Donnelly and the per-jury, and the next was about Ryder's farm. Mr. McMahox—Could Carroll have come down that night without you knowing it? Mr. Invine—That is not a proper ques-tion. The witness has only to state the facts, and it is the province of the jury to form the opinion.

Mr. MOMAHON-True, but from witness' knowledge of the house and its means of ingress and egress he should be permitted to

express an opinion. Mr. IRVING-The law of evidence does not permit such an opinion being given by a witness. The witness has stated that he did

not hear the prisoner come down or go up stairs, and that is all he can say. His LORDSHIP-I think I will permit the question to be put; it is only the witness' Mr. Izving-I can assure your lordship that the question has been discussed, and decisions have always been adverse to the

decisions have always been adverse to the asking of such a question. His LORDSHIP-If you produce a pre-ceedent I will follow it. Mr. IEVING, quoting from American law reports, showed that three decisions had been given in the United States to the effect that given in the United States to the effect that it was not competent for a witness after say-ing that the prisoner slept with him, or that he knew of the prisoner's whereabouts in the house during the night, to testify further that in his opinion the prisoner could not have gone out without his knowledge, as that would be testifying to an inference which it was for the jury alone to draw. Mr. MEREDITH-I don't think you will find that such a decision was arrived at in any English cases.

any English cases.

His LORDSHIP-I think, Mr. McMahon, you should put it in another shape. Witness proceeded then, in reply to Mr. McMahon, to state that he did nothear Carroll

McMahon, to state that he did nothear Carroll go out or come in during the night. In the course of the examination Mr. Mo-Mahon incidentally remarked it might be necessary to ask his lordship to allow the jury to have a view of the place. His LORDSHIP-I certainly cannot expose the jury to a trip down the Roman line.

CARBOLL'S WHEREABOUTS ON THE NIGHT OF

THE FIRE. Mr. McMahon then asked witness if it

and Tuesday preceding the fire at Donnelly's, James McGrath and I were splitting rails and drawing them at Zachariah Hardy's, two miles distant. On Monday evening we stop-ped work at five o'clock. On Tuesday night we got home about six o'clock We had our supper soon aftar. About nine o'clock I went to bed. I was the first to go to bed. I took my boots, coat, and vest off down-stairs. In order to get upstairs I had to pass through the dining room. When I got upstairs I went to bed at once. I had not seen Carroll, Tom Ryder, McLaughlin, or Kennedy the day previous or the day before that. I did not know of the existence of the vigilance com-mittee and did not belong to it. When this occurrence took, place I had not shaved for four or five weeks. I think the 1st of Jannary was the last time I shaved before I was arrested. I shaved when I was arrested. Tusually shave only once every-four or five weeks, during the winter. My bestd at the time of, the occurrence covered my chin entirely and the scar on my face. If I had got up during the night and gone out I shauld have had to pass through four doors. I went down to the Donnelly' wake at O'Connor's place in Lucan. I did not see the O'Connor's boy. I saw William Donnelly there. I went to the funeral-that is I went from MeGrath's to the church. Q. Had you any knowledes in any way that a murder was committed or intended t A. No, not till I had heard it after the oc-currence. To Mr. McGee+Yes, I have been convict-

A. No, not an I had heard is after the or currence. To Mr. McGee+Yes, I have been convict-ed of an offence. It was four years ago, at Stratford, for assault. I was sent down to gaol for three months. It was not for wound-ing, but for assault. Mr. McGEE here produced a certificate from the elerk of the peace of Perth county, to the effect that the conviction was for as-sault and wounding.

to the effect that the conviction was for assault and wounding.
Witness continued—I did not know of the society, as I said before. Neither did I say to Martin Hogan at any time that I would like to join the society. My occupation is to work around whatever I can get work. My father and mother are dead. My only relative is a brother, who was brought up by James Ryder.
Q. Do you know Thos. Ryder ? A. Yes.
Q. You are very intimate with his boys ?
A. Why, he hasn't any, except a couple of little children.
Q. What time did you go to bed the night of the Donnelly fire? A. About nine o'clock.
Q. What time did the others go to bed ?
A. I don't know. I went to sleep very soon, after I went to bed.
Q. And you could not hear the others com-

after I went to bed. Q. And you could not hear the others com-ing up? A. No. Q. Then it would be possible for you to come down and go out without the others hearing you? A. Yes. I did not meet Wil-liam Donnelly on the day of my arrest; nor did I begin to cry and say I was undine. Neither did I ask him if the prisoners at Lofi-don had told all. I did pay him \$50 I owed him on the day of my arrest. Martin flogan advanced me the maney. dvanced me the money. JAMES MCGRATH called-I am a farmer,

and live on lot 20 of the 7th concession of Biddulph. I have been there about eleven years. I have four children, the eldest of whom is now seven' years old, and the youngest about a year. John Purtell was working for me at the time of the Donnelly fire and murder. On the day before the mur-der Purtell worked with me in the bush. We came home to tea and stayed in during the evening. My father, mother, Helen Blake, by brother, John McGrath, and the prisoner Mr. McMAHON then asked witness if it could be posaible for Carroll to get out with-out his knowledge. His LORDSHIP--I think I will allow the question. It is only the witness' opinion after all. WITNESS--I think the Carrolls could not get out without my knowledge. I do not think anyone could come down stairs and go out without waking the inmates. The floor unstairs is breaky and there is no carret an

fence is to prove an *alibi* on behalf of Carroll and his fellow-prisoners and to discredit the statements of Johnny Q'Connor and William Donnelly. The court room was crowded during the entire day. At the conclusion of the evidence for the defence, Mr. Irving pro-posed to proceed with the rebuttal, but Mr. Justice Armour said he would prefer to adjourn as it was half-past six. He added that if the addresses of counsel were not concluded early to-morrow he would find it necessary to postpone the delivery of his charge to the jury until Monday. The charge will probably be very lengthy. As his Lord-ship observed, the case is one of unusual im-portance. In the event of the charge being

portance. In the event of the charge being postponed until Monday the jury will spend their Sunday in the court house. Great care is taken to prevent any intercourse with the jury. To-day a brief note from a juryman's wife, telling the juryman' in question that she was in excellent health, had to be delivered to him in open court, the Crown counsel and the counsel for the prosecution agreeing that the paper might be delivered to him.

EVIDENCE OF THE PRISONER RYDER.

EVIDENCE OF THE PRISONER RYDER. When the Court opened the defence was proceeded with, Thomas Ryder, one of the prisoners, being called. THOMAS RYDER, sworn, said—I am brother of Patrick and James Ryder, and live in lot 26, 7th concession of Biddulph. There is an indictment against me for murder. I remember the night before the Donnelly fire. I was at my own house. My family consists of myself, my wife, and my mother. I am about thirty years of age, but I cannot exactly say. On the night in question Valen-tine Mackay, a brother in-law of mine, came to my house about six o'clock, on horseback, to see about getting out some stave-bolts for me. James Twohey and my brother James also visited my house that night. It was about half an hour after Mackay came that Twohey came. When the clock struck ten, Twohey remarked that it was about time to go home. Twohey came to borrow a chain to move a granary with. My brother left go home. Twohey came to borrow a chain to move a granary with. My brother left shortly afterwards. My wife went to bed be-tween nine and ten o'clock with the baby. We were playing cards during the evening. Mackay left the house a little before two-o'clock in the morning. He and I, after the others left, were playing euchre. We were playing for money, ten cents a piece. I went to bed immediately after I had seen Mackay go. I did not hear anything about the Don-nelly fire until the next morning, when my go. I did not hear anything about the Don-nelly fire until the next morning, when my brother Pat told me of the house being burned down

Q. Johnny O'Connor says you wore a cap at Lucan with ear laps. Have you a cap of that kind ? A. Yes, I have worn one like that for four or five years. I was in the habit of going to Lucan to market and I have often seen O'Connor there. The cap is a black one. Q. Now were you at Donnelly's place that

Q. Now were you at Donnelly's place that night? A. No sir. Q. Did you know anything about this murder directly or indurectly? A. No sir. To Mr. McGee—On the day before the fire I was at Lucan. I got home about four in the afternoon and did not go out again. I had been talking to Mackay about getting out the staya holts some time before the date out the stave-bolts some time before the date out the stave-bolts some time perore the date in question, and it was because there was an appearance of snow and of sleighing that he came to my house that evening to see about getting at the work. After my brother and Twohey left I and Mackay, while playing euchre, talked about the stave-polts, the bur ing of my brother's barns, and the trial which was to take place at Grantham, which I said, I was going down to see. I asked Mackay to stop all night that night, and go down to the trial. He said he would rather go home. I do not remember any talk about

the Donnelly family. Q. You warned the people to come to the ting of the vigilar

To Mr. McMahon-I am a member of the There were a constable and some twenty or hirty. To Mr. McMahon-My younger brother ol Board. TEMPERANCE MCLAUGHLIN, daughter of the

Michael had a sore foot at the time of the Donnelly fire. The foot had had stitches put in it, and my mother had to dress the wound two or three times a day and twice in the PATRICK RYDER; brother of the last wit-

PATRICK RYDER, brother of the last wir-ness, testified that he and his brother James, Carroll (not the prisoner), and Blake were working in the bush the day preceding the murder. He said—The timber was being got murder. He said—The timber was being got out for my father's three barns, for the build-ing of which, after the fire, Blake had the contract. At night, after supper, father sent me to hunt up some hands for scoring timber. The next day he said I had better go to Maher's, about a mile distant. I took a horse and rode up to Maher's bareback. Old James' Maher came to the door. I told him to send some hands to our plese. He soid he would es, sir.

Maher came to the door. I told him to send some hands to our place. He said he would send his son James. I did not get off my horse. I had to get Tom Purtell also, so I turned to go up to Morgan's, where he was working. I did not go all the way, but turned back when I was half way. On my way back home I saw old Mr. Keefe just near Woher and the other word the set of the set.

Maher's gate and two other men at Keefe's gate lower down the road.

Q. What had you with you that night? A. I had a piece of a cane in my hand which my father handed me when I got on the horse. The cane was a piece of elm which my brother, who had a sore foot, used in getting about the house. The horse was slow and walked past the two men. In fact it walked all the way home. I was striking it just as I was passing the two men. When I got home my brother Morris brought me a light and I put the horse in the stable. Soon after I came in James, who had been out, came in. Half an hour after I and my brothers Morris Michael and Lunce and my brothers Morris, Michael, and James, and Blake went to bed. We all slept in the same room. The beds were all in a row on one side of the room. I and Michael occupied one, James, who is a prisoner, and Michael Blake occupied another. Morris ners that night, and I know nothing of the slept on a shake-down. I know Michael went to bed. He had a sore foot, to which mother attended. On Wednesday morning,

which was the day after the fire, we went to the woods again to score timber. About eight or nine o'clock that morning Michael Blake sent me back to the house to get an awl we had forgotten. When I got back to the house my brother Morris came up from our other farm, and told us that Donnelly's our other farm, and told us that Donnelly's place, which he passed on the way, had been burned. At midday we heard that the Donnellys themselves were burned. We heard of the shooting of John Donnelly from the ashman, whose name is Simpson. I was arrested by Constable Murphy after the fire and kept in custody for three weeks, when I was discharged. The bed which my brother James occupied creaked a great deal and

JAMES COULD NOT GET UP WITHOUT MY HEAR-ING HIM.

His LORDSHIP-I suppose he could not turn over in bed without waking you. WITNESS-Yes, sir. It was a rope bed. To Mr. McGee-I do not know Dennis McCarthy personally. He lives on the 10th concession, four miles from our farm. I did not tell the chief of police of London when I was arrested that I was at Dennis McCarthy's the night of the humans. the night of the burning, but I told him that I was at Maher's. I did not give the chief to understand that my brother Morris did not sleep on a shake-down. I did not say to constable Murphy that this was Texas law and that I believed in it. Q. Do you believe in Texas law? A. I on't know what that law is.

Q. Did you have a revolver in your house? A. Yes, we used to keep it upstairs in a clothes barrel on the top of the clean clothes. Q. Do you remember using it ? A. No, I the house that would do for my children, so I went to his place and knocked at the back

WITNESS-Thank you, sir.

JOEN FOX, SWOR, JA am a me Lucan. Johnny O'Connor came into the day after the Donnelly bur came in alone. I asked him if he previous witness, sworn-I slept at home as usual on the night of the Donnelly murder with my little sister and brother. In the middle of the night I got up and went down of the parties who killed the Donn he said no, as their faces were all they were dressed in women's clo said he could not see any part of th stairs to get some water for my little brother. I went to father and mother's bedroom and got a light. I saw my father and mother in bed. This was at two o'clock This was at two o'clock. their feet, as he was under the be hind a clothes basket. He also said tied old man Donnelly's hands. He

Mr. McGre-Where are the stairs down which you had to come to get the water ?

WITNESS-In the dining-room. Q. Where was the water? A. On the dining-room table.

Q. Do you usually keep water there ? A

Q. Then if you always keep water there and you knew where it was, why did you want a lamp? A. In order that I might see as it was dark.

Q. Did you see any light outside ? A. No. My father, as you state, keeps a rifle. It hangs up in the front bedroom. I took it lown.

JOHN KENNEDY, another of the prisoners. sworn-I am in gaol on the charge of m

Mr. McMAHON-William Donnelly married

your sister ? WITNESS-I think so, but I did not see him marry her. I believe he married her any way. I live on the 11th concession of Bid-dulph, and am married and have two children. The evening before the Donnelly murder was at James Carthy's. There were present myself, James Carthy, Dennis Carthy, Wil-liam Hodgins, James Ryan, James Bryan, Thomas Bryan, and their children. We played cards until about ten o'clock, when vent home. The Carthys, the Bryans, and Hodgins are all Protestants, and have nothing to do with this committee business. Bryan came to my house about two o'clock that night. His child having been taken ill, he came to ask how we treated our children who

Mr. McGEE-How did you know it was two o'clock when Bryan called? WITNESS-I heard it strike. The next day

I went to work at Mr. Fulton's, three miles from London. I heard of John Donnelly's death in the afternoon, and went down to Grantham to hear all about it.

Q. And you mean to say that when you heard of John's death, instead of going to your sister's, where he did, you went all the

way to Grantham? A. Yes. Q. You were not friendly with William Donnelly? A. My feelings towards him were that I did not want to have anything to say to him. He insulted me just after he married my sister. I met him a few days after his marriage at Lucan, when he told me HE WAS KEEPING A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

I then told him I did not want anything to say to him, and that if my sister was with him I could not help it. I never said of William Donnelly that he was the man I hated most in Biddulph.

DENNIS CARTHY, sworn, testified to the presence of Kennedy at his house the even.

ng before the murder. WILLIAM HODGINS, who was at Carthy's that evening, gave similar evidence. JAMES BRYAN, sworn-I. live about two hundred rods from John Kennedy. I am a Protestant, and am in no way connected with the vigilance committee. On the evening be-fore the murder I was at Carthy's, where I saw John Kennedy and Hodgins, the last witness. I went home about ten o'clock. witness, I went nome about ten o clock. During the night my child took ill. I thought the child was getting the croup. I knew Kennedy's children had been ill, and I thought perhaps he might have something in

ANDREW KEEFE, sworn-I 1 dulph. I know James Maher, wh me on the Thursday night before at Walker's hotel, Lucan. hs ago he as much as sa

go into court and swear that it

day, the night of the murder, that together. I said I did not like the Q. Did he not say something Donnelly's deserving their fate? much as said that whoever shaved

tails there was nothing that could them was too bad. That's all I k don't think it should be brought i

Mr. MEREDITH-You don't it things should be told in court. WITNESS-Now go and sit dow ask me any questions. Mr. MEREDITH—Answer my

WITNESS-Now the less you

Mr. MEREDETH-To whom has

this conversation since it occurred

THOS. BREENE called, said-

McLoughlin the night of the mure Harrigan's gate. I also saw T

the two men were not together. HUGH MCFEE, of Stratford,

known William Donnelly fifteen years, and the man had behaved Mr. IEVING-What is his rej

WITNESS-It is not a very goo

Q .- Would you believe him on

A.-I think so. JAMES WRIGHT called, I wo

anything as to whether people wo fied in saying Donnelly should no ed on oath. He carried parcels

ed on oath. He carried parce delivered them honestly. To Mr. McMahon—I know

WITNESS-To no one at all.

better, so you go and sit down. Mr. MEREDITH-Have you h

this morning? WITNESS—Yes.

telling the truth ?

had some kind of bonnets on their To Mr. Irving—I keep a store in Q. You took refreshments int when it was sitting there? coroner's orders I took them bi cakes, but did not give them beer. Q. Did not they have beer? they did, but I did not take it in. His LORDSHIP-Did you pay for WITNESS-Not to my knowledge Mr. IRVING-The boy said he of men's feet? A. Yes. Q. Then how could he have they wore bonnets and had black I don't know. WILLIAM STANLEY, son of Berna of Lucan, sworn-The morning Donnelly fire Johnny O'Connor ca our store and said he knew none who were in the Donnellys' place Some of them had women's

black faces. Mr. IRVING-Did he say any their feet ?

WITNESS-Yes; he said he con tinguish them as he could on

Q. How then could he see their I don't know. That's what he sa The court rose at 6.45 p.m.

> SIXTH DAY. LONDON, Oct. 9.—The trial of Ja for the murder of Judith Donnelly

termination to-day, but notwiths ix days spent in the hearing of e

ix days spent in the heating of in deliberation, the investigation put to be without result, the jury

by counsel occupied each about

delivery. The charge of the ju was a close analysis of the evidem over two hours. His Lordshi the entire case with m

and drew conclusions from mony which, as readers of the pherve, were by no means favou

prisoner. The jury, who went for the sixth time at nine in the

ddresses until 4.30, when they discuss the verdict. Having ha

since morning, being unable to a receiving their discharge until

late hour to-night disagreed.

fagged out when they re-ap court. Their fatigue was, ho nothing compared with the evide of the prisoner, who, when the tri menced, had some show of confid chances of getting off, but who, his Lordship had concluded hi the jury, gave unmistakable signs of opinion in that regard. Perha attentive listener to all that has been Wm. Donnelly, the accident of the tragedy. Before the trial have been sure of the conviction soners, and during the trial, while the defence was going on, hand constantly, assisting in per case for the Crown.

bread and water, and who as a con have supplied them liberally with eatables. The most important evidence to-day was that of Wm. Donnelly. WILLIAM DONNELLY'S EVIDENCE.

ers have been well treated by their co-reli-gionists in the township, who, no doubt, could

not think of permitting men against whom

WILLIAM DONNELLY sworn-I am a son of WILLIAM DONNELLY sworn—I am a son of the late James Donnelly, and live at Whalen's Corners. James Keefe, who is now in Ne-braeka, was at my house of the night of February 3rd. He had supper with me. Old Mr. Kennedy, my father-us law, called dur-ing the evening and went away. My brother John came in too. James Keefe left about half-past eleven o'clock. My brother John came to my place on a why brother John came to my place on a borner to hone of the borner. came to my place on a pony to borrow my cutter. He put the pony over night in a small shed at the rear of my comes to be so much discussed. It w be noticed that although Carroll's a small shed at the rear of my le. I had two horses in the stable. My wife went to bed about nine o'clock. About half-past twelve I wound up the clock. Martin Hogan, who was with us, went to bed with my brother. We were all now in bed. The first thing I heard was my brother John forward was probably considered necessary as a further corroboration of O'Connor's narrative. The evidence which was taken for the defence to-day was in the direc-tion of showing that Carroll was in bed, and could not therefore have been present at the murders. His brother and Mr. rushing into my room, saying, "Who is calling fire?" At that time I heard some one Who is rapping on the door and crying "fire." brother John went to the door John went to the door and who was there. The reply was, "Fire! fire! Open the door, Will!" He opened the door, and there were immediately two shots. John fell back with his head towards my bedroom door. He said, "Will, I'm shot. May the Lord have mercy on my soul." I then heard seven shots coming from between my house and Mr. Blackwell's house, which was next door. When my brother fell back I told Hogan he Hogan he was shot. Hogan spoke low, and told me to keep quiet. I sat up in bed and turned back the blind of the window next to which I lay and looked out. Mr. IRVING-What did you see when you

tooked ont? WITNESS-I saw John Kennedy.

WITNESS-I saw John Kennedy. Q. Who else ? A. James Carroll and James Ryder. I saw three other men whom I could not recognize. They were standing just outside on the high-way. When I looked out I heard Carroll say, "What next?" or "What best?" I also heard Kennedy say my brother-in-law is easy at last. The three men spoke, but I could not hear what they said. My wife said she would get up, even though she was shot hot hear what they said. My wife said she would get up, even though she was shot. She caught hold of John to draw him into my room, and Hogan crawled out on his hands and knees and helped her. I told my wife to get a piece of blessed candle out of a trunk, which she did. She lighted it and gave it to Hogan to hold in Johnny's hand while he was dying.

I RECOGNIZED THE VOICES of James Ryder and Martin McLaughlin of James Ryder and Martin McLaughlin when the men were crying "Fire, fire! Will, Will !" The next day I found a bullet rest-ing on one of the sills. It had passed through the wainscotting. Soon after John had the candle my wife told me John was dead. It candle my wife told me John was dead. It was then a minute or two to half-past two o'clock. My wife was crying all the time, and Hogan got under the bed. I looked out of the window at four o'clock and got up as soon as it was daylight. I asked him if he had seen anybody. Mr. IRVING-What did he say? Mr. Morgenyur said Mastin Homes to

Mr. IRVING-What did he sa Mr. MEREDITH said Martin

have to tell that for himself. Mr. TEVING said he would call Hogan, and

Admonished the witness not to say what Hogan had said. WITNESS continued—I examined the foot-WITNESS continued—I examined the foot-prints round the house and ran to Mr. Black-well's next door. When I went to Black-well's I noticed that the bar of the door of a second stable, in which I had a stallion, was down. I thought, perhaps, the stallion was stolen, but it was not. It was very much frightened. There were tracks in the

stolen, but it was not. It was very much frightened. There were tracks in the snow all round that stable as well as at the back of the smaller stable in which the two horses and the pony were. Both Blackwell and I examined the tracks. When I came back from Keefe's I called Mr. Walker, who lives near, and got him to go with the pony and criter to my father's. I stayed at home that day and sent to the coro-ner. In the evening I saw the chief of police and gave him information. Mr. IRVING-Previous to this had you had a visit from the vigilance committee ? WITNESS-Yes, in September. Q. What were you doing? A. I was at home.

home. Q. How many were there? A. There were about forty, carrying sticks. One had a piece of scantling. They had a team in which some of the old men, were siding. Old Michael Carroll was in the team for one.

abroad on an unlawful expedition on the night of the murder. Johnny O'Connor's evidence, if considered satisfactory by the jury, would prove this; but such evidence had to be corupstairs is breaky, and there is no carpet on it, or on the stairs. I do not think the Carcolls could have got out of the their window was above mine.

To Mr. McGee-I was not very friendly with the Donnelly family. I would bid them the time of day when I saw them and that was all. I was married seven years ago. I had Wm. Donnelly arrested for a charivari Carroll on the road when John Donnelly was shot. William Donnelly's evidence, of course, introduced the shooting case, and gave the details. After that evidence further testi-mony had to be brought forward to establish the shooting. This is how it comes that the shooting business—notwithstanding that the prisoner is not at present being tried for it was all. I was married seven years ago. I had Wm. Donnelly arrested for a chativari with which he was connected at my wedding. I also had him arrested for trying to abduct my sister, who wanted to marry him. I had Michael, James, Patrick, and the old man Michael, James, Patrick, and the old man arrested at the same time. I will swear that I did not tell the Chief of Police that I did not know whether any one got out It will also prisoners are not standing their trial, evi-dence is brought against them, and an of my house on the night of the fire. them, anl an has stopped at my place about twelve times in two years. I don't know that he had any endeavour is made to prove their presence at the murders. The bringing of this evidence forward was probably considered necessary particular reason for staying at my place that hight, but we were talking of building a driving shed, and he had helped me in build-

ing at other times. After an intermission for dinner,

was called. She gave evidence similar to that and Mrs. Thompson, in whose house he i given by her husband. She saw Carroll go said to have slept, swore to this. Carroll' ap-stairs to bed. During the night she hear brother William is a young man of about twenty, evidently unaccustomed to giving testimony in court. He was rather nervous no one go out, and if any one had gone out she thought she would have heard the noise. To Mr. Irving—I remember the chief of police, Mr. Phair, and Mr. Pain, a newspaper during his examination. Another feature of the defence was the calling of Purtell, one of the prisoners, who gave evidence in his own defence. He was called, no doubt, not with reporter, coming to my house the Saturday after the fire. I do not remember telling those parties that the last time James Carroll a view to impressing the jury with his own innocence, for that would be no good, as the those parties that the last time James Carroll slept at our house was two weeks before the murder. Neither did I say that the door of our bedroom was closed that night. The door is always open. The Chief of Police did not ask me whether we slept sound at night. The Chief made two visits to my house. The window block and eiller the start of t same jurymen may not be on the jury in his case, but to throw discredit n his case, on O'Connor's story. DOWNELLY, WM. BLACKWELL, and others were called, and the Crown case was window blinds and pillow slips in the room in

MY BROTHER WAS IN BED WITH ME

ONE OF THE PRISONERS ON THE STAND

which Carroll slept were not changed between the first and second visit the Chief made to the house, I did not put up an additional blind between the visits. The second blind which the Chief says was put up during his THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE. The defence was then commenced. Mr. Isving in the first place reque

Mr. IRVING in the first place requested the presence of Wm. Donnelly in court. Mr. MEREDITH' protested that Donnelly should not be admitted, as it was material, in view of the likelihood that the Crown might recall him, that he should not hear the evi-dence of the witnesses to be called. His LORDSHIP said that Donnelly's presence could not affect the case. In fact, putting witnesses out of court in cases which were prolonged beyond one day was almost a farce, as the evidence was all published in the namers. absence was up all the winter. absence was up all the winter. WILLIAM CARROLL, a younger brother of the prisoner, called, said—I had been at Thompson's working a short time before the. Donnelly fire. I slept in the big room up-stairs. My brother came to Thompson's about three in the afternoon of the day before the fire, to borrow a cutter. He stayed a very short time and went to Mahar's I think or short time, and went to Maher's, I think, as he had a summons forone of the McLaughlins. My brother came back in the evening, and

Mr. IRVING said he did not intend to call Donnelly. Donnelly was then allowed to remain in

then concluded.

Donnelly was then allowed to remain in court. WM. THOMPSON, sworn—I am a farmer, living in Biddulph, and my farm is to the north of Jas. Donnelly's, and adjoins it. I have been married seven years. I was home on the day before the burning of Donnelly's house preparing grist for the mill. William Carroll, brother of the prisoner, was helping me as a farm hand. Patrick Ryder, sr., was at my place in the afternoon of Tuesday feed-ing a cow of his. James Carroll came in the at my place in the afternoon of Tuesday feed-ing a cow of his. James Carroll came in the afternoon and asked his brother about a cutter. He only stayed a little while, and came back again about eight in the evening. He had been staying at my house before. He and I, my wife, and Wm. Carroll sat in the kitchen talking. I, William Carroll, and the prisoner took our boots off at the aide of the stove and left them. William and the prisoner went upstairs to go to bed, and I slept down stairs. The door of the stairs was closed and my door was open. I did not go to sleep till after

was open. I did not go to sleep till after twelve. I heard the clock strike, Q. Did you hear anyone come down stairs that night at all ? A. I did not. The door

that night at all ? A. I did not. The door of the stairs opens with difficulty and makes a noise, as the house has settled somewhat. The front door was bolted but not locked. There is only one room upstairs and only one window in the room. The window has nine panes, seven by nine. I was the first to get up the next morning. I want out into the kitchen. On looking out of the window I saw the smoke from the fire. I called to my wife and told her there was a fire up the road. I also called for William and James Carroll. My wife put on a shawl and came and looked out of the window, and then went back to bed. James and William Carroll came down stairs then. I said, "There has evidently been a fire at Donnelly's place." James said he wondered how it had happened. The prisoner had his trousers on and his shirt, but i can't say whether he had his stockings of Re had not his boots on, as they were still in

roborated, and the man to support it William Donnelly, who stated that he Carroll on the road when John Donnelly he saw

bed I locked the kitchen door. I also shut the door which divided the kitchen from the dining-room. When I shut the door I put a chair against it. The 'door leading upstairs is in the dining-room, and if any one had come down stairs 'and gone out, the chair against the 'door dividing the kitchen from' the dining-room. would have had to be removed. When I you up in the morning, Tather before the offock, I noticed that the chair was first where I left it up against the door. The 'only 'other way in which Furtell could have got out, except through the window, was through my father's part of the house. My father always kept the door dividing his part of the house from ours bolted on his side. He also locked the doors leading to the street. The first thing doors leading to the street. The first thing I did when I got up after fixing the first was to look out to see whether there was any snow. I looked out because I was anxious to have snow, There had been no good sleighing, and I wanted to draw some rails, and that is why I looked out to see if there was any snow. There was fresh snow.

The Court resumed, and Mrs. THOMPSON, wife of the last witness,

Q. Were there any tracks on the snow around your house? A. No. around your house? A. No. To Mr. McGee—I went to sleep soon after I went to bed, and slept soundly. One of the children might have cried and I would not have noticed it. It is not usual for me o put a chair against the kitchen door. oined the vigilance committee in October. went down to it because it happened that was not at church at the time the book wa signed, and I did not wish it to be though that I favoured the ANTICS OF THOSE WHO WERE KEEPING THE

PLACE IN TROUBLE.

When I joined I promised to keep secret any information given to the committee which had for its object the issuing of a warrant until the warrant was issued and the person were arrested.

Q. Whom do you mean when you mentio people as performing antics? A. I do not think I should answer that.

His LORDSHIP-Answer the question. His LORDSHIP—Answer the question. WITNESS—Well, Ryan was blamed for a good deal of mischief, and the Donnollys were blamed for a good deal which I believe they never did. Still they harboured people who did commit the depredations, and I am told on good authority that they shaved my horses' tails, but that was two or three years ago, and I did not mind that because the tails grew ont all right tails grew out all right. Q. Was John Purtell a member of the

vigilance committee? A. No, he was not at the meeting ; nor was John Blake a member the committee. Mr. MEREDITH-Why, he is a member o of the cor

We went to bed at half-past nine, and slept we went to bed at half-past nine, and slept up-stairs. I went up first, and he was just behind me, but he got into bed before I did. We both undressed that night. I heard it strik one o'clock that night, and Mr. MEREDITH-Why, he is a member of the bar engaged in this case. Mr. MOGRE-Oh, I beg your pardon. MATHEW MOGRATH, father of the last witness, was called. He said that as near as he could make out he was sixty-five years old. He testified to all the last witness had said regarding the doings, at his and his son's house on the evening before the murder, and told, with streaming eyes, of the death, by consumption, of his son John. His son and Purtel went to bed about nine o'clock. The old gentleman continued-I then. I then went to sleep. My brother slept on the inside part of the bed, where, as the roof is a gable, the ceiling was low. I don't think my brother could get out with-out disturbing me. My brother did not leave the house all night. In the morning I was the first to come down stairs. His son and Purtell went to bed about nine o'clock. The old gentleman continued—I always go to bed late when I'm well, because as I do nothing now I could not sleep if I went to bed early. Before I went to bed I bolted the door which separated their part of the house from mine. If anyone passed through that door in order to get out on the road, he would have first to open four other was the first to come down stairs. When I got down Mr. Thompson pointed out the fire to me. I do not know whether I locked the stair door when I went to bed. It was closed when I came down. I and my brother closed when I came down. I and my brother left our boots at the stove when we went to bed. They were there in the morning. To Mr. Irving—I was once at the Swamp school house meetings. This was after the scrape about the cow. I was not a member of the committee. I went over to join. That was the only time I was at the meetings. In joining the committee I sugged a many and

loors. To Mr. McGee-Witness stated that th To Mr. Movee witness stated that he operator the bolted the door between his own part of the house and his sons, was that the children, who rose early in the morning, might not get into his part and disturb joining the committee I signed a paper, and some one told me that I must not tell what I heard there.

Mr. McManon here informed the court Mr. McMAHON here informed the court that three days before the death of John Mc-Grath at Bothwell a deposition bearing on the evidence just given was taken, the county attorney being present. His LORDSHIP-Who made the order for it? Mr. McMAHON-No one. His LORDSHIP-Then of course it is not evidence

The Court then rose:

FIFTH DAY.

ONE OF THE PERSONCERS ON THE STAND. JOHN PUETELL, ONE OF the prisoners, of being concerned in the Donnelly murder, i was arrested on Friday, February 6th. I did not belong to this committee, and I never strended any meetings. I was living at James McGrath's, near the church, where I was working as a hired man. John McGrath, a dootor, was living at the house at that time. The doctor was in a con-sumption, and he has since died of consump-tion at his brother's at Bothwell. I com-menced to work there on December 18th. Old Mr. and Mrs. McGrath slept down stairs. Dr. McGrath slept upstairs. Ellen Blake slept in another room upstairs, and I slept in still another room upstairs, During the Monday. FIFTH DAY. LONDON, Oct. 8.—The trial of James Car-roll for the murder of Judith. Donnelly was continued to-day, and the defence was con-cluded. As will be seen by the evidence which follows, all the prisoners, with the ex-ception of James Carroll, were called and circumstantial evidence in support of their testimony was taken. The drift of the de-

Ryder barns were burned? A. I warn Jas. Twohey, John Thompson, James Mc-Grath, Steven McCormick, Patrick Breen, and James Hawigan. I was at the meeting, and left about eleven o'clock. His LORDSHIP-How far do you live from

Donnelly's place? -Two miles. WITNESS

AQ. What kind of a country is it between your place and the Donnelly's? A. There are two big hills. Q. When you went out to see Mackay

off about two in the morning did you see a glare in the sky from a fire? A. No sir. To Mr. McMahon-Thomas Donnelly spoke to me about the Ryder threshing. It was a year ago last harvest, as I was coming out of my farm. I saw Tom on the road as I was coming out from one of my farm He was with Twohey, but he came aside me and asked about Tom Curtin. I said) had gone either to Lucan to get his threshin machine mended, or to Clinton to see abo getting a new one. Tom Donnelly said, wanted to see him." I said, "You can him to-morrow." He said, "I ou can see he is going to thresh for Edward Ryan, and I don't want him to do that." and 1 don't want him to do that." I said to him, "Now, Tom, you had better take it easy. The man is sure to get his grain threshed anyway." I also said to him that I was opposed to such work as that. I added, "I suppose you are aware that I must make this known." He began to laugh, and said, "That is what I want." He said, "Ryan bought a new pair of sewed boots to send me to Kingston, and I'm going to

JAMES RYDER, another of the prisoners, sworn—I am a son of Patrick Ryder, and have been charged with this murder. I live with my father and have five brothers. Four besides myself were home on the night of the Donnelly murder. They were Patrick, Michael, John, and Morris. Michael Blake was also at the place on the day of the murwas also at the place on the day of the mur-der. I and my brother Pat and a man named James Carroll (not the prisoner) were scoring timber. Blake was hewing. We worked in the bush as long as it was light. About eight in the evening I went to chase away a dog that we thought had been worry-ing our sheep. When I got to the road I saw the prisoner. I spoke to him and walked with him to Thompson's gate. He asked me if we were getting out timber, and I said we were. He said it was a good time to get out timber, and that we were going to Thomp-son's to see about getting out timber for Thompson's driving shed. When I got home from talking with Carroll, I went back home and went to bed. Michael Blake slept with me, and I occupied the inside part of the bed

and went to Ded. International part of the bed me, and I occupied the inside part of the bed next the wall. In the morning we got up and had breakfast together and went to the

vigilance committee; so was Michae Blake. I do not think Michael Blake was day preceding the murder that the vigilance committee would get the start of him when he least expected it? A. I told him no such day prece

You were arrested at London ? A.

Q. You were arrested at London? A. No, at Lucan. Q. Well, who arrested you? A. Murphy came down to our place when I was working in the bush and said he wanted me to go to Lucan with the rest of the neighbours to the inquest. I said I would go in and get my clothes changed and an overcoat. He said I need not mind about that, as I would not be away long. So I went, and I was arrested. went, and I was arrested. Q. Now, who were in the waggon with you 2 A. I was not in a waggon. I was in a

door. He got up and asked me if the Who did use it ? A. I remember one time that my father shot out at a dog which used to come in and worry the sheep. MICHAEL RYDER, sworn—I had an accident in the middle of last January. I cut the cords of my foot with an axe. I had it sewn. in the middle of last January. I out the cords of my foot with an axe. I had it sewn. I had it sewn up by Dr. Lang and had to have it tied up on a shingle. My foot at the time of the Donnelly fire had to be dressed at nights before E went to bed and in the merif-ing early. The foot pained me, and it used to keep me awake at nights. My brother James slept in the same room as myself. I was wakeful all night, and I noticed the reflection as

the case ?

COULD HAVE HEARD IF ANY ONE HAD GOT UP. I remember my brother Pat going up to Maher's on horseback. Just before he went Maher's on norseback. Just before he went my father asked me where the stick was that I used to help myself round the house with. Mr. McGEE-And could you do without that stick, seeing that your foot was so bad? WITNESS-It was evening, and I used not to hobble about at night. My father used to keep the revolver in the bureau drawer when not in use. I remember him firing two or three shots at dogs which worried sheep, and fired a shot into the mantelpiece the day

before the Donnelly fire. Q. Who put the revolver on the clothes arrel ? A. I did. Q. Surely after you had killed the Don-

We did not kill the Donnellys. Q. Well, after the Donnellys were killed you had nothing to be afraid of. A. I thought e were just as likely to be killed as the Don

After a brief recess to enable the jury to MICHAEL BLAKE was called. This witness

aid he was a member of the vigilance comnittee. The

BULES OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE rere these :-- Parties were to report any were these ---Parties were to report any depredation, and to prosecute the offenders in any court of law if found necessary. The committee secured parties prosecuting against loss caused by such prosecution. In case anything was stolen all were to turn out and search for it. No member of the committee, if a prosecution was found necessary, to tell who was to be arrested, so that there would be no litelihood of secure. be no likelihood of escape. There was no discussion at meetings of any other means than the law of suppressing crime. Q. Could any one have joined that society ?

Any person who was not suspected of Q. Was anything said or done about doing violence to the Donnellys or any one else? A. No.

WITNESS proceeded to corroborate the statement of James Ryder regarding his having slept with Ryder on the night of the Donnelly burning. Ryder, the witness said, slept on the inside of the bed, and could not alept on the inside of the bed, and could not have got up without my knowing it. We slept all night, and James Ryder was lying beside me in the morning. I remember Martin Hogan, jr., coming to the first meet-ing of the committee. He was drunk, and his entrance was objected to, but we let him in and then went through the formality of

in and then went through the formality of voting against him in order to get rid of him. MARTIN MCLAUGHLIN, one of the prisoners. worn-I am charged with being at John Donnelly's house at the time he was shot. I have lived in Biddulph thirty-five years, and have owned a farm there for twenty-two years. I am a married man and have children. My youngest child is two years old. I was appointed a magistrate last fall. I was not near William Donnelly's house the night John was shot. I went to bed somewhere

John was shot. I went to bed somewhere about eleven o'clock and did not go out after that. I had nothing to do directly or in-directly with any of these murders. To Mr. McGee—There was staying at my house my family and my hired man, Michael Welsh. I did not buy a rifle, as you state, but I bought one last November. I used to have a shot gun before that in my house. I borrowed it oc-casionally to shoot at birds which destroyed my fruit. I know Patrick Nangle. I never abused him as you allege. I did for hims my fruit. I know Patrick Nangle. I never abused him as you allege. I did for hiring William Donnelly's stallion. I took my chil-dren to Whalen's Corners to school the morn-ing after the shooting, but I did not go into Donnelly's house. I did not hear of the burning till the evening of Wednesday, when two butchers, one of whom is named Samuel Micheltree, called at my house to see if we had any cattle for sale, and told us of the fire. I went to see Patrick Breen the even-ing before the fire on school matters. Patrick Breen was not chairman of the vigilance com-mittee. I was in the chair once or twice.

anything wrong. While he was he opened the door and let me in. While he was doing this told him what was the matter with the children, and he told me what the doctor children, and he told me what the doctor had told him to do with his children. While I was talking to him the clock struck two, which surprised me, as I did not think it was so late. I then went away home. When I got home I looked at my own clock to see if it corresponded with Kennedy's. As I got towards my own door I noticed the reflection as from a fire a few miles off.

To Mr. McGee-The first man to speak to me as to what I knew about Kennedy was Dr. Hossack. I told him that I saw Kennedy at Carthy's but I did not tell him that I saw Kennedy at two in the morning. JOHN WILSON, postmaster at Whalen's Corners, testified that he examined the out-side of William Donnelly's house at half-past eleven of the morning after John Donnelly's

murder, but COULD FIND NO BULLET HOLE

they had fire arms. WITNESS proceeded-One had a rifle, which

he put between himself and me, and the ther carried a double-barrelled gun, which

he put in the crook of the cutter. They travelled a mile and forty rods with me, and

got out when I turned up a side line to get to

Whalen's Corners. His LORDSHIP-I don't see what this has

to do with the case. You may find men in any part of the county going out at this time

of the morning shooting. Mr. McMahon (to the witness)-Did you

ask them where they were going ? WINNESS-Yes, and they did hot answer. I also asked them if they knew whose barns

had just been burned, and they turned their heads one to the other, and made no answer.

To Mr. Irving—I did not mention the cir-To Mr. Irving—I did not mention the cir-cumstance of my meeting these two men to the Crown attorney or the police, but I talked about it about town. PHILIP BROOKS, sworn—I am a farmer liv-ing on the north boundary of Biddulph, and

ing on the north boundary of Biddulph, and am a Protestant. I remember the night of John Donnelly's murder. I came over to

look at the place between eight and nine o'clock. I asked William Donnelly if he saw

HE WAS AFRAID to save living near DANIEL WHALEN, a farmer living near Lucan, was called—I met Johnny O'Connor the Joy after the Donnelly fire. He was on HE WAS AFRAID TO STIR.

the day after the Donnelly fire. He was on horseback. He cried out to me, "Did you hear of the fire?" I asked, "Where?" He said, "At Donnelly's." I said, "Are

He said, "At Donnelly's." I said, "Are their barns burned ?" He said, "Their house. A lot of men came and killed them ; a lot of black men came and drove them to the bush." I said, "If they drove them to the bush how would they kill them ?" Mr. McMAHOW-_What did he say to that? WITNESS-He said they brought them back and shot Tom. After a break or two he

said that John and Tom Donnelly were shot. I said, "How did you hear it so early this

way I remember so well is that I have told it

To Mr. Irving-Did you know John O'Cen-

A. Not a bit of it. Mr. IEVING-Well, we have done with you for this evening.

norning ?" He said, "I was there.

or before ? WITNESS-Yes, sir,

for this eve

could dis-

anyone or heard any voices he could tinguish, and he said he did not, because

he town line. This was three miles from

WILLIAM MORLEY, a farmer living at Whalen's Corners, sworn-I examined the front of William Donnelly's house the morning after John was shot. I found in the snow the track of but one man, and one mark in the snow where one man may have stood and

stamped his feet. JOHN HERBERT, farmer, sworn, said-I live on the third concession of Biddulph. On the morning after the murder I got up at five minutes to two, did up the chores, and drove in my cutter to Exeter, ten miles distant. I think it was a little after three when I started went down to the town line of Osborne. Before I got to the town line I saw two mer ahead of me.

people have a bad opinion of him. WILLIAM RYDEE, sworn—I wo lieve Donnelly any more than I w Q. Did you catch up to them? A. Yes and any other man. ROBT. KEEFE, recalled—I have stopped my horse and asked them to get in and ride. One got in and sat beside me and the other doubled in the crook of the cutter. Donnelly do anything bad. I the much entitled to be believed as a They were large-sized, rough-looking men. His LORDSHIP-What has this to do with His LORDSHIP-How many me of this kind have you ? Mr. IEVING-I have only Mr. McMAHON-I am going to show that

more. His LORDSHIP-Well, it appear you can bring one faction to swe not believe Donnelly and anot

that they will. Evidence in support of Donne ter was also given by James Ke Grace, Joseph Simpson, John Stephen McCormick, John R. P Gibson, Robert Thompson, and J. ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE

This closed the evidence. T were then proceeded with. Mr. MEREDITH, in addressi

behalf of the prisoner, said they w proaching the close of the mos trial that had ever been held in t the country. If ever there was which the responsibilities of partie with it were heavy it was this one withstanding the importance of the counsel, their responsibilities w grave as were the duties of the ju which it was highly import jury should not allow any outsid any opinions they might have for the trial, or any newspaper repor ence them. Neither should they religious faith of the prisoner to in their judgment. The prisoner was ent faith to any of the jury, an juryman of his own faith who wa ned away from the jury-box counsel for the Crown. the counsel for the Crown. the crime for which the p being tried took place, the C no doubt endeavour to prove that and that the organization which w put down depredations was unn unlawful. The fact was that the was a law-abiding people until tunate family now dead came to li commenced the depredations of were suspected. It was the dep these people which made the form society necessary, and as to the of the society, this was what Cl Wilcom Wilson said at the last assizes 'There can be no objection to "There can be no objection to p ing themselves together for the r their life and property, and for pu hawlessness. It would be singul-honest men could not combi-down violence and crime, and bad men to justice." This was necessary, and secrecy regar-ings was as necessary. Why? Be was a state of terrorism in the and because by reason of the cont

next the wall. In the morning we got up and had breakfast together and went to the bush again. During the morning Blake sent my brother Pat back to the house to get a scratch awl, which he had forgotten. When he came back he brought with him the news of the fire at Donnellys'. That was the first I heard of the fire. After That was the first I heard of the fire. After

wards we heard of the shooting of John Donelly Q. Did yen know or hear that Donnelly's place was to be burned or that John Don-nelly was to be killed ? A. No, sir. To Mr. McGee-I was a member

Q. Did you not tell William Donnelly on the day preseding the murder that the meetings ?

outter. Q. Did you take part in the hunt after Tom Donnelly after the bench warrant for him was issued ? A. Yes. Q. How many of you chased him ? A.

nellys. ANOTHER OF THE PRISONERS EXAMINED. JAMES RYDER, another of the prisoners



To Mr. McMahon-I am a member of the School Board.

TEMPERANCE MCLAUGHLIN, daughter of the TEMPERANCE MCLAUGHLIN, daugneer of the previous witness, sworn—I slept at home as usual on the night of the Donnelly murder with my little sister and brother. In the middle of the night I got up and went down stairs to get some water for my little brother. I went to father and mother's bedroom and got a light. I saw my father and mother in

d. This was at two o'clock. Mr. McGEE-Where are the stairs down which you had to come to get the water ?

WITNESS-In the dining-room. Q. Where was the water ? A. On the dining-room table.

Q. Do you usually keep water there ? A. es, sir.

Q. Then if you always keep water there, and you knew where it was, why did you want a lamp? A. In order that I might see, as it was dark.

Q. Did you see any light outside ? A. No. My father, as you state, keeps a rifle. It hangs up in the front bedroom. I took it

lown. JOHN KENNEDY, another of the prisoners. sworn-I am in gaol on the charge of my

Mr. McMAHON-William Donnelly married

our sister ? WITNESS—I think so, but I did not se him marry her. I believe he married her any way. I live on the 11th concession of Bidlph, and am married and have two chi The evening before the Donnelly murder I. was at James Carthy's. There were present myself, James Carthy, Dennis Carthy, Wil-liam Hodgins, James Ryan, James Bryan, Thomas Bryan, and their children. We played cards until about ten o'clock, when I went home. The Carthys, the Bryans, and Iodgins are all Protestants, and have nothing do with this committee business. Bryan came to my house about two o'elock that night. His child having been taken ill, he came to ask how we treated our children who had been sick. I was not at Whalen's Corners that night, and I know nothing of the

nurder. Mr. McGee-How did you know it was two o'clock when Bryan called?

WITNESS-I heard it strike. The next day went to work at Mr. Fulton's, three miles from London. I heard of John Donnelly's death in the afternoon, and went down to Grantham to hear all about it.

Q. And you mean to say that when you heard of John's death, instead of going to your sister's, where he died, you went all the

way to Grantham? A. Yes. Q. You were not friendly with William Donnelly? A. My feelings towards him were that I did not want to have anything to say o him. He insulted me just after he mar ried my sister. I met him a few days after his marriage at Lucan, when he told me

HE WAS KEEPING A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE. I then told him I did not want anything to say to him, and that if my sister was with

him I could not help it. I never said of William Donnelly that he was the man I hated most in Biddulph. DENNIS CARTHY, sworn, testified to the presence of Kennedy at his house the even

ng before the murder. WILLIAM HODGINS, who was at Carthy's

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that evening, gave similar evidence. JAMES BRYAN, sworn-I live about two undred rods from John Kennedy. I am a rotestant, and am in no way connected with the vigilance committee. On the evening be-fore the murder I was at Carthy's, where I saw John Kennedy and Hodgins, the last witness. I went home about ten o'clock witness. I went nome about ten o clock. During the night my child took ill. I thought the child was getting the croup. I knew Kennedy's children had been ill, and I thought perhaps he might have something in the house that would do for my children, so I went to his place and knocked at the back

door. He got up and asked me if there was While he was doing g wrong.

WITNESS-Thank you, sir. JOHN FOX, sworn-I am a merchant in Lucan. Johnny O'Connor came into my place the day after the Donnelly burning. He came in alone. I asked him if he knew any of the parties who killed the Donnellys, and he said no, as their faces were all black, and they were dressed in women's clothes. He said he could not see any part of them except their feet, as he was under the bed and be-

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the man who performed the principal part in the offence? Then there was a spade entire case with much care, and drew conclusions from the testi-mony which, as readers of the speech will produced. But it was to be remembered that the spade was found beneath the body pbserve, were by no means favourable to the prisoner. The jury, who went into the box that it was said to have killed. The proper view regarding the spade evidently was, that the sixth time at nine in the morning, sat it was in the cellar into which the body after istening to the evidence in rebuttal and the the firstell. Of course, seeing the spade near the body, it was quite possible for the boy to say it was used there. Then, take the eviaddresses until 4.30, when they retired to discuss the verdict. Having had no food since morning, being unable to agree, and not receiving their discharge until half-past ten dence of the boy about the girl Bridget; he stated that Bridget went up-stairs, to the room above the main building, and locked the door behind her so tightly that he could not get up after her. Well, now, Mrs. Don-nelly swore that there was no lock on the door Than the boy mail the more man o'clock at night, they were very much fagged out when they re-appeared in court. Their fatigue was, however, as nothing compared with the evident anxiety of the prisoner, who, when the trial was com door. Then the boy said the men went up stairs after the girl and came downstairs say menced, had some show of confidence in his chances of getting off, but who, by the time his Lordship had concluded his address to ing that she was all right, meaning that she was killed. It must be remembered that the the jury, gave unmistakable signs of a change of opinion in that regard. Perhaps the most upper room was above the sitting-room and not above the kitchen. Yet in the morning of opinion in that regard. Fernaps the most attentive listener to all that has gone on has been Wm. Donnelly, the accidental survivor of the tragedy. Before the trial he seems to have been sure of the conviction of the pri-soners, and during the trial, particularly while the defence was going on, he was on hand constantly, assisting in perfecting the case for the Crown the charred remains of the girl were found at the far end of the kitchen. The boy also said

Carroll saw and heard him in the house. Was it likely that Carroll, being aware that the boy was in the house and a witness to his crime, would have allowed the boy to escape? Then again, the boy said he heard the rattle of handcuffs placed upon Donnelly's hands; and yet he stated afterwards that he never case for the Crown. ANDREW KEEFE, sworn-I live in Biddulph. I know James Maher, who slept with me on the Thursday night before the murder at Walker's hotel, Lucan. About two months ago he as much as said that I should saw or heard handcuffs before. Now, let us look into the boy's conduct after the murder He told his mother he saw Carroll, Purtell, and Ryder all standing together. He now go into court and swear that it was on Tuesday, the night of the murder, that we sler ay, the night of the murder, that we slept together. I said I did not like the proposal. Q. Did he not say something about the Donnelly's deserving their fate? A. He as much as said that whoever shaved his horses' that he saw Purtell and Ryder, and that Carroll was not standing with him then. He also told a man named Whalen soon after the fire that the men drove the much as said that whoever shaved his horses' tails there was nothing that could be done to them was too bad. That's all I know, and I don't think it should be brought in court. Mr. MEREDITH-You don't think these things should be told in court. WITNESS-Now go and sit down and don't ask me any questions. Mr. MEREDITH-Answer my question. WITNESS-Now the less you ask me the better, so you go and sit down. Mr. MEREDITH-Have you been drinking this morning? WITNESS-Yes. badness of his heart could tell de-liberate falsehoods to people on ordinary oc-casions then how was his oath to be believed? If a boy like that purposely and deliberately misled people, could a jury, upon his un-supported testimony, bring in such a verdict as would result in a fellow-being losing his life? The boy, had he been honestly inclin-ed, could easily have said, if he had not wanted to tell everybody he had seen Carroll, that he did not wish to say anything about it, but instead of doing that he made a state-Mr. MEREDETH-To whom have you told this conversation since it occurred ? WITNESS-To no one at all. THOS. BREENE called, said-Saw Martin McLoughlin the night of the murder at widow Martingan's gate. I also saw Twohey, but the two men were not together. HUGH McFEs, of Stratford, said he had known William Donnelly fifteen or sixteen years, and the man had behaved himself. it, but instead of doing that he made a state-ment directly opposed to his testimony to-day, and this made evident his utter unreliability. The boy stated, in addition, that he saw Purtell, but what interest Mr. IEVING-What is his reputation for telling the truth ? WITNESS-It is not a very good one. Q.-Would you believe him on oath ? A.-I think so. JAMES WRIGHT called, I would not say that he saw Purtell, but what interest had Purtell in wiping out the Don-nellys? He owned no property there, was in no fear of losing anything by reason of acts of the Donnellys, and was not a member of the vigilance committee. For him an *alibi* had been well established, but unfortuanything as to whether people would be justi-fied in saying Donnelly should not be believ-ed on oath. He carried parcels for me, and delivered them honestly. To Mr. McMahon—I know that many To Mr. McMahon—I know that many people have a bad opinion of him. WILLIAM RYDEE, sworn—I would not be-lieve Donnelly any more than I would believe any other man. ROET. KEEFE, recalled—I have never seen was awake nearly the entire night and could have given positive evidence that Purtell did Donnelly do anything bad. I think he is as much entitled to be believed as any one else. His LORDSHIP-How many more witnesses not move out of the house that night, had since died and his ante-mortem stateof this kind have you ? Mr. IEVING-I have only two or three nent was not admissible as evidence. On Ryder's behalf, also, proof was given that he was not outside of his house that night. The testimony of the Thompsons with regard to Carroll's presence at their house was indis-putable, and the only inconsistency the Crown counsel had been able to find in the testimon of His LORDSHIP-Well, it appears to me that you can bring one faction to swear they will not believe Donnelly and another to swear that they will. Evidence in support of Donnelly's charac testimony of Thompson and his wife was as to the hour at which they went to bed the ter was also given by James Keefe, Michael Grace, Joseph Simpson, John Whelihan, Stephen McCormick, John B. Peel, Michael evening before the murder. It was quite evident that not expecting to be called Hibson, Robert Thompson, and J. Patton. evident that not expecting to be called upon to state the exact moment they went to bed they did not particu-larly notice the time, hence the dis-crepancy. Had the Thompsons wanted to deceive the court, had they made up a tale, -how easy it would have been for them to have said that they sat up till twelve or one related and that they sat up till twelve or one ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE. This closed the evidence. The addresses were then proceeded with. Mr. MEREDITH, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, said they were now ap-proaching the close of the most important trial that had ever been held in this part of o'clock, and that they were absolutely certain that Carroll did not go out that night. Inthe country. If ever there was a case in which the responsibilities of parties connected with it were heavy it was this one. But, notstead of saying that they told their straight statement, which was to the effect that they saw Carroll go to bed at a certain hour, and with it were heavy it was this one. But, not-withstanding the importance of the duties of counsel, their responsibilities were not so grave as were the duties of the jury, in view of which it was highly important that the jury should not allow any outside influence, any opinions they might have formed before the trial, or any newspaper reports to influ-ence them. Neither should they allow the religious faith of the prisoner to interfere with their judgment. The prisoner was of a differ-ent faith to any of the jury, and the only invame of his own faith who was called was is well as the set of the local back of the local back of the strength of the set of the control of the strength of the prise of the local back of the Champeons. Why prismed way from the jury back the or all of the strength with was from William Donnelly. This is very to the strength of the prise of the locality in while the strength of the prise of the local back prise of the local back

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of a dark stain upon their memories, and the making of their children fatherless and their wives widows. If a verdict of guilty was pronounced the men would surely go to their death. But if such a verdict was not their death. But if such a verdict was not returned it did not follow that the men if really guilty could escape. For the Crown had other indictments against them upon which it should be possible to proceed at a future time. Should convincing evidence against them be forthcoming, in other words if a verdict of "guilty" was returned, the result of that verdict could not be avoided, and an innociont man might hang while it a

of justice upon the perpetrators of these hor-THE JUDGE'S CHARGE. Mr. Justice ARMOUR then delivered his

and an innocent man might hang, while if a verdict of "not guilty" was brought in the possibility of punishing the innocent would be removed, while the danger of the future time if evidence actually implicating the men came to light they could still be brought to justice. ADDRESS OF CROWN COUNSEL

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE. Mr. Justice ARMOUR then delivered his charge to the jury. He pointed out that the first thing the jury had to determine was whether Judith Donnelly came to her death by human hands on the night of February 3rd, and having de-termined that they had to consider by whose hands her murder was effected. The responsi-bilities in making an enquiry of this kind were of course great, but they had to be ful-filled honestly and impartially, but rigidly, sternly, and manfully. If there was a reason-able doubt, then the doubt in a case of this kind ahould be given in favour of the ac-cused. The doubt, however, should not be a doubt conjured up by what may have hap-pened in other cases or by reports regarding the case produced before the evidence was given. In the same way the evidence was given. In the same way the evidence was given as to character in a case of this kind might become of no importance whatever, unless the other evidence were of such a class as to make it completely im-possible to say whether the accused was good character would give a clue as to whe-ther the prisoner really could be guilty of such a crime or not. If the proof of guilt was convincing, their evidence as to character was of no consequence at all. The jury no doubt Mr. IRVING, on behalf of the prosecution, characterized the observations of his learned friend who had preceeded him as moderate and fair, but his conclusions as irreconcilable with the evidence adduced. In the first place the trial of this prisoner by himself-gave him an advantage which he would not have had if the entire batch had been placed on trial at one time. It enables him to call his fellow-prisoners to give avidence directly his fellow-prisoners to give evidence directly in contradiction of that of the Crown, and, as might have been expected, he made use of his advantage with a result to which allusion would hereafter be made. All these men were members of the vigilance committee, an organ-ization the existence of which was not by any and brutal ferocity. The reflection that such a crime could be committed in this Christian and civilized country was sufficient to make one's blood freeze ; but though horrified at one's blood freeze; but though horrified at the brutality of the crime, it would not beright for the jury to allow themselves to consider the evidence brought, against the prisoners charged with the offence in any other than an impartial spirit. The deaths which were caused that night were as nothing to the vin-dication of public justice, which was now re-quired in order to show that such deeds could not be permitted in this country. If this offence was the work of the vigilance com-mittee, and it passed unpunished, who could tell what next offence would be committed ? If this offence remained unnoticed what guarantee was there that others who had become obnoxious to the persons who formed this conspiracy against law and order, would not be exterminated? If the perpetrators of this deed went free, what satisfaction would the public have that in other parts of the country evil-disposed people would not be would the public have that in other parts of the country evil-disposed people would not be deterred from secretly conspiring to take the lives of their fellowmen? In the case for the Crown the murder of John Donnelly was brought forward; but that murder was of O'Connor's that she saw him looking out. On behalf of Carroll an alibi was sworn to. In regard to alibis it was to be noticed that per-sons proving them always spoke with the greatest of precision on the sur-rounding circumstances and in this case the rule had been followed. Were the jury-men prepared to say that those alibis were reliable. This led to a discussion of the vigilance committee and the purpose of its existence. It was said that there were a great many depredations in Biddulph and a pledge with reference to them was signed at the church door. This pledge, it was evident, meant nothing more than that the persons who signed it would assist the priest in the discovery of orline. Shortly after that a society regarding which the court could not learn much, was formed. One witness said it was to put down violence, another said it was to pass in bringing certain people to justice. One said it was not actually a secret society, while another said there was a man minding the door of the place in which it was held. All agreed, however, that a pledge was signed, and it would have been well if that pledge had been produced. It was only by acts of the organization that the purposes of its founders could be arrived at. It was, of course, perfectly legitimate to endeavour to find eut crime and bring people to justice ; but organizations such as this were clearly outside of the law. They were not recognized by the law. They were the frequent mothers Carroll an alibi was sworn to. In regard course, perfectly legitimate to endeavour to find out origine and bring people to justice; but organizations such as this were clearly outside of the law. They were not recognized by the law. They were the frequent mothers of all sorts of offences. Such as organizations when formed ro bring people to the law frequently when failing in that purpose took the law into their own hands. The particular depredations which called the society into existence had not been given, but the acts of the society subsequently showed its character. In sev-eral matters it had pursued the Donnellys. When it should have got them bound over to keep the peace in the case of Thompson's cow, the zeal its members showed in sitting up all night and descending upon the Don-nellys in a large band in the morning showed its promptitude to act and its readiness to judge of a charge without first enquiring into it. Had these men for their stack on the Donnellys been indicted for riot instead of being charged with a trespass, the indictment would undoubtedly have been sustained. But, notwithstanding the society search and its it hreatening proceedings, the oow was not lost at all. This showed the danger there was of

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> the Donnelly family? Did not the whole reasoning show that the crime was deliberately planned, and if deliberately planned, where did the plotters meet ? immediately prior to its execution ? If they met must they not its execution ? If they met must they not have met in some house in the neighbour-hood ? and if so at whose house did they meet? Could any other conclusion be ar-rived at than that the offence was planned and carried out by the society ? If so, then there was so much reason in favour of the prisoner. But there were the alibis to be considered. Five of the prisoners swore they were not present, while other witnesses swore, on the part of the prisoner, that he couldn't have been there. These witnesses were members of the society, and was it likely that men who would join hands to commit a crime of this kind would hands to commit a crime of this kind would join have the slightest hesitation in swearing d pened in other cases of by reports regarding is the case produced before the evidence was given. In the same way the evidence given t as to character in a case of this kind might is become of no importance whatever, unless t the other evidence were of such a class as to make it completely im-possible to say whether the accused was guilty or not, and in such a case previous good character would give a clue as to whe-t the the prisoner really could be guilty of such a crime or not. If the proof of guilt was of no consequence at all. The jury no doubt would agree that the Donnellys came to their deaths by violence, aid by an outrage un-marging division of the country. But I to the marget and the mergen of the section of the country. Bate the ordinary course pursued in case to the marget and the mergen of the society the section of the society would agree that the Donnellys came to their deaths by violence, aid by an outrage unalibis for all who were connected with them <text><text><text><text><text><text><text> the Crown the murder of John Donnelly was brought forward ; but that murder was of very little importance in this case, except in so far as that it showed that the series of depredations was committed by the aid of men whose action was preconcerted. And even though the fury should be satisfied that the prisoner was present at John Donnelly's murder, they would not be justified in bring-ing in a verdict against him unless they were also assured that he was at the homestead. It seemed to be pretty clearly established that Jonn Donnelly was murdered, and the question arose whether Wm. Donnelly saw the prisoner there. It was for the jury to judge whether Donnelly's evidence was true or not, and they were better able to judge of his veracity by his conduct in the box than by the evi-dence of men, some of whom chame forward and said they would not believe him, while others came forward and asaid that they would. In support of Donnelly's statement that he saw Carroll when looking out of his window, there was the statement of his wife that she saw him looking out. On behalf of Carroll an *alibi* was sworn to. In regard to *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it the ast actement of the prisoner to the adibie it and was a cortain that Ryder, stating that he was awake to *alibie* it the was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it the was to be noticed that per-ter and *alibie* it the was to be noticed that per-ter and the the adverter and was to be noticed that per-ter and th

told a tale differing from that in his evidence were when questioned by irresponsible parties prior to the arrest of the men with whose conduct his statement would deal. It would now be advisable to see what the law laid down in regard to the evidence of children. Leading jurists were of opinion that the evidence of children was more likely to be correct than the evi-dence of grown people, because the memory and observation of a child were greater than those of grown persons, and because the brain and observation of a child were greater than those of grown persons, and because the brain was younger, and the impression made upon it was deeper and more lasting. The jury had no doubt noticed that old people always talked a great deal about what happened when they were children, while they forgot rapidly what occurred in their older days. Most people would remember circumstances which occurred while they were children, and which occurred while they were children, and forget altogether the more important events happening when they were thirty or thirty-five. This was because in youth the passions were not strong, and the motives, of malice, spite, and self-interest were wanting. Men would come into the witness-box, and by reason of malice towards their neighbours, swear to what was untrue. A tad such as O'Connor has no such motive as that. A lad such as he would not be likely to become a member of a vigilance committee. He would not attend the meetings at the Cedar Swamp schoolhouse, neither would pre-judice be likely to bias his narrative. Another reason why the evidence of a child was more which occurred while they were children, and reason why the widence of a child was more to be relied upon than that of a man was, that if a child was telling what was untrue, it the three in this part of the country. But is the the to community, and and the corresummation as will, in his view, and gives not may enough to stad cross-examination as will, in his view, and gives not may enough to stad cross-examination as will, in his view, and gives not may enough to stad cross-examination as will, in his view, and gives not may the country is the start of the tores as an in the start of the gives the boys, and Window the start as the start of the gives t was not wary enough to stand cross-examina-tion. A man knows what a counsel

not likely to agree. In a case of this kind, if there is no chance of their conscientionaly coming to an agreement, I would not be in-clined to keep them there to convince any one clined to keep them there to convince any one of them who conscientiously may have a view one way or other. However, they had better take a little more time to consider. At half-past ten the jury were called in. In reply to the clerk, the foreman, Jas. Donglas said it was impossible for them to agree. Seven were for acquittal, four for conviction and one juror was entirely undecided. His LORDSHIP said that of course that was no verdict, and asked if there was any chance of an agreement.

of an agreement. Mr. DOUGLAS-Not the least. His LORDSHIP-Is there any point upor

which you desire instruction ? Mr. DOUGLAS-No, sir, not so far as]

His LORDSHIP said he did not care to lock the jury up until Monday with a view to coercing them into a decision. He would therefore discharge them. The court then rose.

SEVENTH DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—At the re-opening of the assizes this morning the jury in the last civil case was called, and an intimation was given to the remaining jurymen that they might go home, as there was no more busi-ness for them. After this notice to

THE JURY TO DISPERSE.

Mr. IRVING, addressing the Court, said :---In the cases of the Queen against Carroll and others, my Lord, and especially as regards the case in which the jury disagreed on Saturday night, I would be glad to know, as your Lord-ship goes to St. Thomas to-morrow, what can

be done. His LORDSHIP-I propose to close the Court here to-day immediately after trying

Court here to-day immediately after trying this civil case. Mr. McMAHON—In these cases I gave notice to the Crown at the last assizes under the *Habeas Corpus* Act, compelling them to go on at the present assizes. I would like to know from my learned friend if he proposer to go on at all this autumn? His LORDSHIP—I suppose you do not bring yourself under the statute of Charles. The application is to be made in onen court the

application is to be made in open court the first day of the assizes, and the trial is to be first day of the assizes, and the trial is to be brought on. I suppose it would be sufficient reason as against the statute of Charles that the time of the court will not permit of a trial taking place. Of course as regards the application for bail it can be made, and the question of granting it left to the discretion of the court. Mr. McMAHON-I would make the applica-tion for bail not to your burdehing.

tion for bail now to your lordship. His LOEDSHIP-I will note that you make the application, but I think it will be more onvenient, under the circumstances, to hear the application on another occas Mr. McMAHON-Immediately after the

case your Lordship is about to consider is dis-posed of ?

His LORDSHIP-I would desire not to ex-

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

In the case as it now stands the volum evidence, the keen cross-examinations. the

he opened the door and let me in. He asked me if I had a match, and he lit the lamp. It asked told him what was the matter with the children, and he told me what the doctor children, and he told me what the doctor had told him to do with his children. While I was talking to him the clock matrices two, which surprised me, as I did not think it was so late. I then went away home. When I got home I looked at my own clock to see if it corresponded with Kennedy's. As I got towards my own door I noticed the reflection as from a first for wn. to the lat rn-sed her I noticed the reflection as from a fire a few CP. to ent miles off.

To Mr. McGee-The first man to speak to me as to what I knew about Kennedy was Dr. Hossack. I told him that I saw Kennedy at Carthy's, but I did not tell him. that I saw Kennedy at two in the morning. JOHN WILSON, postmaster at Whalen's Corners, testified that he examined the outside of William Donnelly's house at half-past eleven of the morning after John Donnelly's murder. but

COULD FIND NO BULLET HOLE

outside of the house. WILLIAM MORLEY, a farmer living at Whalen's Corners, sworn-I examined the ront of William Donnelly's house the mornng after John was shot. I found in the snow

the track of but one man, and one mark in the snow where one man may have stood and stamped his feet. JOHN HERBERT, farmer, sworn, said-I

live on the third concession of Biddulph. On the morning after the murder I got up at five minutes to two, did up the chores, and drove in my cutter to Exeter, ten miles distant. think it was a little after three when I started went down to the town line of Osborne. Before I got to the town line I saw two mer

ahead of me. Q. Did you catch up to them? A. Yes, and stopped my horse and asked them to get in and ride. One got in and sat beside me and the other doubled in the crock of the cutter. They were large-sized, rough-looking men. His LORDSHIP-What has this to do with the case?

Mr. McMAHON-I am going to show that they had fire arms. WITNESS proceeded-One had a rifle, which

ee, iell ild he put between himself and me, and the other carried a double-barrelled gun, which he put in the crook of the cutter. They travelled a mile and forty rods with me, and got out when I turned up a side line to get to he town line. This was three miles from

Whalen's Corners. His LORDSHIP-I don't see what this has to do with the case. You may find men in any part of the county going out at this time

f the morning shooting. Mr. McMaнon (to the witness)—Did you

ask them where they were going? WITNESS-Yes, and they did not answer. had just been burned, and they knew whose barns had just been burned, and they turned their heads one to the other, and made no answer. To Mr. Irving-I did not mention the circumstance of my meeting these two men to the Crown attorney or the police, but I

talked about it about town. PHILIP BROOKS, sworn—I am a farmer living on the north boundary of Biddulph, and am a Protestant. I remember the night of John Donnelly's marder. I came over to look at the place between eight and nine o'clock. I asked William Donnelly if he saw anyone or heard any voices he could di tinguish, and he said he did not, because

tinguish, and he said he did not, because HE WAS AFRAID TO STIR. DANIEL WHALEN, a farmer living near Lucan, was called—I met Johnny O'Connor the day after the Donnelly fire. He was on horseback. He cried out to me, "Did you hear of the fire?" I asked, "Where?" He said, "At Donnelly's." I said, "Are their barns burned?" He said, "Their-house. A lot of men came and killed them ; a lot of black men came and killed them ; a lot of black men came and killed them ; a lot of black men came and killed them ; a lot of black men came and they the bush how would they kill them ?" Mr. McMAHON—What did he say to that? WITNESS—He said they brought them back and shot Tom. After a break or two he said that John and Tom Donnelly were shot. I said, "How did you hear it so early this morning ?" He said, "I was there." The way I remember so well is that I have told it so often.

To Mr. Irving-Did you know John O'Conwitness-Yes, sir.

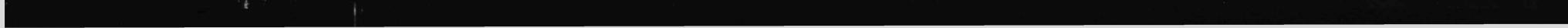
Q. Are you related to the other Whalens ! A. Not a bit of it. Mr. Inving-Well, we have done with you

ing by himself, and that it was afterwards | learned Chief Justice Wilson did not apply to this committee. They applied to the organiza-tion formed by the signing of the pledge at this committee. They applied to the organiza-tion formed by the signing of the pledge at the church door. This second and secret organization was not before the Chief Justice at that time, and it was therefore impossible for him to pass a verdict upon it. The learned counsel for the defence seemed to think there was nothing monstrous or abnormal in the transactions of the vigilance committee. The Crown would endeavour to show that the boy purposely misled the witnesses referred to, but if a boy out of the natural badness of his heart could tell de-liberate falsehoods to people on ordinary oc-casions then how was his oath to be believed? If a boy like that purposely and deliberately misled people, could a jury, upon his un-supported testimony, bring in such a verdict as would result in a fellow-being losing his life? The boy, had he been honestly inclin-ed, could easily have said, if he had nostly inclin-ted, could easily have said, if he had nostly inclin-ted, could easily have said, if he had nostly inclin-ted, could easily have said, if he had nostly inclin-ted, could easily have said, if he had nostly inclin-ted, could easily have said. prisoner was being tried, these facts were to be remembers of the committee pursued the Donnellys malignantly on several occasions. When they were accused of trespass by rea-son of their search for Thompson's cow, they retalisted with a charge of perjury against the degeased. When Ryder's barns were burned they immediately made against the Donnellys a charge of aroon which they the Donnellys a charge of arson, which they could not substantiate. The entire conduct of this association showed that the crime re-sulting in the death of the Donnellys must have been perpetrated by its memb was quite evident that if the boy O' evidence could not be relied upon, the case for the Crown must fall to the ground. But that evidence was strongly corroborated immedi-ately after the fire when the boy rushed over to Whalen's. His first observation after urging Mrs. Whalen to call up the boys and send them to the Donnellys, was something regarding the presence of Carroll. Then there was the pool of blood outside the house. Did not that corroborate the statement that murder had been committed? And the that murder had been committed ? And the spade with which the head of the old man was crushed in—its presence on the body testified to the fact that the death was caused by it. An attempt was made to show that the spade was lying in the cellar into which the body fell, and that it was always there for the unrose of taking up or taken. the body iell, and that it was always there for the purpose of taking up potatoes. Now, was it likely that potatoes would be taken out of the cellar with a spade? Was it not more likely that the old woman would go down stairs with a pail and pick out the potatoes she wanted for a meal with her hands? Then, for the defense O'Commission of the state of the for the defence, O'Connor's evidence was dis-credited because he said Bridget ran up-stairs and locked the stair-door behind her, while there was no lock on the door; and because he said she was killed up-stairs, while her body was found in the kitchen. What more likely than that when she went to the stairs she ran up a step or two, and held the door closed behind her, and that when the men she ran up a step or two, and neid the door closed behind her, and that when the men came to kill her they pulled open the door and dragged her into the kitchen to slay her there"? On this point there was an apparent discrepancy, but if the boy had been making up a story he would have taken care that no and discrepancy approach.

THE QUESTION OF BAIL. The commusation which took place in court this morning upon the question of admitting the prisoners to bail arose in this way. By a statute passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of Charles II. provision is made against the unnecessary or spiteful detention of per-sons accused of crime in gaol for lengthened periods. Prior to the passage of that act a man suspected of an offence could be arrested and held for trial from assize to assize and not admitted to bail. For instance, if that law was not in force now, the Biddulph pri-soners, having been arrested, could have been not admitted to bail. For instance, if that law was not in force now, the Biddulph pri-soners, having been arrested, could have been brought into Court at the present assizes and sent back to gool on the ground that the prosecution was not prepared to proceed. At the next assizes a similar proceeding could have been followed, and so the postponements could have been continued until the men, though not convicted, had put in a pretty long imprisonment. Under the law as it stands, the prisoner's counsel has the right to move at one assizes that the Crown be compelled to proceed at the assizes next following, or to discuss the advisability of admitting the prisoner to bail. Mr. Mo-Mahon, it seems, made such a motion last assizes. He pointed out this morning that the trials should proceed, but he did not press his point, as his Lordship considered the fact that the time of the court would not permit of the trials being continued was a sufficient reason as against the statute. Then of course followed the question of bail, and upon that question his Lordship decided to consult with his brother judges before giving an opinion.

The Hampden and Annapolis Murderers to 50 be Executed in December. DERBY LANE, Vt., Oct. 9.—Gray, who mur-dered Mulligan in Hampden, Que., is to be hanged on December 10th. HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 9.—Judge Smith

pronounced sentence this morning on the prisoners tried at Annapolis this term. Mit-chell, for murder, is to be hanged on Decem-ber 22nd. Thibault, for murder, and Mun-see, for arson, are to be tried at a special term.



The Weekly Mail

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1880.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY NEGOTIA TIONS

THE details of the negotiations concern ing the Pacific railway are, of course, looked for with much interest by the publie. But, as might have been expected by those accustomed to great business transactions, these details are not definitely settled. The general outline of the scheme has been determined upon, but some details remain uncompleted. We understand that the representatives of the French, German, and English capitalists interested in the prosecution of the work have left Frankfort, Paris, and London for New York and for Ottawa, where they ten days or so. They will remain at Ot-tawa, we believe, till the details of the scheme of railway construction of the scheme of railway construction are settled by the Bureau of Statistics, and serve as expedition will no doubt be desired by both the Government and the syndicate, and the details may therefore be expected to be settled as speedily as the gravity of the work will permit. This meeting between the two contracting parties necessarily complicates some-what the question of the early session. The extra session idea will, in consequence, have to be abandoned by those who favoured it. The Government, of course, never en-tertained it at all, knowing the facts better than the public. It is still probable that the House will meet a month earlier than usual, in order that members may be put in possession of the facts of the case. Meantime the public will be satisfied with knowing that from day to day the business of the negotiations will be going on under the eyes of the whole Cabinet. We may look for the customary crop of rumours and canards during the progress of the business, but the pub lic mind will not likely be moved by them The business has now reached a point of perfect agreement, wanting little to make it complete, and that little will soon be supplied.

was a failure. Then some of the wise acres proposed a convention-that is, a sort of political raising-bee, at which the mum demand of the National party, be-cause it does not prevent the landlord from whole platform was to be put up, much as JONAN'S gourd rose, in a night. But Mr. BLAKE is not a lover of conventions, to begin with ; and those who had any ex-perience of "bees" feared their demoral-izing effect upon a party sufficiently off its balance already. Sir RIGHARD CARTWRIGHT, GLADSTONE and Mr. FORSTER are not up to the mark, neither are Messrs. BRIGHT, with characteristic impetuosity, is about to settle the whole matter up in the timber-limits of Centre Huron. It is to be feared, however, that although the gallant knight, agree in desiring to perpetuate the curse of landlordism in Ireland. Nor will be like Mr. GLADSTONE, may prove a good woodman, his constructive genius will fail him. Despairing of Dominion principles, some

Despairing of Dominion principles, some of the Reformers who are anxious to re-form something propose to set Mr. Mowar and his colleagues free from the control of the Legislature for two years at a stretch. As a Liberal measure, the proposal to let the Ontario Government mix and muddle public affairs at their own sweet will is at is how he would bring it about. There should be a fair and fixed rent, not subject to revision, and on the payment of this for thirty-five years, the land should be absolutely the tenant's own. Of course, there must be no eviction, and periods when rent is not paid are to be counted out, apleast unique. We wonder what the organs would say to a project of that sort in On-tario under a Conservative regime, or in Quebec under M. CHAPLEAU. Still, this is parently, at the pleasure of the occupant. Now, how does Mr. PARNELL propose to secure the adoption of his scheme? He says by agitation, and yet, in the same only an illustration of what Reform-ers mean when they talk of rebreath, expresses his conviction that the English Government will never concede it. What then is the fair inference in the form. We hear of a redistribution of seats, yet everyone is well aware that minds of his hearers but that they must, of seats, yet everyone is well aware that is merely a covering for a systematic pro-cess of gerrymandering. The city of To-ronto has had sufficient experience of that already. The flext step should logically be the abolition of the Ontario Legislature, and as there is no longer a Reformer at Government House, the abolition of the Lighteen the Covernment Thouse the solution of the and ought to, take the law into their own hands ? What did he mean when he hands? What did he mean when he said that he wanted "a struggle between "classes in Ireland, a struggle that shall "be short, sharp, and decisive," or what form is that struggle to take unless resist-ance to the law and agrarian crime? It is all very well to lament the shooting down of Lord MOUNTMORENS or "young Mr. "BOND," but in what other way is the Iright meant to give practical effort to his Lieutenant-Governorship. The triumph of bureaucracy will be complete when Mr. Mowar's Cabinet are installed as a supreme executive, say for ten years.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.

osition press :

anything better than a professional agitator he would acknowledge, for he does see, the melancholy results of his conduct. Either his course is quixotic, or its conse-FOR some time past the following paragraph has been going the round of the Opquences must of necessity be tragic and eplorable " The report of the chief of the Bureau o

and the second se DOGMATIC PREACHING.

Statistics at Washington for June shows that Canada stood third in the list of countries sending emigrants to the United States, the figures being as follows: THERE probably never was a time when Christian men and women were entirely Ireland 14,190 agreed as to the fittest method of pulpit Germany 12,548 instruction; perhaps there never will be Canada..... 12,323 Major EDMOND MALLET, a French-Casuch a time, and that for the sufficient reanadian gentleman employed in the Trea-sury Department at Washington, was conson that human nature is not cast in a stereotyped mould, but is essentially orvinced that there was something wrong ganic, flowering out in varied hues and about this, and made inquiries into the forms, each after its kind. What may subject. A letter from him giving the nourish the intellect, and through it make result of his investigation appears in Le Courrier du Canada of the 9th inst.; and the whole man vigorous in one case, may be spiritual poison in another. In mental as it explains the mode in which the Washington immigration figures are made up, a synopsis of it may not be uninteresttone, and still more in temperament, by which we mean individual types of thought ing to the Opposition journals. By a re-gulation of the Treasury Department the and feeling, we are all distinct, the one from the other. Hence the dispute about principal Customs officers in the United States are required to furnish quarterly the value of dogma will be settled by returns showing the number of passengers entering the United States from foreign everyone for himself, according to his own constitutional ties. To some nothing is so countries, the number of those who are palatable as a wholesome ""screed of American citizens, the number of foreign-"doctrine ;" others, professing only to be "the word, that they may live and grow "thereby." The lesson to be drawn from

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880. Ulster custom, which used to be the maxihad supposed that belief in facts something quite distinct from dogma. Most of us believe that Naronzon I. lived, slaughtered thousands, and died, like a chained eagle, at St. Helena; but evicting, but only compels him to re-imburse the tenant. Moreover, if Mr. our faith in history is not dogmatic in any sense. The difference between the cases is of supreme importance, however. We may read the Napoleonic story as we read CHAMBERLAIN, and COURTNEY. The most radical of the radicals persist in cherishing superstitious notions house the rights of property, and the sanctity of a contract touching rent between landlord and ten-ant. They all, as Mr. PARNELL puts it, a fiction ; but if the Gospel records I true, we must draw certain inferences true, we must draw certain inferences of the deepest personal moment to ourselves here and hereafter. But inferences from facts, however supremely import-ant, are no more dogmas than the facts themselves. The overwhelming consequences which faith in the Gospel entails are not intellectual, but spiritual, and concern every one who receives it, no matter whether his "doxy," your "doxy," or some other be orthodoxy. It is "the "spirit and the life," not the husk of theory, which constitute the real substance of Christianity. We observe that Dr. CAVEN quotes the word "doctrine" from the Scripture in the sense of dogma; it is no-where so used. In the epistles to Timothy consent to "fixity of tenure," with periodical revaluations ; he wants nothing short of the expulsion of all landlords, and this where so used. In the epistles to Timothy it simply means "teaching," not syste-matic theology at all, as crystallized in formal definitions or cast-iron creeds. The formal definitions or cast-iron creeds. The Sermon on the Mount is as undogmatic as preaching could possibly be, and surely no one will contend that the disciple should affect to be wiser than his Master. With Sr. Anouerran Current and the disciple should ST. AUGUSTINE, CALVIN, and the other systematic theologians we have nothing to

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Not long ago the Opposition press declared that the trembling wretches at Ottawa were afraid to open a constituency in order to test public opinion; but here is *L'Electeur* re-gretting that Brome is open, for the reason that the Liberal party is not organized. If the country was being ruined and the people robbed there would be no need of organiza-Irish tenant to give practical effect to his leader's counsel ? If Mr. PARNELL were

> The Collingwood municipal authorities lately incurred the censure of the Messenger

> > cense fee was chargeable.

capacity and steamers are always to be found waiting cargoes or taking bunker coal. At the mines every house is occupied, and the men are averaging \$45 a month. Flour is \$6 a barrel cheaper than it has been for years." The *Express* adds, that "whatever the opponents of the N. P. in Cape Breton may say against it in reference to other in-dustries, they cannot, with a shadow of reason or consistency dong that under it influence or consistency, deny that under its influence the coal industry and the thousands depend-ent upon it have been largely benefitted." gives an instance of the partisanship frequently displayed by Mr. Mowat's license commissioners in the discharge of their functions. There were four licensed hotels in that village, and one of them being destroyed by fire another was erected in its place by Mr. C. P. babes, "desire the sincere milk of

sary to throw a sop to that par ticular class of our people, we have a right to ask why the claims of the Lawlors, Malloys, and Ryans, life-long workers for the Reform party, were studiously ignored, and their claims displaced for those of a stranger." The charge successfully brought against

Mr. Mackenzie of systematically ignoring the claims of rising towns to appropriations for the erection of public buildings cannot be the erection of public buildings cannot be laid at the door of the present Administration. Sherbrooke is to have local public buildings. At a recent meeting to decide upon a site, Mr. Brooks, M.P. for the county, declared that when he applied to the late Liberal Gov-ernment for money for this purpose he had been put off with the intimation that no grant could be allowed to any place with less than 10,000 of a population, but that the present Government has cordially entertained his ap-plication and placed \$12,000 in the estimates for this purpose. Sherbrooke is a rising manufacturing town with an enterprising manufacturing town with an enterprisin population. Perhaps the very fact that it population. Termaps the very fact that its principal men were endeavouring to supply the Canadian market with tweeds and blan-kets led Mr. Mackenzie to ignore its claims. This is, however, only one of the prosperous communities whose claims, ignored during five years of Reform rule, are being met by the present Government. the present Government.

The prediction of Sir Leonard Tilley that the large cities would feel the trade renewal first, but that it would extend to every town and village, is being literally fulfilled. Manuand village, is being interally ruinfied. Manu-facturing industries are being established throughout the province. The Lindsay Post —a free trade paper—records the success of the Eden woollen mills, which have been doubled in capacity since the N. P. came into force, and are now filling orders for a whole-sale house in Toronto. The Guelph Herald says the Guelph sewing machine works are so busy manufacturing sewing machines, apple parers, lawn mowers, and other small articles that the number of employés has been about doubled within the year. The consumers are now supplied with these goods at about one-half the price paid in past years for the American goods. New nickel-plating works are being built at the same town—a direct result of pro-tection. New flouring mills are being set in

their only guiding star being office. Mr. Blake, Mr. Mackenzie, and their followers believe that the duty of statesmen is to stand up for the principles in which they believe,

Perhaps the Chronicle will'furnish a bill of particulars. What, for instance, became of

down of the present units, which was not been to be and the present and the principles of the party on Senate abolition? The *Globe* advocates and the *Chronicle* opposes it. The abolition of Legislative Councils in the provinces? The

enthusiastic over the project. Here is the plea :--- "It appeals to the loyal sentiment of every section of the Dominion. The descen-dants of the U. E. Loyalists of Ontario will reached 31,062,000 pounds, while the exports of oleomargarine were 19,833,000 pounds, or more than half as much. The butter brought on an average a little over sixteen cents a pound, while the oleomargarine brought over thirteen cents. It is essential that laws should be easeful end of the second of all cordially co-operate in such a celebration. The people of St. John would put forth such efforts as were never before exerted to debe enacted requiring each packet of oleomar garine to be so marked. In no other way one monstrate the growth and prosperity of the city founded by the Loyalists. 83 will be a In no other way can the farmer who produces butter be protected. Strict measures should be adopted to prevent the surplus products of American oleomarcity founded by the Loyalists. 83 will be a good year for an exhibition, any way. Times are improving. We are entering a prosperous period. By 1883 the ill effects of the fire will have largely disappeared; the business of the city, province, Dominion, will have largely increased." No doubt the idea is a good one, and deserves the support of our people by the sea. The exhibition can scarcely, however, be of a truly Dominion character. The so-called Dominion exhibitions held at Montreal and Ottawa were so mainly in name. No doubt, however, a most interesting and extensive gathering could be organized by the three provinces on the seaboard, which are garine factories from entering the Dominion

The suggestion is offered to our farmers that they should change the butter season. Authorities do not see any insuperable difficulty

in the way, in the shape of conveniences; In the way, in the shape of conveniences; cows are how generally well housed, and it has already been found profitable to give them all that they can consume of a nourish-ing quality. The Dancs have made a move in this direction. They have learned by ex-perience that the price of butter is much higher at one season than another in the Lon-don market where the priminal part of the don market, where the principal part of their make goes; they have, therefore, commenced the system of having their cows come in in the fall instead of spring, as formerly ; begin-ning to ship about the first of November, and thus getting till the following midsummer, thus getting the benefit of the highest prices. The subject is worthy of the consideration of

our farmers.

Among eligible fields for settlement lying near home, the country lying to the back of Bruce Mines, on Georgian Bay, is attracting considerable notice. The new townships are being settled up rapidly by a class of hardy settlers, chiefly from Huron and Bruce, at-tracted by the advantages of the country, and the low price at which the land can be obtained toron the settlers. for passengers, but no reduction has yet been made to meet the demand for cheaper travel. obtained-twenty cents an acre. The coun-try is well watered by living springs, creeks, and small lakes. The timber is hardwood, Railway freights have been greatly lowered, especially for long distances, and the reduc-tion has been followed by an enormous de-velopment of freight traffic as compared with principally maple ; and though rocky ridges exist here and there, they do not interfere the passenger business. The charge made by the Pullman Car Company for short distances with settlement, as there is scarcely a quarter section with less than a hundred acres of good land on it. As an evidence of how well the soil and climate are suited for agriculture, it might be reduced without decreasing the company's revenue. A strong agitation is in progress in England for reduced fares, espemay be mentioned that one settler this sea-son threshed out a crop of over a thousand bushels of wheat. The local Government ress in England for reduced fares, espe-on first-class tickets, and public feeling on the subject is shown in an enormous i sands of whom in this way protested against the first-class charge of six cents per mile. have done good in laying out colonization road in that section.

• Some American journals are seeking to establish a case of injustice done by the Dominion Government to Mr. Snider in prohibiting the return of his cattle sent to the Michigan State Fair. It was impossible that the authorities could have taken other action. Had the Government permitted the landing of the cattle fresh from intercourse with herds gathered from all parts of the United States in spite of the regulation re-Signs are abundant that another plank of Reform faith will be knocked away, and that Liverpool will in a few years cease to be the market for European purchases of grain. Formerly, American breadstuffs were carried to Liverpool and thence distributed to France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and the United States, in spite of the regulation re lating to cattle importation, the agents of Mark Lane in Canada would have telegraphed other European states, but of late years this trade has been growing more direct. Less than half of that now exported to Europe finds its way to British markets. French the fact to the Imperial Government. The result would very probably have been the scheduling of Canada as an infected country, merchants now buy directly in Chicago, and there most of the purchases are made for other ports on the Continent. scheduling of Canada as an infected country, and a consequent embargo upon one of the most important and profitable departments of our export trade. If an exception had been made in Mr. Snider's case, and an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia or Texan fever had broken out in the western district, the Do-minion authorities would have been denounced by every farmer in the country. The importance of having wheat thoroughly dried before putting it through the mill has been practically demonstrated by experiments made at Yarmouth, N.S. Two grindings were made of wheat, alike in kind and growth.

The export of American wheat to Russia presses home a lesson that our farmers should not only learn but act upon. Ten years age the Czar's Empire was the granary of Europe, and it controlled the markets. At that time its far-seeing men had urged upon its peasants

THE ADVENT OF SARA BERN Seventy Thousand Dollars Taken for Half an Hour. SEATS TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS NEW YORK. Oct. 9.-" The co NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—" The co never richer than now," said a bu the other evening, discoursing on t prosperous state of affairs. " In if these times continue, we shall rich we won't know what to do "It is such a misfortune," said th s former prominent sugar refiner, husband is forced to retire from count of his health just at this m e could only stay in five years 1 would make an immense fortune Such are the present couleur de business matters in New Yo which one may accept upon even ca sonal observation. A visit to th onal observation. A visit to the dry goods stores, for instance, will g ward changing the mind of the r isstent croaker. The elegant and materials with which the shops r would not have been brought from

AFFAIRS IN NEW

An Era of Prosperity an

THE VERY LATEST FASH

Dress Materials Worth Their

ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS PER

Hazel Kirke" at the l

in Gold.

Square Theatre.

travagance.

would not have been brought from markets, in such profusion, by ou New York merchants without the knowledge that the money to purch would be forthcoming on the par ladies. Silks; satins, and velvets richest quality; tissues of silk in with gold and silver threads; gold and passementeries; wraps of plush skin or of velvet trimmed with si worth almost its weicht in gold. skin or of velvet trimmed with si worth almost its weight in gold; i satin and plush; brocaded velvets cades worked with gold and silver-materials, at prices up to fifty dollar are exhibited, and appropriated at eager purchasers, delighted to find th with a loose purse string once more brocaded silks and velvets are combi-plain eils velvets and the string of the plain silks, velvets, and satin de Lyo proper having seen its best days-f plain or plaited front, or long pan side pieces appearing again in the pery or sashes. Bright colours a worn, heliotrope being a new and chede

shade. Rough shopping and walking dr made of the checked English cloths or grey, intermixed with threads of red, and blue. These suits are so made with one skirt, tucked or plaite half long, double-breasted, cut-aw open at the neck to show the chemis scart. The coats are often finish hoods, lined with bright, plaited so that fashion bids fair to become so that fash ion hids fair to that ladies of good taste will do well it, I find a safe rule to adopt and mend is—"Never buy anything wit the shop windows are filled in the be of the season." Preserve individualit tail, while conforming to the general The reverse of last winter's style o ded jackets worn with plain skirts i this year-plain coloured coat wais worn with plaided or striped skirts, ished by a vest of the skirt material. The Jersey waist which has been lar in England for the past year, see tined to be asgreat a favourite in this There are so many imitations waist that it may be as well to the "real thing," here. The true Jersey is made of knitted or spun sill out seams, and is laced in the back. supple that it must be worn over a fitting silk corset cover. " It is t around the neck and wrists, and ash is worn with it to hide the div tween skirt and waist. There is als woollen stocking-net which is used for waists. Hats are larger, and bonnets-if will be greatly used for strings as we bonnet coverings. The effect of "baker's cap" is that of no bonnet a " baker's cap " is that of he could worn it is made as flat as possible and worn very back of the braids, leaving the of the head exposed-a very foolish fashion. Jets are shown in great profusion, a menteries of iridescent beads are as cent as colour and light can make th brown, black, or blue silk, however cut, may be made elegant by a broat and sleeve bands of this gold or ami ming. The era of prosperity is felt by the also, and the "regular season" has eve begun. In season or out of season, h "Hazel Kirke" is still running at th son Square Theatre, having scored markable number of two hundred an five performances. This week a g fiftieth night-satin programmes, e The play is pathetic and homely. "rural drama" stamp. It is very w by the excellent stock company, but w remembered that for two hundred an five consecutive nights these same act gone through with the same scenes, t gestures, the same despair, and the same scenes, the marvel is that they are able to g expression whatever to their words. but think of the story of the acto similar circumstances, who, havin hissed for some trifling inaccuracies role, stepped to the footlights and ex-in a solemn but injured tone—"Get nn but injured tone-"G you can't expect a man's memory to The rush to this theatre is explained by the beauty of its inter its wonderful drop curtain. That art, for such it may justly be entit designed by the well-known artist L designed by the well-known artist Ld fany, and embroidered by workwomen his supervision. It is a triumph of h ton art embroidery, and represents a swamp. The foreground is occupied golden bank, on which large-leaved pl growing, and a blue stream of wat which steps a large bright bird. All strange tropical growths and form strange tropical growths and flowe yellow, pink, and blue-rise from the and the shores against the golden atm while birds and butterflies disport midst. The first curtain embroidered theatre, at a cost of five thousand was burned shortly after hanging, a this one Mr. Mackaye, the manag obliged to pay, if I remember rightly, ditional two thousand. The orchestre pies a baleony over the stage draped peacock blue curtains, and with an o dered rug hanging from the railin "artistic" blue and olive carpet cove theatre floors; the chairs are upholst raw silk; the woodwork is painted ma red, and the lobby windows are of glass. Indeed no private house to more exquisite in its amountments atre, at a cost of five thousand more exquisite in its appointments. It is needless to say that the mise -also is perfect. Charming Effic Ells made a lasting reputation in the n the heroine Hazel; Tom Whiffen, the median, who first revealed the poss Pinafore's Admiral to the New York hines anew as Pitty Green ; while riend Couldock seems to have take asse of life and vigour in his enact unstan Kirke, the miller. The mor his is, if Hazal Kirke visits your cit

for having neglected to charge a circus fee to Pulman & Hamilton's show, which exhibited there. A recent decision at Ottawa indicates that the course of the authorities was the right one. The case came up as to whether the show was a circus or not, and the decinotion at Ingersoll and other points, proving that the system of grinding in bond has not, injuriously affected this industry, as the Opposition were never tired of asserting. The Halifax Chronicle :-sion was in the negative-consequently The Sydney, C. B., Express :- "At the shipping pier here, vessels of the very largest capacity and steamers are always to be found

"It is here that one of the broad line dividing the Liberal and Conservative leaders is to be found :--Sir John Macdonald and those who regard him as a statesman believe in trimming their sails to catch every breeze,

to refuse to become responsible for that which they do not believe in, and to sacrifice place, pay, and power, rather than sacrifice

the Reform principles relating to the independence of Parliament, economy, the reduc-tion of the Governor-General's salary and the number of members, no coalitions and parlia-mentary control over contracts ? Coming lown to the present time, will the Chronic

three provinces on the seaboard, which are blessed with such a diversity of products. The scheme is deserving of cordial support. The action of the Grand Trunk authorities in ejecting from a train a passenger who presented a ticket which, according to the company's rule, had expired, will probably lead to a test case being submitted to judicial au-thorities. It is desirable that the question thorities. It is desirable that the question should be settled by our courts, as there have been contradictory judgments rendered else-where. There is a strong public feeling that the railway companies could afford to treat passengers more liberally in many particulars. Absurd restrictions prevail respecting the length of time for which return tickets are available. Many years have elapsed since railway fares were fixed at three cents per mile for passengers more fixed at three cents per mile

UNDER CONTRACT.

It is always interesting to watch any

structure in the process of building, and a Reform platform is not an edifying object of contemplation in the making. The mischief of it is, that there are so many designers and so many able-bodied political mechanics engaged upon this structure that one fears for its symmetry as a whole, and trembles for the safety of those who venture upon it. It is clear that the anti-National Policy plank must be taken up, because it is already worm-eaten and insecure. There are Reformers here and elsewhere who begin to see that the crusade against Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S tariff was a grave party blunder. They willingly nitched Mr. MACKENZIH and Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT overboard, because they were the most uncompromising advocates of the cosmopolitan creed. It is melancholy to see that they have been disappointed in their selection of Mr. BLAKE. Up to the time when, on a memorable occasion, the ex-Premier announced his abdication, the new leader had never addled his own brains or bored the ears of people with much *doctrinaire* oratory. But no sooner had the member for Lambton's mantle d upon him than, like the three young spirits in Swirr's terrible satire, he consider what he was to do with it. Unhappily he viewed matters in too conscientious a light, and thought it his duty to wear it unaltered as his predecessor had done. Hence the new rôle in which the hon. gentleman appeared during the West Toronto struggle. Most people were surprised that a public man whose mind is not only original, but, ring the West Toronto struggle. ost people were surprised that a public an whose mind is not only original, but, thin certain limits, ingenious and fertile, ould have donned the old rags, and araded them so slavishly in public. It ight have been expected that when one ader was discarded for being "a Re-ader was discarded for being "a Rewithin certain limits, ingenious and fertile, should have donned the old rags, and paraded them so slavishly in public. It leader was discarded for being "a Reformer having nothing to reform,' his successor—and that successor Mr. BLAKE —would strike out boldly, and lead his scared and demoralized following into fresh fields and pastures new. But no ; the new chief declined to do anything but plod along in the old ruts.

It now became clear that something sensational must be done, if the party chances were to be bettered. So the con-struction of the Reform platform was put er contract, a syndicate, as in mat

the basis of the quarterly a this is that there can be no rigid canon on immigration. Of late, however, it has been deemed expedient to furnish the press preaching laid down—the best, in every individual case, being that which tends to spiritual growth, whether it be dogmatic with monthly returns, and orders were sent out to the Customs officers to effect : but these returns are hurriedly made up and very inaccurate, inasmuch as

spiritual growth, whether it be doginate or undogmatic. At the opening of Knox College on Wednesday, Principal CAVEN delivered an exceedingly able and instructive address upon the topic under consideration. He will perhaps excuse us for remarking that he only succeeded in proving two things: first, that dogmatic preaching, to they only give the name of the country from which the foreigner comes at the time he enters United States territory. Thus the June returns showed that 9,593 emigrants entered the United States at Port Huron from Canada ; but it is not be of any avail, must be practical ; and stated where they originally hailed from, and doubtless the large majority were Europeans who arrived at Quebec and secondly, that practical preaching must b founded upon some basis, solid and tangible of Christian truth. Both these axioms are simply passed through Canada en route to the West. Major MALLEr's report accounts of the nature of truisms, undisputed anyone. The point at issue does not li for the statement made by the Sarnia Observer, on the authority of the United there at all, nor even in the mere fact that there are mysteries in dogmatic States Custom officer at Port Huron, that theology, or that there are differences of nearly 80,000 " emigrants from Canada" entered the States at that port during the opinion about them. What most men mea when they object to dogmatic preaching is that it appeals to the intellect, and not

This explanation ought to satisfy the Opposition press that in quoting the American returns of "emigration from "Canada" as evidence that the tariff is to the heart, and consequently fails of its spiritual effect. Scientific theories on predestination, orthodox notions about the Frinity, or about the atonement, will not ruining the country they are not using a save a man. The belief spoken of in fair, not to say a patriotic, argument ; and if they reflect that flight from a 30 per Scripture, although it necessarily involves an intellectual element, is not purely or cent. to a 60 per cent. tariff is not proof of even essentially intellectual. The impo the ruin worked by protection, they will see also that neither is their argument a tence of dogma, as a spiritual agent, is clear-though we lay no stress upon the logical one. point-from the very fact that the Chris-tian life, in its highest sense, has been ex-emplified by Roman Catholics as well as

THE IRISH AGITATION.

year ending the 30th June.

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OUR latest English files contain full Protestants, Arminians as well as Calvinists, all differing in dogma, but at one in reports of Mr. PARNELL's addresses at heart, in hope, and in aspiration. Nor wil New Ross, Portadown, and elsewhere, it do to urge that this is much the same as and, as might be expected, give also their contending that it is no matter what a man believes. On the contrary, it matters views upon his utterances. One fact forces a great deal to each and every man. He who is convinced that a particular view of Divine truth, is the only sound view of that truth is bound to believe it at all itself upon the reader's attention at once, viz., that nothing either a Liberal or a Conservative English Government can or is likely to do will satisfy him. He has hazards. No man can believe what he chooses, and all the phases of faith extant are but "broken lights" from that Di-vine source which lighteth every man succeeded in working a large portion of the Irish people up to fever heat, and if agitation be not, in his estimation, an end that cometh into the world. The mass of in itself, what does he expect to do ? To mankind are not to be influenced through the intellect, but through the heart and most people it does not appear clear that the surest method of ameliorating Ireland's conscience; and on that account, if upon no other, dogmatism, so far from being a help, is too often a positive hindrance to condition is to make it a hell upon earth. The hon. gentleman deprecates the cause of true religion. We may illustrate this by a cruc assassination, yet he sedulously avoids ample. The seventeenth of the Thirty-nine Articles contains a Calvinistic view of the doctrine of election to which Principal checking these who follow out his methods to their logical conclusion. What is an Irish tenant to conclude CAVEN, we presume, would not object. But it goes on to say that however valu-able this dogma may be, it is highly danis told to pay the landlord no rent, and to send him "to Coventry"? If he follows Mr. PARNELL's advice, what will happen? Why, the landlord will send gerous " for curious and carnal persons, " lacking the spirit of CHRIST." Now, as him "to Coventry" in return-that is, will turn him and his belongings out on the SAVIOUR came to seek and to save that which was lost, why put this stumbling the high road. Clearly the former gets the best of it so far as Coventry is conblock in their way ? Again, while one man loves to dwell upon the holy life of cerned. The former is told that he must frown down all those who take up lands the MASTER, another gazes with concen-trated vision upon His sacrificial death. Each perhaps errs by defect, but both seize that aspect of truth which is sufficient for the individual self. But here the cx

cathedra theologian interposes with his creeds and standards, Athanasian or Westminster, and denounces the one or other, perhaps both, as hetero-dox. Who is to decide between when the agitators protest that no change other than wholesale expropriation will satisfy them, of what avail is the agitation dox. them ? ' testimony," suggests Principal CAVEN. unless backed by physical force ? Said the chief of them in one of the speeches before us, "we will not be demoralized but it is precisely about the Scripture that the battle rages. "This is the book," said the old monkish couplet, "where each " by concessions," in other words, they will be satisfied with nothing. One thing ' his dogma seeks ; this is the book where ' each his dogma finds." One man beis clear, however, that whatever concession may do, agitation has produced widespread lieves, for instance, that the atonement

heres, for instance, that the atonement means simply the reconciliation of man to GoD by the holy life and propitiatory death of OHRIST; another accepts the dogma of substitution. Both find their faith in the Bible, and, therefore, we again lemoralization already. It is impossible to peruse one under contract, a syndicate, as in matters of higher moment, providing the capital. The first plank produced was, singularly enough, the removal of a pillar from the constitutional fabric. The Senate must be abolished, or at least its abolition proposed, in order to show some sign of political activity. As, however, the mails which fastened it had been ham-mered in by the doughty arm of Mr. BROWN, the attempt to remove it of the

able considering the size of the able considering the size of the provider of the proprietor have rethan the politics of the proprietor, have re-fused it a license. Mr. Cameron gives the commissioners warning that he intends to open the hotel as a first-class house, and sell or in spite of their decision.

A correspondent writing from Colborne

re verv cre

The Brockville Recorder says the acquittal of Carroll, the Biddulph prisoner, is " a disgrace to Canadians and only worthy of New grace to Canadians and only worthy of New York city," and that nothing more was wanted in proof of his guilt than the evi-dence of the boy O'Connor. It is quite clear from the disagreement of the jury that there are two opinions upon that point; but there can be only one opinion of the course of the *Recorder* in seeking to prejudge Carroll's case. He is still awaiting trial for murder, and is presumed to be innocent until he has been found guilty; and if our excellent Brockville contemporary will excuse us, its been found guilty; and if our excellent Brockville contemporary will excuse us, its attempt to prejudice the case is not in accord-ance with its usual regard for fair-play.

The Montreal Witness has discovered a funny circumstance in the Indiana campaign :-

"Among the amusing incidents of the Presidential campaign in Indiana is the ap-pearance of General Butler and Senator Henpearance of General Butler and Senator and dricks on the same platform, in the same in-terest. It is only about eight years ago that the General :-- 'General the Senator said of the General — General Butler is coming over here, and you must look out for your spoons."

In 1873 the Witness said something far worse of a Canadian politician; only two years afterwards it thought he was a fit and proper person to act as an adviser of the Crown; and four years afterwards it con-gratulated him on his appointment as lienant-govergor of a province.

Sir Charles Tupper made an important and interesting announcement at the Brome nomination meeting. He stated that the work of Pacific railway construction would be pro-Pacific railway construction would be pro-ceeded with at once, and that one thousand miles, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, would be built and in operation within three years. Such an arrangement cannot fail to receive the hearty endorsation of the people. All parties agree that it is eminently desirable to push the road through the prairie section with all possible speed, in order that our public lands may be made available for settle-ment. Fall effect will be given to this desire under the arrangement with the syndicate. under the arrangement with the syndicate and the Rocky Mountains will be reached much sooner by private capitalists than could possibly have been done by the Government

Referring to the Globe's denial that Sir John Macdonald was confronted at every turn in England by copies of Mr. Blake's anti-Pacific

" If the speech Sir John Macdonald referred to is the one in which Mr. Blake, honestly and justly as I believe, eulogises Kansas and of which I had, in part, printed and circu lated many thousands of copies in Canada and Europe, I beg to say, in behalf of truth, that Sir John's statement is correct, and that the Sir John's statement is correct, and that the Globe is not justified in denying it. I re-ceived instructions from my chief, Col. A. S. Johnson, to send a lot of the circulars to our Manchester agent, which I did. It is not hard to believe that Sir John had them shoved under his nose everywhere, seeing they were distributed gratuitously, and in large numbers." "To the law and to the

The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe says an attempt by a section of the Tory press being made to extract political capital out of the appointment of Mr. J. D. Merrick, o Toronto, as Sheriff of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell." Well, L'Orignal Prescott and Russell." Well, L'Orignal News, which is certainly not a Tery paper, says, while not questioning Mr. Merrick's capabilities, that "the rights of our people have been heedlessly sacrificed to the growing influence of a single member of the Gabinet." with much more to the same effect. The *Globe's* correspondent attempts to make sec-tarian capital out of the appointment, and says the Local Government have only done justice to the large Gatholic population of the counties. The News, on the other hand, objects to the introduction of sectarianism into such matters, and adds" But since it was

be advocates and the Chronicle oppo Disruption of the Union ? The Chronicle ad-vocates and the Globe opposes it. Let us have

A good deal has lately been said in the London "society " journals in reference to the alleged increase of intemperance in high life, and especially among ladies. Some very circumstantial and sensational stories an going the rounds, from which it would ap ear that there has of late been a decide eterioration in the tone of the upper circl ear that there in this respect. An unexpected witness to the very reverse condition of things has, how-ever, come forward. A "Teetotal Footman" writes to an English temperance paper giving his impressions of the change that has come over society in this respect during a quarter of a century, and he bears emphatic testimony to the marked improvement in morals. He recalls dinner parties at which twenty gentlemen drank twenty-two bottles of wine, four gallons of ale, and three bot-tles of spirits. "The ladies," he says, "never thought of sitting down to dinner without drinking one, two, or three glasses of sherry, port, champagne, or hock." Where there was one abstainer at a dinner table there are a dozen now. The writer, in this respect. An unexpected w

table there are a dozen now. The writer, whose experience ought to count for som thing, affirms that this decrease is gener thing, affirms that this decrease is general throughout the United Kingdom, and that "there is not one-third of the drinking now among the rich and their servants that ther was twenty-five years ago.'

The exhibitions, the season for which i just closing, have doubtless satisfied the

people as to the country's progress and pros pects. The advancement in manufacturin and agricultural industries has been demon-strated. New branches of trade are, more-over, being established in all the provinces. This fact encourages us in the belief that under a capable administration of public affairs the Dominion will steadily advance without suffaring anglonged periods periods of demon without suffering prolonged periods of depre-sion. The more diversified the industries sion. The more diversified the industries of the country are, the less widely and pain-fully will the depression be felt. Ar Irish farmer, who cultivates scarcely any thing but potatoes, is brought to the brink of starvation by the failure of his one crop. A prairie farmer who cultivates wheat only, is ruined by a failure or two of his wheat only, is ruined by a failure or two of his wheat orop. But a farmer who varies his husbandry as widely as possible may lose one crop and save all the rest, and be little the worse for his all the rest, and be little the worse for his loss. As with a farmer in such a case, so must it be with a country in like case. This multiplication of industries is also beneficial because it enables every man to find his proper sphere of toil. England's strength largely rests on its varied industries, and some towns in Yorkshire, Leeds for example, have suffered little from bad trade on account of being the centre of averal mean factures.

eing the centre of several manufactures. While Mr. Crooks is apparently determine

o ride rough-shod over any one who ques tions the paramount importance of the classics in a new country, there is a strong movement in progress in England in a con movement in progress in England in a con-trary direction. The action taken towards the establishment of a Technical College where a knowledge of the most approved and scientific methods of manufacturing in-dustry can be attained indicates the set of the tide in a utilitarian direction. At the same time the London Standard calls attention to the circumstance that o twelve university graduates in first-class honours who have entered the House of Commons since April, only one has made any mark. There is a decided tendency to lay much less stress on an academic edu to lay much less stress on an academic educa-tion as a qualification for political life that formerly. Lord George Hamilton, who pro-mises to be one of the leading members of th-next Tory Cabinet, left school for the Rift Brigade. Lord Dufferin, admirable as an ad Brigade. Lord Dufferin, admirable as an ad ministrator, diplomatist, and public speaker left Oxford without a degree. Lord Harting ton, who steadily rises in popular estimation took no honours. Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright Mr. Chamberlain, and also Mr. Mundella, w believe, all members of the present Cabinet were not at universities.

The suggestion that the centenary of the anding of the Lovalists should be celebrated in 1883 by the holding of a Dominion exhibit tion in St. John has taken a deep hold or the Maritime Provinces. While it emanates from St. John, it finds equal favour with Nova Scotians, and the people are growing

very dry, yielded :--Of fine flour, sixty lbs.; of coarse do., fifteen lbs.; of fine bran, twentyfive lbs. A difference of twenty pounds to the hundredweight, on the right side, is cer-tainly worth taking some trouble to secure.

One lot that appeared dry on the surface, but was not dried sufficiently to grind well, yielded :--Of fine flour, forty lbs.; of coarse

do., sixteen lbs.; of coarse bran forty-four lbs. The other lot, that had been dried by the farmer over a kitchen stove and made

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

If English, American, or home buyers wish to purchase a consignment of cattle or horses. they are obliged to make a tour through the province and visit farmers on their home-steads. It is absurd that this state of things should continue in view of the importance and extent of the trade. Monthly cattle fars should at once be established at half *s* dozen central points, so that buyers and sellers may be brought together. Such a system would not only be convenient for purchasers, but advantageous to farmers, who would soon advantageous to farmers, who would soon find out that it is more profitable to retain their stock until it had reached maturity and good condition than to sell it when unfit for the slaughter house.

If any Ontario farmer should desire to remove to a country specially adapted to wheatgrowing, let him go to the Canadian North-West. The prospect of the Western farmer of the United States is that the industry is un-profitable. This is especially the case in Mr. Mackenzie's pet State, Kansas. The market for Kansas-grown wheat is at Kansas City. The price for No. 3 red winter wheat on the 18th day of August was, in 1878, 76 cents.; in 1870 Stil cents in 1860 721 cents new 18th day of August was, in 1870, ro tenes, in 1879, 84½ cents; in 1880, 72½ cents per bushel. On the 18th of August, 1880, No. 3 red winter wheat was selling for 11 cents less than it did on the same date last year. The price is still steadily declining, and even in the best parts of the State farmers are abandoning wheat culture.

The New York Post thinks that the horse distemper now prevalent corresponds some-what to the hay fever as it affects humanity. As the disorder has made its appearance in As the disorder has made his appearance in this country the following suggestions for the treatment of alling horses may be of use :-As regards the treatment of the equine ail-As regards the treatment of the equine ali-ment, the methods used for human patients seem good likewise for the horses. The warm mash is a substitute for gruel, and the solu-tion of chlorate of potash is not far from what is often prescribed to humanity for coryza. A dry and clean stable and light work are meanting to promot mean many the ten essential to prompt recovery ; but the sick horse, no more than the sick man afflicted with parallel evils, should be entirely con-fined within doors ; and a gentle airing on each fine day is an essential feature to secure early and complete convaluemence early and complete convalescence.

British Columbians are intensely interested in the beet sugar experiments of Ontario and Quebec. Says the Colonist :- " If the manufacture of beet sugar will pay in the Eastern provinces it surely ought to the conditions for growing the root are equally, if not more, favourable. There are thousands of acres of land in the province that would of acres of land in the province that would grow beets equal to any that could be pro-duced in any country. They are the best crop that can be grown on all land newly cleared, which is always strongly impregnated with potash, an essential to the perfect develop-ment of the vegetable." The delta of the Fraser would undoubtedly be an excellent location. The province would offer each of the location. The province would offer a market for the product of at least one large factory, and it is expected that an enterprise of this oharacter will shortly be established.

The New York Times does not believe that the disorder from which the horses of that city are suffering in such numbers is the veritable epizootic that proved fatal to so many valuable animals in 1873. The pro-gress of the disease has not resembled that of a contagious or infectious malady; indeed, it can scarcely be said to have made any pro-gress at all. The animals have for the most part recovered spontaneously, and so far from spreading with steady and determined ad-vance from centres of infection, it broke out at all points nearly simultaneously; and is now gradually subsiding. It is remarkable, also, that only draught horses have been attacked, and that valuable animals for the most part have escaped altogether. The *Times* con-siders the cry of epizootio a false alarm in view of the mildness of the attack. veritable epizootic that proved fatal to so

Fortunately we have not yet reached the coint attained by the Southerners of having oleomargarine advertised on hotel bills of fare as a luxary. The development of the new industry is, however, remarkable, Dur-ing the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, the exports of butter from the United States

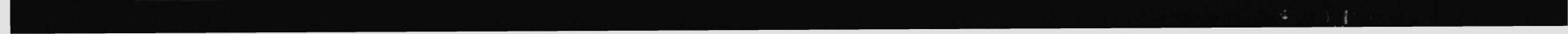
phesying what must come, but no heed was paid to them. A succession of failures of the harvest has since been witnessed, and its ex narvest has since been witnessed, and its ex-port trade has been lessening for these ter years. The northern portion of Russia is no growing sufficient wheat for its own needs This change is, however, no greater than that This change is, however, no greater than that which has occurred in some parts of Quebec. Not mainly years ago the district lying be-tween the St. Lawrence and Richelieu war splendid wheat-growing land, but now it is mainly pasture. Fortunately the farmers of the old provinces have largely abandoned a system of successive wheat crops, and the opening up of Manitoba and the North-West, together with the Lake St. John district, have given us a yeat territory enecially have given us a vast territory specially adapted for raising breadstuffs for the Euro pean markets.

The Reform emigration agents in the Dominion press have apparently abandoned their advocacy of Kansas as a suitable field for Canadian emigration. The reason is palfor Canadian emigration. The reason is pal-pable: 16,000 farmers there are starving, and the charitable efforts of the American people are being put forth for their relief. Texas is not popular. The London Advertiser and its colleagues have, therefore, searched the con-tinent over for some field which they can present as more genial and advantageous than Manitoba and the North-West, and they have taken up La Plata and American republics generally. No advice given to Canadian and English farmers could be more absurd than that they should go south and be subjected to monthly revolu-tions. The fact that the Government of the Plata region has built a railway across a fertile region leads the *Advertiser* to ex-claim: "How favourably does their conduct compare with that of Sir John and his colcompare with that of Sir John and his col-leagues." Why, the best efforts of the Gov-ernment are being directed to tapping the prairie region of the North-West at the earliest possible moment by the Thunder Bay link, the construction of which was delayed for years by the shilly-shallying policy of Mr.

The grain crops of the world form the subect-matter of a large volume just issued by M. Bruy Estienne, of Marseilles, and the conclusion arrived at from the reports is that clusion arrived at from the reports is that there is every prospect of fairly good and re-munerative prices being obtained. An ex-cellent wheat crop has been gathered in France. In upper Italy the cnops are re-ported as yielding 30 per cent. above the average. Roumelia and Upper and Lower Bararia stand next on the list, with a pro-duce of 25 per cent, over a verge and these duce of 25 per cent. over average, and these are followed by Podolia and Swabia, with an over-average production of 20 per cent. In the south of Italy and Bavaria and in Wur-temburg the estimates are of crops 15 per cent, over average; while in Bessarabia they are 10 per cent, over. The crops of the year are 5 per cent. over average in Hungary, Poland, Belgium, and the United States of Poland, Belgium, and the United States of America. Average crops, without either sur-plus or deficit, have been grown in Prussia, the Palatinate, Baden, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Central Italy, Holland, the north of Russia, Serbia, and Egypt. De-ficiencies of 5 per cent. are reported in Great Britain Iroland and Savony. In Courled ficiencies of o per cent. are reported in Great Britain, Ireland, and Saxony. In Courland the deficiency is put down at 20 per cent., and in Gothland, another Russian province, at 25 per cent. under average. In Central Russia the crops are so bad that the deficit is estimated at 40 per cent, below average.

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMPOST-ING.-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-plication of the fine properties of well-select-ed Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavoured bever fast tables with a delicately flavoured hever-age which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such arti-cles of diet that a constitution may be gradu-ally built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of sub-tle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. *—Oivil Services Gasete.* Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPTS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Choce-late Essence for afternoon use. 101-35

VEGETINE.-The great success of the VEGE TITE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood shown beyond a doubt by the great number who have taken it, and received immedia-



eached 31,062,000 pounds, while the exports eached 31,002,000 pounds, while the experts if oleomargarine were 19,833,000 pounds, or nore than half as much. The butter brought an average a little over sixteen cents a ound, while the oleomargarine brought over hirteen cents. It is essential that laws should arise to the second that that have should be enacted requiring each packet of oleomar-barine to be so marked. In no other way can be farmer who produces butter be protected, thick measures should be adopted to prevent the surplus produces of American oleomar-arine factories from entering the Dominion.

The suggestion is offered to our farmers that ney should change the butter season. Auhorities do not see any insuperable difficulty n the way, in the shape of conveniences: the start of the shape of conveniences; cows are how generally well housed, and it has already been found profitable to give them all that they can consume of a nourish-ing quality. The Danes have made a move ing quality. The Dancs have made a move in this direction. They have learned by axerience that the price of butter is much igher at one season than another in the Lon-on market, where the principal part of their make goes; they have, therefore, commenced the system of having their cows come in in the fall instead of spring, as formerly; begin-ning to ship about the first of November, and continuing till the fall spring as the state of the spring fill the spring continuing till the following midsummer, thus getting the benefit of the highest prices. The subject is worthy of the consideration ur farmers.

Among eligible fields for settlement lying ear home, the country lying to the back of Bruce Mines, on Georgian Bay, is attracting onsiderable notice. The new townships are considerable notice. Ine new townsnips are being settled up rapidly by a class of hardy settlers, chiefly from Huron and Bruce, at-tracted by the advantages of the country, and the low price at which the land can be obtained twenty cents an acre. The country is well watered by living springs, creeks, and small lakes. The timber is hardwood, principally maple; and though rocky ridges exist here and there, they do not interfere with settlement, as there is scarcely a quarter section with less than a hundred acres of good and on it. As an evidence of how well the soil and climate are suited for agriculture, it may be mentioned that one settler this season threshed out a crop of over a thousand bushels of wheat. The local Government have done good in laying out colonization roads n that section.

Some American journals are seeking to establish a case of injustice done by the Dominion Government to Mr. Snider in prohibiting the return of his cattle sent to the Michigan State Fair. It was impossible that the authorities could have taken other action. Had the Government permitted the anding of the cattle fresh from intercourse vith herds gathered from all parts of the United States, in spite of the regulation re-lating to cattle importation, the agents of Mark Lane in Canada would have telegraphe the fact to the Imperial Government. The result would very probably have been the scheduling of Canada as an infected country, and a consequent embargo upon one of the most important and profitable departments of our export trade. If an exception had been made in Mr. Snider's case, and an outbreak f pleuro-pneumonia or Texan fever had proken out in the western district, the Dominion authorities would have been denounced by every farmer in the country.

The export of American wheat to Russis presses home a lesson that our farmers should not only learn but act upon. Ten years age the Czar's Empire was the granary of Europe, and it controlled the markets. At that time its far-seeing men had urged upon its peasants change their mode of

1 U		
	AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.	-the Sar an immen lars was re hour after
	An Era of Prosperity and Ex- travagance.	money can paid at the for which some case lars a seat
	THE VERY LATEST FASHIONS	no remedy any such (before the
	Dress Materials Worth Their Weight in Gold.	the time a queue wa office, he these mars
	NLY FIFTY DOLLARS PER YARD.	occasionall for a dolla thereof wh
	"Hazel Kirke" at the Madison Square Theatre.	sell it. In the n fill the sho her studio
	THE ADVENT OF SABA BEENHARDT.	dog stretch bille reclini costume as frizzed, cle
	Seventy Thousand Dollars Taken for Tickets in Half an Hour.	high-heele the instea Scotch two
	SEATS TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH.	"She is world," sa approachir
	NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—"The country was never richer than now," said a business man the other evening, discoursing on the present prosperous state of affairs. "In ten years, if these times continue, we shall all be so rich we won't know what to do with our money." "It is such a misfortune," said the wife of a former prominent sugar refiner, "that my husband is forced to retire from business on recount of his health just at this moment. If ac could only stay in five years longer, he acadd make an immense fortune." Such are the present couleur de rose views of business matters in New York, views which one may accept upon even casual per- sonal observation. A visit to the leading dry goods stores, for instance, will go far to- ward changing the mind of the most per- sistent croaker. The elegant and expensive materials with which the shops are filled would not have been brought from foreign markets, in such profusion, by our shrewd New York merchants without the advance knowledge that the money to purchase them would be fortheoming on the part of the ladies. Silks, satins, and velvets and bro- richest quality; tissues of silk interwoven with gold and silver threads; gold fringes and passementeries ; wraps of plush and seal- skin or of velvet trimmed with silver for, worth almost its weight in gold ; stripes of satin and plush ; brocaded velvets and bro- cades worked with gold and silver—all these materials, at prices up to fifty dollars a yard, are exhibited, and appropriated at once by eager purchasers, delighted to find themselves	out of her extraordim toilets are startling, a a cuirass b skirts loop costumes a my mind, teagown y the "Sph was of w sleeves, th being cov. of ostrich adapted to pale, thin ing, melan MUR . An Old Ma Piantar Old man peared fon morning al been work ing in the been left y the cord ec covered wi that evide his pockets
	with a loose purse string once more. These brocaded silks and velvets are combined with plain silks, velvets, and satin de Lyon—satin	jury are no

ara Bernhardt season promises to be since success. Seventy thousand dol-received at the box office in half an r the sale of season tickets began. Thise the mostly from the speculators, who is rate of three dollars apiece for seats a they are now asking ten dollars. In sees even twenty and twenty-five dol-thas been given. There seems to be ly for the ticket speculator evil when great theatrical attraction is placed he public. Unless a gentleman has and patience to stand for hours in a aiting for the opening of the box e must needs buy his tickets from rauders on the public purse. Though ally he may buy a place in the line BRITISH NEWS. The body of a headless child has been found in the box of a servant at Richmond. The girl, who states the head was left at Herne Bay, has been apprehended. Herne Bay, has been apprenenced. Mary Ann Tichborne was on the list of claimants at Southampton for a municipal vote, but the Conservatives opposed on the ground that she was Arthur Orton's wife, and the claim was therefore disallowed.

The receipts into the Exchequer from April 1 to September 25 amounted to £35,672,826, against £34,843,090 in the corresponding period of 1879. The expenditure was £37,-329,251, against £39,434,620 in 1879. lly he may buy a place in the line lar or so from some ragged holder ho has taken his position simply to

meantime MIIe. Bernhardt's pictures hop windows. She may be seen in lio, surrounded by objets d'art, her ched at her feet ; in elegant désha-ning on a sofa, and in her working as a soulptor-her hair elaborately louds of white tulle about her neck, led slimers with improve here lestroyed.

ed slippers with immense bows on pp, and coat and trousers of grey s the best advertised woman in the

is the best advertised woman in the said a little actress, speaking of the ing comet. "She even makes capital er thinness, though there's nothing inary about that." Of course her advertised in advance, the most according to my recollection, having body of black jet, and yellow satin to a cattle dealer. Their value was about £90. One of the vans belonging to Mr. Sanger, the circus proprietor, was overturned on Sat-urday, Sept. 25th, and a lion escaped; and was wandering at large in the neighbourhood of Banstead. Terror prevails for miles round, several of the villagers being afraid to leave their homes. It is alleged that it has in one case killed a woman near Banstead. A captive balloon sent up by the Siege Operations Committee at Woolwich to the height of 800 yards, was fired at from a mile ped back by ravens. All her other are elegant in the extreme, but, to , nothing could equal an exquisite which I saw her wear in the play of hynx" two years ago in Paris. It white cashmere, with large looped the entire front from throat to feet vered with the softest and whitest

to set off to the best advantage her a face with its large, dark, haunt-ncholy eyes. DER AND ROBBERY. fan's Life Taken for the Sake of Dollars-Inquest on the Body.

GENET, Oct. 11 .- The body of the A project is on foot for establishing a na-Brunet dit Letemps, who disap-ur weeks ago to-day, was found this about eight acres from where he had

king, and just at the edge of a clear-e next farm. The body, which has where found awaiting the arrival of er, lies in a small hollow, partially with logs and brush, the hat over the an axe under the left arm. Brunet ently been waylaid and murdered, ts being turned inside out. try.

GENET, Oct. 12 .- An inquest is PLANTAGENET, Oct. 12.—An inquest is now being held on the remains of the old man Brunet di Letemps, who was last seen alive on Monday, the 20th September last. The fury are now out viewing the body, which lies about two miles from the village, in the woods, where found, and the post-mortem ex-amination is going on. The deceased lived alone on a small piece of land about midway between the Plantagenet miles and Brown's of mind.

of mind. The wife of a Derby publican has deserted her husband and eloped with a tailor, who has left behind him a wife and six children. Before their departure they drew £80 out of a bank in which it had been invested by the faithless wife, who also succeeded in obtain-ing £30 and clothing belonging to her hus-band. Singular to relate, 'they have also taken with them the publican's eldest daugh-ter, who is about twenty-one years of age, and, it is believed, have gone to America. "An ex-convict" writes to the London

"An ex-convict" writes to the London Standard on "prisons and their inmates," and says :-- "Concerning the food, on the whole, it is both good and wholesome, but insufficient, As a proof, I lost, in three years and eleven months, sixty-five pounds of flesh, and have cained since my release two stone dollars, and for this paltry sum a cowardly and eleven months, sixty-five pounds of flesh, and have gained since my release two stone four pounds in fifteen months; but am still suffering from debility, caused through the great strain on the constitution and insuffi-cient food. The governors I served under were the right men in the right place-Cap-tain Alexander and Major Griffiths, the lat-ter especially, and most just in all their actions with both officers and men." The Empress Eugénie has just bought the Farnborough Hill estate in Hampshire, close to the borders of the county of Surrey, for 1550,000. The estate was the property of the late Mr. Longman, the well-known publisher, and consists of about 257 acres, with a charmand consists of about 20/ acres, with a cnarm-ing, picturesque mansion, erected by the late owner about eighteen years ago. 'The Em-press will not go into possession of it until January, as Mrs. Longman, the widow, is yanuary, as Mirs. Longman, the widow, is very anxious to spend another Christmas there. Her Majesty intends to build on the property a memorial chapel to receive the bodies of the Emperor and the Prince Im-perial. The Empress's lease of Camden Place expires in March next. Mr. Humphreys held an inquest on a wo-man unknown, who was found dead on the steps of Poplar Union after being refused ad-mission. The evidence showed that she and another woman repeatedly applied to be ad-mitted, but they were refused, as they had no order. It was stated that the de arged that if she were not allowed to come n she would die, and that the night-watchman told her that she must die. The jury expressed their opinion that there was gross neglect on the part of the workhouse authorities, and that no pauper inmate should be employed as night-watchman. They also censured a constable for allowing the deceased woman to remain in the streets all night. The Science and Art Department lately de-The Science and Art Department lately de-cided to depute an officer to India to make-purchases of Indian art objects to complete the collections exhibited at the India Museum, South Kensington. It is announced that Mr. Caspar Purdon Clarke has been ap-pointed to the mission, and that he left for India on the 7th inst. A fund of about £8,000 has been placed at his disposed about £3,000 has been placed at his dispo of which £3,000 has been contributed by Indua office, this sum being the unexpen balance of the money received on account of the exhibition of the Prince of Wales' Indian presents in 1876, and reserved by his Royal Highness for the purpose of promoting the interests of Indian art. interests of Indian art. An amusing case will very likely occupy attention in one of the London police courts shortly. A solicitor obtained on behalf of a gentleman a summons against a Miss Hough-ton, a "healing clairvoyante" and spirit medium, for obtaining half a crown by false pretences. The gentleman, a Mr. Cumber-land, was a martyr to neuralgia, and obtained for its cure from Miss Houghton some pills, which it was professed had been spiritualis-tically prescribed. For some reason or other Mr. Cumberland had the pills analysed, when it turned out that they were exceedingly

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.

ENGLAND.

Glanders has already broken out in a very severe form on the farm of Mr. Thompson, Lutton Marsh, Lincolnshire. Six horses, worth £300, have already been slaughtered, and it is feared eight others will have to be

A Liverpool ship which has just crossed the Atlantic sailed through ten miles of deal boards, a fact which would point to the loss of some large timber-laden ship. Some of the deals were picked up, but no mark was found on them to lead to their identification.

A daring robbery of cattle has been com-mitted at Broughton, near Preston. Four cows were taken in open day from the farm of Mr. Duckworth, were driven three miles to the cattle market, and there sold for £58 to a cattle dealer. Their value was about £90.

operations committee at Woolwich to the height of 800 yards, was fired at from a mile distant with shrapnell shell, which brought it down. The success of the experiment is re-garded as proving it unsafe to ascend in a war balloon within two thousand yards of the enemies' lines; but not as detracting from the value of balloons as a military acent.

the value of balloons as a military agent.

tional memorial to the late Canon Miller, vicar of Greenwich, to whom the honour bevicar or Greenwich, to whom the honour be-longs of founding the Hospital Sunday move-ment. An inaugural meeting was held in Greenwich on Saturday, Sept. 25th, when it was resolved that a Miller Memorial Hospital should be founded, and the co-operation was invited of all medical institutions and Hospital Sunday committees throughout the coun

An inquest was held at Coventry on Mon-day, 27th of September, on the body of a watchmaker named Wm. Bowrin, 32, who destroyed himself in a shocking manner. It transpired that deceased, after tying a rope round his neck and fastening it on to the stairs, threw himself out of the window of an upper room, death being almost instantaneous. Verdict, "Suicide whilst in an unsound state

drawn in a cart surrounded by youths carry-ing torches, and preceded by a band of music. The affair concluded with an open air meeting in Grove street. Five police officers (one lieutenant and four constables) have charge of the Livadia, and the utmost vigilance is exercised by them alike over visitors and goods taken on board the vessel. We may also mention that, as the result of inquiries, we learn that the three individuals suspected to have been deputed by the Nihilists to endeavour to con-ceal nitro-glycerine elocks amongst the coals of the vents left the aouth about ten days in Grove street. Five police officers (one lieutenant and four constables) have charge of the Livadia, and the utmost vigilance is exercised by them alike over visitors and goods taken on board the vessel. We may also mention that, as the result of inquiries, we learn that the three individuals suspected to have been deputed by the Nihilists to endeavour to con-ceal nitro-glycerine clocks amongst the coals of the yacht left the south about ten days ago. Two of them are said to be Russians, but the nationality of the third seems en-veloped in mystery. It is, however, satisfac-tory to know that it will be exceedingly diff-oult for the trio to make the slightest move-ment with their diabolical scheme without coming in collision with the authorities,- *Clasgou Evening Times.*

"Lies ! Big Lies ! "

"Lies i Big Lies i" Not so fast my friend ; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women, and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering, and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas Douglas and know him to be reliable, and also that the above is true. Yours truly, R. FATHERGILL,

When lips receive a rosy flush, And teeth become a dazzling white, Beneath the efforts of the brush,

When SOZODONT is used aright ;

The mouth becomes sweet, pure, and warm, And the fresh breath an odorous charm. 25 BIRTHS.

Glasgow Evening Times. Two persons who had held positions of con-siderable trust in the neighbourhood of Liver-pool were charged before the magistrate with offences involved in a breach of their trust. One prisoner was Alexander Sleddall, who had been cashier in the employ of Messrs. Littledale & Co., cotton brokers, and who was charged with embezzling £3,700. The evidence showed that the prisoner had cashed two cheques, one for £2,000 and the other for £1,300, appropriating the proceeds, and had not accounted for £400 received on account of cotton sold. Mr. Raffles again remanded the prisoner. At Birkenhead, Richard Mon-tague Townsend, of Rock Ferry, was com-mitted for trial on a charge of appropriating to his own use the sum of £6,500, held by, him in trust for Mrs. Milne, a widow lady, also residing at Rock Ferry. The peculiar practices of the religious sect MATHER-In Ottawa, on Sunday morning, 3rd October, the wife of Mr. R. A. Mather, of a daughter. HUNT-In St. Catharines, on Monday, 4th inst., the wife of Mr. H. G. Hunt, of a son. FRASER-At Prospect, Manitoba, September 23rd, the wife of D. D. Fraser, of a son. RYERSON-At 171 Victoria street, on the 7th inst., the wife of C. Egerton Ryerson, of a son. GRANT-On the 7th inst., at 138 York street, the wife of Walter Grant, of a daughter.

DENISON-On the 9th inst., at New Hamburg, Ont., the wife of Henry T. Denison, Esq., of a DISETTE-On October 9th, at No. 2 Simcoe street, the wife of Richard Disette, of a son.

STRONG-In Wingham, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the wife of R. S. Strong, of a son. GLLIS-At Burnside, Man., on 23rd Sept., the wife of John Gillis, of a daughter.

MONEY TO LOAN-SEVEN PER CENT.; no commission; charges low. Apply ALEXANDER SAMPSON, cor. Scott and Front stream Terranto

McCaustano Waong On the 7th inst., at St. Paul's church, Toronto, by Rev. T. C. Des Barres, M.A., John McCausiand, Esq., of Mala-hide, Ont., to Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of the late W. B. Wrong, Esq., of Vienna, Ont.

EXAMPLOYMENT-LOCAL OB Travelling State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Ca., 306 George St., Cincinnati, O. im Savage.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cured NEWCASTLE, ONT., April 26, 1880. NEWCASTLE, UNT., ADTH 20, 1000. This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsies and Liver Complaint for the last is years and have used VEGETINE for the last six months with great satisfaction, and would recom-mend it to any who are afflicted with the same. I found after using the second bottle that I had gained ten pounds of flesh. Yours truly. THOS. DOUGLAS, Express Agent.

Pharmaceuti

T. JOHN, N. B., April 11, 1880.

RICHARD N. KNIGHT, Corner King and Ludiow street

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1880.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880.

Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Money.

It Takes the Lead.

I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduc-tion in this city, and from personal observation can safely say that it now takes the lead as a blood purifier.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston :

MR. H. R. STEVENS :

Medical.

Vegetine.

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 plain and

 fancy knitting to order at Mrs. SUTHERLAND'S,
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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 443-52

50 ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY STYLES, with name, 10c; 40 transparent, 10c; no stamps taken. W.MOORE, Brockport, N.Y. 442-13

20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motio Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid, NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y.

12 PRINCESS LOUISE TURNED DOWN 12 corner gilt burled edge cards and name, 25c; 25 elegant mixed, 10c. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont. 433-26

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Queen City Card House, Toronto. 446-1 LOOK HERE-SEND \$1 BY MAIL, REGIS-tractions how to each all fur-bearing animals and dress all kinds of skins. Address P. PIN-NOCK, P. M., Elgin, Ont. 445-4 50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOW-With name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfil, 60c; samples, 10c. Heavy gold-plated ring for club of 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. Terms and \$5

S66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 443-52

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 Southdown rams, from imported stock; also

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\$10 robus, Guein. 4334 **\$10** of black mare, 15 hands high; white hind foot. Strayed from Dublin, September 24th. JOHN ROBBINS, Staffa. 4462 AUSAGE MAKERS-JUST TO HAND, A S supply of English sheep's casings, in any quantity to suit purchasers; write for quotations. JAS. PARK, St Lawrence Market. 4461

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffer-ing from *General Debility*. I remain, yours truly, MRS. M. A. SMITH. FOR SALE-CHEAP-AN UNDERTAKING business complete. Established in 1858. Reasons for selling, owner is retiring from busi-ness. Apply to JOHN BARTON, 76 Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont. 445-2 Gentlemen,-Your preparation called VEGE-TINE gives universal satisfaction. Several re-markable cures from its use have come under my notice. I believe it a purely vegetable mix-ture, containing nothing to injure the system in the slightest degree, and would strongly advise its use in cases of liver disorder, and as a purifier of the blood.

street, Ottawa, Ont. 445-2 (LUTHE'S PATENT SPINAL TRUSSES, &C., can be had at Hamilton, American Hotel, September 24th and 25th; London, Gregg House, October 4th, 5th, and 8th; Berlin, Kneffer's Hotel, October 4th; Stratford, Mansion House, October 7. CHARLES CLUTHE, Surgical Ma-shinist, 38 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

TEAM GRIST MILL FOR SALE OR RENT, Than of the best wheat localities in On-tario; Village of Woodham, ten miles from St. Marys, ten from Exeter; gravel roads; mill con-tains two run of stones; machinery in good working; two acres of land; new frame house, stable &c. Andress W. H. ABRAY, Wood-ham P.O., Ont.

WM. PARKS & SON

COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single CARPET WARPS, white and coloured.

BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description.

BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported. These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and

A GOLD MEDAL

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

AGENTS : 444-52

ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal, WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St., Toronto.

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

We are now prepared to engage a large

A CHANCE FOR

also residing at Rock Ferry. The peculiar practices of the religious sect called the Peculiar People are likely once more to receive attention in a criminal court. The members of this sect have a rooted ob-jection, which they base on the reading of the Scriptures, to calling in medical aid in cases of sickness, no matter how serious it may be. Reliance is placed solely on the anointing of the patient by the elders, accom-panied by prayer, but these steps alone are not sufficient to drive away sickness or dis-ease, and more than once coroners' juries have been impelled to administer severe rebukes to the relatives of deceased persons. These, however, have had no effect, and now a jury at Upchurch, near Sittingbourne, has returned a verdict of manslaughter against a man medical assistance to his child, which died after a week's illness. A Liberal demonstration, taking the form of a banquet to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., of Gaerloch, the defeated candidate for Inver-ness-shire, 'was held lately at Inverness. Among the speakers was Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, who dwelt upon the beneficent legislation already passed by the present Government.

present Government.

The Ayr Burns monument trustees have completed the purchase of the cottage in which Robert Burns was bern. The building has hitherto been a public-house. It is to be converted into a museum, in which relics of the poet will be gathered together. A con-siderable area of ground attached to the house, will be attractively laid out. The purchase price of the house and ground is £4,000.

SCOTLAND.

At the close of the ordinary business of the Edinburgh Town Council recently, the Lord Provost presented a number of police con-stables and firemen with rewards from the surplus fire fund for their action in saving life at the fire in Earl Grey street, on the 3rd Au-

WATT-In Toronto, on Oct. 2nd, the wife of R. H. Watt, of a daughter. LA RIVIERE-In Winnipeg, on the 30th ult., the wife of A. A. C. La Riviere, Esq., M.P.P., of MARRIAGES.

GLASSOO-MOORE-At Hamilton, on the 6th inst., in the Centenary church, by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D. D. (uncle of the bride), George Frederick Glassoo, of the firm of W. H. Glassoo & Sons, to Tillie Florence, youngest daughter of Dennis Moore, Esq., all of Hamilton.

TOURANGEAU-WILLIAMS-In Ottawa, on the 4th October, by Rev. I. Hooker, Mr. John Tour-angeau, of Quebec. to Miss Rachael Williams, of Ottawa.

Ottawa. DAVIS-LANGRILL-On the 6th October, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. H. Matthews, Mr. Joseph S. Davis, of Davis-ville, to Miss Tilley A. Langrill, yongest daugh-ter of Mr. Francis Langrill, of Eglington. BAKER-VERNER-At Brockville, on the 4th October, by Rev. Canon Mulock, Archer Baker, general manager Canada Central railway, to Mary Isabel, daughter of J. W. Verner, Esq., Sarnia, and niece of the late Sir William Verner, Churchill, county Armagh, Ireland. MCCAUSLAND-WRONG-On the 7th Inst., at

WOLF-ON the Gib October, at To by the Rev. Mr. Gluck, Samuel Wolf, of To to Caroline Wolf, late of 64 Porter street, England. English papers please copy.

English papers please copy. PIPER-BODY-On Wednesday, 6th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Briggs, at the residence of the bride's father, 112 Parliament street, John M. Piper, M.D., of London, Ont., to Beckie, second daughter of William Boddy, Esq., Toronto. NEWMAN-SAVAGE-On Wednesday, October 6th, at the Methodist church, Clifford, by the bride's father, Mr. Edward Herbert Newman, Owen Sound, son of E. H. Newman, Esd., banker, Elora, to Miss Essie Ann R., daughter of the Rev. William Savage.

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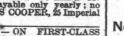
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hesying what must come, but no heed way aid to them. A succession of failures of the arvest has since been witnessed, and its export trade has been lessening for these ter years. The northern portion of Russia is not rowing sufficient wheat for its own needs This change is, however, no greater than that which has occurred in some parts of Quebec. Not many years ago the district lying be-tween the St. Lawrence and Richelieu war splendid wheat-growing land, but now it in pasture. Fortunately the farmers of provinces have largely abandoned a mainly pasture. system of successive wheat crops, and the opening up of Manitoba and the North-West, ogether with the Lake St. John district, have given us a vast territory specially adapted for raising breadstuffs for the European markets.

The Reform emigration agents in the Dominion press have apparently abandoned their advocacy of Kansas as a suitable field for Canadian emigration. The reason is palpable : 18,000 farmers there are starving, the charitable efforts of the American people are being put forth for their relief. Texas is not popular. The London Advertiser and its colleagues have. therefore, searched the con inent over for some field which they can pre-Manicover to some near which they can pre-sent as more genial and advantageous than Manitoba and the North-West, and they have taken up La Plata and the South American republics generally. No advice given to Canadian and English farmers could e more absurd than that they should go south and be subjected to monthly revolu tions. The fact that the Government of the Plata region has built a railway across a fertile region leads the *Advertiser* to ex-claim: "How favourably does their conduct ompare with that of Sir John and his col-Why, the best efforts of the Goveagues." ament are being directed to tapping the prairie region of the North-West at the earliest possible moment by the Thinder Bay link, the construction of which was delayed for years by the shilly-shallying policy of Mr. Mackenzie.

The grain crops of the world form the subect-matter of a large volume just issued by M. Bruy Estienne, of Marseilles, and the conclusion arrived at from the reports is that there is every prospect of fairly good and re-munerative prices being obtained. An excellent wheat crop has been gathered in France. In upper Italy the crops are re-ported as yielding 30 per cent. above the average. Roumelia and Upper and Lower Bavaria stand next on the list, with a pro-duce of 25 per cent. over average, and these are followed by Podolia and Swabia with an are followed by Podolia and Swabia, with an over-average production of 20 per cent. In the south of Italy and Bavaria and in Wurtemburg the estimates are of crops 15 per cent. over average; while in Bessarabia they are 10 per cent. over. The crops of the year are 5 per cent, over average in Hungary, Poland, Belgium; and the United States of Poland, Belgium; and the America. Average crops, without either sur-plus or deficit, have been grown in Prussia, the Palatinate, Baden, Switzerland, Denmark Sweden, Norway, Central Italy, Holland, the north of Russia, Serbia, and Egypt. Deficiencies of 5 per cent. are reported in Great Britain, Ireland, and Saxony. In Courland the deficiency is put down at 20 per cent., and in Gothland, another Russian province. at 25 ner cent. under average. In Central at 25 per cent. under average. Russia the crops are so bad that the deficit i estimated at 40 per cent. below average.

EPPS'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-select-ed Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such arti-cles of diet that a constitution may be gradu-ally built up until strong enough to resist ally built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of sub-tle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.¹⁰—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EFFS & Co., Homesonsthic Chemista, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Choose late Essence for afternoon use. 101-35

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vac TINE as a cleaner and purifier of the blood shown beyond a doubt by the great number who have taken it, and received immedia relief, with such pamarkable ourse.

side pieces appearing again in the back dra-pery or sashes. Bright colours are much worn, heliotrope being a new and favourite shade. Rough shopping and walking dresses are made of the checked English cloths—brown or grey, intermixed with threads of yellow, red, and blue. These suits are sometimes made with one skirt, tucked or plaited, and a half long, double-breasted, cut-away coat, open at the neck to show the chemisette and scarf. The coats are often finished with hoods, lined with bright, plaited silk, but that fashion bids fair to become so universal that ladies of good taste will do well to avoid that ladies of good taste will do well to avoid it. I find a safe rule to adopt and recom-mend is—"Never buy anything with which the shop windows are filled in the beginning of the season." Preserve individuality in deof the season." Preserve individuality in de-tail, while conforming to the general fashion. The reverse of last winter's style of broca-ded jackets worn with plain skirts is shown this year—plain coloured coat waists being worn with plaided or striped skirts, and fin-ished by a vest of the skirt material. The Jersey waist which has been so popu-lar in England for the past year, seems des-tined to be asgreat a favourite in this country. There are so many imitations of this There are so many imitations of this waist that it may be as well to describe the "real thing," here. The true Surcot Jersey is made of knitted or spun silk, with-out seams, and is laced in the back. It is so supple that it must be worn over a tight-fitting silk corset cover. It is trimmed nd the neck and wrists, and a broad sash is worn with it to hide the division be

plain silks, velvets, and satin de Lyon-satin

proper having seen its best days-forming a plain or plaited front, or long panel-shaped side pieces appearing again in the back dra-pery or sashes. Bright colours are much

tween skirt and waist. There is also a fine woollen stocking-net which is used for similar Hats are larger, and bonnets-if such a thing can be-even smaller than ever. Plush will be greatly used for strings as well as for bonnet coverings. The effect of the new bonnet coverings. The effect of the new "baker's cap" is that of no bonnet at all, as

"baker's cap" is that of no bonnet at all, as it is made as flat as possible and worn at the very back of the braids, leaving the whole of the head exposed-a very unbecoming and foolish fashion. Jets are shown in great profusion, and passementeries of iridescent beads are as magnifi-cent as colour and light can make them. A brown, black, or blue silk, however plainly cut, may be made elegant by a broad collar and sleeve bands of this gold or amber trim-

ming. The era of prosperity is felt by the theatres also, and the "regular season" has everywhere begun. In season or out of season, however, "Hazel kirke" is still running at the Madi-son Square Theatre, having scored the re-markable number of two hundred and forty-

e performances. This week a gala occa-on will be made of the two hundred and fiftieth night-satin programmes, etc., etc. The play is pathetic and homely-of the " stamp. It is very well acted by the excellent stock company, but when it i remembered that for two hundred and fortyfive consecutive nights these same actors have gone through with the same scenes, the same gestures, the same despair, and the same joy, the marvel is that they are able to give any xpression whatever to their words. One can at think of the story of the actor under similar circumstances, who, having been hissed for some trifling inaccuracies in his role, stepped to the footlights and exclaimed in a solemn but injured tone-"Gentlemen, you can't expect a man's memory to last for-ever !" The rush to this theatre is partly explained by the beauty of its interior, and its wonderful drop curtain. That work of art, for such it may justly be entitled, was designed by the well-known artist Louis Tifany, and embroidered by workwomen under his supervision. It is a triumph of Kensington art embroidery, and represents a tropical swamp. The foreground is occupied by a golden bank, on which large-leaved plants are growing, and a blue stream of water into which steps a large bright bird. All kinds of strange tropical growths and flowers-red, yellow, pink, and blue-rise from the waters and the shores against the golden atmosphere, while birds and the shores against the golden atmosphere,

while birds and butterflies disport in their The first curtain embroidered for this theatre, at a cost of five thousand dollars, was burned shortly after hanging, and for this one Mr. Mackaye, the manager, was obliged to pay, if I remember rightly, an additional two thousand. The orchestra occu-pies a balcony over the stage draped with peacock blue curtains, and with an embroiartistic " blue and olive carpet covers the theatre floors; the chairs are upholstered in raw silk; the woodwork is painted mahogany red, and the lobby windows are of stained glass. Indeed no private house could be

lore exquisite in its appointments. It is needless to say that the mise en scène

and brutal murder has evidently sum a cowardly and brutal murder has evidently been com-mitted. On Monday morning he was seen taking his breakfast alone. He was after-wards seen to take out his bedding and place it out as if to air it. He was then seen by it out as if to air it. He was then seen by another neighbour getting over the fence, are in hand, going to his work. This is the last seen of him alive, so far as known. Frequent search has been made since, but without finding any clue. A man passing near the place last Sunday noticed a strong stench, and yesterday two of his neighbours turned out, and discovered the body of the old man lying as telegraphed yes-terday. The old man had evidently left where he was working, and was either on his where he was working, and was either on his way through the woods to his son's house or was coming from there when the murder was committed.

Committed. LATER.—The jury have just returned from viewing the body. The post-mortem exami-nation shows nothing, the body being in such an advanced stage of decomposition as to ren-der the detection of any wounds impossible. The inquest was resumed at 2 p.m., and sev-eral witnesses were examined, but nothing of

importance was elicited, and the enquiry was adjourned by the coroner.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Wm. Grey was tried at Sherbrooks for the murder of Thomas Mulligan, a far-mer, whose body was found metilated and burned in his cabin. It was aven in evidence that the prisoner had made confes-tions to accord parties that he had killed the sions to several parties that he had killed the deceased with an axe. He said a quarrel arose between himself and the murdered man about some potatoes, and in the heat of dis-cussion that followed he struck Mulligan and cussion that followed he struck Mulligan and fled, but subsequently returned, mutilated the body, and set fire to the shanty with the object of destroying all evidence of the deed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Justice Doherty passed sentence of death. The prisoner is to be executed on December the 10th. HALLY & GAT. 7.—The trial of John Mit-chell for the murder of William McLean at Bridgetown finished to day. Verdict

Bridgetown finished to-day. Verdict-

MONTREAL, Oct, 11.-A man named Deary, who is addicted to intemperance, attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but was dis-covered in time to save his life. HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—The dead body of John

Butler, a retired teacher, was found in a clump of bushes in Victoria Park, Charlotte-town, on Wednesday last. His throat was cut, and a bloody razor was found near by. He had been in a melancholy state of mind for some time past, and was under the doo-

tor's care. PHTERBORO', Oct. 12.—A young woman named Mary Fredenburg, who lives close to the Otonabee river at Hilliard's mill, near this town, was on Sunday morning delivered of an "illegitimate child, around the neck of which she tied a string and threw it into the river. Coroner Kincaid being notified of the facts, at once issued a warrant for an inquest, hand the jury, after twenty minutes' delibera-tion, returned the following verdict :-- "That the child came to its death by being strangled and thrown into the Otonabee river on Sun-day, the 10th of October, 1880, and that Mary Fredenburg gave birth to the said child on Fredenburg gave birth to the said child on the above date, and committed the crime of

the above date, and committed the crime of destroying it; and also that the said child was alive and fully developed when born." The coroner has issued a warrant for the girl's committal on the charge of wilful murder. ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 12.—The residence of Mr. James Crawford, on Louisa street, was entered on Monday night by some unknown parties and robbed of \$40. Entrance was

parties and robbed of \$40. Entrance was gained by means of a false key. During the last moments of a young lady who died in this city a few days since, a number of sympathising friends gathered in the house of mourning to comfort the bereaved members of the family. There appears, how-ever, to have been amongst the number some one who must be lost to every sense of shame. Lying on the table in the room was a purse Lying on the table in the room was a purse containing \$10, the hard earnings of a sister of the dying girl, and which some one appro-

It is needless to say that the mise en scine also is perfect. Charming Effic Ellsler has made a lasting reputation in the part of the heroine Hazel; Tom Whiffen, the English comedian, who first revealed the possibilities of Pinator is defined to be and earnings of the "Myrfle Navy" tobacco invite the very closest sortiny of its quality. The expert whose trained senses teach him to recognise the exact quality of punstan Kirke, the miller. The monal of all this is, if Hazel Kirke visits your city, don't all to see it ! To step from present to coming theatricals

it turned out that they were exceedingly harmless, their sole ingredient being sugar, which it was suggested by the magistrate was spiritualistic sugar, and which the solicitor hinted had been breathed upon by the spirits. A mutinous spirit seems to be prevailing just now among the inmates of reformatories and industrial schools. Two or three cases of insubordination have occurred lately, but perhaps the most serious was that at the Leith Industrial School. A number of boys managed to break out of the institution a few days ago, but were retaken. - They, however, days ago, but were retaken. - They, however, kept the school in an uproar, being incited by the parents of some of the number, who fur-nished them with money to enable them to ret away from the neighbourhood. A climax was reached on Friday night, 24th ult., when the lads, armed with sticks, broke the win-

dows and again escaped. Ten were recap-tured and taken before the magistrates on Saturday, when four received an admonist the other six being remanded in custody.

gust last. Silver medals and £5 each were presented to Police Constables James Martin, Thomas Mitchell, and Henry Christie ; and £1 each was presented to Firemen James Chasser, Henry Kigie, John Dyce, and James Graham.

Graham. Judgment was given on Saturday, the 25th September, in the Board of Trade inquiry, at Aberdeen, into the loss of the whaler Xanthus, of Peterhead, in Melville hay in June last. The court found that the vessel was unjusti-fiably abandoned, and set on fire wilfully by one or more of those on board, and that the master and mate had been guilty of gross acts of misconduct; and they therefore cancelled the certificate of the master and suspended that of the mate for twelve months. Subse-quently to the delivering of the indement the

quently to the delivering of the judgment the Aberdeen police arrested the master, mate, second mate, and engineer of the Xanthus on a charge connected with wilfully setting the vessel on fire and destroying her.

IRELAND. The statement that the Government in-

tends to prosecute political agitators in Ire-land has found little or no credence in Dublin. It is believed that such steps, if taken, could gain no object until the Land Commissioners

have reported. Great expectations are anti-cipated from their report, and the large tenant-farmers are in favour of giving evi-dence, notwithstanding the policy of the Land League. The establishment of iron works at Belfast

by a company now in process of formation is commented upon by a London contem-porary, who speaks approvingly of the scheme. "Years ago," it says, "iron was very exten-sively raised and smelted in Ireland; and the complaint of Irishmen in the present day is not so much that there is a want of fuel to turn the mineral wealth to good account." The absence of coal, the proximity of which to the iron fields of England is of such enor-

mous advantage, renders the utilizing of the iron ore which we possess a matter of diffi-Iron ore which we possess a matter of diff-culty. But, as our contemporary remarks, other countries, even parts of England, are as badly off in that respect, and coal is cheaper in Belfast or in London. Rouen, the Man-chester of France, is supplied with fuel from Sunderland and Newcastle. With sufficient Sunderland and Newcastle. With sufficient capital, energy, skill, and perseverance, there is no reason why the iron industry in the North of Ireland should not be made to flourish, even though it were found neces-sary to bring fuel from a distance, *Irish Times.*

A murder through jealousy is reporte Malin, county Donegal, a man named Farran having killed another named Doherty with a spade, and seriously injured his own wife. The latest details to hand serve but to verify the murder and intensify the peculiar painfulness of the circumstances. This case is of a nature which forbids any minute deis of a nature which forbids any minute de-scription, and is perhaps without any parallel in this country. It appears that Patrick Farran, a peasant residing at Slievebane, near the village of Malin, on coming to his house on Tuesday, found Patrick Doherty in company with his wife. He seized, in his passion, an iron "crook" and attacked the pair, beating Doherty to death, and wounding the unfortunate woman so hadly as to enpair, beating Doherty to death, and wounding the unfortunate woman so badly as to en-danger her life. Having wrought out his terrible deed of vengeance, the unhappy per-petrator of the murder gave himself into the hands of the police. He was brought before Mr. Harvey, J.P., and com-mitted to prison. All the parties resided under the same roof. The affair, so horrify-ing in its dreadful peculiarity, has caused great excitement and consternation in the great excitement and consternation in the quiet hamlet of Malin, and all over the pro-montory of Innishowen, which has hitherto borne so high a character for immunity from serious crime.

On Saturday afternoon, the 25th ult., an

On Saturday afternoon, the 25th ult., an open air demonstration was held at Bodell's Hill, near Portadown, to support the Rev. R. Kane, rector of Tullylish, in the views which he expressed on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of Donacloney Orange Hall, and also to denonnee Mr. Parnell and the leading men of the Land League. A large number of Orangemen, dressed in their regalia and accompanied by drums and a brass band, were present. A resolution was passed to the following effect:—"That on behalf of thousands and tens of thousands of the stal-wart some of Ulster, we hereby call upon the Government of this country to make he terms with rebellion, whether velled or open, local or general, but to put it down." Another resolution averred that the impunity with which murder is being committed in many districts of Ireland, and the all but universal

Rev. William Savage. GEARY-MARSHALL-At St. John's church, London township, on the 7th October, by the Ven. Archdeacon Marsh, M. A., rector, as-sisted by Rev. R. F. Dixon, incumbent of High-gate (brother-in-law of the bridegroom), Nellie, daughter of Edward Marshall, Esq., Cedar Ter-race, to Robert, fifth son of the late John Geary, Esq., of Cedar Grove. ACENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell ting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in twenty minutes. It will also knit a great vari-ety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twomby Knitting Machine Co., 409 Wash-ington street, Boston, Mass. 42-17

Esq., of Cedar Grove. BALLARD – DUNSCOMB – At St. Michael's church, Quebec, on the 7th inst., by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. G. V. Housman, rector of Quebec, De Witt Page Ballard, Esq., of Chicago, to Florence daughter of J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.

PERRY-HUNTER-On the 21st of September, at Prospect View, by the Rev. W. W. Lloyd, of Cherrywood, Mr. Richard S. Perry, to Miss Libbie Hunter, fourth daughter of Joseph Hun-ter, Esq., all of the township of King.

er, asq., all of the township of King. DURIE-PEEL-At the residence of Mr. E. A. Newell, Durham, Queen's County, N.Y., on the 5th October, by the Rev. H. C. Hutchings, Rector of Trinity Church, Ashland, William S. Durie, Lieut. Colonel and D.A.G. Canadian Militia, to Anna, 'youngest daugher of John A. Peel, Esq., of New Orleans, La.

of New Orleans, La. LITTLE-BLAIN-At No. 621 Lexington avenue, New York City, by the Rev. William Lloyd, Henry J. Little, Esq., of New York, to Mary A., youngest daughter of William Blain, Esq., of Niagara, Ontario, Canada. No cards. DEATHS.

SMITH-On Wednesday, 6th Oct., Louisa G., peloved wife of Alfred W. Smith, in her 31st year.

TELFER-On the morning of the6th inst., at the residence of her nephew. H. N. Baird, No. 90 Grosvenor street, Ann Telfer, late of Montreal, aged 88 years.

TELFER-At No. 38 "Gilmore Place," Edin-burgh, Scotland, on 9th October, 1880, Euphemia, relict of the late Dr. Telfer, of this city, aged 77 LEGGETT-At Clifton, October 8th, Charlotte eldest daughter of Wm. Leggett, Collector o Customs. years.

STRONG—At Toronto, on the 6th inst., the Rev. S. S. Strong, D.C.L., for many years incumbent of Christ church, Ottawa, aged 79 years. THOMSON—On Thursday, at 63 McCaul street, Loo, infant daughter of Jesse and Agnes Thom-son, aged 10 months.

son, aged 10 months. Sr. JEAN-At Ottawa, on Wednesday, 6th inst., Marie Louise, daughter of Dr. P. St. Jean, aged 2 years and 10 months, from croup, after four days' illness. McLavening-In St. Catharines, on ithe 5th inst., after a lingering illness, James McLaugh-lin, sr., aged 58 years.

in, sr., aged 58 years. REYNOLDS-IN Oshawa, on the 3rd inst., Mar-garet Christina, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, aged 22 days. SYLVAS-At 15 Sydenham street east, of dropsy, Charles, eldest sor of Alfred and Sarah Sylvas, in the 14th year of his age. HOPKINS-At the residence of his son-in-law, William Leggo, Barrister, 386 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on the 8th inst., Caleb Hopkins, for several Parliaments member for the County of Halton, in the 85th year of his age.

SWETMAN-On Friday, the 5th inst., at Deer Park, of diabetes, Colonel William Henry Swet-man, aged about 60 years.

MALTMAN-At his late residence, 357 Yonge street, John Maltman, aged 81 years. CROOKS-At Linwood, Waterloo Co., Robert Cooks, aged 92 years 11 months and 23 days, deeply regretted. Deceased was born in the Oounty of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 3rd Oc-tober, 1787.

CORNWALL-At Oakville, on 7th Oot., Izet, eldest daughter of Edward Cornwall, Esq., aged 20 years.

BREDIN-On the 6th inst., at Ontario Lodge, Oakville, Edgar Robert, infant son of John W, Bredin, aged five weeks. AT MAPLE LODGE FARM BAXTER-On the 1st inst., Mr. D. Baxter, of Winnipeg, late of Eldon, Co. Victoria, after a short illness. ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1880.

Commencing Promptly at 12 O'Clock Noon. Commencing Fromputy at 18 O'clock Noon. The ShortHorns will consist of a draft of 20 head from the "Maple Lodge" herd, 14 of which will be young cows and heifers, and 6 young bulls, A number of the very best in the herd being offered. The Leicesters (of which about 40 will be offered) are bred from or descended from im-ported stock, and are of extra quality. Maple Lodge is 34 miles from Ailsa Craig, a first-class station on the Grand Trunk railway, and 3 miles from Clandeboye, on the London. Huron, and Bruce, 20 miles north of London. The conveyances will leave Ailsa Craig and Clandeboye at 9.30 a.m., to convey parties from a distance to the farm, when lunch will be pro-vided for them. VERRAL.-On the 11th inst., at 49 Givens street David Andrew, youngest son of John and Mari Verral, aged 8 months and 2 weeks.

MCBUNNEY.—In this city, on Sunday, October 10th, James, eldest son of Samuel McBurney, after a long illness, in the 31st year of his age. HUNT—On the 12th instant, at No. 40 Sullivan street, Mary Ann, beloved whe of George Hunt, Market Constable, in the 52nd year of her age.

Medical.

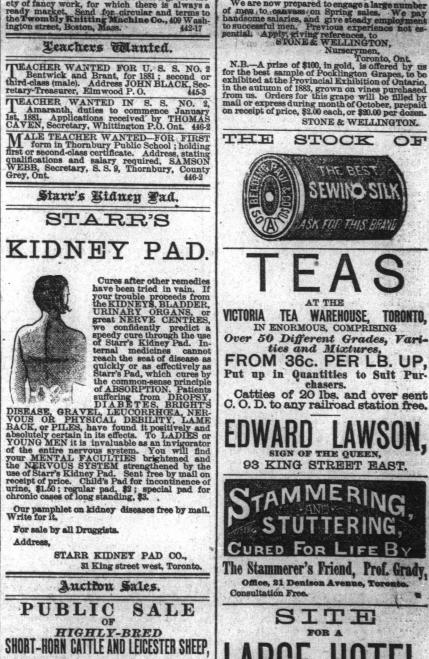
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WESTBOURNE.

in the rear of the peninsula of Halifax, common ly known as the Head of the North-west Arm Besides a water frontage commanding a view of the whole length of the beautiful Arm and the distant Atlantic, they are bounded on three sides by roads, and on the fourth by the line of the or yours, and on the south of the ine of the city water pipes. The situation affords facilities for numerous walks and drives, for boating, bathing, fishing, and picnics in summer, and for skating, sleighing, and other winter amusements. Halifax is in latitude 45 deg., or the same as the south of France. Its harbour is celebrated. It is now the only Imperial naval and military station in Canada. NION SOLDIERS Of the War of ISOL in the United States are respectfully informed that we have re-opened our Detroit office, and will give particular atten-tion to the claims of those residing in Canada. Please address us stating what you believe to be due you, and we will send you the proper ques-tioning blank. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., U. S. Pension Attorneys, 4334 Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich. Terms moderate on account of the expension in the value of the estate.

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119 Hollis street, Hal Sept. 29 1880.



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.

FLINSERL'S FATE.

FROM THE MAJOR'S STORIES.

(Translated from the German.)

(Continued.)

(Continued.) "Meditatively I observed the simple im-plement, took the handle in one hand and with the other held the spade, to which particles of fresh earth still clung, to the light. "There, search!' said I playfully to the dog, who, as I held it out to him, sprang at it and scratched off several clods of earth from the iron with his forepaws.

"Wonderful idea which suddenly occurred to me! I put the spade over my shoulder as François had carried it before, kept the lamp in my hand, whistled to the dog, and went out into the dark garden.

" 'Search ! search !' I said several times to "'Search ! search !' I said several times to Flinserl, who was off immediately, like a fox-hunter, over the beds. I held the light to the right, to the left before, behind, and looked for freshly dug places. I do not now remember clearly whether it was the terrier or myself who, after several unsuccessful attempts, found at last a little spot where it could not have been long since the soil was stamped down. Flinserl, whining, scratched around it wildly, I soon stuck my spade down deener, and after a short effort, struck on a deeper, and after a short effort, struck on a pot. In the pot lay a casket, this I took un-der my arm and went back. The garden seemed to be empty, and no one appeared to have followed m

have followed me. "But just as I was going to close the honse door, some one knocked softly from without, and the girl slipped in, still paler than be-fore, and asked if I wished to take tea.

fore, and asked if I wished to take tea. "I thanked and refused, and drew out the key. She asked if a glass of wine would be more agreeable to me, and all that she said. sounded modest and suppressed, and other than she had spoken for some time. "As I assented, she did not go, but mo-tioned to a little table in my room, covered with a snow-white cloth, and spread with cold refreshments and a full 'litre' bottle, which must have been waiting my return

which must have been waiting my return some little while. On the hearth the fire burned broad and clear. For several minutes nothing was heard but the hissing of the flames. I poured myself out a glassful of wine, gave an unusually large portion to Flinserl, who was visibly trembling with hunger and who honestly deserved a reward, and moved a little table in front of the fire. seated myself and looked up. My host's daughter was leaning silently against the mantelpiece. She did not speak, she did not weep, she scarcely breathed ; she was leaning there unconsciously graceful, her pretty hands resignedly folded. The flames threw a pretty y glimmer from below upwards over hands, in, and brow, and made purple shadows in the folds of her white dress, and seemed even to gild the ends of her loosened hair. I knew very well why the little one stayed, and what fear it was that, in spite of other fears, kept her by me. I could give her no better answer than to shrug my shoulders, as if to say, 'It is not my fault.' Then I took my knife and broke in the cover of the tin box. A couple of dozen letters lay before me.

"'I swear to you, sir, papa is innocent !' exclaimed the little girl, and looking as if she would fall at my feet. 'He knows nothing about it !'

much the better for him,' said I, and added in a little while, having already read the first letter : 'And François also.' "She was silent, and I went on reading. I read a quantity of nonsense, loquacious deons, lying reports of shameful deeds, vows of vengeance, and in between some

but a monster, which her hate had deformed. Was she frightened at what she perceived ? Was she vexed at her own eyes? Quickly the turned to one side, seeking something to hide her embarrassment. She found the dog standing beside her, gazing expectantly at the ruler of the store-room, as at his provi-

" ' Come !' said she quite softly and disap-

" 'Come l' said she quite softly and disap-peared, Flinserl with her. " I ate what was on the table. I drank what was in the bottle. I praised the god of battles, who amid the thorns of trouble and calamity still makes the rose of a beautiful moment to grow here and there—and I alept the sleep of the just till the light of day. " I was considering how late it might be, when I heard scratching at the door; when this opened a few inches, in came Flinserl, in state, dancing joyously on three legs, and after the second unsuccessful endeavour, nevertheless reaching my bed with a leap. " I was astonished. Was that my Flinserl ? He who yesterday was covered with dust and dirt, and presented the most horrible appear-ance possible, he scrambled in front of me on the cover, washed and combed, brushed and arranged, the picture of cleanliness and care,

arranged, the picture of cleanliness and care, like one of Watteau's little shepherd dogs, like

Inte one of Watteau's little snepherd dogs, like the lap dog of a marchioness. "He was perfectly well aware of the ad-vantageous change he had undergone, and showed me his pleasure by all kinds of play-ful frolics, performed on top of me. "I did not disguise my surprise, and as I myself was in the best of humours, having unshousd for the first time in more much

awakened, for the first time in many weeks, between two white sheets, I asked him, in the well-known tune :

"Why so fine, thou pretty dog? All decked out in ribbons blue!"

"The 'ribbons blue' were no empty form of speech. Flinser! wore a blue silk ribbon plaited in the pearl-grey and brown tuft on his head, and the ends, cut into points, stood up coquettishly above his ears. There was thought and taste in this coiffure. Time and trouble must have been given before the unruly little fellow could present himself in

this condition. "And as I had leisure just then, I began to "And as I had leisure just then, I began to reflect on the circumstance myself. I did not need to puzzle my brains as to who it was who had treated the captain's dog with such care. I found it uncommonly amiable to express the thanks which she could not bring herself to utter so prettily and agreeably by the work of her hands. And as I doubtfully suggested to myself that it might, after all, be nothing but a general taste for cleanly surroundings which had so favoured Flinserl, and that it had no personal significance. a proverb of had no personal significance, a proverb of Altenhofer's occurred to me, who used to say,

quoting some Oriental, ' Thou caressest my dog, therefore thou wishest to ingratiate thyself with me.' "Such reflections, while one is idle, are dangerous to the heart. "Also, it was by no means my intention to

occupy myself long with them. "At breakfast, as I went to help my terrier as usual, he refused everything with disdain-ful nose—even sugar, at other times well loved. 'So, not only bathed and brushed, thou art also full ! Truly thou hast a regular

paunch ! Fie, Sybarite !' "After I had bestowed on myself nearly all the attention that more beautiful hands had given my dog, what more natural than that, seeing Nicolette in the garden, I should go to thank her ?

thank her ? " I only needed to follow Flinserl, who was swiftly in the footsteps of his benefactress. " So those pale cheeks could blush after all ! It suited her well. And as she stood all ! It suited her well. And as she stood there in a light, tightly-fitting dress, her head bent to one side as I spoke, in her hand the her to one side as I spoke, in her hand the her to one side as I spoke, with which she her to one side as I spoke, in her hand the her to one spoke to one spo bent to one side as I spoke, in her nand the tendrils of a convolvulus, with which she played to hide her shyness, she pleased me the asked sadly. "I smiled and said cheerfully

from indifference. And as she had hated the Germans from exaggerated descriptions as monsters and barbarians, she quietly put away one injustice after another as she found me humane and endurable, and the preteuded red-skin of her childish eyes became more and

ore an agreeable companio "To be sure the weapons lay near by, and the tumult and disturbance of war were per-ceptible enough even in this quiet little corner, so that never for a moment did we forget how stern was duty, how sad life, how hopeless our love our love.

"Ah ! certainly she loved me ! She did not admit it, but I saw it, I heard it, I felt it. She suffered in her love, but in spite of her uffering, she loved me still.

suffering, she loved me still. "In such a time, when hate and prejudice have been awakened and fed, they possess hydra-heads. During the day love might cut off as many of these heads as it willed, in the night others grew up in their place. "My feeling for Nicolette was simple and beneficial. One grows rough and barbarous so soon in war. A well-bred, cultivated man is recordfully conscious of this cad if in he

is regretfully conscious of this, and if, in be-tween, a more kindly feeling takes possession of him, he thanks his fate for it. So neither did I need to struggle against the good hour. "But poor Nicolette not only loved, she hated me too. I think she did not well know

hated me too. I think she did not well know which feeling was mightiest in her, till the moment that decided all. ⁹⁷ In all this he who had the best of it was Flinserl. He got the benefit of all the bright thoughts that love could suggest to a thought-ful girl, and no national hate could prejudice these beautiful thoughts so far as concerned a dog who spoke no language, and liked pleasant things said to him in any. "He became round and sleek. He was as particular about his food as ever a spoilt Pro-vincial, no speck of dust was suffered on his coat, his hair shone like that of a coxcomb,

coat, his hair shone like that of a coxcomb. nd the ribbon on his tuft was of a different "He knew well enough whence all this kindness came, now Flinserl was never to be seen without Nheolette, nor the girl without

the dog. "We two trembled in painful uncertainty;

"One evening I found my man Caspar with blood-red head and eves starting out, walking around with clenched fists.

" 'What has happened ?' I asked. "'The insolent good-for nothings !' cried he, almost louder than subordination permitted ; but when I wished to sound him he was silent, as if he did not consider me impartial enough to listen to him. As soon as he dared,

he slipped out. "I observed my host. He strutted proudly, with his chin in the air, humming a tune, his hands deep down in his velveteen trousers. Other villagers also held their heads higher than usual. It was not difficult to see that lying news had turned their heads. Bazaine, the victorious hero, had once more broken out from Metz, and had scattered all the

German armies till near Paris in one battle. It was only remarkable that our handful here had not been eaten up. The fairy-tale did not affect me. But the French were always ready for more. "Nicolette believed the false news also.

Nicolette believed the faise news also. She came into my room with uplifted head, though in a paroxysm of pity. I believe she wished to counsel me in all seriousness to seek to save myself by flight. She soon per-ceived that the swindle did not trouble me, and became meditative and quiet, still unde-cided whom to believe. She sided That cided whom to believe. She sighed. That

was right in any case. "'My dear child,' I said, 'however the die falls, I will soon leave. But certainly

erhaps a pretty young French girl, of whom have grown fond, will lay a garland of

"Her eye grew moist, and she looked at me steadily, even when the tears ran over her cheeks. Then she said, 'I would be very sad

' Then

march.

"She scarcely resisted any more. "Sweet enemy,' I said, 'I mean that I love you well. Ekvous ?" "Nicolette answered no word. Only after some hesitation she shook her head. But as she did so, I put my arm round her waist, and so it came that the dissenting head lay on my breast. I lifted up her chin with my finger, and looked into her eyes as she so reclined. Her eyes could not lie. As they looked at me long and tenderly, the mouth commenced to smile, and as I drew her more closely to me, her arms wound lovingly and firmly round my neck, and we kissed for the first time, kissed often and tenderly, as be-trothed lovers kiss. "Then suddenly Nicolette started violently in my arms. I listened. There was singing in the garden. She tore herself away. A man's voice sang 'La Marseillaise.' 'Le jour de gloire est arrive!' sounded clearly ; then it was lost, going towards the garden. The blood flew to my head. 'That is Fran-cois' voice! cried I, seizing my revolver which lay beside the bar. I opened the window and cocked it. Over behind the bean-stalks singing could still be heard. Nicolette hung on my arm so that I felt her whole weight, and cried entreatingly. 'But no ! It is not François ! Why that is the father's voice : Kil not, that thou mayst not be killed thy-self !' Kill not, that thou mayst not be killed thy

self !' I laid the weapon on the table. What did I laid the weapon on the table. What did François matter to me? But the anger was yet there, and scarcely half pacified, I spoke to the trembling girl: 'Nicolette, let us speak seriously. The bullet which is in-tended for me may strike me soon, even to-day. So be it. The war has already swept off better than L I am a soldier. But 'every bullet does not hit,'says a German song. This slaughter and horror between the most civilized nations of the continent cannot last forever. Sooner or later peace will come. May I then come back again, Nicolette, if I am alive? "She looked darkly, clenched her hands as if in a cramp, and hissed: 'A quoi cela mémerati-il?" Just as a German girl would have said, 'To what is it to lead?" "'Little fool!' cried L. 'To the end that I take you with me, as my dear little wife, to

I take you with me, as my dear little wife, to

my home.' "She cried out: 'I? * * * To you? * * Never !'

" Voyons, voyons !' said I, again drawing the struggling one towards me, and inwardly cursing the song which was once more heard from the garden, but I drowned it with eager words in praise of my country, and the joy

words in praise of my country, and the joy of being by her side. "She turned in agony, and as I would not let her go, she clasped her hands before her eyes, wildly, passionately, and cried: 'Fie! I am a contemptible being! A shame to my people! Let me go! Oh, are you deter-mined to hear that I love you? Yes, then, so hear it! I love you like a fool, like one bewitched! But yet I am French, and if I loved you a thousand times more. I would loved you a thousand times more, I would rather fall down dead here, and never see

father and country again, than go with you to your horrible land, and sit at your hearth, object of derision to strangers, and phorrence to my compatriots ! " Eh ! how shrill the girl's voice sounded 1 " I liked to listen to her. She had never pleased me better than in this moment, when, all the muscles of her face quivered, and the dashing areas and the second secon

all the muscles of her face quivered, and the flashing eyes gazed on me as if they would burn and consume me. "But Flinserl, who had been distarbed in his best after-dinner nap by this violent speech, Flinserl started up, frightened, and approached the angry girl, barking, hopping on all four feet, all the hair on his body brietling. bristling. "Which of us two cared now for the dog?

Nicolette least of all. The long-restrained violence of her temperament was now let loose. The tone of her own voice carried her

"What matters a dog's life 1 "One might also say :--What matters a man's happiness ! "That same night came the order to

"That same night came the order to march." "As I conducted the company towards the station, I had to pass the house of my host. The shutter of one of the lower windows was open. In the window I saw Nicolette stand-ing, pale, motionless, as if she were the statue of a woman, her arms crossed under her bosom as if she were holding her heart fast. "We marched into the iron ring which surrounded the great Paris. I banished bur-densome thoughts. Novelty works wonders with a longing heart. There was work enough to do. Only a week later I was car-ried wounded from the battle-ranks. I need not assure you that I did not ' seek death' as they said. I got my bullet honestly like every other, who at such a moment thinks of nothing further than duty. Since we left torraine I had scarcely thought of Nicolette. I had forbidden myself to think of her, and if the little girl nevertheless came into my mind, a desire seized me to be revenged of her. "My man Caspar busied himself silently round my couch. Since Flinserl's death he pad sulked, and he never showed me a bright ..." When by chance in the march or in the

had sulked, and he never showed me a bright face. "When by chance in the march or in the battle my eye met his, I found a stern, almost hateful gaze fixed on me from behind his bushy eye-brows. More than once I noticed that my every movement was ob-served by him. It appeared to me as if before the tribunal of the common man's thoughts, his captain had been 'deprived of divinity,' so to speak. The fellow silently held his extraordinary, secret court over me; and he was the kind of man not only to hold the judgment, but also himself to execute the

judgment, but also himself to execute the sentence to which he had condemned me. "I had to laugh and did not find fault with him. Well, I came off all right. As I lay there and suffered, and the plain room seemed to turn round with me in a circle, then I saw

that Caspar in his inmost, thought reconsidered many things, and declared me inno-ent in much, though not in all. "He nursed me well and faithfully. "When my five senses obeyed me better

once more, and I lay there quietly, the roar of the regiments, resounding from the streets, and the music of the heavy artillery making a mighty back-ground to my thoughts, then a mighty back-ground to my thoughts, then many things from past days came back to me. Then I thought of Nicolette. "And I thought of her in a tender and friendly way. I considered why she had acted thus and not differently when fate and her own feelings had pressed hard. And I was obliged to admit that she had defended

was obliged to admit that she had to be added to admit the she had done right, according to her idea, to draw that bloody line between her longing heart and the stranger, towards whom she could not entirely eradicate the old hate-a line over which neither could cross to the other, although it was only drawn with a dog's blood.

"Poor Flinserl, for thee it was certainly hard. But what would become of thee during the winter campaign and the horrible ays before Orleans ! "But it still remained lamentable that

good people, who might have made one an other happy, had been obliged to separate so fiercely. But still there were times enough when I asked myself if it must be, and if Nicolette had really loved me. I always saw

AMERICAN JOTTINGS. A recent visitor to Fiji says : "There is

A yoke of oxen are anchored at the bottom of Lake Michigan. Being hitched to an an-chor on a ferryboat, they backed overboard, and dragged it along. Two boys quarrelled over a game of marbles at Reading, Pa. One cried, "Here's one for your head," and threw a big stone, which broke the other's skull and killed him.

A California justice, in a moment of anger, said that the lawyers in a case on trial before

said that the lawyers in a case on trial before him were no better than horse thieves. Then he apologised, and fined himself \$10 for con-tempt of court. An Oregon ranchman threw a lasso clumsily, and the noose fell around his own neck. Just then the horse unseated him, and, one end of the rope being fast to the saddle, he was choked to death.

The first sentence of death in Kentucky of a white murderer of a negro has just been ac-complished at Shelbyville. The crime was particularly atrocious, the perpetrator being an ex-convict and the victim a young girl.

A man asleep at the top of a telegraph pole was a recent spectacle in Boston. He was a drunken repairer, who had grown drowsy at his work. A great crowd gathered, but nothing was done to arouse him, and he finally awoke in safety.

Among elderly sportsmen, Sir Curtis Lamp-son, the whilom Vermont boy who was des-tined to become an English baronet, ranks high. He has lately killed in Scotland eight stags. He is also a conspicuous cattle fancier, and lately gave nearly \$5,000 for a cow.

A prize was offered for the mother who presented the greatest number of her own children at the Indiana State fair. Mrs. mith and Mrs. Line were each accompanied to the fair by nine, but Mrs. Line gave birth to a tenth on the grounds, and so took the prize.

A hungry tribe of Crow Indians came upon herd of 4,000 buffaloes in Montana, and chased them to the Yellowstone River, which cnased them to the Yellowstone River, which was a rushing torrent at sthat place. The eager hunters drove the beasts into the stream, and hundreds of them were swept away. A number of the Indians, too, were drowned.

Morton Pritchett and Sarah Fanster, neighbours' children at Marion, Indiana, fell in love, eloped to Michigan, got married, spent two weeks and all their money in a honeymoon trip, and then returned home. The only novelty about the affair was their youth-fulness, the bride being 12, and the bridegroom 13.

A woman was murderously assailed in Clindoctors, the elephant lying quietly down while the mahout kept his hook on this sensi-tive part. The elephant drivers are a drunken ton county, Kansas, and a lynching party was soon formed to hunt the villain. Henry Bird joined the mob and was foremost in the set of men, and sometimes, while drunk, will treat their charge unmercifully, and the elearch. At length a scratch on his neck drew attention, and other evidence convinced his companions that he was the man whom they sought. They hanged him promptly, phant itself is an animal which bears grudges keepers are sooner or later killed.

Moody and Sankey have of late laboured Moody and Sankey have of late laboured separately, and stories of a disagreement be-tween them have been told. These have generally related to the profit on the exten-sive sale of Sankey's hymn-books. But the two evangelists are to be paired again next winter for a revival campaign in San Fran-cisco, where preparations are making for a powerful onslaught on sin.

according to the will, but by threatening liti-gation they obtained about \$10,000 more. They receive, however, only the income from their property; but that is sufficient to give them excellent fare in the old home, with servants, horses, and \$75 a month in money. Louise, one of the daughters of the prophet by Emeline Free, the most intellectual and intel-ligent of the wives near that all of her fer Young Flood, son of the Bonanza king, was Young Flood, son of the Bonanza king, was out on a spree in San Francisco with a clerk of his father's bank. The clerk, though his salary was small, would not allow himself to be outdone by Flood in the lavish expendi-ture of money, and the latter, when he got sober, reasoned that his companion was a de-faulter. An investigation confirmed that theory. The clerk had stolen \$4,000 from the bank brothers and sisters have renonneed polygamy; but a majority of Young's forty-seven chil-dren are Mormons. Speaking of the house-hold as it used to be, she says: "We lived

CHIT CHAT.

The days are now growing shorter an ights colder, and the thrifty farmer will he harvest along as soon as possible. wonderful amount of comfort to be found in a native house of a good class, if a traveller POTATOES will gain nothing by remaining longer i ground, and as the weather grows colder, di and picking them up gets to be very disagre work; besides, there is always danger a season of hard freezing that will injur ubers. Where the land is free from have the true institutes of one. The wish of Henri IV, for his people is here realized. There are no beggars, and the pot is never the pot was not on the fire, and the yams bread-fruit, sweet potatoes, or taro preparing tubers. Where the land is free from potatoes may be dug by running a double mould board plough under the for the family."

The lines of railways in the five divisions of the earth cost, in round numbers, \$16,000, 000,000, and would, according to Baron Kolb, reach eight times round the globe, al-though it is but little over half a century since the first railway worked by steam wat

since the first railway worked by steam wat opened between Darlington and Stockton, Sept. 27, 1825, and between Manchester and Liverpool, Sept. 15, 1830. It is shown that in France, previous to the existence of railways, there was one passenger in every 335, 000 killed, and one out of every 30,000 wounded, whereas between 1835 and 1875 there was but one in 5,178,890 killed, and one in 580,450 wounded, so that we may infer that the tendency to accidents is yearly diminishing. Railway travelling in England is attended with greater risk than in any other country in Europe. A French statis-tician observes that if a person were to live continually in a railway carriage and spend all his time in railway travelling, the chances

in favour of his dying from a railway acci-dent would not occur till he was 960 years The Rev. Mr. Collins, a naturalist, twenty

five years resident in Ceylon, says that ele. phants there live about 130 years, and "come f age " at 40. There are three sizes of them of age "at 40. There are three sizes of them in the same herds, and when they are young the size that they will attain is pretty nearly known by the number of their toes. Those which grow to the largest size have eighteen toes, five on each of the two fore feet, and four on each of the hind ones. Those which grow to a medium size have seventeen toes, five on each of the fore feet, and four on one hind foot and three on the other. The size of elephant has sixteen toes, five on each fore foot, and three on each hind foot. No Singalese elephant has less than sixteen toes. The mahout, or elephant driver, rules his ele-phants by means of an iron hook, with which he touches a most sensitive part behind the ear, which causes the most unruly elephant to become submissive. When Mr. Collins was in Kandy, an elephant which had killed its keeper, and which had been shot in the head before it could be captured, had to undergo the operation of having the bullet extracted, which was performed by the native ductors, the elephant bying output down

-the result being that nearly all elephant

Thirteen of the widows of Brigham Young

still live in the Lion House at Salt Lake

Their shares of the estate were \$21,000 each, according to the will, but by threatening liti-

ligent of the wives, says that all of her full

should all be husked, and the fodder well this month if possible, and the earlie done the pleasanter will be the work. odder grows rapidly poorer if notice grows rapidly poorer if allowed main in the field through long storm, cribbing the grain, see that it gets pley air until it is dry enough to keep s Heated, moulded corn is poor stuff.

SAVE THE SEED CORN

while husking, if not done in the field put it where it will dry quickly, and put it where it will dry quickly, and sound. It is very annoying to plant see has been spoilt in curing without disco it till too late for replanting. Farmer are forever getting hold of the wrong everything, and who are always behing with their work, are the very ones who often complain that "farming don't Good, sound, pure bred seed is at the torm of all success in accimultural. tom of all success in agricultural as a some other branches of productive ind Breeders of choice animals understand fully, and it is time that the law of her was better understood, and its influe fully appreciated, by producers in all de

jured. A small or ill-looking potat the buyer. If sold by measure there is itive loss from sorting close, as the sm itive loss from sorting close, as the sm bers will lie between the larger ones w increasing the bulk. In sorting anythi market it usually pays to make it look tractive as possible. Large, sound bring a fair price this year, even in a m that is overstocked with inferior fruit.

THE APPLE CROP

double mould board plough under the i and having men or boys enough to follow baskets for gathering them; always so they are picked up, thus saving a so handling. Some farmers make three gr the largest for market, the medium for ing, and the smallest for feeding to pi cattle. We prefer to plant the very smoo and best, and would save seed from market potatoes, either at the 'time of ging or from the bins in the cellar. In ing for market it does not pay to put in ing for market it does not pay to put in

ing for market it does not pay to put in oes that are so small that the sale will

FARM WORK FOR OCTOB

THE APPLE CROP is over-abundant again this year, a would be wisdom for many farmers down or dig up many of their inferior and grow other more valuable crops in stead. It is a good time now while gat the fruit to decide which trees are not standing another year. All trees that are ning to decay, all that bear inferior frui all that cannot be properly cared fo better be removed before they bear an crop. It is the surplus of trees that it so difficult to give orcharding prop tention.

tention. One good, healthy tree, well cared fo is, with the soil sufficiently fertilized the insects are kept in check, and th

thinned, will give much better satisf and bring better returns than a half

and oring better returns than a half trees that are neglected. We have doubt that the export demand for apple increase in this country, but the deman be for large, sound fruit only. Worm gnarled apples will find few buyers

"I found nothing really dangerous, unless, perhaps, some stupid proposals and plans. "I divided the letters into two little piles in front of me on the table. The harmles ones to the left; the malicious to the right. The first I sealed again with my own signed ring; the others I threw into the fire, and stirred round with the polyer till stirred round with the poker till nothing re-mained of that flame of hate.

"Then again I looked over to the Free girl. I found her gaze bent on me, and her eyes were moist. She partly guessed, I think, what I had done.

"Half surprised by gratitude, but still half afraid, she stretched her hands towards the

little packet at my left. "' ' And the rest ?' she asked.

"Instead of answering I called Caspar. " 'Carry this rubbish to the post !' I said to him, as he stood before me. The girl was point to min, as he stood before me. The girl was point to precipitate herself towards him. I held her back. To be sure she understood no Ger-man, but the universally intelligible word 'post' made my intention clear enough to her. "' You are sending these letters to the post? You 1' cried she, amazed and indig-nant

nant. "Why not? A lot of unimportant ab-

surdities that need not trouble us. I wish the recipients joy of them.' "Caspar made his salute. I went from the

fire to the table to take a mouthful. She followed me and filled the empty glass. "I had taken a step to one side, to a trestle

where my revolver lay on a box, the contents of which were partly pulled out. 'What is your name, Mademoiselle?' I said, still keepyour name, Made ing my hands beh hands behind my back.

he had to quiet her tears several times before she spoke. Then she said softly, "In the meantime I had cocked the revolve

Master François to understand clearly that he had better be off with all haste. I hope that your papa, if no worse jokes are dug u somewhere else, will return home with a who skin. But I will not answer for that rogue François. If he lets himself be seen again 1 must have him arrested, if I wish it or not, or else, without further ado ***

"I did not like to say the ugly word; to support my demonstration I only pointed to the fire which had just destroyed the honest

w's designs. Nicolette said neither yes, nor no; she " Nic tood as if bound by fear, unable to move ackwards or forwards.

"'It is probably very difficult for yo

"Ent she answered almost angrily, 'Not in

'You don't care for him ?' "" What are you thinking of ! He is my

own cousin !' There are examples," I rejoined, laugh-

ing, "where cousin married cousin." "Not this time !" answered Nicolett " Rest assured that you will not see my ousin again in the house or in the village.

for my part, am convinced that he has alread So much the better !

"So much the better !" "A slight pause made itself felt. The girl evidently wished to say something more, but could not make up her mind to it. I was tired. I bowed, therefore, as politely as possible, and said :- "You have seen we are not barbarians; I hope, Mademoiselle, that we two, under one roof, will sleep softly and peacefully.' She stepped forward and whis-pered, her eyes bent on the floor :-- "You are very good to us to-day, sir-' then she

"I had to smile. She evidently wished to thank me, but she could not yet force over her lips a word of gratitude to the enemy. She could not say it, and I-did not wish to

" Then good night, Mademoiselle Nicol-ette !' said I gayly, and held out my hand cordially to my little hostess. say.

But neither had she come to the when she could grasp a hand that had, so to speak, 'steamed with the blood of her coun-She bowed to me as if in a da n, said a soft, 'good night, sir l' an

" Just in front of the door a spice of malic the better of the child. She turked und to give a last nod. Then she gazed en-mouthed at me, differently from before, nost good-naturedly, and with much iosity, just as if she now saw for the first is the man before her as here of the shore of the shor

My heart was nevertheless cool enough for me to say to myself, that those sharp fea-tures were not pretty. But the fascination of the grace which pervaded her whole being charmed me so, that I stayed by her with pleasure ; and I gradually found all that had

ession of me.

to a little red ribbon.

"I do not know how much truth there

they were men among men. "Certainly in those days it appeared esp

may say about the same as with mine.

pressure ; and 1 gradually found all that had at first displeased me in my host's daughter meeting with my approval. "To be sure, I told myself that my feel-ings were famished, that for more than a huncheeks. Then she said, 'I would be very said at the news of your death.' "I shock her by the hand ; and, as she did not refuse this, I said that, in the meantime, I enjoyed living, and as proof I kissed her hand, not once but several times, till she suddred days I had seen none but horrible peasant women, barefooted or in wooden sh denly drew it away. " 'Have you no betrothed at home ?' asked that the pleasant life which after innumer able privations and hardships seemed so home-like, softened my heart, and that the she. And when I denied this-truthfullyshe became crimson, her lips trembled, and with glowing cheeks she ran out of the room. certain prospect of being led away from this asis in a few days made me the more desir-

"The next evening the villagers were some-what less elated. My host lay on the sofa ous of enjoying it. I told myself a great dea nore to the same effect. It is a tiresome game and tried unsuccessfully to tear his short hair. All that spoke French in the place were as if to analyse the causes of one's feelings. one has a bad toothache, what does it help to they had received a blow on the head ; I have really never seen greater discouragement. We Germans breathed proudly. Metz had fallen. The legend of Napoleon was ended. The fairy-tale of Bazaine had come to shame. calculate accurately the causes which pro duced it ?--it hurts--that is what matters And with hearts it is the same.

"To say it briefly-gradually, gradually, I fell in love with my host's little daughter,-"Flinserl appeared next morning at the lever' in a black ribbon. I had to laugh a quietly-burning love, which took entire pos Hast thou gone over to the enemy ?' said I, and cut off the ribbon. "I would not believe it myself at first, so

and cut off the ribbon, together with the plait. He did not seem to take it badly, but was pervish, reserved, and discontented with everything. The old man had not returned on the third day, but he wrote a letter, in which he begged his child to banish all fear for him. He was free, and only remained in merrier than ever. "I was little in the house that day. The latest news, of which every moment brought a new addition, kept us together at the sta-tion. What exultation 1 Even my poor soul Nancy to secure more considerate treatment for his community, which had a bad reputarejoiced. I was soldier enough not to grieve tion with the Germans. He was suffering but it was for the good of his fellow-citizens over the certainty that to-day or to morrow we would be marching further into the coun-try. Forward to the line of siege before Paris. Paris! Hurrah! He owed his freedom, after his own resolute-ness, to the intercession of his guest. Nico-lette was to thank me. He knew her to be safe in the hands of a brave man, though an ris. Paris! Hurrah! "I did not think much further-had no brave man, though an enemy. And now she thanked me with spoken words I frankly rejected these. The old fool owed to my intercession as little as to his personal courage; but he had to play his part—as the final reward of which he saw beckoning to him in the distance a cross hung

intention of thinking aught else. Only then, when I saw the slender figure in the house and garden, with her head bent low, as if the burden of her black hair, or her still thoughts, was too heavy, then it occurred to me, with wonderful clearness, that I had been half ing to him in the distance a cross hung unconsciously arranging all kinds of things in my mind, so that I did not cease night "When at last he came home, he ran

ar day to rack my brain with plans ! "I commenced packing my little box. W around in the village and in the house more than ever, telling all the world what great things he had said, what punishments he had narrowly escaped, and what advantages he had secured for his fellow citizens. had as yet no order to set out, but how long could that last? I wished to be ready. Who knows what the last hours may br

' In the midst of my work I saw Nicolett in the garden. I could not call the girl, but I coaxed the dog. The latter hesitated like one who wishes to obey, but does not like to in it. I only know that the result of his advantages was that he stayed very little at home, and that I was more often alone with Nicolette after his return than before. The reserve, which before had seemed a duty to separate from his companion ; so she, pro-bably also because she saw at what I was engaged, came too, but only, apparently, to save Flinserl from punishment. "" Can I help you, Monsieur la Capitaine? ooth of us, was now banished. As inmates

" 'Stay with me; that is the best help.' " 'Why are you packing your trunk ? Have you received marching orders ? " 'Not yet. But any hour may bring

of the same house we were accustomed to each other; and if every reason was lacking for a momentary approach, then Flinserl, un-asked, made all kinds of welcome occasions. "I walked for hours with Nicolette in the garden. I helped her in the house, I chatted the avening away with her. The time passed hem he evenings away with her. The time passed

'She sat down and remained deep I know not how. "Certainly I did not fail to reproach mythought for some moments. I stopped my work and observed the girl. I repeated what self with my folly. Then I would walk through the village and find everywhere the I had often said to myself in those weeks. She was not exactly plain ; she was not exactly beautiful. She was odd and different from any other I had ever seen ; ame scenes. The hate of the enemies and conquerors was not extinguished, but, as it was necessary to live together, it took, so to speak, an endurable form, at least among the there was grace in all her movements, taste in everything she did or left undone, and without the 'chique' of the Frenchwoman. But, above all, a good brave heart that loved common people, to whom the hard necessities of daily life allowed neither time nor temper to offer those sacrifices to their feelings which the cultivated illumined with the greatest

me. "Looking up from her reflections, she said possible light of publicity. "As I walked through the streets I found that our fusiliers, from innate good nature, or because of *ennui*, were making themselves useful in their different quarters. There one suddenly, 'It is very hard, this eternal leav taking.' "'It is duty,'I answered, 'and in our posi

tion one learns to do one's duty cheerfully. "'I am not soldier enough for that yet, she returned, with smiling mouth but sad userin in their different quarters. There one was chopping wood, here another was carry-ing a Lorrainian child in his arms, and across the way a Frenchwoman was darning German

eyes. "She stood up and helped me to arrange stockings, while two enemies were drawing a cart into the barn. "In France, probably, they would not be-lieve this, and later, further inland, it cer-tainly became worse, but then it was just as I say. Near by, the hate still blazed on both , while two enemies were drawing a 'Where will you go now ?"

" That I do not know. Wherever "To Paris?' said she softly, and hid

tear, of which she was not mistress. sides, but the war was expected to end after Sedan, and besides, after all, they felt that Will you think of me when I am away asked.

"She did not answer. Only after a little while she lifted her head, and fixing her eyes so to me. And if you ask me on my con-science how it stood with Nicolette's heart, I apon me, she rejoined, 'Et vous ?'

"' 'Et vous ?' "'', Nicolette, I think of you wherever I am, and I hope that the time is not so very distant when you will be beside me again, where I can think of you without leave-tak-"She was a good, honest girl. Only a few days before the battle of Sedan she had been taken from a boarding-school of the Holy Heart. Excepting her kinsmen, I was the first man with whom she had spoken since there ost good-naturelly, and with much isosity, just as if she now saw for the first then. "She hated me as an enemy and oppressor seen nothing for a long time "but love grows more easily from hate than deross the little trunk, and now softly drew the alender form towards me.

her as she was that night at the away, and she continued louder than before to drown the barking of the little dog ! This last picture stood ugly and hard in my

thy wife ? But, God forgive me, the wife of a Prussian ! Knowest thou not, then, what

a Prussian! Knowest thou not, then, what thou art, and what thou must eternally be to me? Thou monster, thou butcher, thou in-cendiary of Bazeilles the same "The great word was spoken. 'In'the day of Judgment Thope to stand before God, because I did my duty faithfully in the day of greatest distress,' said I. 'Thou shouldst not judge !' "And I would not let her go. I wanted to force love to decide over hate. I wanted to

force love to decide over hate. I wanted to kiss Nicolette again, and, kissing, to pacify her. The furious girl pushed and struck and writhed. I did not wish to hurt her, but I did not let her free. So almost wrestling, she approached the table. Flinserl, who now imagined we were playing, wanted to have his share too, and with a leap he quickly eized the train of Nicolette's dress, and pulle and pulled as if he would break his teeth out "Ah, "tis thou !' cried the excited girl

the dog. 'Good ! There !' "Close beside my hand a shot sounded. saw my revolver in Nicolette's hand. I tor t from her the next second, and both of us

and stumbling on the tiles, red with blood. Of us and stumbling on the tiles, red with blood. The poor dog was badly wounded. Re-proachfully he lifted his head towards me with painful barking, as if he wished to speak and say. "Men men what monsters you and say: 'Men, men, what monsters you are! We poor creatures look upon you as the gods of justice and reason, and love you with all the strength of our souls, and cling to you with a fidelity of which you have no conception. And you reward us malignantly, unworthily, cruelly-thus! * * thus! * ** thus! And thou seest it, and sufferest it,

thou also !' "The poor creature moved me to pity There was another report. Flinserl ceased to live. For that is a privilege onging to dogs-that we may give

Blood, bone splinters, brain substance—
 Blood, bone splinters, brain substance—
 it stuck here and there to Nicolette's train.
 A feeling of horror came over me. I threw the weapon down. The girl lay in an easy chair, a fit of crying shook her. I did not turn towards her, but rang for my servant.

"Caspar came quickly-he might have been standing before the door. I looked at him, and he at me, as if he knew and had ex pected what had happened. He tore a cloth out of the box, stretched it out, and ga thered in it all that remained of poor Flinserl "Silently did the forester do what was necessary, and as he at last gathered the the eloth together, he muttered

corners of the eloth together, he muttered stubbornly : "" Lieb Vaterland, kannst ruhig sein !" an vent.

"I did not know exactly what he mean and looked after him, as shouldering Fran-cois' spade, and with the cloth in his left hand, he walked past the house into the gar-

den. For a second I seemed to see a vision. Red and black glowed before my eyes. I saw Caspa before me, not as I had just seen him, but with blackened face, sleeves turned up high over hairy arms, his knife between his teeth, 'mid steam, and smoke, and blood, the fiery wood-man of the forest, the avenger of his brother, the hero of Bazeilles. "It lasted a minute. Then I seized my

sabre and cap, and rushed out without ng round.

"Where I went I no longer recollect. When I came back I did not first go into my room, but into the garden. "In all my lifeI have never been particular

ly inclined to be sentimental, and w probably, even less then than ever. ever had experienced anything as fearful as we experienced, whoever has faced the fate that threatened us, would not count a little

that threatened us, would not count a little terrier among the losses, even though it were a good and rare little dog. "At the same time—well—I think I have already said that when I returned I went first into the garden and looked around to see what Caspar had done. As the fellow saw me in the distance he shouldered his spade again and made a circuit through the beds, so as not to be obliged to look at me and salute. The man from the forest, who al-ways suffered from 'home-sickness and ennui,' had lost in the pretty little animal his quiet pastime.

his quiet pastime. "I did not need to search long.

drawn to the spot where, the before, I had dug out the pot the post-box in it. In the same week with

he bank.

memory. "One day Caspar laid a little leaflet on my bed. It was of shining paper, with a square, big border, with a prayer printed on it, such as are given to children in churches and

"What is that for ?' I asked him. end of the year.

"'What is that for?' I asked him. "'How should I know ?' answered Caspar. 'I don't understand the foreign stuff; I found it among the linen, so it probably be-longs to the Herr Hauptmann.' "I took it and read. It was the Lord's Praver in French. Two lines were daintily

it distinctly underlined : ""And forgive us our trespasses, as we for give them that trespass against us." "I read and re-read till my eyes overflowed I was still weak and ill, and did not upbraid

myself for the little tear that ran over my "I kept the leaflet under my pillow as long as I was ill. I kept it in my breast pocket as soon as I could do service again. I carried it omitted.

with me in the battle befo Paris, in the re peated struggle around Orleans, in the great battle of Le Maur, as a charm, or, rather, as the thought of a good, childlike, beautiful heart, carrying blessing with it. I carried it with me as we entered our triumphant native town as victors. "More than once in those sorrowful days I

always the one petition in French. "To be sure, the Almighty is said to be 'Himself a German,' as I read the other day n a witty poem ; but in any case I am con vinced that my Lord God understood me that way, and that he did not think so badly of that little felony in a brave soldier. unofficial report.

"I have not seen Nicolette again, but I have often thought of her. We have long since had peace, thank God! My thoughts often carry me over the Rhine-Lorraine is a eantiful country; and when a desire to travel seizes me, well then, who knows, my road may lead me over Nancy. Then I will see if she is still in the old house, and-that understood-not overlook where the dog ies buried."

* Hier liegt der Hund begraben.'-Equivalent 'There's the rub.'

A Girl Monk.

Matrena Ivanovna, a Russian peasant girl two-and-twenty, has recently acquired con-I want to know how to cipher !" iderable notoriety in her native land through he fact that, under the monastic designation The passengers by the steamer Lessing, on her last trip to this country, about three days "Father Michael," she succeeded before their arrival in New York passed a tre ng several months in the cloister of Staraja standing as erect in the ocean as it ever stood Ladoga, without incurring the least suspicion on the part of her fellow monks that she was other than she seemed to be. Forced by her n land feet out of the water, with stumps of branches extending a foot or two from the trunk. Its erect position might have been due to the clinging of mussels or heavy shellfish to its other than she seemed to be. Forced by her father to marry a person whom she detested, she disappeared from her home on the day succeeding her wedding, and upon search being made, her clothes and two long plaits of her "back hair" werefound near the Woloots-at all events it was a singular spectacle in mid-ocean. The tree had been stripped of its bark entirely, but the ends of various hoff river, as well as a letter in her hand ranches remained still with the trunk. It i choin river, as well as a letter in her hand-writing, stating that, rather than live with her husband, she had resolved to drown her-self. Her relatives, believing that she had really committed suicide, forbore any further inquiry, and mourned for her as one dead. possible that the strange and lonesome travel-ler had been set afloat by some of the West India hurricanes of several weeks previous. About six weeks ago the Chattanooga Tim ontained an account of how a young lady signing muteness succeeded in travelling from She, however, dressed in man's clothing, ap-plied last March for admission to the above nois to Charleston, Tenn., without any exnamed monastery, and was duly received into the confraternity on probation, taking the minor vows, and officiating as coachman to the prior. There is no knowing to what ecclesiastical pense. At Charleston her lover met her and wedding ensued. Later the young lady and her husband passed through the city en route to Illinois. The woman kept up one continual dignities she might not in time have risen, had not unkind fortune decreed that a native chattering, appearing as if she were trying to make up for the time lost in travelling 600 miles without speaking. As luck would have it, the conductor whom she fooled was in charge of the train on which she left yester-day. She did not think he encounted here. But

of her own village should have been sent to Staraja Ladoga by his master for correction at the hands of the brethren, his offence being at the hands of the brethren, his offence being inveterate drunkenness. Promptly recognized and denounced by this indiscreet toper as Matrena Ivanovna, a friend of his youth, "Father Michael" was handed over to the police authorities by the indignant monks, and is now awaiting trial for imposture upon a religious community—a crime likely to be visited with severe punishment in so priest-ridden a country as Russia.—London Tele-oranh.

graph.

Dr. Richardson, the well-known author of books on health, has delivered a lecture or "Woman as a Sanitary Reformer." He sug gests that women should be practitioners o gests that women should be practitioners of "the preventive art" of medicine, and he urges this course upon them, "not simply be-cause they can carry it out, not simply be-cause it pertains to their special attributes, their, watchfulness, and their love, but be-cause it is an office man never can carry out, and because the whole work of prevention waits and waits until woman takes it up and makes it here " ine, and he plants, the natural growth of Oh figure as inlaid work,

hold as it used to be, she says: "We lived very happily. My father's ruling hand had a good deal to do with it. He taught us to love one another. Every morning wives and chil-dren met in the parlour, where we had prayers and singing. People have often asked me how in the world father knew all his children At length the long history of the United States, by Mr. George Bancroft, is drawing toward completion. The author set to work upon this opus magnum so far back as 1825, and has, with little intermission, been labourand wives, but I can tell you if a single on was missing at prayers he knew it, and found and has, with little intermission, been labour-ing on it ever since. Mr. Bancroft has se-lected Sampson, Low & Son'as his London publishers. The last volume of the book will, according to literary journals, be out at the out where he or she was. Our house was like a great hotel, and we the guests. Our father was a great manager, and very practical in superintending his household affairs. Our rooms opened on a long hall, like the one in the hotel here, but larger, and when we wanted anything from brothers, sisters, or wives, we went into this room or that at will." out where he or she was. Our house was like Most actors forget about as readily as they learn, and a few days will often suffice to de stroy their perfect memory of a rôle. On a recent voyage from Europe, John McCullough

will. The following appears in the China Mail :---and Rosa Coghlan were aboard, and the part sengers, on getting up an entertainment, put them down for a scene from "Macbeth." Al-though *Macbeth* is one of McCullough's star "A tale of peculiar horror comes from the Swatow quarter. The military mandarin for the Kit Yang district, Pung Tye-jen, whe parts, and Miss Coghlan had not long before acted Lady Macbeth, they were unable to rewill be remembered as the mandarin who gave the order for the compradore Ah Pao all the language with anything like accuracy, to lose his head and was also intimately conand, as there wasn't a copy of the play on the steamer, the performance had to be cerned in the Lee Lum Kwai affair, has been distinguishing himself in thoroughly Chinese fashion. Some small official, who held the position of tax-collector, had been murdered who held the Three able St. Louis lawyers, Krum, Brod-

head, and Phillips, have studied the question of Indians' rights in the Indian Territory, by the people, who, exasperated probably by his eternal and extensive squeezes, considered and they agree in an opinion that all the land is open to pre-emption. They hold that, as the territory was acquired by purchase from France, and not from the Indian tribes, the taking the law into their own hands to be the only way of getting rid of him. For this daring outrage against the law and order Pung Tye-jen undertook to inflict punishment upon the residents, and did so with a completeness we rarely see equalled. He first secured the services of a gunboat to protect or cover his retreat, the place where the inhabitants had title to the part now occupied by the Indians has never been relinquished by the Government. They got over the treaty point by maintaining that the President has no power dispose of public land in that manner. one as we have stated being within reach of the guns of a man-of-war. The place was then besieged and the soldiers killed some thing like 700, it is said, of the people who is understood that an extensive invasion by vhites is contemplated on the ba Deer Isle, up near Mount Desert, has plenty f schools for the native children, but all th

thing like 700, it is said, of the people who were supposed to have taken part in the up-rising against authority and had caused the death of this petty official. The number of those destroyed by the avenging army of Pung Tye-jen is variously estimated from 400 to the figure above stated. Surely an ample estimates the head in the block boys are rushed through the course at an early age and sent to sea, for which they are pre pared by a course of navigation. Some of them doubtless develop very original minds. satisfaction to even a mandarin of the blood-thirsty character which this man has ac-One young chap had a teacher who was fond l history, but did not know mu mired about mathematics. One day after she had

riven him a long dissertation upon a bee tha Major Raffelle Piccoli, a volunteer " of the Thousand," and one of the heroes of Garihad flown in at the window the little fellow baldi's famous Sicilian expedition, has re-cently laid hands upon his life in a wholly who knew he could have at the longest only three months' schooling before going to sea, suddenly exclaimed : "I say, missis, 'scuse unprecedented manner at Catanzaro, where he had been for some years past residing with his wife and five children. The Piccoli family me, but I dunno as I care how a bumble-bee's wings is made : I hain't no time for sech things ; had long suffered extreme poverty, its entire income consisting of a pension of three hun-dred lire-about twelve pounds-granted to the Major by the Italian Governme ent in recognition of his splendid services in 1860. It appears that this unfortunate warrior and It was judged to be about fifteer appears that this unior time warnor and patriot, weary of a hopeless struggle against the direst want, determined to put an end to his troubles by suicide. Having carefully sharpened a large nail, he shut himself up one day in his bedroom and proceeded to carry out his desperate resolve. He wrapped

> the anjoining chamber should not hear the noise of hammering, and setting the point of the nail against his right temple, drove it in up to the head without uttering a sing le cry groan. When his wife casually entered he bedroom some time afterwards she found Piccoli a corpse, stretched out upon the floor, with a picture of the Virgin on his breast and

up a heavy stone in rags, so that his chi

the fatal stone tightly grasped in his ofeast and the fatal stone tightly grasped in his right hand. Great public sympathy has been awakened in Italy by the melancholy fate of this gallant Garibaldian, whose body was fol-lowed to its last resting-place by crowds of mourners gathered together from every class of society of society.

A LOVERS' TRAGEDY.

The Story of a Victim of the Hudson Rive Tunnel Disaster and his Betrothed. She did not think he recognized her. But

day. She did not think he recognized her. But he did, and said he was going to try to find out from her how the East Tennessee climate NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- At six o'clock this had restored her power of hearing morning another body was recovered from the Hudson River tunnel. It was identified as that of Bisler, a young Swede. The young man was the son of wealthy parents residing as that of Bisler, a young Swede. The young man was the son of wealthy parents residing at Stockholm, and had received an excellent education. He came to this country in 1875 in search of adventure and gold. After a stay in the Black Hills, during which he spent the money he had with him, he re-turned east, He had meanwhile fallen in love with a beautiful Swedish girl, and com-menced to work hard to accumulate money on which to establish a home. He had al-most accomplished his intention when the catastrophe occurred which deprived him of life. The girl has been a frequent visitor as the morgue ever since the accident, and this morning, when she stood by the unsightly remains, she was almost heartbroken. The White House state dining-room is The White House state dining-room is to have some new furniture of the most elabo-rate and costly description. There are to be but two pieces, a sideboard and dining table; but expense will not be spared upon them. Mr. Hayes ordered them recently of a Cin-cinnati firm. They are to be of mahogany, very massive and rich in design. The table is to be five feet across and twenty feet long, without its extansion leaves. The wood will be cut in the alape of eagles for legs. The national arms, engraved in ebony, are to be national arms, engraved in ebony, are to be inlaid at intervals along the top of the side-board, while a large eagle, similarly inlaid, is to decorate the centre panel below. 'Upon the other panels the oak and laurel and other plants, the natural growth of Ohio, are to

ROOT CROPS. except late turnips, are usually safer if vested before the end of the month ti left in the ground till November. Bee Il kinds are injured somewhat by hard all kinds are injured somewhat by hard f ing. The leaves from root crops make o an addition to the food supply for sto-this season. Growers of beets for the sugar manufacturers will find they have leaves than can be fed at once with profit. claimed that they may be preserved by ting in the earth. It will be well to tr experiment on a small scale where ther surplus that must otherwise be wasted. pits should be dug in dry land and w pits should be dug in dry land, and water will not settle into them and ro fodder. As andy hillside is the best si a cheap pit or silo for this purpose. The or bad results of the experiment will de very much upon how thoroughly the air i ed by pressure and excluded by a cov

FALL PLOUGHING

f earth.

is to be recommended wherever the soil clayey as to be benefitted by the alter freezing and thawing during the winter. ploughing also helps the work along it spring, when farmers are most often hu with their work. Grass land ploughed fall and harrowed sufficiently to level th face may be dressed, with manure at time during winter, when it will be all i for receiving the seed in the spring. * fields that are too soft for carting or spring may be manured in winter to goo vantage. Carting heavy loads over f ground doesn't hurt it in the least by par and compressing the soil as during the mer season. It is also less expensive ha mennes in winter when both men and the manure in winter, when both men and are comparatively at leisure, and field are at some distance from the farm bui are at some distance from the farm buil may in this way be cultivated at a p There is much less waste from sprea manure in winter on fields to be planted following season than most of us have posed. The soil seems to have a great nity" for manure, and holds to it very ciously. On a steep hillside a little caution may be necessary. though even caution may be necessary, though even there will be less than one would think had never tried the experiment of w

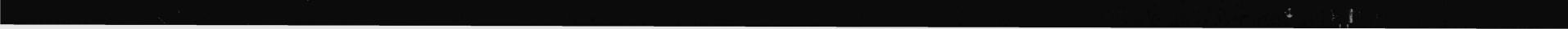
annuring. It is claimed, too, that fall ploughin stroys large numbers of insects, and the no doubt that frequent stirring of the se any season, has a tendency in this dire Grubs that would bear freezing unharm the soil might find the winter far too f left upon the surface some cold day l October. Fall ploughing of land that been cultivated during the summer will hold in check or utterly destroy many w that otherwise would start into growth in spring, and perhaps prove a great

YOUNG STOCK

at pasture should be taken to the barn b the nights become very cold or the feed scant. There is no profit whatever in 1 ing any animals that are not const gaining, and it is not unusual to find cat pasture growing poor in October. -England Farmer.

Rick Burning in England.

With the uprising of wheat and ricks in goodly show the season for incen ism has set in with its usual severity. mysterious "tramp" is again at work blazing stack-yards testify to his ill-om activity. Of course he is suspected, follo perhaps apprehended, and on rare occa even prosecuted, but convictions 'are al perhaps apprehended, and on rare occa even prosecuted, but convictions 'are al unknown. As often as not, the tramp to out to be merely a belated agricultural later who has crouched down in the lee stack to light his pipe and who carel stack to light his pipe and who carel flings away an unextinguished match v smoulders until his back is turned, and manages to set fire to the combustible n Yet, whoever the culprit and whatever weather, the difficulty of extinguishing in a soft of yearly recurrence. There is ample supply of water close at hand means of effectually using whatever they no fire-engine nearer than the county to and probably neither men to work nor to to pump when the engine is on the Meanwhile, one burning rick communi-the signal to its fellows, and the resu-their ardent emulation is dust and ash claim on the fire insurance office, a homily next Sunday in the village church dressed to such parishioners as happen awake. One of these fires just reported Leanington may serve as a sample of all-broke out just after dark ; men and boys the county reformatory were summon assist the villagers, "but the only to nanages to set fire to the combustible i



CHIT CHAT.

A recent visitor to Fiji says : "There is wonderful amount of comfort to be found in a native house of a good class, if a traveller have the true institutes of a good class, if a traveller have the true institutes of one. The wish of Henri IV. for his people is here realized. There are no beggars, and the pot is never empty. I never yet entered a house where the pot was not on the fire, and the yams bread-fruit sweet potatoes of targe people. pread-fruit, sweet potatoes, or taro prepari or the family.' The lines of railways in the five divisi

The lines of railways in the nive divisions of the earth cost, in round numbers, \$16,000,-000,000, and would, according to Baron Kolb, reach eight times round the globe, al-though it is but little over half a century since the first railway worked by steam wat opened between Darlington and Stockton, Sept. 27, 1825, and between Manchester and Liverpool, Sept. 15, 1830. It is shown that in France, previous to the existence of rail-ways there was one passement in comparison of the second statement of the sec ways, there was one passenger in every 335, 000 killed, and one out of every 30,000 wounded, whereas between 1835 and 1875 wounded, whereas between 1000 and 1010 there was but one in 5,178,890 killed, and one in 580,450 wounded, so that we may infer that the tendency to accidents is yearly diminishing. Railway travelling in England than in any is attended with greater risk than in a other country in Europe. A French stat all his time in railway travelling, the chances in favour of his dying from a railway acci-dent would not occur till he was 960 years

anks The Rev. Mr. Collins, a naturalist, twenty five years resident in Ceylon, says that ele-phants there live about 130 years, and "come of age" at 40. There are three sizes of them whe OWI Mrs. in the same herds, and wnen usy nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly n the same herds, and when they are young

which grow to the largest size have eighteen toes, five on each of the two fore feet, and four on each of the hind ones. Those which grow to a medium size have seventeen toes, ve on each of the fore feet, and four on one hind foot and three on the other. The least the size of elephant has sixteen toes, five on each fore foot, and three on each hind foot. No wept Singalese elephant has less than sixteen toes. The mahout, or elephant driver, rules his ele-phants by means of an iron hook, with which touches a most sensitive part behind the ear, which causes the most unruly elephant to become submissive. When Mr. Collins was in Kandy, an elephant which had killed its keeper, and which had been shot in the Th head before it could be captured, had to indergo the operation of having the bullet

extracted, which was performed by the native doctors, the elephant lying quietly down Clin y was Bird while the mahout kept his hook on this sensi ive part. The elephant drivers are a drunken the set of men, and sometimes, while drunk, will treat their charge unmercifully, and the ele-phant itself is an animal which bears grudges -the result being that nearly all elephant keepers are sooner or later killed.

Thirteen of the widows of Brigham Young till live in the Lion House at Salt Lake hav Their shares of the estate were \$21,000 each, t the ccording to the will, but by threatening litiration they obtained about \$10,000 more hey receive, however, only the income from their property ; but that is sufficient to give them excellent fare in the old home, with servants, horses, and \$75 a month in money. Louise, one of the daughters of the prophet by Emeline Free, the most intellectual and inteligent of the wives, says that all of her full prothers and sisters have renounced polygamy ; but a majority of Young's forty-seven chila dedren are Mormons. Speaking of the house-hold as it used to be, she says: "We lived very happily. My father's ruling hand had a good deal to do with it. He taught us to love e another. Every morning wives and children met in the parlour, where we had prayers and singing. People have often asked me how in the world father knew all his children and wives, but I can tell you if a single one was missing at prayers he knew it, and found out where he or she was. Our house was like out where he or she was. Our nouse was like a great hotel, and we the guests. Our father was a great manager, and very practical in superintending his household affairs. Our rooms opened on a long hall, like the one in the hotel here, but larger, and when we wanted anything from brothers, sisters, or wives, we went into this room The following appears in the China Mail :-"A tale of peculiar horror comes from the Swatow quarter. The military mandarin for the Kit Yang district, Pung Tye-jen, what will be remembered as the mandarin who gave the order for the compradore Ah Pao o lose his head and was also intimately conerned in the Lee Lum Kwai affair, has been distinguishing himself in thoroughly Chinese fashion. Some small official, who held the position of tax-collector, had been murdered the people, who, exasperated probably by his eternal and extensive squeezes, considered taking the law into their own hands to be the only way of getting rid of him. For this darng outrage against the law and order Pung ve-jen undertook to inflict punishment upon the residents, and did so with a completeness we rarely see equalled. He first secured the rvices of a gunboat to protect or cover his retreat, the place where the inhabitants had one as we have stated being within reach of he guns of a man-of-war. The place was then besieged and the soldiers killed some-thing like 700, it is said, of the people who were supposed to have taken part in the up-rising against authority and had caused the rising against authority and had caused the death of this petty official. The number of those destroyed by the avenging army of Pung Tye-jen is variously estimated from 400 to the figure above stated. Surely an ample satisfaction to even a mandarin of the blood-thirsty character which this man has ac-Major Raffelle Piccoli, a volunteer " of the Thousand," and one of the heroes of Gari-baldi's famous Sicilian expedition, has re-cently laid hands upon his life in a wholly inprecedented manner at Catanzaro, who he had been for some years past residing with his wife and five children. The Piccoli family had long suffered extreme poverty, its entire income consisting of a pension of three hundred lire-about twelve pounds-granted to the Major by the Italian Government in recognition of his splendid services in 1860. It appears that this unfortunate warrior and appears that this unfortunate warnor ampatrot, weary of a hopeless struggle against the direct want, determined to put an end to his troubles by suicide. Having carefully sharpened a large nail, he shut himself up one day in his bedroom and proceeded to carry out his desperate resolve. He wrapped ip a heavy stone in rags, so that his ohi the anjoining chamber should not hear the in the anjoining chamber should not hear the noise of hammering, and setting the point of the nail against his right temple, drove it in up to the head without uttering, a single ory or groan. When his wife casually entered the bedroom some time afterwards she found Piccoli a corner attrached out word the Piccoli a corpse, stretched out upon the floor, with a picture of the Virgin on his breast and the fatal stone tightly grasped in his right hand. Great public sympathy has been awakened in Italy by the melancholy fate of this gallant Garibaldian, whose body was fol owed to its last resting-place by crowds of nourners gathered together from every class of society.

ROOT CROPS,

FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER. The days are now growing shorter and the nights colder, and the thrifty facmer will push the harvest along as soon as possible.

POTATOES

will gain nothing by remaining longer in the ground, and as the weather grows colder, digging and picking them up gets to be very disagreeable work; besides, there is always danger at this season of hard freezing that will injure the tubers. Where the land is free from weeds season where the land is free from weeds potatoes may be dug by running a small double mould board plough under the rows, and having men or boys enough to follow with baskets for gathering them; always sort as they are picked up, thus saving a second handling. Some farmers make three grades, the largest for market, the medium for plant-ing, and the smallest for feeding to pigs or cattle. We prefer to plant the very smoothest and best, and would save seed from the market potatoes, either at the time of dig-ging or from the bins in the cellar. In sort-ing for market it does not pay to put in potaoafers. ing for market it does not pay to put in pota-toes that are so small that the sale will be inured. A small or ill-looking potato in a nushel will be the first one to be noticed by the buyer. If sold by measure there is a pos-itive loss from sorting close, as the small tu-

bers will lie between the larger ones without increasing the bulk. In sorting anything for increasing the bulk. In sorting anything for market it usually pays to make it look as at-tractive as possible. Large, sound apples bring a fair price this year, even in a market that is overstocked with inferior fruit.

THE APPLE CROP

is over-abundant again this year, and it would be wisdom for many farmers to cut down or dig up many of their inferior trees and grow other more valuable crops in their stead. It is a good time now while gathering stead. It is a good time now while gathering the fruit to decide which trees are not worth standing another year. All trees that are begin-ning to decay, all that bear inferior fruit, and all that cannot be properly cared for had better be removed before they bear another crop. It is the surplus of trees that makes crop. It is the surplus of trees that makes it so difficult to give orcharding proper attention.

is, with the soil sufficiently fertilized, while the insects are kept in check, and the fruit thinned, will give much better satisfaction and bring better returns than a half dozen trees that are neglected. We have little loubt that the export demand for apples will increase in this country, but the demand will be for large, sound fruit only. Wormy and gnarled apples will find few buyers from

should all be husked, and the fodder well stored this month if possible, and the earlier it is done the pleasanter will be the work. The dder grows rapidly poorer if allowed to re-

SAVE THE SEED CORN while husking, if not done in the field, and put it where it will dry quickly, and keep ind. It is very annoying to plant seed that

and agents in the matter. The offer was ac-cepted, and the Committee consequently pre-pared and forwarded to the Local Governover-abundant again this year, and it

One good, healthy tree, well cared for, that

CORN noder grows rapidly poorer it allowed to re-main in the field through long storms. In cribbing the grain, see that it gets plenty of air until it is dry enough to keep sound. Heated, moulded corn is poor stuff.

tional.

Tree Planting and Raising.

has been spoilt in curing without discovering it till too late for replanting. Farmers who are forever getting hold of the wrong end of thing, and who are always behindhand with their work, are the very ones who most often complain that "farming don't pay." Good, sound, pure bred seed is at the bottom of all success in agricultural as well as some other branches of productive industry. ally, and it is time that the law of heredity was better understood, and its influence more

for that purpose ground ought to be at once prepared to receive the nuts and seeds. The fully appreciated, by producers in all departplanting should be made in rows of a suffient distance apart to admit of the l vested before the end of the month than if left in the ground till November. Beets of used between kinds are injured somewhat by hard freezan addition to the food supply for stock at an addition to the food supply for stock at this season. Growers of beets for the beet sugar manufacturers will find they have more leaves than can be fed at once with profit. It is claimed that they may be preserved by fift ting in the earth. It will be well to try the vuoriment on a small seale when to try the experiment on a small scale where there is a surplus that must otherwise be wasted. The pits should be dug in dry land, and where water will not settle into them and rot the odder. Asandy hillside is the best site for cheap pit or silo for this purpose. The good or bad results of the experiment will depend very much upon how thoroughly the air is ex-pelled by pressure and excluded by a covering The great success in growing all cuttings is to have the earth firmly deposited at FALL PLOUGHING is to be recommended wherever the soil is so clayey as to be benefitted by the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. Fall the base of them, and for this purpose the trench in which they are set should be only partially filled, and the soil pressed ughing also helps the work along in the ing, when farmers are most often hurried down with a suitable instrument and doen filled up tightly; a piece of slat or board six or eight inches wide and two inches thick, sawn squarely across one end and tapered to a handle at the other, makes a handy imple-ment for setting all kinds of cuttings. The h their work. Grass land ploughed this all and harrowed sufficiently to level the sur-ace may be dressed, with manure at any ime during winter, when it will be all ready ment for setting all kinds of cuttings. The cuttings should be planted from six inches to r receiving the seed in the spring. 'Many elds that are too soft for carting over in a foot apart, in rows, so as to allow the hoe or cultivator to pass freely between them ; pring may be manured in winter to good adspring may be used to be a solution of the sol from two to three feet between the rown would be found a suitable distance both for outtings and seeds. It would be well if mor attention were given to nut-bearing trees. attention were given to nur-pearing trees, amongst which are some of the best for timber, and the handsomest for shade and ornamental purposes, and the fact of their bearing nuts should be no detriment to their being cultivated. Who cannot recall the days of his youth when are at some distance from the farm buildings may in this way be cultivated at a profit. There is much less waste from spreading manure in winter on fields to be planted the blowing season than most of is have sup-osed. The soil seems to have a great "affi-ity" for manure, and holds to it very tenahe sat over the winter evening fire cracking his nuts and chaffing his girl ? But the nut bearing trees are getting scarcer as the even-ings grow longer, and now there are fewer nuts to crack than formerly ; but there is no sly. On a steep hillside a little aution may be necessary, though even here here will be less than one would think who nucleon of the rising generation should not have quite as much innocent amusement as their fathers had before them, if only a little never tried the experiment of winter nuring. It is claimed, too, that fall ploughing dejudicious forethought was exercised. Most of the nut-bearing trees grow rapidly. The troys large numbers of insects, and there is o doubt that frequent stirring of the soil, at ny season, has a tendency in this direction. writer has seen a growth of six feet made on a young black walnut since last spring, and a growth of this length is no unubs that would bear freezing unharmed in soil might find the winter far too severe far too severe writer has some young butternut trees. The writer has some young plants of this variety, the nuts of which he planted seven years ago. left upon the surface some cold day late in October. Fall ploughing of land that has been cultivated during the summer will also hold in check or utterly destroy many weeds, that otherwise would start into growth early The trees had kalkins on them this spring but did not bear. He has no doubt they wil be productive next year. These trees have been twice and three times transplanted, and spring, and perhaps prove a great nuifor the last few years have been growing in a heavy lawn sod, so that although the soil was YOUNG STOCK pasture should be taken to the barn before good the experiment was not on the whole favourable to the rapid growth of the young histure should be taken to the barn before nights become very cold or the feed very nt. There is no profit whatever in keep-any animals that are not constantly ning, and it is not unusual to find cattle at thre growing poor in October. — New gland Farmer.

supply was from a neighbouring ditch, while buckets were alone available for applying it." Of course, the stack—one of wheat—was de-stroyed, and another adjoining it was only saved by enveloping it, like a hydropathic patient, in wet blankets. The inevitable tramp was arrested, and he turned ont, by way of change, to be Irish. It is of course out of the question to have a large reservoir of water always full at every farm-house with an engine besides; but, if these frequent fires cannot be readily extinguished, can they not be prevented ? Surely a well-trained watch-dog "on the prowl" round a stack-yard would effectually keep off both mischiev-ously-disposed tramps and mere pipe-lighting loafers. PASTURES. How to Improve Them

Potato Exhibition in England. The Sixth Annual Potato Exhibition was

The Sixth Annual Potato Exhibition was opened at the Crystal Palace a few days ago. These exhibitions have for their object the encouragement of potato culture and the introduction and diffusion of improved varieties. They are managed by a body of gentlemen calling themselves the Committee of the International Potato Exhibition. The president is the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alder-man Hadley, Mr. J. Abbiss, Mr. Shirley Hib-berd, and Mr. P. M'Kinlay are the vice-presidents. When it became known that purchases of seed potatoes would be made for re-stocking those districts of Ireland which had suffered most severely from the late fail-ure of the potato crop, the Committee offered their services to the Government as advisers and agents in the matter. The offer was ac-

PASTURES. How to Improve Them. It needs hardly a moment's thought to con-ince any one that the pasture is the most dary farm, one devoted to sheep husbandry, or to carrying a general farm stock of young and old cattle, the pasture is of first impor-tance. A farmer's wealth, more especially in the former times, was often reokoned by the amount of grazing land which he possessed, and the head of cattle his farm would thus pastures give to our young stock, all through the country, the greatest gain of the year, and at the least outlay. In winter, no remark is more common than that, if cattle "hold their own," that is, if they do not shrink, they are doing fairly, and a dependence is placed upon the summer pastures to put on flesh, make butter and cheese, bone and growth, and bring the animals to the barn in fall in an improved condition. And they do it. Neg-lected and run out, and moss-covered, and vergrown with weeds and bushes, as most of our old pastures are, they can still be de-pended upon to put growth and flesh upon dairy cows, cover the sheep with wool, and ine the insides of early lambs with a choice matter of a majority of the farms at present of sufficient drainage, or an abundance of sufficient drainage, or an abundance of rock, ar the encroachments of bushes, these pastures have become neglected, and bound with a rich growth of fine grasses, and vielding sweet herbage. But sometimes, from statures have become neglected, and bound prove been fed, too, for generations. Why, it pastures have become neglected, and bound prove been fed, too, for generations. Why, it aver been fed, too, for generations. W pared and forwarded to the Local Govern-ment Board in Dublin) a number of recom-mendations which the practical experience of the members suggested. The potato show opened yesterday is the third held at the Crystal Palace. Two of the previous shows were held at Alexandra Palace, and one at the Westminster Aquarium. This year's Potato Exhibition is, without doubt, the best that has ever been held in England. So favourable has the weather this year been average of eight acres of our New England pasturage to support a cow for the season, and that then she comes to the barn at night with a disappointed look in her wild eyes, and dreads to be milked. Eight acres ! What are we coming to if this be true ? If it is indeed true, and if it brings us to a thorough system of renovating our old hillside and out-of-the-way pastures, perhaps it will be a good thing. Are such pastures as these beyond improve-ment? Certainly they are not. The instances are numerous a smoog good practice in farm So favourable has the weather this year been So favourable has the weather this year been for the growth of potatoes, that the harvest results have been unprecedentedly plentiful, and the quality of the plant also extra fine. There are one hundred exhibitors, four hun-dred and fifty entries, and two thousand five hundred specimens. The exhibits at last year's show numbered only fifteen hun-dred. Many of the dishes of potatoes in the show presented such beautiful appearances that, at a short distance, they looked like so many groups of ripe pears and apples. The great contest on this occasion appears to be between the Magnum Bonum potato, one hundred specimens of which are shown by one exhibitor, and the Scotch Champion. ment? Certainly they are not. The instances are numerous among good practice in farm management where such pastures have been put in good condition by simple means Sim-ple, it is true, and yet it requires work. Sur-plus water must be taken out of the soil, and it will pay even to drain pastures, if they need draining. The bushes, and hardhacks, and briars must be cut away, that the grass may have a chance to grow, and the sun an one exhibitor, and the Scotch Champion. The growers of both claim that these speci-mens are disease proof. One goes through the show in vain to find any evidences of its and original must be cut away, that the grass may have a chance to grow, and the sun an opportunity to sweeten it as it is growing. Then if leached ashes can be obtained, the finishing stroke to this improvement will be a liberal top-dressing of leached ashes. It will kill out the moss, and cause the sweet and untritions growers to grow with interest international character. Except some Am-erican seedlings, which are used mostly for the purpose of crossing with our own seed-lings, there is nothing on view which would entitle the Exhibition to be called interna-tional

kill out the moss, and cause the sweet and nutritious grasses to grow with increased vigour. Where leached ashes cannot bereadily obtained, Prof. Stockbridge recommends an application of the following materials : Sul-phate of ammonia, 180 pounds ; muriate of potash, 70 pounds ; a good superphosphate of lime, 100 pounds, applied per acre. In many cases such pastures may be improved by scar-fying the aurface and seeding in Sartember. Those who are interested in forestry will e glad to know that many of the seeds of valuable timber and ornamental trees ripen during the months of September and October ; amongst these may be mentioned the horse chestnut, the birch, the ash, the beach, the cases such pastures may be improved by scari-fying the surface and seeding in September, with a mixture of grasses and clover. A sys-tem of pasture improvement that will em-brace, these simple features will bring the carrying capacity of our old, eight-acre-per-cow pastures up to a point where, in less than three years' time, three acres will be sufficient to keep a cow—possibly less. This kind of work should be pushed vigorously during the present fall, for it is a permanent improvement that is sure to pay.—New Eng-land Farmer. oak, the butternut, the black walnut, and the sweet chestnut. It will be well, therefore, for those contemplating the rearing of a large quantity of these from seed, to be on the look-out during the present month for suit-able trees to gather seeds from. The seed should be planted so soon as obtained, and

chipmunks and other vermin. Of cours hogs should be excluded from the groun where chestnuts are planted, — Columbus, O State Journal. A FLOWER FARM. Acres and Acres of Beautiful Flowers Cul tivated for Their Seeds.

Acres and Acres of Beautiful Flowers Cul-tivated for Their Seeds. In a corner of the county of Essex, Eng., Messrs. Carter, floriculturists, have estab-lished a farm devoted to the growth of flowers. These plants are not destined to adorn the gardens of the wealthier classes, but to fur-nish seed from which flowers may be ultimate-ly obtained. A recent visit to the village of St. Osyth, discloses a tract of well-sheltered country, which, in its variety of colours, re-minded one of a stained glass window gone mad. In one place an expanse of the deepest bine is formed by a few acres of Nemophila-insigns. Next to it appears a perfect sea of the purple Saponaria. Then comes a dash of the heep blue lobelia, and, further on, one enters a space oovered with the Venstian red of the phlox Drummondi. These are followed by smaller beds of sweet Williams, the yellow valis, the pink excharidium, the purple lep-tosiphon, and these masses of colour are re-lived by the white nemophila. Another por-tion of the farm is devoted to petunias, with purple and white leaves edged with green ; these are followed by a yellow sea of each scholtzia crocea, and then comes a promon-try of the odiferous sweet sultan, white, ilac, and yellow. At the end of this appears an island of verbena surrounded by the blue pine. A sea of the bright scarlet godetia, named after the Princess of Wales, and an other pond of the same colour is formed by the piscaria cardinalis. Every colour is found here: the blue of the lobelia specios, the spanted after the Princess of Wales, and an-other pond of the same colour is formed by the has blue of the companita, the yellow of the sampdragon, the rosy tint of the sweet pea-tin the bright scarlet of the Tom Thumb ma-turtium, the old-fashioned Yirginis stock, the French grey and purple coloured godetia Whitneyi, white Lord Beaconsfield's and Mr. Cadatone's names are immortalized in differ-Whitneyi, the white clarkia, dedicated to Mrs. Langtry, while Lord Beaconsfield's and Mr. Gladstone's names are immortalized in differ-ent kinds of chrysanthemums. These flowers are not picked, but are allowed to run to seed, which is carefully gathered and made up into small packages. One corner of the farm is devotad to the cultivation of the seed of the more useful products. Here may be found a bed of American parsley, and a plot of the new manmoth wheat lately introduced from the States. This cereal produces an ear of new mammoth wheat lately introduced from the States. This cereal produces an ear of immense size, but bearded like barley. These "horns," as the beard is called, drop off as the ear ripens, leaving it perfectly smooth. Next to the extirpation of weeds, the gar-dener's greatest difficulty is to keep the differ-ent kinds of flowers in their own beds. The small birds do their best to mix them up, and seem to take special delight in carrying the seed of some bright scarlet flower and drop-ping it into the midst of a bed devoted to a flower of another colour.

How to get Pure Milk.

How to get Pure MILE. One of the medical journals, says the London *Telegraph*, calls attention to certain excellent regulations which have been devised by the Glasgow municipal authorities for controlling the sale of milk. Of these thoughtful pro-visions the principal forbid that any dairy or milk store should be used as a dwelling or milk store should be used as a dwelling or sleeping apartment, that any washing or mangling should be done in the premises or beside them, or that any article's should be exposed for sale along with milk other than bread, eggs, and dairy produce, which term of course includes butter and cheese. The medical journal appropriately remarks that these rules if thoroughly carried out and ac-companied by an efficient supervision of the farms and stock must do great good in lessen-ing the dangers of a vitabed milk supply. Tarms and stock must do great good in lessen-ing the dangers of a vitiated, milk supply. No doubt it is, to be desired that the regu-lations could be so extended as to embrace, along with the quadruped stock, that well-known cow with the iron tail whose unfailing productiveness has been found so useful in keeping the supply of lacteal, finid well up to every conceivable demands indicates the stranger ballies would enact that indicates the stranger ballies would be allowed to event within a mile of any open and unprotected pamp, or should have a cistern, well, reservoir, or water-pipe of any description on the premises or near of any description on the premises or near them, some additional assurance of purity would be given. But the inhabitants of the grand city of St. Mungo have every reason to be satisfied with the regulations so far as they go; the parish analyst should do the rest. Strathroy Grain Trade.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. CITY WAIFS. Continuation of their Enquiry-How to Breed Horses. The Agricultural Commission met on Wed-nesday at 11.30 a.m., Mr. Wiser, M.P., in the chair. What Shall be Done with the Little Outcasts?

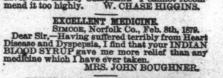
Peep at the Condition of the Gutter Children-The Question of Giving Them Shelter and Protection-Sleeping Under the Crossings.

the chair. Mr. T. C. PATTESON gave his evidence on horses. As an exporter, his practice had been to select the best kinds suited to the English and Scotch markets, and accompany them to destination. He considered the Clyde stallion the best for draught purposes, but for purely agricultural purposes the Clyde was too heavy, two-thirds ordinary Cleveland bay and one-third Clyde being much better. American trotting stock and Canadian stock would make good roadsters. The Tipoos and Royal Georges were well adapted for this purpose. A great improve-ment had been made in roadsters in late years, but very little in riders. The proper horse for the British market was one which was got by a thoroughbred sire out. The important question—" What shall be done with our city waifs ?" has been frequently asked by those who have had good oppor-tunities of observing the miserable condition of the little serving the miserable bout our of the little outcasts who wander about our streets at all hours of the day and night. The answer, of course, is as frequently given that numerons comfortable homes have been es-tablished in the city for the protection of the tablished in the city for the protection of the gutter children, but only those who are inti-mately acquainted with their conditions and habits of life can duly appreciate the peculiar character of the difficulties by which their respective cases are surrounded, and the still greater obstacles which seem to stand in the way of effectively grappling with the subject. The opportunities of observing the real condition of this same vagrant class only present themselves when the streets are descrited at night by the masses, who have retired to their respective homes. It is true that the naked, hungry, little waifs are stumbled over in doorways and dark mohes in the walls by those whose minds are turned in the direction of making years, but very little in riders. The proper horse for the British market was one which was got by a thoroughbred size out. of a moderately bred mare, partly trotting and partly of coach blood. The stallion should weigh 1,100 lbs.; and be from 154 to 16 hands in height. He had fre-quently purchased farm horses here and ex-ported them to England for hunting pur-poses. A model hunter should be about 155 hands high, and seven feet in girth, short back, high quarters, legs well under, good colour, and not more than six years old. A animal with these points could be had here for \$130, and sold in England for over £135. To succeed the sire should be a thoroughbred, and also capable of transmitting leading qualities. The mane should be large without cold blood, as in the cart horse or Clyde. The Cleveland bay stallions mated with mares re-sembling them would improve our carriage horses. He thought Canadian farmers were not careful enough in their selection of stal-lions, and the common stock of the country was not as good as it might be. The Gov-ernment should import select animals and lend their services at a moderate price. The plan was tried in France with good results. minds are turned in the direction of makin an effort to alleviate their miserable condi an effort to alleviate their miscrable condi-tion. The merchant or mechanic who has sought the shelter of his own comfortable fire-side after ten or eleven o'clock at night seem to be as ignorant of the suffering of hundreds of waifs, who are toddling along the streets in the centre of the eity, as if they did not re-side within its limits; and, as a natural con-sequence, they are not in a position to judge of the necessity of doing something toward the alleviation of the distress which exists almost within their hearing. Occasionally a report reaches their ears from the police court, or through the medium of the news-papers, which tends to remind them of the real privations and necessities of these child-ren are not understood except by those who meet with them at unreasonable hours of the Jan was tried in France with good results. Some restraint should be placed on mongrel stallions, but he saw no way of doing it. Imported thoroughbred stallions should be used to improve the stock of the country. Foreign buyers should be invited here, as Canadian dealers were at a disadvantage in the Enclish markets sware stratemen being

Canadian dealers were at a disadvantage in the English markets, every stratagem being resorted to to injure the sale of hheir animals. Fairs should be established at Belleville, Whitby, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, London, Woodstock, and Brantford, at which English dealers would come to purchase. Canadian horses were in better demand in England than American horses, especially those from the Western States. He did not think that horse-raising cenerally was profitmeet with them at unreasonable hours of the night, perchance fast asleep in a dark door-way or other concealed place. HE WAS AFRAID OF HIS FATHER. Only the other evening the writer of this narrative had his attention directed to a little narrative had his attention directed to a little bit of humanity—a boy of eight summers, whom he found asteep between one and two o'clock in the morning in a niche in the wall near the corner of Yonge and Queen streets. Crouching in the shadow of a window, bare-footed and barelegged, whis thin " breeks" reaching barely below his knees, and shiver-ing with cold, was this child at that hour ; and when aroused and interrogated he replied that he dared not go home until he had sold a few evening papers which he still clung to, on pain of receiving a thrashing at the hands of his father. With the seeds of consumption in his husky voice he stood there telling his simple but awfully suggestive story. Withthink that horse-raising generally was profit able, not more than five out of a hundre able, not more than five out of a hundred paying ior breeding. He did not think the class of stallions known as "general purpose" stallions should be allowed to travel. Farmers thought that because they were "general purpose" stallions, their offspring would be suitable for general purposes, but this was a mistake. He thought a stallion, after becoming impotent and afterwards recovering, was as capable of transmitting progeny as before. He thought the Suffolk Punch might be introduced into Canada with advantage, and were better for draught purposes than the Clyde. No fair specimen of the Suffolk Punch had eyer been introduced into Canada. Dr. ANDREW SMITH, V.S., gave evidence as to the diseases of the horse, the most prevalent in Canada being diseases of the digestive organs, such as colic, indigestion, etc. He also described the various diseases to which cattle were liable. Mr. W. H. WILLIAMS, of the Globe, enumerated the various breeding establish-ments throughout the province. simple but awfully suggestive story. With-out his supper and almost naked, he stood a

ments throughout the province. The Commission then adjourned. a girl only four years old-upon the streets at night to earn a precarious living; and at

I was troubled with derangement of the nerv-ous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP re-lieved me at once. I really do not think any one in El-health using it can fail to receive great benefit. MRS. JOHNSON. Suithfaild Northumberland Co. Ont living witness of the outrageous slavery which is practised in this city of churches and chari-table societies by inhuman parents upon their own offspring. anefit. MRS. JOHN. Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont. A LITTLE FOUR-YEAR-OLD. Another case was recently discovered where a father, who occupied a position where it was supposed he earned sufficient money to support his family comfortably, was in the habit of driving four children—the youngest LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWEIL, Kent Co., Ont Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me f Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recom mend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.



7

DEBILITY.

ses, Fever d

Dropsy,

Medical.

DR. CLARK

JOHNSON'S

TTRADE MARK.

GUKEJ Ague, Drop Heart Dise

Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man

9,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1879.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva which converts the Starte and Sugar of the food into giucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline courses Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immedi-ately after eating the formentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys. It Regulates the Bowels. It Purifies the Blood. It Quiets the Nervous System. It Promotes Digestion. It courtakes, Strengthens and Invigorase It courts of the Old Blood and makes new It opens the porce of the skin and induce Mealiby Ferepiration. It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in the Mood, which generates Scrouls, Eryspeas, and manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, ar

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont. Dear Sir,-I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir, — This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. I is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

fter numerous other medicines failed. CATHARINE HIGGINS

manner of skin diseases and internal humors There are no spirit employed in its manufit to can be taken by the most delicate babe, ared and feeble, care only being required in directions

To Dyspepsia, Liver

Ague, Rheumo

Indian

CURES FEVER AND

SES

In

Blood Syrup

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.

A LOVERS' TRAGEDY.

The Story of a Victim of the Hudson Biver Tunnel Disaster and his Betrothed.

NEW YORK. Oct. 6 .- At six o'clock this morning another body was recovered from the Hudson River tunnel. It was identified the Hudson River tunnel. It was identifi as that of Bisler, a young Swede. The you man was the son of wealthy parents residi at Stockholm, and had received an excelle education. He came to this country in 18 in search of adventure and gold. Af a stay in the Black Hills, during which spent the money he had with him, he turned east, He had meanwhile fallen love with a beautiful Swedish girl, and co menced to work hard to accumulate mor on which to establish a home. He had most accomplished his intention when catastrophe occurred which deprived him life. The girl has been a frequent visitor the morgue ever since the accident, and Th the morgue ever since the accident, a morning, when she stood by the un remains, she was almost heart Another body was recovered this even

the uprising of wheat and barley goodly show the season for incendiar set in with its usual severity. The g stack-yards testify to his ill-omened y. Of course he is suspected, followed, apprehended, and on rare occasions Prosecuted, but convictions are almost prosecuted, but convictions are almost wm. As often as not, the tramp turns be merely a belated agricultural labour-o has crouched down in the lee of a to light his pipe and who carelessly gs away an unextinguished match which ulders until his back is turned, and then ges to set fire to the combustible mass. whoever the culprit and whatever the her, the difficulty of extinguishing these is of yearly recurrence. There is no of yearly recurrence. There is no supply of water close at hand ; no of effectually using whatever there is ; engine nearer than the county town, bably neither men to work nor water from Chief Johnston of the Six Nation Indian reserve at Brantford. This is now the right time of the year to secure the nuta, which should be planted as soon as obtained. It would be well for our experimental farm to procure a couple of bushels for planting, in order to show the general public how readily they can be grown, and with what rapidity the denudation of our forests can be restored. The variety, date of planting, etc., should be kept on a stake at the end of the row, so that visitors could see at a glance the progress made from time to time. — Guelok Herald. Imp when the engine is on the spot. while, one burning rick communicates ignal to its fellows, and the result of ardent emulation is dust and ashes, a on the fire insurance office, and a ly next Sunday in the village church add to such parishioners as happen to be One of these fires just reported near ngton may serve as a sample of all. It Out just after dark ; men and boys from out just after dark ; men and boys from

them, and the soil should h used between them, and the soil should be made rich and light by being well and deeply worked. A generous treatment of the soil for the soil-bed cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Trees of medium age should be selected to after seeds from, as those taken from trees which are too young often prove barren, which are too young often prove barren, while those from trees of a mature age frequently furnish plants of weakly growth. Nuts and seeds such as ash often refuse to germinate until the second year so that all hope should not be lost if the first season's crop should not prove a success. So soon as the leaves have fallen and the wood is well ripened cuttings may made of the various kinds of willo and poplars; these should be made about eighteen inches long, of the present year's shoots, and inserted one foot in the ground

Rick Burning in England.

furniture, and is chiefy used for bed-room sets. It has a fresh, light, and neat appear-ance when oiled and varnished, which brings out its large open grain, and its peculiar rich yellow hue gives it a cheerful appearance. A firm in Detroit manufactures from this wood firm in Detroit manufactures from this wood very largely. We would recommend the raising of all nut-bearing trees from the seed, and transplant-ing them to their permanent position when from four to six feet high, as these trees are not considered, as a rule, so easily removed as the seed-bearing varieties, although we know of some set out at ten to twelve feet high with your cord success but they had high with very good success, but they had been root pruned and re-set before. We bebeen root pruned and re-set before. We be-lieve anyone wishing to obtain nuts of the black walnut, or young trees, may get an almost unlimited quantity at a trifling cost from Chief Johnston of the Six Nation Indian

county reformatory were summoned to t the villagers, "but the only water

The Grapes of California

The Grapes of California. The old Mission grape, a native of California, or, as some aver, brought here by the mission-ary padres more than a century ago, is now in disfavour as a wine grape. It is invalu-able for decorative purposes to those who cater to our romantic tasts for legendary lore, but for the more prixcitcal purpose of wine-making it is discarded. However, it still holds its own with distillers. The high percentage of sugar which it contains, rating oftentimes as high as 34 per cent, to 35 per cent., renders it valuable in the manufacture of brandy. At this rate the substance contains 25 to 30 gal-lons of brandy to the ton of grapes. Eventually this special variety will, undoubtedly, be de-voted exclusively to this purpose. The favourite wine grapes are the Zinfandel, Reisling, and Chasselas. The Zinfandel is, beyond all ques-tion, the grape preferred among wine-makers for the alteret wine. This more than the sub-Chasselas. The Zinfandel is, beyond all ques-tion, the grape preferred among wine-makers for the elaret wines. This grape is small, of a blueish black colour, and grows in thick, heavy clusters. In certain localities it is most neavy clusters. In certain localities it is most productive, very prolific, and regular in its production, being more impervious to the frost than are other varieties. Here be it re-marked that this dread enemy has, in a great measure, been conquered by a process of late discovery. When frost is apprehended its disastrous effect is averted by ignifing herrels with a suitable instrument and then disastrous effect is averted by igniting barrels of tar, placed at intervals throughout the vineyards. The smoke arising thence warms the atmosphere to the extent of dispersing the frost. As the Zinfandel is preferred for red wines so so is the Reisling for white. The wine made from this grape commands eight cents to ten cents more per gallon than any other native wine in the market. It is any other native wine in the market. It is comparatively scarce, but is now being ex-tensively planted throughout the valley. Fol-lowing upon these are the Chasselas and Ber-ger grapes. These four varieties are used in the manufactures of champagne by our local manufacturers. For port and other sweet wines the Malvoise and Burgundy are selected, in virtue of their rich flavour, their juices, and the high percentage of sugar which they con-tain. For table grapes the Muscat, Tokay, and Black Morocco are extensively grown. The vintage of 1879 commands to-day the fol-lowing prices : Reisling, 35c; Berger and Chasselas, 25 to 30c; Port, Angelica, Tokay, etc. (sweet wines), 60 to 70c; Mission, 22 to 25c; distilling wines 18 to 20c. Unfor-tunately, there is now but little old wine in the market, unless that be taken into consider-ation which has been reserved by Charles Krug of St. Helena for his eastern trade.— Sallie R. Heath in the Californian for Sept.

A Plea for Chestnut Cultu

A Plea for Chestnut Culture. In some localities in Italy and Spain and in Eastern Europe and Western Asia the chest-nut crop is equal in importance to the wheat crop in Ohio. Chestnut bread constitutes the principal food of more than a hundred mil-lions of people, the healthiest, handsomest, and most sinewy people in the world. It is estimated that the value of the chest-put crop of Ohio is \$60 000. It each to the

favourable to the rapid growth of the young trees. The wild sweet chestnut, whose fruit, though small, is of excellent quality, is a very rapid grower where soil and climate are congenial, and will stand the winters very well along the St. Lawrence river front as far east as Cornwall, and is quite suitable for planting all over the west-ern peninsula as far north as Owen Sound. The timber of this tree cannot be excelled for furniture, and is chiefly used for bed recom nut crop of Ohio is \$60,000. It ought to be \$20,000,000, and can be brought up to that igure within twenty years. The natural home of the chestnut is a barren soil-waste home of the chestnut is a barren soil—waste land—though it will grow and flourish on any soil in Ohio, Chestnut trees one hundred feet in height and from three to seven feet in diameter can yet be found on the hill-tops of Southern Ohio, growing in soil which cannot be made to produce five bushels of corn to the acre, and where oak, hickory, and other trees are mere dwarfs bed-room rees are mere dwarfs. The chestnut is a valuable timber tree, and

s of very rapid growth. Under favourable ircumstances a bearing chestnut tree twenty-ive feet in height can be grown from the seed in five years. The proper way is to plant the chestnut where it is desired that the tree shall grow. Like the hickory, the chestnut does not take kindly to transplanting. Farmers in Central and Western Ohio have tried the experiment of importing chestnut trees in vain, and have arrived at the conclusion In vain, and nave arrived at the conclusion that there is something in the soil which mil-itates against the growth of the chestnut. This is a mistake. Any farmer who desires it can have a chest-

Any farmer who desires it can have a chest-nut grove, or as many chestnut trees as he de-sires by planting chestnuts. They should be planted before they become dry and shrivel-led—within a week or two after gathered, the sooner the better. The chestnut should be about half buried in the ground, and then covered with leaves or litter—barely covered, the sone of the source of the should be about half buried in the ground, and then about hair buried in the ground, and then covered with leaves or litter—barely covered, not buried or smothered. Twenty chestnuts should be planted for every tree desired; for although every healthy chestnut will ger minate, and is liable to produce a tree, pro-vision should be made against moles, mice,

Strathroy Grain Trade. It is some years since Strathroy witnessed such large deliveries of grain as have taken place during the past two weeks. Every day during that time the market has been the gathering-place for an endless succession of waggons, whileso great has been the pressure on our warehouse accommodation that teams have been kept standing for hours waiting to upload. A great part of this influx is, no doubt, due to the increased milling facilities lately secured in the town by the erection of the new mills. Mr. Pincombe's two mills alone consume about 1,000 bushels of wheat in the twenty-four hours, and Mr. McBride's mills are equally busy. There can be no question that the mainfacture of wheat into flour, now so largely carried on in Strathroy, has given this impetus to the grain trade in our midst. The miller can afford to pay a better price than the grain buyer, and to this extent our market has the advantage of all that immediately surrounds us. Every effort should be made to have this state of affairs continue. Strathroy is the centre of a good out growing country, and centre of a good oat growing country, and there is no reason, other than the want of an oatmeal mill, why we should not grind all the oats produced in the section. Canadian oat-meal has established itself a reputation right in the heart of the oatmeal consuming section. meal has established itself a reputation right in the heart of the oatmeal consuming sections of Scotland and Ireland. That being so, there is ample market for all we can produce. Our market for oats can consequently be largely improved with the erection in our mudst of a large oatmeal mill,—Strathroy Age.

How to Preserve a Carriage.

A prominent carriage manufacturer of Not-tingham, England, Mr. Starey, publishes a series of "Useful Hints for the Proper Pre-servation of a Carriage," from which we

servation of a Carriage, from which we quote ; "A carriage should be kept in an airy, dry coach-house, with a moderate amount of light, otherwise the colours will be destroyed. There should be no communication between the stable and the coach-house. The manurethe stable and the coach-house. The manure-heap or pit should also be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish and fades the colour both of painting and lining. A carriage should never, under any circum-stances, be put away dirty. In washing a carriage, keep out of the sun and have the lever end of the "setts" covered with leather. Use plenty of water, which apply (where practicable) with a hose or syringe, taking care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, use for the body a large soft sponge. This, when saturated, squeeze over the panels, and by the flow down of the water the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off, then finish with a soft chamois leather and oil silk handkerohief. The same remarks apply to the undarwork and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaked, a soft mop free from any hard substance in the head may be used. Never

well soaked, a soft mop free from any hard substance in the head may be used. Never use a 'spoke brush,' which, in conjunction with the grit from the road, acts like sand-paper on the varnish, scratching it, and of course effectually removing all gloss. Never allow water to dry itself on the carriage, as it in-variably leaves stains. Be careful to grease the bearings of the fore-carriage so as to allow it to tarm freely. Examine a carriage oc-casionally, and whenever a bolt or alip ap-pears to be getting loose, tighten it up with a wrench, and always have little repairs done at once. Never draw out or back a carriage in-to a coach-house with the horses attached, as more accidents occur from this than from any other cause. Headed carriage should never stand with the head down, and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded or they will soon spoil."

A marked improvement in business is re-

The Frank Murder Case

Some months ago we gave some account of the murder of Elmer Frank, son of officer Frank, who was murdered near one of the "half-way" houses between here and Sus-pension Bridge some years ago. A corres-pondent of the New York World, writing from Kennedy, Chastanquae county, gives the history and sequel of the murder of young Frank --Here is another sample of the wretched life which the gutter children lead. Quite re

which the gutter children lead. Quite re-cently, while a policeman was going his lonely rounds, he discovered three little boys fast asleep under a crossing, and huddled together like so many animals to keep themselves warm. Upon drawing them out from their damp little bed the officer heard a story of misery which was sufficient to melt the heart even of a policeman. Their parents were drunken wretches, who drove the children to the street in order that by their little earnings their appetites for liquor might in a measure be satisfied. Being un-successful in getting funds, they were afraid to go home, and preferred creeping under the crossing where they were found. About a year ago Mrs. Emily Crosby, wife of a prominent farmer of Cattaraugus county, was murdlered while alone in her house. Her husband was tried for the orime, but was ac-quitted. Lottie Wheeler, sister of the mur-dered woman, aged nineteen, who had lived at Crosby's, found a home in the family of Charles L. Stratton, a well-to-do farmer living near this village. Soon after she en-tered the family, Charles A. Stratton, aged thirty years, the farmer's nephew, came to Mississippi and took up his residence at his uncle's. It was said that he had been com-pelled to leave Mississippi to escape arrest for shooting a negro during an altercation. Young Stratton fell in love with Lottie Wheeler, and they were married last Christmas. A few usband was tried for the crime, but was acthey were married last Christmas. A few weeks previous to the marriage farmer Strat-ton hired a young man, known as Frank Morse, to work for him. Morse was nineteen forsaken waifs at all hours of the night fre-quently express a hope that the law may be made more stringent, so that their peculiar cases may be dealt with in a proper manner. The power exists, of course, in the hands of the anthorities to send these children as vagrants to gaol, but experience proves the pernicious effect of this procedure upon the future character of the children. Mr. Green, the Governor of the Toronto gaol, who is a good authority on this question, is strongly opposed to the practice of sending compara-Morse, to work for him. Morse was nincteen years of age, good-looking, and popular with his acquaintances. His right name was Elmer Frank, that being the name of his father, who was murdered about fifteen years ago near Niagara Falls, his wife having died some time before. The boy Elmer was taken into the orphan asylum at Buffalo. He was subse-quently adopted by Harvey Morse, of Ken-nedy, and brought up in the Morse family. Charles A. Stratton had been jealous of young Morse from the first. He did not disguise the fact that his marriage had not removed his jealousy. Having some misunderstanding with his uncle about money matters, Stratton and his wife, soon after their marriage, came with his uncle about money matters, Stratton and his wife, soon after their marriage, came to this village to live. He did not visit his uncle's until the 15th of February last, when he remained all night. Next day he wanted his uncle's team to bring his wife from the village to the farm. The elder Stratton told him that Frank Morse was going to Ken-nedy with the team and that he would bring Luttie head with him. Morse days Mor

. Mr. Green's views with regard to juvenile reformation are worthy of serious considera-tion. He has contended from time to time that it is highly improper to allow youthful vagrants, who may have only just entered on a course of petty crime, to associate with the hardened offenders who frequent the gaol, and he has been in the habit of keeping them over to a wurch as it has been in his power to and he has been in the habit of keeping them apart as much as it has been in his power to do so; but the gaol is badly arranged for classification of criminals. There are no properly constructed wards or corridors for keeping youthful inmates separate from the older ones; and so deeply impressed has he been with the necessity of an improvement being made in this respect that he has fre-quently drawn the attention of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums to it. Mr. Green would rather have an nedy with the team and that he would pring Lottie back with him. Morse drove Mrs. Stratton to the farm, and her husband was so enraged that he refused to speak to her when she came. Farmer Stratton had gone away. His wife and 'two children were home. All were having a cheerful time event Charles A. Stratton who enliked in except Charles A. Stratton, who sulked in another room. Suddenly he went to the doo another room. Studdenly he went to the door of the room where the others were, and, ap-plying a vile epithet to Morse, challenged him to fight him. Morse threw Stratton on the floor, and held him there for a few momenta, and then let him up, desiring to shake hands. Stratton refused to shake hands, and a fight semiled during which Stratton to the Mor would rather have an established for the class of children alluded to n order that there would be no fear of havin Stratton refused to shake hands, and a fight resulted, during which Stratton stabled Morse to the heart with his pocket-knife. Morse took a few steps and fell dead. Stratton was arrested and put in gaol at Mayville. He was brought up for trial on Monday last. His plea was self-defence. On Wednesday he was found guilty of murder in the second de-gree, and was sentenced by Judge Daniels to imprisonment for life in Auburn prison.— Niagara Falle Gazette. them contaminated by association with old criminals, from whom they hear stories of reckless adventure that only tend to excite the youthful mind to similar deeds of daring, or the commission of offences against the law. Mr, Green, furthermore, does not believe in the principal of writing till them children the principle of waiting till these children have actually become criminals before they are taken up by the authorities, experience having taught him that it is more prudent to send them to the Home, before they become efforder activity the law. The days of this

send them to the Home before they become offenders against the law. The class of chil-dren whom he thinks should be cared for in INFLUENZA AMONG HORSES .- On account of the runnours afloat with regard to the ex-istence of the epizootic among horses, Professor Smith has been investigating the matter, and gives it as his opinion that the disease is nothing more than influenza which had at-tacked a few horses in the city. The doctor states that when the symptome appage the this way are those whose parents are drunker and worthless, and who, while apparently affording them shelter, only do so the better affording them shelter, only do so the better to make them beggars, and eventually thieves. Many good boys who earn an honest living by plying their trade of selling papers get nice quarters at the Newsboys' Lodging, and of course their liberties would not be inter-fered with. In the proposed Industrial Home the children, it is contended, would be able to make the institution, if not altogether, nearly self-supporting. And the object should be, not to make the institution assume the char-acter of a pleasant retreat, which should be made so attractive that the inmates would regard it as a home, and take pleasure in re-maining there until they should become old enough to strike out for themselves. The most encouraging reports are given of the tacked a few horses in the city. The doctor states that when the symptoms appear the animals should be stabled and carefully at-tended to, and the nearest practitioner called in. He is also inclined to the opinion that the approaching cold weather might cause the fever to assume a malignant form, unless the greatest care be taken to remove the ani-mals attacked from their companions, and not to allow them to eat or drink from the same vessels. These are useful hints which the owners of horses should not forget to prompt-ly act upon as soon as the first indications of y act upon as soon as the first he disease present themselves.

most encouraging reports are given o beneficial results of institutions of character both in Great Britain the United States. Some of best citizens had found shelter in their THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA. Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In ad-dition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, consti-pation, sick headache, sleepleseness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists, e o w THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-Destin best citizens had found shelter in their early childhood at these homes, and in fact all who have had a chance of witnessing their operation speak in the highest terms of them. The subject is one which should engage the serious attention of the authorities at an early day.

eleven o'clock of a chilly night the baby of four summers was found by a police sergeant toddling down Yonge street in search of her cruel-hearted parent, who, it was alleged, oc-cupied the position of night-watchman on Front street, to report to him the result of her night's work at selling papers.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM ?

INDUSTRIAL HOME

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Dear Sir, This is to certify that your ye NDLANSICOODSTRUP has benefitted for dyspesia and liver complaint the medicine I ever need, MRS. M. J. BRII ASLEEP UNDER & CROSSING.

FOR COSTIVENESS. New Carlisle, Bonaventur

Dear Sir, —I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent i began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medi-gine I ever used. SYLVESTER RAY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

Victoris Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont. I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recom-mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Com-plaint. E. D. CURL. CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Sincee Co., Ont. The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time be fore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and J am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY, The constables who happen to find thes corsaken waifs at all hours of the night free

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY, SA VIE SAUVEE. RIVIERE TROID PIETOLES, Temiscounta, Quebec. Cher Monsieur,-Depuis prez de quatre ans, j'etais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit; l'ou des perait de mol, vue que mon Pere etait decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement, 'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque guer. Vous pouves vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma letire. CHARLES DEGARDIN. John G. Seton, Temoin.

John G. Seton, Temo opposed to the practice of sending compara tively innocent children to gaol, on accoun of the great dangers to which they are alway exposed by having to associate with hardened

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informa-tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUF s'addresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE. PAINS IN THE SIDE VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcos Co., Ont. I had to quit work for two weeks owing to a pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP has removed it. It is wonderful for giving an appetite. CHAS. DEADMAN. Mr. Green's views with regard to juvenil

HEART DISEASE CURED. Suffered very much from palpitation of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOOD SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the bet medicing area introduced e ever introduced. MOSES HERINGTON.

CRAMP IN STOMACH. Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont I was troubled with cramps in my stoma and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOC SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LE DYSPEPSIA CURED.

BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canadi Dear Sir, -I was troubled with Dyspepsia an various other diseases, and your INDIA BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other med cines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA Burford, Brant County, Ontario. Dear Sir, --I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all. MRS. ALICE SMITH.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT

Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario. Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario. I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. HENRY W. VINTON. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

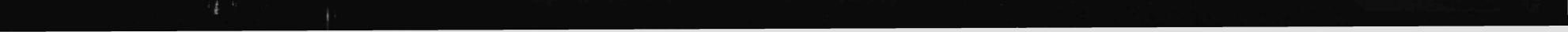
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada Dear Sir, This is to certify that your valual INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely our me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROZIER

Female Complaints. WALSH, Norfolk Co., Ont, Dear Sir, --My with had been ailing for some time, and, though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing torelieve her until sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to health. I would not be without the medicine. FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Health Restorer. WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont. Dear Sir,--I have known mauy persons to b restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. MRS. T. READ.

For Scrofula. So. Stukeley, Sheiford County, Quebee, Dear Sir,-I take pleasure in recommending the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. T twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the pr scriptions of numerous doctors falled to cure. ch the pre s of nu criptions of numerous doctor hen purchased some of your which has not only cured my urified my whole system.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.-Bew nterieits. We employ no run velling agents to solicit i Druggists. Be sure you ge Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Toronto. The public are caution against buying spurious medicines,



Sic. Blacks steady, with sales of coarse Congou at 33c.; of good medium at 42c, and of fine at 50c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots :-- Young Hyson, codimary to the figures being for retailers' lots :-- Young Hyson, ordinary to scholce extra, firsts, 50 to 65c.; Twankays, none; Suppowder and Imperials, common to good, 35 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 80c. Blacks-Comgous, 30 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekces, 45 to 55c.
Torrient Java at 30c. and of Rio at 184c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots - Government Javas, 28 to 31c.; Singapore, 22 to 25c.; Rio, 174 to 21c.
Torrient are as follows, the jobbing movement has a sold in carlots at 74c, and Jamaica at the sold in earlots at 104 to 196 for extra bright. Canadian yellows have been unchanged. Grannlated quiet at 104 to 104 in job lots. All others unchanged, quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots :- Government Javas, 28 to 31c.; Singapore, 24 to 25c.; Rio, 174 to 21c.
Tortailers, lots :- Government Javas, 28 to 31c.; Singapore, 24 to 25c.; All others unchange in prices been principally in raw and Scotch. Porto Rico has sold in carlots at 74c and Jamaica at the sold in bight is a sold in carlots at 74c and Jamaica at the sold in bight. Canadian yellows have been unchanged. Grannlated quiet at 104 to 104 in job lots. All others unchanged, yuotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars now being and to 35c.; Scotch, low-grade, 7 to 74c.; Canad arefined, New Scho, low-grade, 7 to 74c.; Canad arefined, Ya to 94c.; dry or usided, further and the sold at a sold arefined, which low-grade, 7 to 74c.; Canad arefined, Ya to 94c.; dry or usided, further and an endows at refined, arefined, low-grade, 7 to 74c.; Canad arefined, Ya to 94c.; dry or usided, further and sold at a sold arefined, which low-grade, 7 to 74c.; Canad arefined, Ya to 94c.; dry or usided, further and sold aref

TOBONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

PRODUCE.

The market has manifested increased activity since our last; receipts of some sorts of grain have been augmenting, and the demand for them has been well maintained. Prices have been rather unsettled ; they remained low during the latter part of last week, but took a jump on Monday, part of which has since been lost. Receipts both by team and by rail have con-sisted almost entirely of barley; it has been all wanted, but the desire is frequently expressed that some wheat could be had also. There can be no doubt that the barley crop has been a splendid one, nor that it will do much to diffuse prosperity amongst us both in town and country. eks here have increased considerably, and stood on Monday morning as follows :-- Flour, 1,440 barrels; fall wheat, 16,956 bush.; spring wheat, 19,698 bush.; oats, 2,800 bush.; barley, 351,-388 bush.; peas, 14,875 bush.; and rye, 7,674 bush., against on the corresponding date last yearflour, 4,200 barrels; fall wheat, 110,560 bush.; spring wheat, 93,346 bush.; oats, 900 bush.; bar-Iey, 181,682 bush.; peas, 8,065 bush.; and rye, 9,597 bush. English advices show an advance of 9d. on flour ; of 3d. on spring ; of 5d. on red winter ; of 2d. on white and club wheat and corn, and a fall of 2d. on peas. Markets during the last two days have been quiet and rather easy ; but were ed on Monday, when prices ran up over a shilling per quarter. The cause of the excite nt seems to have lain partly in the unfavourable weather of last week, partly in small arrivals, and partly in a continental demand. The tendency was upwards nearly all through last week, and the situation is said to be favourable for an advance in British grain. The supply did not show much increase during last week. Sales of home-grown wheat last week were 200,440 quarters, and imports were 210,000 to 215,000 quarters of wheat, and 120,000 to 125,000 barrels of flour, making a total supply equal to 477,940 to 485,752 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of flour and wheat in transit on 7th inst. showed little change, and was 1,300,000 quarters, against 1,246,000 on the 24th ult., and 1,626,000 on the corresponding date of last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 24th ult, was 31.381.-000 bushels, against 42,246,000 last year, and 35,584,- Extra. 000 three weeks ago. Mail advices say that crop reports were not bearing out the previous very favourable anticipations, and some parties were questioning whether the yield was up to an average. The damage done by recent storms is said to have proved greater than was anticipated. and it was certain that the quality was not giving satisfaction, as is proved by the fact that the average price of English wheat for the first month of the season was only 41s. 9d. per quarter, against 47s. 7d. last year. Small supplies were expected in the present and succeeding month, in consequence of the decreased quantity in sight and in transit. It was thought that be- Rye. tween now and Christmas sellers might have a alight advantage, and the subsequent course of prices seem to justify this view. Continental advices state that in France, as well as elsewhere, crops are not turning out as well as had been expected, and that American wheat would be needed for mixing as well as to supply the deficit. Low prices and field-work were keeping ners from the markets. The summary of reports from wheat market shows 36 dearer, 14 arm, 18 unchanged, 1 quiet, and 10 lower during the week ending on the 25th ult, In the ports the week ending on the 25th ult. In the ports the arrivals had rather slackened, the total in the six principal ports being 125,000 qrs. against 150 mm arrivals in the ports being 125,000 qrs. against 159,000 qrs. in the previous week. Foreign wheat was firmer in the ports, and at Havre and Rouen values are higher, red winter being held at 44s. d. per 480 lbs. free on rail. Marseilles was quiet teady, with stocks slightly on the increase. Heavy consignments are said to be in transit. German markets were firmer. At Berlin wheat had improved considerably and in rre-the transactions are said to have been "enormous" at beoming prices. At Hamburg wheat was in good demand at rising prices, but only millers buying, there being no export trade. Arrivals so demand af rising prices, but only miller buying, there being no export trade. Arrivals of new wheat were small; 601,1631b. best new yel fow Holistein and Danish was selling at 43s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. per 504lb. f.o.b. A merican winter at 43s. Sept. 43s.: Sept.-Oct., 42s. 6d.; Oct.-Nov., 43s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 43s. 3d. per 504lb. Rye firm; Russian, 38s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; American, 42s. to 43s. per 480lb delivered. Crop reports from eastern and south-ern provinces, it is said, prove to have been but to well founded, all cerea: having suffered more or less from rain during harvest, and there is much damaged and sprouted grain. Particu-tarly the quantity of barley available for malting purposes, turns out smaller than anticipated. Russian advices state that at Odessa on the 13th proving. Baltic advices say that shipments from Cronstati were wil, and that there was itile demand heard for forward tonnage. Rus sis's surplus for export seems involved in dout, toward test it must be very small. From 1873 to 1879, both inclusive, the average export form 1873 to 1879, both inclusive, the average export form 1864 to 1879 inclusive, was 5/40,000 bushels, and her smallest export from 1864 to 1879 inclusive, was 5/40,000 bushels, and her smallest export from 1864 to 1879 inclusive, was 5/40,000 bushels, and her smallest export from 1864 to 1879 inclusive, was 5/40,000 bushels, and her smallest export from 1864 to 1879 inclusive, was 5/40,000 bushels, and her smallest export from 1864 to 1879 inclusive, was 5/40,000 bushels, and her smallest export in any year from 1864 to 1879 was in 1864, when it fell to 33,206,644 bushels. As well as can be judged at present the chances of reaching even the export of 1864 during the present year are decidedly bed. In As well as can be judged at present the chances of reaching even the export of 1864 during the present year are decidedly bad. In the States markets have been advancing in sympathy with European advices. At New York something of excitement has prevailed, n consequence of the deaire of shippers to cover their London sales. The movement reached its highest point on Monday, after which there was a slight reaction. In the west small deliveres have tended to keep up prices, but the high figures already reached, which are relatively higher than those of either seaboard ports or English markets, checked any heavy rise. The receipts of wheat at western lake and river ports for the week ending Oct. 2nd were 2,915,138 bushels, v. 2,513,232 bushels for the previous week, and 4,136,800 bushels the corresponding in 1879; and the shipments from seaboard ports for Europe for the week were 3,649,599 bush., v. 2,897, 376 bush, the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 31,574,327 bush., v.42,437,117 bush, the corresponding eight weeks last year. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and eaboard ports, and the rail shipments from

BRAN-Scarce, firm, and wanted ; sold at \$9.75 in Saturday, with \$10 bid on Tuesday. OATMEAL-Weak and lower, with sales of cars it \$3.00 and \$4 on track, and small lots down to 4.15 to \$4.65. The saturchy, with \$20 bit on Treeday.
 The saturchy and \$4 on track, and small lots down to \$4.15 to \$4.65.
 WHEAT-Still very little offering, and all wanted at an advance. Fall has been specially score or cars of No. 2 on track sold on Thursday at \$1.01, and a carso of the same specially sate port brought \$1.01 on Monday. Spring has been offered very sparingly, and in the latter part of last week cars of No. 1 were worth \$1.10, and cars of No. 2 from \$1.05 to \$1.09; but on Treeday the latter grade sold for \$1.11 at a point east, and \$1.12 on track here. The market to day was rather easier ; there were sales of round lots of No. 2 fall and of No. 1 spring on the spot at \$1.13 f.o.c., with No. 2 worth \$1.10. On street fall sold at \$1 to \$1.05, and 32, on Treeday. The market was steady to day when 32c. was again paid. Street rate a period of depression. No. 1 sold on Treeday at 72c, and 72c. 1.0c. Choice No. 2 sold at \$60 con Tuesday, and or non a stord ward state on Treeday at 72c, and 72c. 1.0c. Choice No. 2 sold at \$60 con Tuesday, and or no 3 stord at \$60 con Tuesday, and or no 3 stord at \$60 con Tuesday, and or no 3 sold at \$60 con Tuesday, all foc. No. 3 went office at \$60 con Tuesday, all foc. No. 3 went office at \$60 con Tuesday, all foc. No. 3 went of fat \$60 con Tuesday, all foc. No. 3 went office at \$60 con Tuesday, all foc. No. 3 went office at \$60 con Tuesday, all foc. No. 3 went office at \$60 con Street receipts for values worth \$60 con Tuesday, all 60 con and \$60 con Tuesday, all foc. And office \$60 con \$60 co

The week about 50,000 bushels; prices to-day to 50.
Pranged from 57 to 72c., with the bulk going at 63 to 50.
Pranged from 57 to 72c., which the bulk going at 63 to 50.
Pranged from 57 to 72c., which the bulk going at 63 to 50.
Pranged from 57 to 72c., which price would probably have been repeated to-day. Street prices have ranged from 60 to 67c.
Rtg.-Several cars sold last week at 85c., which price would have been repeated to-day. Street price, 85 to 87c.
Max-No movement reported in pressed, but cars seem worth about \$11 to \$12. The market has been well supplied, but prices steady at \$2 to \$12 for good oat and rye straw in sheaves.
Straw-All offering has been wanted, and probably a little more might have been more stady at \$2 to \$12 for good oat and rye straw in sheaves.
Traw-All offering has been wanted, and probably a little more might have been more street wanted at 45 to 50c. per bag.
Artorse-Have been steady at \$4.25 to \$2.50 any-thing under \$7 being for decidedly poor qualities.
Potaroes-Have been steady at \$1.25 for Spizen-burst and Baldwing, and at \$1.15 for Snows. The market has been largely supplied, but prices to \$50 km.
Price wanted at \$1.50 per barre.
Pourse-Car-low for export have been moving. And sales made at \$1.15 for Snows. The market has been largely supplied, but prices to \$50 km, and \$1 to \$1.50 per barre.
Potrators-, and they staft to \$1.50 for Snows. The market has been largely supplied, but prices to \$50 km, and \$0 to 60c. for ducks ; grees have sold at \$1 to \$1.50 per barre.
Potrators-, and they staft to \$1.50 for hans, and \$1 sometimes more, for goobblers ; offerings are how so \$20 more points and baldwing.

Superfine. Oatmeal, per 196 lbs..... Cornmeal, small lots.....

\$1, sometime. not very large. FLOUR, f. o. c.

BAG FLOUR, by car lots, f. o. c.

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

CATTLE.

Farms for Sale. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 20 words for Soc.; each additional word, 24. - Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES_THE largest list yet published, sent to any ad-dress on application to WM. J. FENTON, Ham-

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.

Inco., FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, 4052 London. 440-52 PROPERTIES FOR SALE-86 ACRES-50 cultivated; soli clay and sandy loam; frame dwelling and barn; orchard; Aylmer; 8 miles. ADAMSON & LAME, Hamilton.

500 ACRE FARM FOR \$7,000-THIS IS A great bargain. For description, address F. F. JONES, Fletcher, Ont. 4454

 F. F. JONES, Fletcher, Ont.
 4454

 TARM FOR SALE-LOT 19, CON. 16, NICOL,

 76 bares, adjoining Fergus; for price and

 terms apply FRANCIS BEATTIE, Fergus P.O.

 POR SALE -- 100 ACRES CHOICE LAND

 Formation of the particulars address R.S. T.,

 Oakville P.O., Ont.
 4461

 Oakville P.O., Ont.
 446-1

 TOR SALE - A FARM IN THE TOWNSHIP

 of South Waterleo; 80 acres cleared, 25 acres

 fall wheat; nevertalling spring; good buildings;

 orchard first-class; a good wheat and dairy farm.

 Apply W. O. L., Galt Post Office.
 446-1

 It to II₂c. STRUPS-Steady, but no movement in car-lots reported. Quotations are as follows, per Impe-rial gallon:--Common, noné; medium, 55 to 62c; and choice, 65 to 75c; Sugar-house molasses, tone; and West India, in hhds., 40 to 42c; in

62 ACRES ADJOINING ARTHUR VIL-lage, County Wellington; cleared, rich loam, brick house, good outbuildings; very de-sirable farm; sold reasonable. W. W. WHITE, Arthur.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN FOR A FARMER with help-300-acre farm, four miles from Bracebridge Post Office. Address ROBERT WIDDICOMBE, Bracebridge P.O. 446-1 FARM FOR SALE - A FINE FARM IN THE Township of Melanothon, 80 acres cleared ; good land; school on corner. JOHN BATES; Horning's Mills P. O.; Ont. 445-2

FOR SALE – SEVERAL WILD AND IM-PROVED farms in Nottawasaga, Sunni-dale, and Tiny. Apply to LAIDLAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW, Toronto. 4454 FOR SALE-FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF Nottawasaga, sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, county of Simcos. Send for list. E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, 51 King street east, Toronto. 401-13

TOR SALE-A BARGAIN-A FARM OF 100 FOR SALE-A BARGAIN-A FARM OF 100 acres in the township of Maryborough ; 60 acres cleared ; 10g house and barn. For further particulars and terms apply to TISDALE. hIV-INGSTONE, ROBB & JACKSON, Solicitors, Simone. 444-4

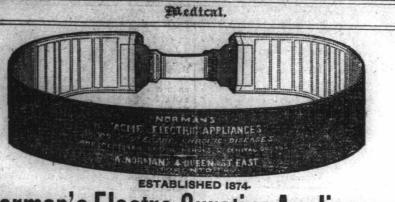
\$2,200 - HALF CASH - WILL PUR. CHASE 100-acre farm in Orillia; 60 acres cleared ; well fenced ; watered ; good frame buildings ; three miles from Orill town. Apply to JOHN NELSON, Price's Corner's, Ontario. 444-6

Ontario. 444-5 TMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE-I HAVE on hand for sale a large list of improved farms in the best counties in the Province: prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCK, Solicitor, Toronio. 399-5 2

Solicitor, Toronto. 399-52 100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 1st CON. Dorby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with other accommodations required on a farm; Ash-ley post office on the premises. Apply to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster. 424-tt. ALUABLE PEACH FARM ON NIAGARA River, 34 miles from Niagara, for sale ; 130 acres of a rich loamy soil in the highest state of cultivation ; 40 scres in orchard of the choicest varieties of apples, peaches, pears, plums, and grapes, in full bearing ; terms liberal. Apply on premises or address F. J. BROWN, Niagara P.O. premises or address F. J. BROWN, Niagara P.O. FOR SALE-EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE first concession West Hurontario street, in the township of Mono, 90 acres, clear of stumps and stones; also, lot No. 27, Colpoy Range, town-ship North Keppel, for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH Mo-CUTCHEON, Markdale. 440-10

 CUTCHEON, Markdale.
 440-10

 TARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF
 Stratford, the most flourishing town in the country, containing 94 acres, excellent soil; all (except ten acres) elsered, well fenced, and in Inst-class state of cultivation; great part tile drained; fifteen acres in fall wheat; a good frame bouse, small frame stable, an orchard on the premises; terms most liberal. Apply to JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford.
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Complaints, General and Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Gout, Nervousnes Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat and Chest Complaints, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Incipient Paralysis, Asthma, Sciatica, Sprains, Consumption, Sleeplessness, Colds, Indigestion.

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TESTIMONIALS. MATERVILLE, N.B. Dear Sir,—Please send me a waist belt. Enclosed find price. Head band got for my wife has al-most cured her of neuralgia. MR. NORMAN, Dear Sir,—I am pleased with the belt I got from you, and wish you would send circulars to the following addresses. MR. A. NORMAN, Dear Sir,—The belt I got from you last September did me lots of good. I was not able to work then, but I am now. Please send me another and a pair of kneecaps and two pairs of insoles. En-closed amount, \$21. Please send the motion by mail. Numbers of such festimonials can be seen at my office, proving that they are doing a good work and worthy the attention of all sufferes. Circulars free. No charge for consultation.

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SONGS,

power.

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A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto. N.B.-Trusses for Rupture, best in America, and Electric Batteries always on hand at reasonable

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Sewing Machines.

Ist .--- It IS true that the Williams' Singer Sewing Machines were the

2nd.---It IS true that the Williams' Singer Machines were running at a high rate of speed, during the WHOLE DURATION of the Exhibition. This statement cannot TRUTHFULLY be made

regarding a SINGLE Shuttle Machine of any other make.

3rd .--- It IS NOT true that any other Shuttle Machine was run at a

higher rate of speed than the Williams' Singer.

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ly rich in character. CHOIRS AND SINGING CLASSES will be format our three superior books: Voice of not forget our three superior books: Voice of Worship (\$1.00), by L. O. Emerson; Temple (\$1.00), by W. O. Perkins, and Method for Singing Classes (60 cts), by A. N. Johnson. Choirs will find no better Anthem Book than our new:

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noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author refers, by permission, to 15 Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M.D., President of the National Medical Association. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all dis-THYSELF cases requiring skill and experience.

Fluid Beet.

JOHNSTON'S

	western lake and	river ports	-	12254
	1880,	1880,	1879,	1878,
	Oct. 2,	Sept. 25,	Oct. 4,	Oct. 5,
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
しいいとうのあるいの	Wheat14,360,769	14,994,632	18,146,629	13,849,678
	Corn19,812,209	19,190,808	10,938,531	11,035,674
	Oats2,746,358	2,105,270	2,541,868	3,942,782
	Barley1,403,506	816,486	1,705,277	3,776,721
	Rye664,846	691,837	687,008	1,244,183
	- Children Parket and the second of the second	The second second second		

Total ... 38,987,688 37,799,033 34,019,323 33,849,038 The following table shows the top prices of the lifferent kinds of produce in the Liverpool mart for each market day during the week :--

Oct. 8, 6 p.m. 6 p.m. 6 p.m. 0 ct. 11, 6 p.m. Oot. 7. 5 p.m. tourne-The demand has been slowly improv-and prices have been rapidly advancing, ing at a recovery of ten cents. Superior ex-has continued to be the grade selling most it changed hands on Thursday at equal 4.70 here, but brought \$4.75 on Friday, and 5 on Monday. Extra has been less active a superior, but it sold at equal to \$4.60 on imday, and at equal to \$4.70 on These ay, and at equal to \$4.70 on These ket to day was inactive and weak, with buy-few and not inclined to new terms the

.. 0 19 0 20 .. 0 18 0 20 otatoes, per bag... hpples, per bbl... mions, per bush... omatoes, per bush abbages, per doz... elery, per doz... 0 50 1 50 1 25 0 50 0 65 0 45 0 25 0 25 0 25 12 00 8 50 0 00 0 10 FREIGHTS.

PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Press oid, \$1.00.
Picars oid, \$1.00.
Picars oid, \$2.00.
Picars oid, \$2.0

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE-Has been quiet but steady. HIDES-There is no change reported in either green or cured. The supply is about on a par with the demand, and cured continue to go off steadily at 10 to 104c. CALFSKINS-Offerings are very small and sell as before; nothing doing in cured. SHERFSKINS-Nofurther advance has occurred; the best green still sell at \$1.10; receipts have been considerable, but all wanted. Dry have, been offered very slowly, and selling at 70c, to \$1. WOOL-Buyers and sellers of fleece still hope-lessly apart, and nothing has been done since our last save the sale of a few parcels at 27c. Super, however, has been wanted at the factories, and this fact has caused some sales of it to be made at 30c, and of extra super at 35c. TALLOW-Remains firm and in good demand at the late advance, but no further change has occurred. Outditions stands as follows :-No. 1 inspected

at the late advance, but no further change has occurred. Quotations stands as follows :--No. 1 inspected, choice, \$9.50 to \$10 ; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$9 No. 3 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8 ; calfakins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfakins, cured, 17c.; calfakins, dry, none; sheepskins, 70c. to \$1.10 ; wool, fleece, \$7 to \$26c.; wool, pulled, super, 30 to 31c.; extra' super, 33 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12jc.; tallow, rough, 3jc.; rendered, 6c. TRADE-Seems generally to have been quiet but

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORE. Oct. 13, 1.20 p.m.-Wheat, irregular; Chicago, \$1.12 to \$1.13; Miwaukee, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 2 red, \$1.14 to \$1.144 for Octoher; \$1.144 to \$1.144 for November; sales of 90,000 bush. at \$1.154 for De-cember. Corh, quiet at 554c. Oats, quiet. Re-ceipts-Flour, 23,071 bbls; wheat, 157,000 bush.; corn, 122,000 bush; oats, 91,000 bush.; rye, 10,000 bush; barley, 37,000 bush; pork, 2,547 bbls; lard 3,717 tos; whiskey, 401 bbls. 2.05 p.m.-Wheat, sales, 300,000 bush.; Chicago, \$1.12 to \$1.13; Milwaukee, \$1.12 to \$1.18; No. 2 red, \$1.14 to \$1.144 for cash \$1.14 for October; \$1.134 for November; \$1.156 for December. Corn, sales, 75,000 bush; casier, at 55c. Oats, quiet. Tailow, 6jc. Dressed hogs, 6j to 6jc. Exports-Wheat, 202,376 bush; corn, 36,658 bush.

DETROIT. Oct. 13, 12.40 p.m. - Wheat, No. 1 white at \$1.01 for cash October; \$1.02 for Novembr; \$1.04 for December; \$1.06 for January; No. 2 white at 9% for cash. Freights-34c. to Buffalo, 6c; to Kingston, 10c, to Montreal.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS CHICAGO. U. S. YARDS CHICAGO. Oct. 13, 9.41 a.m.-Hogs-Estimated receipts, 25,000, Rock Island road not included; official yesterday, 19.497; shipments, 4.625; light grades at \$4.75 to \$4.90; mixed packers at \$4.80 to \$4.90; heavy shipping at \$4.95 to \$5.25. Cattle-Re-ceipts, 6,000.

ceipts, 6,000. EAST LIBERTY. Oct. 13, 11 a.me.—Cattile.—Active; prime at \$5.25 to \$5.30; fair to good at \$4.50 to \$5; common at \$3.75 to \$4.25; receipts, 424; shipments, 450. Ho.zs.—Slow; receipts, 800; shipments, 900; Philadelphias at \$5.25 to \$5.46; Yorkers at \$4.75 to \$4.36. Sheep.—Slow; receipts, 600; shipments, 1.400.

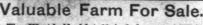
Oct. 13.-Wheat-98ic. for November ; 99ic. for December. Corn-10ic. for November. Oats-19ic. for November. Pork-\$12.50 bid. \$12.55 maked for November; \$12.95 for January. Lard

PARM FOR SALE-A SPLENDID FARM F of 200 acres, with 170 acres cleared; deep clay 501 in good state of ultivation; beautiful large orchard; good buildings; five good wells and one cistern; being Lot No. 21, in the 6th Concession of North Gwillimbury, County of York; the best wheat growing section in Canada, and you miles from Suiton station on Lake Simood you of Work; the best wheat growing section in Canada, and you on the suiton station on Lake Simood you of York; the best wheat growing section in Canada, and you on the suiton station on Lake Simood you of York; the best wheat growing section in Canada, and you on the suiton station on Lake Simood you of York; the best wheat growing section in Canada, and you on the section of York; the best wheat growing section in the first core of the west half of the seat thalf of York on 19, in the first constability of Momo, in the county of Simooc, containing one humanded and fifty acres, more or lease; there are twenty-five acres of fall wheat on the ground looking well, and about seventy, and there is also a small orchard: The farm is all well fenced and the cleared portion free of a stumps and stones, and is about seven miles on a good level road from Orangeville, the county for More, of the output of More, for the rest miles on a provide the devel from Orangeville, the county for More, on the growing and stones, and is about seven miles on a stumps and stones. And is about seven miles on a stumps and stones, and is about seven miles on a provide the output of More, on Orangeville, the county for More, and the sets in Ontario. For terms, etc., apply to M. McCARTHY, Barrister, & C. Orangeville, Het County for the county of Dufferin one of the best of the sets of the county of Market on the set of the set of the set of the set of



In the Great Wheat Bell. For sale by the WINONA & ST, PETER R. R. CO.

MINNESO & DAKUIA



The West-half of lot 11 in 2nd con. of Whit-church, 100 acres, more or less, will be offered for sale by public auction on SATURDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER, A. D., 1880, at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, AURORA, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Terms and conditions on application to JOHN CRICK-MORE, Esc., Barrister, Toronto, or of SETH ASHTON, Auctioneer, Aurora, on day of sale,

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE

The farm occupied by the late Conrad Schmidt, containing 133 acres, two miles north of the Town of Waterloo, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, November 2nd, 1880, at 1 o'clock p.m. Terms liberal. For fur-ther particulars, apply to C. KUMPF, Waterloo P.O. Ont., 401-8

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A very desirable combined farm and mill pro-perty, containing fifty acres of the best possible of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a hand-some frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other build-ings, all in good order. Never failing and abun-dat water-power. This property is part of Lot Mo. 2; in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a milds to one of the Dest farming sections of Ontario. Lot 2.—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Miland. on Georgian Bay, all laid out with re-gular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand.

Lor 3.-East half of Lot 5, 13th Con., Vespra

Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres ; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot. Lor 5.-East half of lot 5, 13th con. of Sunni-lale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable imber.

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

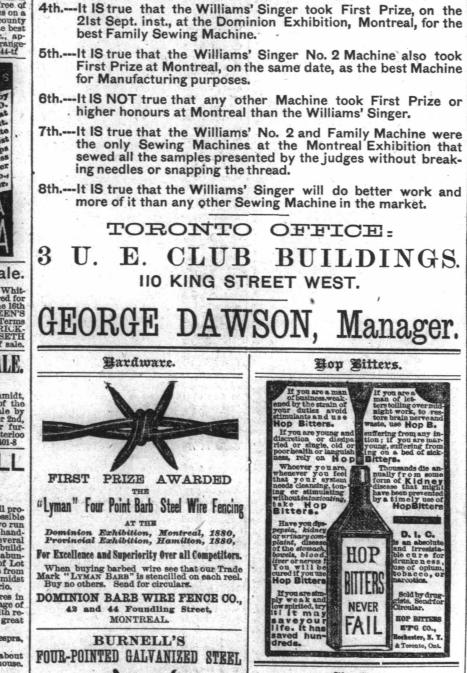
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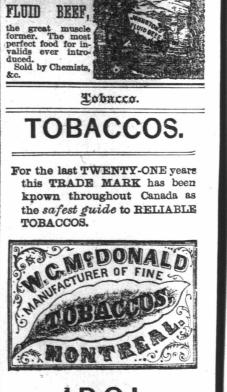
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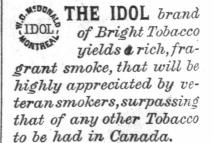
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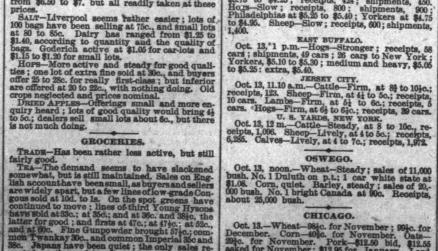
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