GENERALLY E NEW YEAR.

e next two months, and

quanties, for by doing an new, made for this

our motto is, Never to na-fide sale at present, nd when the goods are invite all to come and Yours truly,

thiers.

COLONY TEADS. with the privilege of pur-AND EASY TERMS OF

ituated on both sides of est Territory of Canada. JALITY, and the climate

come a flourishing city. The o 15 feet deep. The banks first class drainage. Water course of erection, a num-the smallest, 16 x 24, and

King street west, Toronto. V. PEMBERTON PAGE. Manager.

WNERS OF A



itself :-GE, GUELPH, Oct. 26, 1883.

W. BROWN.

The Press.

echanics

List under the heading of nics Wanted" on the Third Page

Paily

ody wanting Mechanics advertises there lechanic seeking employnt examines that list. ments of "Mechanics Wanted," ns Wanted," "Situations Vacant," Wanted," and "Lost or Found," each insertion of twenty words

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE

ORTHORNS

Under the Auspices of the MERICAN SHORTHORN ASSO'CH.

rtunity for Farmers to secure Choice Animals.

and Saturday, December 14th and ill be offered for sale at the HORSE" HOTEL NT STREET TORONTO. sixty head of pure bred Shorthorn ing males and females of differ-

es guaranteed by the Association. es, etc., apply to R. L. DENISON, Secretary.

64 King street east, loronto RLY MAIL, printed and published reday morning by THE MAIL PRINT, ANT, at their Printing House, corner and Bay streets, Toronto. C. W. VOL- XI. NO. 608.

CENERAL AGENT WANTED FOR THE WEEKLY MAIL

MICHIGAN, Appointing club agents and soliciting subscriptions. Applicants for the position must state age, former occupation, and salary expected, and give references. Address THE MAIL, Toronto.

CENERAL AGENT WANTED FOR THE WEEKLY MAIL COUNTIES IN ONTARIO,

To visit, encourage, appoint or change local agents, and canvass for supscriptions. Applicants for the position must state age, former occupation, and salary expected, and give references. Address THE MAIL, Toronto.

MENERAL AGENT WANTED FOR

NOVA SCOTIA for the WEEKLY MAIL, to appoint, visit, and work with local agents and canvass for subscriptions.

Applicants for the position must state age, former occupation, and salary expected, and Address THE MAIL. Toronto.

NEW BRUNSWICK for the WEEKLY MAIL to appoint, visit, and work with local agents and canvass for subscriptions. Applicants for the position must state age, former occupation, and salary expected, and give references. Address THE MAIL, To-

ENERAL AGENT WANTED FOR MANITOBA scriptions.

Applicants for the position must state age, former occupation, and salary expected, and give references. Address THE MAIL. Toronto.

Farms for Sale

Subscribers can do The Mail good service by telling advertisers that they read their advertisements in The Mail.

CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CONwith map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of three cent stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

DARM FOR SALE-100 ACRES ALL cleared; with good orchard, house, and barns; on the 1th line of Nottawassaga, county of Simcoe, three miles from Creemore and five miles from Stayner; price \$4,500; \$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms. Apply to R. G. HESTOR, Creemore: DARM FOR SALE-100 ACRES OF CHOICE

I land. 31 miles from Streetsville; a good rough-cast house and outbuildings complete; unlimited supply of water on place. Address JOHN BEATY, Streetsville. MARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON-TARIO—send three-cent stamp for list to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent,

PARM FOR SALE - THE MCKELLAR homestead, three miles south of Alvinston, being one of the best farms in the Province of Ontario, containing 217 acres, 125 cleared and under a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered with beach and maple; the soil cannot be surpassed, and the river Sydenham running through the centre makes a most derunning through the centre makes a most de sirable farm for stock raising. Apply to JOHN J. McKELLAR, Alvinston, Ont. ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy tarms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 king street east, Teronto.

Auction Salse.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY AUC-TION—on December 5th; lot 21, in the 6th ARCHIBALD CAMERON, Vellon P.O., or M. S. BURKHOLDER, Emery P.O., Executors.

Teachers Manted.

TEACHER WANTED-FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 6 Camdan (or Total TION, No. 6 Camden, for year 1884; state salary; enclose testimonials. Address SAMUEL WARK, Dresden Post-office, Ont. TEACHER WANTED - THIRD CLASS—male or female; school section No. 11, Seneca: 1884; references required. Address G. B. STEVENSON, York P.O., Ont.

TEACHER WANTED-FOR S. S. NO. 3, Carlow and Mayo; male or female; third class certificate. Apply, stating salary, to W. H. MoMUNN, Sec. Treas., Hermon P. O., Ont, TEACHER WANTED - FEMALE-HOLD-ING third-class certificate, for school section No. 6, East Gwillimbury. Apply, stating salary, to M. LEPPARD, Holt P.O.

TEACHER WANTED-FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 8, Manyers; third-class certificate; male preferred. Apply to JOHN ALDRED, Secretary, Drum P.O., Durham County. THEACHER WANTED-MALE - THIRD . CLASS-for section 5, Bertie; state salary; and photo. Address, JONATHAN SEXSMITH,

TEACHER WANTED-FOR S. S. NO. 5, Normanby-male or female; third-class certificate. Apply, stating salary, to JOHN GLASSER, Ayton, Ont. TEACHER WANTED-FOR SCHOOL SEC 1 TION No. 4, Melancthon; second or third-class certificate (name salary) to commence on the 7th of January, 1884. Apply to JOHN ALLEN, Secretary, Maple Valley P.O., Ont. SECOND CLASS TEACHER WANTED—
for 1884, for S. S., No. 10. Amaranth; state
salary. Apply to R. DYNES, Amaranth Station
P. Q., Ontario.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 13 Chinguacousy, for 1884. Apply to JOHN NIXON. Box 14, Brampton, stating salary and

TEACHER WANTED—SECOND-CLASS—male: for S.S.*No. 9. Tegumseth, for 1884. Apply, stating salary and experience (personal application preferred), to W. H. HAMMELL, Beeton P.O.

WANTED-A SCHOOL TEACHER, MALE VV or female, for school section No. 1, towship Himsworth, for 1884; salary \$250 per annu Apply to JOHN KENNEDY, bowassan, Ont.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED-SITUATION BY MAN AND wife, without children, on a farm; can do farming well. Address Box 330, Mail Office,

Business Chances.

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

FOR SALE—WATER POWER—GRIST AND sawmill. For particulars apply to CHARLES PARKER, Newbridge, Ont. LIARDWARE, STOVE, AND TINWARE business for sale in the substantial town of Portage la Prairie; sales last year, \$76,000; stock about \$16,000. For full particulars apply to J. H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Manitoba. NOTICE—TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
—for sale the library, office furniture, medicine, and complete set of surgical instruments, the property of the late Dr. J. McIlharger, of Lucan. The purchaser can secure to himself the practice of the deceased; a first-class chance for a young beginner. For further particulars apply to DENNIS McILHARGEY, Lucan P.O., Ont. TO MEDICAL MEN-A GOOD CITY PRACTICE for sale. Enquire of MEDICTS, Box

WANTED-BY A LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, a partner able to do the field work of a good practice. All communications private. Address "C. E.," Mail Office,

Business Cards. .

10-OPERATION-WANTED-\$40 AND \$5 others who have leisure; no samples need DONALD S. McKINNON, 8 Adelaide at ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street
Toronto, Classes for students begin Oct. 26th
A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

Personal.

INFORMATION WANTED BY THE UNDERSIGNED of the whereabouts of George and Harry Mead, who resided in 1871 at No. 4 Bridge street, Marlin, Old Town, Loadon, England. Address JAMES MEAD, South March, Ontario, Canada.

Money to Loan.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on farm property : inferent law to LOAN A on farm property; interest low; terms to uit borrower. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King treet east, Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FARM urity at 61 per cent; charges low; no ion. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN-ADA—Money to loan on city and farm pro-perty at lowest rates and on favourable terms. £26,500 STERLING TO LOAN-TO PAY virposes. Notes discounted. J. ARMSTRONG, Victoria street. Toronto.

Specific Articles. BUTCHERS' AND SAUSAGE-MAKERS' large size English sheep casings and small

Catarrh.

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

Agents Manted.

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

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

WANTED - LADY CANVASSERS - TO sell "Mrs. Clarke's Cookery Book." J. S. CRAWFORD, 100 Yonge street, Toronto.

Borses and Carriages. COR SALE—TWO ENTIRE COLTS—RISING three years old Young Champion of Wales and Young Donald Dinnie; Champion Wales took first prize at Industrial; first Brampton, first Woodbridge, first Schomberg, and diploma against all ages. E. B. HARRIS, Pine Grove.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A TWENTY VV horse-power forty-inch water wheel, for saw mill, with 8 feet head. Apply to JAMES BALL, Box 73, Caledonia.

· Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL OFFER-25 NEW AND HAND-SOME assorted chromo cards in morocco case, name on all, only 10c. Queen City Card House, Toronto. 50 ALLLITHOGRAPHED CHROMO CARDS —no two alike, 10c.; agente big outfit, 10c. 50 OHROMOS, NAME IN NEW U.S. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Trouble in Rat Portage on the Liquor License Question. WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—The Free Press pub ishes a sensational despatch from Rat Portage, trying to make it appear that Attorney-General Miller's visit there was for the purpose of bulldozing the Manitoba Council into course calculated to cause resistance by Mr.

Mowat's officials. The following despatch to the Times gives the facts regarding the trouble foreshadowed in The Mail telegram some days ago, when it was announced that Brigadier Burden was buying up all the fire arms and arming the Grit specials: - 'reat a Council meeting held last night, at which Mr. Miller was present, strain the Grit Council from acting in mu

nicipal affairs. The liquor licenses were als ' A summons was issued by the Manitoba Magistrate Brereton against Malcolm Mo-Quarrie for selling liquor without a license, McQuarrie ignored the summons, whereupon a warrant was issued for his arrest. Chief of Police Creighton, with four men, went this morning to arrest McQuarrie, when eight of the Grit special constables stationed in th rear of the building rushed into the store and sisted the Manitoba force, handcuffing Chief Creighton and taking him to the Ontario gaol. Later McQuarrie made his appearance on the street, when he was are

rested by Policeman Campbell. The signal was given by the ringleaders of the Mowat band, and Campbell was immediately sur-rounded and pounced upon by forty men, who dragged him to the Ontario gao Action will be taken by the Manitoba force to make a test case, but the Grit force prefer to let it remain an open question

They have adopted the rioting principle t sustain themselves. The greatest excitemen prevails, and indignation is freely expressed at the proceedings of the Mowat authorit More trouble is momentarily expected." The news has caused much excitement her Premier Norquay, when interviewed, said "Our sole object is to get Mr. Mowat's Government to consent to a reference of the question of jurisdiction to the Superior Court

r some other competent tribunal as a pre-minary step towards the settlement of the boundary question. We wish to protect the Municipal Council of Rat Portage, which is corporated under Manitoba jurisdiction. We shall be happy to have a reference agreed to by the Mowat Government, the result of which will relieve both parties of the uncertainty of the jurisdiction claimed by them, and if the Mowat Government will submit to a friendly investigation before a competent ribunal we will be only too glad to consent. We are not acting in a hostile spirit, but nerely wish to test our jurisdiction."

Attorney-General Miller returned from Rat Portage to-night. He says the disturbance dary question, and has no doubt as to Mani troubles take place the military will not be Constable Campbell has been bailed, so has

OBITUARY NOTES.

Noxon, who was arrested about the same time. Chief Creighton has been remanded to

Baron Samuel Jones Lloyd Overstone is lead, aged 88.

Mr. John Simeon, M.P. for Dewsbury, is dead, aged 65.

Sheik Obeidallah, a Khurdish chief, has died of cholera at Mecca.

Rev. Wm. Murphy, Episcopal minister of London, Ont., who has been superannuated for some time, died on Monday, after a long

Never say die while you can get a box of Notman's Laxative Tooth Paste. It is the est purgative in the world, and will cure nstipation without fail. On the feast of St. Edward the Confess a large number of Roman Catholics visited his tomb in Westminster Abbey, where they

UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

Scarlet fever has broken out in the New ersey State Model and Normal School at The meanest man has been found at At-antic City. He pulled his daughter's teeth out to discourage the attentions of her young

Increased consumption and a short crop have caused an increase of from ten to forty per cent. in the price of leaf tobacco in New York. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, is resolved to keep abreast of the times. He subscribes regularly for as many as two hundred news-

Secretary Folger recommends the retire nent of trade dollars and their use as bultion to keep the coinage up to the legal standard.

The indications are that the internal rev-

New York Treasury officials are looking for \$20,000 worth of diamonds which, it reported, have been recently smuggled into that port from France.
The Garfield Monument Fund now amounts

to from \$125,000 to \$130,000. The collections made by the Knights Templar will probably swell it to \$150,000. Anti-Polygamy societies are forming at Salt Lake, and every Gentile camp meeting in Utah and Idaho. They will be extended t other Pacific States and Territories. The presence of white ants in the State House at Boston causes some alarm. It is feared that they may have attacked the

wooden girders or stairway supports

During the last fiscal year the increase of retail liquor licenses in Maine compared with the previous year was 136, Vermont 27, New Hampshire 116, Rhode Island 14. Andrew McLennan, a farmer of Blythewood, S.C., aged 116 years, on Tuesday married Martha Wilson, a widow of 27. The

pair started on their bridal tour to New York. Woman suffrage has triumphed in Wash ington Territory, the measure accomplishing it having passed all stages except receiving ernor's signature, which will be affixed forthwith.

Admiral Porter, in his report to Secretar Chandler on the condition of the United States navy, recommends a liberal appropriation by Congress for an immediate increase in its strength.

before the war; Grant drove in cordwood and Sherman was president of a horse-car line. Sheridan, meanwhile, was engaged in carting earth dug out of a canal.

It is reported that Mrs. Briggs, of Washington, known as a writer for the press over the signature of "Olivia," has devoted her property on Capitol hill, valued at \$100,000, to that city to found a girls' school.

The Congregational Association of the South on Sunday adopted a resolution advocating equality among Christians of all races in re-ligious communion, and strongly condemning he present system of separate churches for A letter has been discovered written b Andrew Jackson, declining the offer of a sar

cophagus for his remains, on the ground that his Republican feelings and principles forbade him to allow his body to be placed in a osited in another portion of the monument known only to a select few, to prevent

the success of any further attempt at d

Virginia with John Ash, coloured, recently Mr. Walker reclaimed his daughter and per suaded her to apply for a divorce. Ash has filed an answer to the petition, in which he claims the girl did most of the love-making and planning the elopement.

The designs of the United States Naval Advisory Board for the new cruiser Chicago are made the subject of vigorous attack by

Tamsen Walker, a white girl, eloped from

the London Engineer, which, after condemning the principle and mode of construction winds up by stating with regard to her boilers that it is simply inviting destruction to go to sea with them. Lafayette Cook, who died mysteriously South Auburn, Me., on Sunday night, was warned of death by a partridge which flew around him a number of times, sat on his

shoulder, and pecked at his face. The bird

remained with him half an hour, and then w in the direction of the burying ground. on after Cook fell into a trance, when his leath was foretold A party recently set out from New Orleans to explore the unknown region called the Florida Everglades. Despatches just received state that the party is in imminent danger of estruction, the saw grass which abounds that region, growing to a height of ten feet, country. The one hope is that the explorers themselves fired the grass to facilitate the

gion, nothing but the direct interposition Providence could rescue them from a horrible death. In a recent discourse Rev. Henry Ward seecher remarked that the evils of intemperance surpassed all other evils put together, but he thought their immediate ex-tinction impossible. Maine, he said, has failed by legislation to clear out drinking. In Kansas the sale of liquors has increas since the passing of the constitutional amendment, and Iowa is just like it. This is a dis-couraging report from the rev. gentleman. The fact is, legislation is only a small factor

progress; if not, and they had entered the

in the suppression of drunkenness; even the Guelph Mercury admits that the Crooks Act has failed in that direction. Mary Churchill, who created so much excitement by mysteriously disappearing from he home in St. Louis, has been found. After being tracked from place to place she was at length discovered behind an ironing board in the laundry of the Indianapolis Insane Asy She was a highly educated girl, with kind parents, and surrounded by all the luxuries which ought to make home happy. Yet she abandons all these, not from some freak of romantic love; not through an ambi tion to appear before the public as an actress or a singer; but simply to earn her own liv-ing. If Dr. Howard Crosby is right in recommending work for girls in wealthy homes to remove discontent, let the young men crowd round Mary Churchill. The young lady who can stand behind an ironing board, ten hours day, six days a week, should not shirk the ittle domestic work devolving upon a wife.

A Brave Woman Succumbs to the Fell De

NEWPORT, R.I., Nov. 20.-Miss Lewis, sister of Ida Lewis, "the Grace Darling of America," died this morning from consumption at Lime Rock lighthouse, within sight of the boats used by herself and sister in rescuing many lives from drowning. She was young and handsome. Dime Novel-Readers Again,

MILWAUKEE, Noy 14.—Puetz and McCullough, arrested for shooting Car Driver Grothe, when they attempted to steal his cash-box, confessed to-day. The accused are oys addicted to dime novel-reading. The police have evidence of their work as high-waymen in other cases. Grothe is still alive. Uniting of a Giant and Giantess in the Bonds of Wedlock.

Evangelical church. An immense concourse was present, including the Mayor and Council, the Mayor of Allegheny City, John McCullough, Margaret Mather, and others.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

Complication Arising Out of the Change of Time—A Very Particular Official. Time—A Very Particular Official.

Boston, Nov. 20.—The first legal complication arising from the change of time occurred to-day. Notice for the examination of a poor debtor was issued last week from the office of the Commissioner of Insolvency, returnable at ten o'clock this morning. The insolvent appeared at 9.48. standard time, but the commissioner ruled it was after ten, and defaulted him. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court. go to the Supreme Court.

Father, Mother, and son Arrested for Counterfeiting.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 19.—Saturday evening Henry Rykert, a boy, was arrested for trying to pass counterfeit silver dollars. His mother called at the police station to learn whether the missing boy was heard from, when she was looked up. Later the father called to look for the wife and son, and was also arrested. Detectives searched their house, and found buried in the cellar a number of counterfeit dollars of a coinage which had

FOWLER, Ind., Nov. 19 -Last night 300 masked men rode into the town, posted guards to warn away citizens, and went to the gaol, where they broke down the door with a sledge. They then proceeded to break the iron door leading to the cell of Jacob Nelling,

AUBURN, Me., Nov. 14.-Lafayette Cook an eccentric citizen, two weeks ago predicted that he would die November 11th. On Sunda increasing, owing to the deplorable state of the rural population. Conflicts between peasants morning he remarked that he would neve eat another breakfast with his family. He appeared to be in unusually good health, and went for a walk in the afternoon. Returning, he said he would prepare himself for a coffin, which he did, then bade his relatives and landlords, calling for military intervention, are frequent.

A Berlin despatch says:—The warmth of the Crown Prince's reception at Genoa has given much gratification here. The presence of a Russian admiral with two Russian cervettes is regarded as a special mark of the Czar's friendship, and as having a political significance.

A Rome despatch says:—While the Comod-bye, lay down on the lounge, soon fell leep, and sank into a stupor from which he could not be aroused. A physician was summoned, but the man died on Monday morning. The post-mortem disclosed no evidence

Roasting a Man's Feet to Get his Money

Willard Asylum for the Insane has amounts inmates a Danish lady of good education who, previous to her insanity, occupied a respectable position in society. Her delusion is that she is immensely wealthy—the que of the universe; "On all other subjects she relatively rational, and converses with ease and fluency. She has the delusion that the asylum is her castle, built for her special

benefit, and that the attendants and inmates are her servants. Recently she managed to elude the vigilance of the attendants and mail a letter to a brother in Denmark, statng that she had become wealthy and was ing in a magnificent mansion, surrounded by luxury and attendants, and had abundance o provide for herself and family; and closed by urging him to accept her hospitality, and spend the balance of his life with her. Having frequently heard of the good luck of his countrymen in the land across the sea, he did not have a suspicion but what fortune had favoured his sister, and that she had actually become rich. He, therefore, proceeded immediately to close out his little iloring business, in which he had managed with difficulty, to support his tamily, and with the proceeds purchased tickets for the transportation of his wife and five children to entral New York. Allowing the letter an nouncing his intention of coming only a few days' start, the little family took ship for

America with light hearts and great expecta Arriving in New York, they set aside barely sufficient to take them to their desti-nation, and spent the remainder in improving their appearance, so that they should not bring discredit upon their rich kinswoman. On reaching Ovid, they recognized Willard, from the description in the sister's letters. The cruel disappointment of the brother and his wife was pitiable. Instead of finding a wealthy sister to welcome them to her palatial abode, they found her in a hopeless condition, and an inmate of an insane asylum.

The "American Irish Secret Society." The Standard publishes a long letter from a orrespondent, whose good faith it says is be ond question, who professes to be a member if the "American Irish Secret Society." The writer expresses regret at having joined the organization, and says every one is watching the other; that he is a paid officer: that he must keep himself acquaited with the whereabouts of 228 men, to whom he is reuired to hand sealed orders; that everything he society is done with the greatest secrecy y ballot, and that no one knows the other's usiness, although several may have similar tasks to perform. The writer believes some employes of the post-office are members of the society, as it is known at headquarters when member receives a letter whence and from whom it comes. He says the has reorganized everything since the last great failure, and that some new movement is contemplated, as thirty of his party have left for an unknown destination. All of them have eceived English money. The writer concludes s follows :- "It is cruel tyranny, and once the oath is taken a member surrenders his liberty, and spies watch his every step."

Our Canadian Silk Industry is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of goods required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers for getting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co. make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of com-plaints of poor sewing ailk. It ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding Paul & Co's, own brand, and see that their name is on the end of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made.

The receipts of the American Missionary PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—Patrick O'Brien, the Association for the financial year just ended were \$312,000,567.29, an increase of \$14. Irish giant, and Christiana Dunz, the German

Pekin to endeavour to arrange an amicable

term nation of the Franco-Chinese difficulty.
The claims of Egypt and Bulgaria to nego-

tiate treaties of commerce with foreign powers on their own behalf are disputed by

Turkey.
Princess Louis of Battenberg will marry

Princess Viotoria of Hesse at Darmstadt in February. The Prince of Wales attends the

A Nihilist editor in St. Petersburg in a

The French press is denounced by the

derman official organ for having, by its anti-

A Nihilist paper in St. Petersburg states

that the agrarian troubles in South Russia are

and landlords, calling for military interven

A Rome despatch says:—While the Com-munal Council was discussing the motion in

favour of entrusting priests with religious instruction in municipal schools, a crowd

burst into the hall and commenced whistling

and shouting. The greatest disorder pre-vailed. The hall was finally cleared, and the

discussion was resumed with closed doors.

It is lieved the report that a papal nuncio will be sent to the United States is unfounded. The object of the Confer-

ence of the American Bishops at Rome

simply to settle points of Irish discipline. No dogmatic questions are involved. The advisability of holding a plenary council

of the United States is probably being dis-

There were several arrests.

poem bitterly attacks the Czar, and contrasts court splendour with the general

Bulgaria that they can negotiate tree commerce directly with foreign States.

EUROPE. A grant will Ibe asked by the German Government for the construction of fifty tor pedo boats. The Crown Prince of Germany will have neeting with the K ng of Italy on his re turn from Spain.

Germany will send a special envoy to

erman crusade, paralysed every branch of business by keeping alive the fear of impend-ing war with Germany.

Cardinal Hohenlohe, who was summoned iron door leading to the cell of Jacob Nelling, who brutally murdered Atkinson Nelling. He met them at the door of the cell, dress d and ready to go to his doom. He was quickly wolked to a carriage, in which was a rope. The only remark he made, was "Go a little slow, gentlemen. I am older than some of you." He was taken to Oxford and hung immediately. by the Pope to Rome for the purpose, as understood, of offering him the alternative of yielding or being expelled from the College of Cardinals, has refused to comply with the Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has signed an agreement with Russia by which he ap-points his own Minister of War, subject to the Czar's approval, and all Russian officers serving in the Bulgarian army will render

An Auburn Man Announces the Day of His Death Two Weeks Beforehand.

him obedience.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16 .- Peterson Olsen's house at Petersburg grove, seven miles from this city, was visited Wednesday night by four disguised men, who saized Olsen, threw him on the floor, and demanded to know where his money was concealed. He replied that he had none. After thoroughly search-ing the house to no purpose the robbers got that he had none. After thoroughly searching the house to no purpose the robbers got willow switches and whipped his bare feet and legs until they were govered with blood. Still refusing, they built a large fire in the back yard, carried Olsen out, and proceeded to execute their threat to roast him alive. They placed his feet in the fire and literally roasted them. Even this terrible treatment would not open his mouth. The old man was then compelled to walk back to the house, where a souffle ensued during which the stove was overturned, disclosing a money-

A Belgrade despatch says: Theodorevitch, editor of the Samonprana, the Radical organ, who was recently arrested for complicity in the rebellion, died lately in the forces here, It is reported that the remains of President ruffians. Olsen will probably recover,

Lincoln have been removed from their supposed resting-place at Springfield, and decommendation of the Radies of their arms and clothes divested themselves of their arms and clothes divested themselves of their arms and clothes fortress. It is stated they will be pardoned.

The other members of the Radies divested themselves of their arms and clothes divested themselves and rushed naked into the sea, foresking the fortress. It is stated they will be pardoned.

The other members of the Radies divested themselves of their arms and clothes and rushed naked into the sea, foresking the fortress. It is stated they will be pardoned. A court-martial has sentenced to death Pope Miolje, a schoolmaster named Provolitch, and anoile, a schoolmasser named rrovolition, and a peasant belonging to Boljevatz leaders of the revolt in the Boljevatz district. A special commission is sitting at Zaitchar trying the leaders in that district. Regular reserves have been enrolled and installed in the baracks here in place of the troops despatched to the interior to suppress the rebellion. Narrow Escape of the Prime Minister France,

PARIS. Nov. 15.—While Prime Minister Ferry was in the Senate chambers, a man of 18 went to the Ministry of Public Instruclatter's secretary informed the youth that M. Ferry was absent. The stranger eft, but returned ten minutes later and forced his way into the reception-room, hold-ing in his hand a revolver, which he kept pointed as if ready to fire. An official seized him, and after a struggle overpowered him. While being held he shouted, "Vive La Ré-publique sociale!" "Vive La Commune!" The revolver was fully loaded, and thirty cartridges were found on the youth, who gave the name of Currieu. He said he was a baker y trade, and that the murder of the French dinisters had been agreed upon at a meeting of a secret society at Lille. He had come to Paris to execute the mandate, and regretted he had not been successful. He said that as soon as he was liberated from prison he would make another attempt, which would be sucessful. A physician has examined Currieu, and pronounced him a lunatic. Physicians state that Curieu, who en-deavoured to shoot M. Ferry, is suffering

from the effects of a recent attack of typhus fever. He does not belong to an Anarchist Later inquiry into the antecedents of Curieu shows that the prisoner is not a madman but a fanatic holding ideas of a violent nature. It is known that he frequented

The French Government have decided to einforce their fleet in Chinese waters. Admiral Courbet, commanding the French orces in Tonquin, is rumoured to be seriously Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador to Paris, is stated to have been educated by the Jesuits, and is a member of the order. There is much uneasiness among European dents in China, the prospect of war with France being too near to be pleasant for them.

oncentrated at Canton in order to keep back the Black Flags when the French drive them from Tonquin

A Calcutta despatch says the Ameer of Afghanistan has caused the execution of number of persons suspected of favouring the projects of Ayoob Khan, and expelled a num-

It is stated that Chinese troops are being

ber of others.

A Shanghai despatch says many coolies who went to Hankow for the tea season are remaining there in the hope of being enlisted The presence of a large number of unemployed natives alarms the foreigners, who have asked that a gunboat be sent for their protection. It is asserted that Admiral Courbet has adagainst China, and that the admiral has been quirements of the situation. Another report to the effect that there is no basis for this

A Shanghai despatch says :- An aide de-

amp of Peng-Yulin has arrived at Hankow

to raise a force of twenty thousand volunteer

for military service in the event of war between France and China. Foreigners in China are uneasy, while the "Lily Society," a secret organization, is reported again active. The military situation in Tonquin is unchanged, the attack on Sontay and Bacninh being postponed in consequence of its doubt-ful success. It is again stated that England's mediation has been accepted by the dis-putants, but denied almost in the same It is stated that many British

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

which is in this way preparing means of transport in readiness for a declaration of war.

Referring to the threatened hombardment of Canton, the Marquis Tseng assures France that China is receiving from all offest to precipitate greatest encouragement to precipitate the china is receiving from all offest to precipitate from the United flict, and these encouragements are confirmed in the shape of or material assistance of every kind.

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p ats his ultimatum, where the stands of stardus receip ats his ultimatum, where the stard of t China insists upon holding Bacninh and the line of the river as mentioned." And this line it may be assumed. France will eventually accept, and with this should be perfectly satisfied.

AFRICA.

It is reported in Paris that several towns of Madagascar will be bombarded by the Official despatches show that the evacus tion of Cairo by the British was the result of

A Cairo despatch says it is reported that a detachment of Egyptian troops have been surprised and routed near Tokar or Sincatthe Egyptians, is missing.

Latest news from Khartoum and Kordofan represents Hicks Pasha's column in good con-

dition. A vessel has been despatched to consul. Commander Moncrieff, of the Royal navy, who is missing.

A letter from Jeddah confirms the report of the death of Commander Moncreff and the annihilation of the Egyptian force with him. The force, which numbered five hundred men, landed at Toka, when it was cut

to pieces; only fourteen escaped. The con-vict station at Toka is in the hands of the It is stated that another Egyptian tribe has revolted at Sennar. The situation has be-come extremely critical. Either Hicks Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian troops, must retire, or a strong contingent of Sir Evelyn Wood's army must start forthwith to the scene of operations. The whole movement is due to the slave traders of Upper

Egypt, who profess to act in the name of El Mendi, the false prophet. Advices from the Br. tish fleet on the west coast of Africa state that recently 150 English sailors were sent up the Niger to punish the natives at different points on that river for outrages upon explorers and traders. After shelling the town of Aboh at the head of the Delta they ascended to Egga, a large town 300 miles from the mouth of the Niger. Here they landed and were at once attacked by the natives. A fleree light en-sued, in which three seamen were killed and several wounded. The attacking party of natives were driven to the bush, and the sailors returned to the fleet.

Hicks Pasha's Defeat, The latest official account of the fighting at Toka states that the Egyptians lost eleven officers and 142 men, besides six Turks and several Greeks. They also lost one gun and 300 ritles. About 310 of them rega 300 rities. About 340 of them regained their ship. The Egyptians during the fight formed a hollow square, when a small number of the enemy locked their shields together and rushed through the Egyptian line. An immediate panic among the Egyptians ensued. It is doubtful if black troops can be spared from Massowah, which is in the same critical position as Suakim. The British gunboat Ranger has been ordered from Aden to Snakim.

killed. The governor urgently demands reinforcements, but says it is useless to send

Egyptian soldiers because they will not fight. A council of ministers, the Khedive iding, Monday discussed measures for protecting Suakim and the subjugation of the hostile tribes. It was decided to enlist Bashi-Bazouks, and 150 of them started on Monday for Suakim. Six companies of black troops will be despatched from Massowah. These will raise the garrison of Suakim to nearly 1,000 men. A council of war also will go to Suakim to inquire into the disaster and

punish the guilty. The wildest rumours are again rife conerning Hicks Pasha, owing to the defeat of the Egyptians at Toka. His force, however, and the force slaughtered at Toka were entirely disconnected.

There were eighteen deaths from yellow ver at Havana during the past week. A Commercial treaty between the United States and Spain is proposed by the latter power, in which the interests of Cuba are to The Mexican Congress has found a true bill against Governor Castillo, of Vera Cruz, for acuse of power while prefect of Cordoba four Seven hundred unarmed Indians have been

wantonly slaughtered by a column of Chilian troops under General Caceres, who made no effort to stop the massacre.

A royal decree has been issued ordering that the law for the abolition of slavery in Cuba shall receive the widest and most fa vourable interpretation possible in the direc-tion of benefiting the objects of the measure. Panama advices state that the question of the Presidential succession of the Republic of Columbia will probably lead to bloodshed the opponent of Dr. Nunez, the President ect, declaring that he was not fairly elected.

Both sides are making overtures to the arm M. de Lesseps proposes, in the event of a second Suez canal being constructed, that one should be used for vessels going to, and the other for those returning from, the Red tea. An Anglo-Egyptian syndicate have offered to provide the capital if the Government will build the new caual.

The Cuban Government has given permission to about one hundred planters residing at Puerto Principe to exterminate a party of

at Puerto Principe to exterminate a party o bandits which has been committing de tions in that district. Yesterday masked men entered a plantation near Hoyo Colorado, belonging to the Marquis Caso Penalver, and stole \$5,000 and a number of America's Greatest Horse Dealer. I. H. Dahlman, New York city, said :- "I

andle from 9,0 0 to 10,000 horses annually. handle very few Clydesdales. The grea proportion of the draft horses I sell are grade Percheron-Normans. They are docile, inelligent, easily broken, steady in harness, powerful, compactly built, standing work on the pavements better than any other breed French horses is largely due to M. W. Dun ham, of Wayne, Ill., who has imported and bred nearly 1,400, which have been distributed to all parts of the United States and Canada for breeding purposes. He now has on hand about 500. and about 500.

The four-mile match, the third of the series between George and Snook, in England, has been abandoned, as has been the 150-yard sprint between Ritchie and Cowie. Snook "is satisfied that he cannot make a race of it with George at four miles," and Ritchie "cannot spare the time from his studies "to run Cowie 150 yards.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom-house, Toronto, writes:—"My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tied many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic in London by agents of French commercial houses, and it is believed that they are secretly acting for the French Government,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Sir Charles Tupper has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
Gladstone is about entering upon his fiftysecond year in the English Parliament, Her Majesty's health has greatly improved during her stay in Balmoral, though she cannot

yet take much pedestrian exercise.

The Queen has intimated that she will herself invest the Duke of Argyll with the ribbon and insignia of the Garter. The trial of O'Donnell will probably be oostponed for a week, in consequence of the

non-arrival of witnesses from the Cape of Good Hope.
Counsel for O'Donnell's defence requiring more time, the trial will probably be post-poned. Mr. Sullivan may be presented from appearing by his illness.

Burgan, late manager of the Unon Bank of

Bargan, law manager of the order band of Birmingham, has been convicted of forging bills of exchange and laisifying accounts, and entenced toniteen years.

The Duke of Edinburgh is giving up fiddling and sea-going and means to turn far-mer, and introduce to England some agriculural novelties from Russia. It is feared that over-production and the

will render necessary the shutting down of Mr. Healey, member of Parliament for donaghan, who is seeking admission to the Irish Bar, has been blackballed by the Dublin Law Students' Debating Society. Mr. Chaplin, member of Parliament for Lincolnshire, proposes to continue his efforts to induce the Government to restrict the im-

portation of cattle from the United States. which is steadily increasing.

Ashmead Bartlett, husband of the Baroness Coutts, is said to have been offered a position in the diplomatic service of England, and it is thought that he may possibly be connected with the legation at Washington. The recent election in Limerick for a

cessor to Mr. O'Shaughnessy (Liberal), who resigned his seat in the Commons resulted as follows:—Edward MacMahon (Par-nellite and Nationalist), 922; James Spaight (Conservative), 473.

(Conservative), 473.

Poole was on Tuesday, at Dublin, found guilty of the murder of Kenny and sentenced to death. Before leaving the cours he avow-

ed his connection with the Fenian Brother

ed his connection with the Fenian Brother, hood, cursed England, and called for "Three cheers for the Irish Republic."

The first fortnight of Moody and Sankey's mission at Islington closed on Sunday. They held four services in the Priory hall, which was densely crowded. During last week at each service tickets were accepted to the services to the services were accepted to the services and the services were accepted to the services and the services are services as the services and the services are services as the servic each service tickets were eagerly sought for days beforehand, and standing room was parely obtainable. Mr. Healy, M.P., addressed a large meet-

ing at Drogheda on Sunday. Referring to the

report that the Government intended to introduce a bill extending the franchise, from the benefits of which Ireland will be ex-cluded, he declared that if Ireland did not obtain an extension of the franchise England would not get it. It is reported that fresh instructions have enjoining them to endeavour to create a sen-timent influencing Catholics to set in accord with the measures of the Government. The

in numbers, and composed of knaves and dupes. The torchight procession to which Sir Stafford Nortucote was treated, he said, was only organized after those who composed the procession received half a crown each.

The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter signed by Dr. Redmond, prest of the diocese

of Westminster, denouncing Lord Errington's mission to Rome as in the interests of the landlords and the English Government. - He leclares that the Irish clergy and laity have a right to fight their own political battle, and the Curia must stand aside. If it decides adversely to the Irish people, it may deal a mortal blow to the Church.
On Friday night Mr. Sexton, the Home Rule member of Parliament, stopped at a public house in London to get a brandy

and soda. On returning to his cab, he was attacked by seven ruffians, who gagged him,

piaioned him, and rifled his pockets of a valuable gold watch and chain. All the thieves escaped but one. His defence was that he had simply assisted a drunken stranger into his cab, and had no hand in the robbery. A uror asked the complainant if it were true he had been under the influence of liquor. Mr. Sexton denied the assertion, and the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen months, A pamphlet entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," is creating an excitement at present which will likely have a beneficial East London alone contains more misery and nopeless poverty than does Ireland. To take one instance. Collier's Rents, a street leading out of Long Lane, contains 123 houses, 650 families, or about 3,250 persons. These people pay on an average sixteen cents a night per room, and give the proprietor over lifty per cent. on his investment. "Marriage," says the pamphlet, "is not fashionable in these districts; but crime is, and so is disease, which, in the form of typhoid alone, is reaping a ghastly harvest." Lord Salisbury has taken the matter up, and it may be fairly hoped that the agitation will result in the

ameliorated condition of the poor of East London. A very sad suicide is recorded in the London papers. Mahomet Ismael Khan, an Afghan of good family, left his native land to study medicine in England. He acquired the coveted honours, he was steady and industrious, but his skin was dark and every avenue was closed against him. He wrote a calm letter arguing in favour of the right to commit suicide, recounted the story of his disappointment, and swallowed a large dose of prussic acid. This suicide proves that a colour line is drawn even in England, the freest country under the san, and it parallels the tragedy of the poet Chatterton who sacrifixed his life to pride. If this young man had gone back to his native East with his English professional education, he would have been sure of welcome, honour, and profit. But, instead, he preferred to take the mad, daring

leap into eternity. Fenian Scares,

There is considerable excitement in London, caused by the publication of statements that the Customs officials had seized several packages of explosives consigned from Adelaide, Australia, as merchandise, that a loaded shell had been found on Belvidere wharf, ed shell had been found on Belvidere whar, Lambeth, near the residence of an Irishman, and the arrest of a man named Smith at Woolwich for complicity in the underground railway explosion. Upon investigation it was shown that the explosives seized were iron bolts with detonators, and the intention of the shippers in Adelaide was merely to avoid the payment of the heavy rate for freight which is imposed on explosive materials, and the consignment was represented as merchandise for this reason. The loaded shell found on Belvidere wharf was carefully conveyed by the police to Woolwich arsenal, and investigation there proved it to be merely lump iron used as weight. Smith's arrest was caused by his boasting, while under the influence of liquor, that he knew all about the explosion. The fact is, people are all nervous, and fear seems all-powerful.

DOMINION NEWS

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

It is rumoured that Mr. Street, of London, will succeed Judge Osler The Stormont Cotton Company will respon eperations in about a fortnight.

The probable candidates for the Mayoralty of Belleville are Aldermen Dickson and Dur

Frontenac County Council are taking steps to have dangerous railway crossing Michael McCarthy, chief messenger of the House of Commons, died at Ottawa on Wednesday night. Mrs. Wright, of Hamilton, has just in-

herited by the death of her father in California \$2,500 in cash, and a farm and ranch valued at \$30,000.

The Frontenac county council will petit-

ion the Legislature to impose a special tax on mineral lands, which are now assessed as agricultural lands. West Middlesex election trials was heard on

West Middlesex election trials was heard on Tuesday at Osgoode hall, and judgment reserved in both cases.

It is runned that Hon. John O'Connor will be appointed to the codification of Dominion Laws Commission, in place of Hon. Mr. Cockburn, deceased.

A petition is being circulated among the ratepayers of Yarmouth, asking the council to submit a by-law to abolish statute labon on the radds of the township.

on the roads of the township.

Sheriff Ferguson, of Kingston, is charged by gaoler Corbett with making wrong entries in his accounts, utilizing convict labour, and employing the turnkeys at work of his own.
An old and respected Kingstonian has been
called to the majority. Deceased was Mr. C.
H. Hatch, father of the Richelieu and Ontario agent here. He had lived 68 years in

Stevenson and Thompson, who gave themselves up as deserters from "B" Battery, Kingston, were sentenced to 56 days in the the cells, and to pay all expenses incurred by

The death sentence passed upon the unfor-tunate girl Maria McCabe for the murder of her infant at Hamilton has been commuted to fourteen years' imprisonment in Kingston

penitentiary.

Carson Orr, of Sinclairville, apparently about 35 years old, died suddenly at a hotel Saturday. He had a ticket for England in his pocket, and spoke of going to Guelph wants to have the Provincial Exhibition next year again, and claims that this year's show at Guelph was the most success-

fal ever held, and that the entries were larger The deer are rapidly disappearing from the country back of Kingston, and it is said they will be extinct in three years. Farmers

propose organizing to stop hounding, and to Mr. Justice Osler has received his commis sion, and was sworn in Tuesday as a Justice

sion, and was sworn in Tuesday as a Justice of Appeal. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Spragge in the presence of a number of professional gentlemen.

Mr. J. H. Stratford, a citizen of Brantford, has generously differed to build and deed to that city, free of expense, a public hospital, and in addition to subscribe four hundred ollars annually towards its maintenance, The other day Rev. Mr. Dougherty found at Point Pelee a bottle containing the following words written on a portion of an old-envelope: "If ever found, remember me to my dear friends in Sandusky City. J. A.

The Kingston cotton mill has just sept

is the fear that after all Sir Richard get the nomination.

A man named Wm. Slattery gave him-self up at St. Thomas recently as a deserter from the North-West Mounted Police. He was taken before the Police Magistrate and remanded until the Government authoritie can be communicated with.

Haves, Moore, and Barnhart, arreste ondon the other day on a charge o selling stolen jewellery, were brought before on that charge, but fined \$2 each and cost for peddling without a license.
S. H. Collins, son of Rev. W. H. Collins

vicar of York, England, and a student of the Guelph Agricultural College, died suddenly on his way to dinner recently of hemorrhad the lungs. He was 21 years of age, and had been out from England's few weeks.

Edward Jeans, of Acton, disappeared while on a visit to the Toronto Exhibition mber, and nothing was heard of him until the other day, when his wife received a letter from a New York ocean steamer agent, stating that he had died in his

berth while on the way to England.
Voting took place at Blenheim on Tuesday to decide whether the debentures for the bonu to the Erie and Huron railway should be handed over to the contractor or whether the illage should stand a suit in Chancery claimfulfilment of contract, and resulted in tie. It is not known what steps will now be taken in the matter.

A cruel story has come to light in Ottawa. A young man named Dunning turned his father out of doors, and the latter was found out in McKay's bush by the police almost frozen. After telling his pitiful story he was sent to the Protestant hospital. What action will be taken against the son remains to b

The other day a handsome lady called on Dr. Burns, of the Ladies' College, Hamilton, and said that while she was attending the college in 1868 her father failed in bus and she was obliged to leave without paying for board and tuition, but she was now prepared to pay the bill, having saved the money out of her own earnings.

James McLaren, a wealthy mine owner

of Buckingham, while driving to the station to catch a train for Ottawa the other day, was thrown from his buggy on account of the bad road. He went home and changed his slothes, and at once started a subscription list for the macadamizing of the road with a con-tribution of \$4,000. It now foots up to \$10,

George L. Shipley, son of J. B. Shipley, London township, found a mud turtle in Brecon creek in 1875, carved his name on its back and let it go. In 1880 the same turtle was found a mile further down the stream, and the other day George found him again, caught him, freshened up the inscription, and put on a new date.

Mr. G. W. Ross' scheme to run for the Local House in West Middlesex as Minister of Education is frustrated. He will, there-fore, become the Mowat candidate for the House of Commons. Hitherto he has sat in Parliament as an "Independent" member in the pay of the Ontario Government, He d not be allowed to do it again. The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle association will be held in the Railway Comninion Riffe

ttee-room of the House of Comn he third Wednesday after the opening of Parliament. The names of Hon. A. P. Caron Minister of Militia, Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick peaker of the House of Commons, and ajor-General Laurie are mentioned in con-

Major-General Laurie are mentioned in connection with the presidency.

The adjourned trial of the South Renfrew election case was taken up on Monday at Osgoode hall before Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Cameron. Judge Cameron delivered his judgment voiding the election and disqualitying Mr. Dowling (Grit) with costs. The Chancellor agreed in voiding the election, but reserved his decision as to the disqualification.

qualification.

John Miller, of the 7th concession, Bentinek, was tried for the murder of his wife two years ago and acquitted. The other day a Mrs. Lamb, with whom he has been co-

\$2,500. Her relatives charged Miller with her murder, but the coroner's jury acquitted him. The woman was worth \$20,000 a few years ago, but lost most of it in dissipation. A boy named Robert Harrison was convicted recently in London township, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for sentenced to two months impressument for shooting a dog. A summons for a writ of habeas corpus was obtained on Tuesday from Mr. Justice Armour to procure the boy's release on the ground that he was not guilty of any criminal offence. It is thought that he will be discharged at once without further proceedings as the conviction seems onte

proceedings, as the conviction seems quite unwarranted.

A fearful story comes to us from the Hastings road, to the effect that a woman whose husband had gone to the shanties to work, a few nights ago attempted to eat her youngest child. An older child alarmed some eighbours in the night, but before they got to the house the mother had badly bitten and torn the young one. The unfortunate woman was, no doubt, temporarily insane.—North Hastings Review.

W. H. Jones, of Muskoka, dropped a roll of bills containing forty dollars one day last week in a garden belonging to Thos. Quaile. Quaile ploughed the roll under, although noticing at the time there was something peculiar in its appearance. After ploughing a few rounds he decided to see what it was, and, after considerable trouble, discovered it, and when Jones' loss became known promptly restored it. Jones gave him ten per cent. of the find.

On Sunday evening the editorial rooms of a Hamilton paper, were connected by the telephone wire with the Wesleyan Methodist church at Woodstock. The closing hymn and benediction travelled along the wire, and was heard distinctly by those at the instrument there. Telephonic communication was estables. there. Telephonic communication was estab-lished between London and Hamilton on Friday, and conversation was carried on as easily as over the Toronto branch. Brant-ford will also shortly be connected with Hamilton.

The Bay of Quinte Canning Co., of Picton, shipped by the Reliance to Rochester cargo of 123 tons of canned plums and gage leaving 50 tons still to be shipped to the same place. They have canned this season over 5,000 bushels of plums and gages, 20,000 cans of strawberries, and are now busy putting up large quantities of apples and pears. They have also an extensive evaporations. ing establishment. Last year over \$6,000 was expended in wages, \$16,000 for tin; ten tons of solder were used in making caus, and 100,000 feet of lumber worked up into boxnooks. Employment is at present given to 85 women and 20 men, whose wages come to

There arrived at Walkerville from Leeds, England, the other day, two immense trac tion engines of very massive construction, Great gang ploughs accoming them, and they are to be put to work at once on the 1,700 acres of land owned by H. Walker & Sons, just back of Walkerville. Each engine is provided with a windlass underneath the poiler, and midway between the traction wheels of the ponderous machine. Each wind say is supplied with a wire rake, and these and attached one to either end of the ploughe or harrows used. The engines are placed one at either end of the field, and the connecting ropes propel the plough from one to the other. The engines then move ahead distance the width of the row or furrows cut, and the plough is drawn by the farther engine back to the other end of the field, aud so on. It is claimed that these imported engines and ploughs can turn up 40 acres of soil per day.

The bogus cheque clergyman, who gave his same as Young, and who is at present in gaol in London for trial on charges of forgery, has a very bad record. Since his arrest the chief of police has received a rever it in which he F. W. Raikes, of Niagara, N.Y., in which he is informed that Young is not the man's ce has received a letter from the Rev. The Kingston cotton mill has just sent 100 bales of cotton to England. Mr. Minnes thinks all the surplus Kingston made cotton can be sold in Great Britain at the same price at which it is sold to wholesale houses in this country.

The South Huron Reformers meet on the 23rd inst. to decide whether or not Mr. McMillan shall make room for Sir Richard Cartwight. What bothers the Conservatives is the fear that after all Sir Richard will not suppose the proposed to the public. After landing in the States he went to Philadelphia, where he played his confidence game with success. Thence he proceeded to Chin where he passed the present of the public of the publ roceeded to Ohio, where he pas off as a Methodist preacher and took charge of a congregation. Being found out in some dishonest transaction he was compelled to esign and visited Niagara, where he defrauded a number of people, among the num-ber Mr. Raikes. A visit was paid to Quebec, where he represented himself as a priest, and on down to to the time of his this city. A photograph found among his after his acrest was forwarded orisons can the same person who defrauded prisons can the same person who defrauded Rev. Dr. Darnell out of \$50 in this city about two years ago. Altogether the fellow has had a strange life, and must be a thorough

> Father, Mother, and Two Children Drowned During Sunday's Hurricane, CHATHAM, Nov. 14 .- Intelligence reached here this afternoon of the sad fate of a family named Fetrault, who were drowned in attempting to cross Mitchell's bay during the earful hurricane of Sunday night. his wife and two children, a toy of ten and girl, a baby in arms, had been to a Big Point, and started at 5 p.m. on Sunday When last seen they had rounded the point and were well out in the lake. eing missed search was made, and all four odies were found on the beach covered with ice. The boat was also washed ashore high and dry. They leave a family of five who were left at home.

Cardwell Conservatives—Mr. Hammill will Again Contest the Riding. CALEDON EAST, Nov. 17 .- The Cardwell County Association met here to-day, Mr. R. Evans in the chair. Mr. L. Judge was appointed secretary and Mr. J. G. Alexander reasurer of the association. Mr. Hammill addressed the meeting at some length. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Hands and others, who warmly culogised Mr. Hammill for the exemplary manner in which he conducted the election. The announcemen from Mr. Hammill that he was willing to b a candidate again was received with tremend-ous applause. An early day was appointed for the convention to meet, and cheers for Mr. Thomas White, Mr. Hammill, and the Jueen brought a very interesting and highly uccessful meeting to a close

Reprimanded for Evading Drill. Wm. T. Evans, a member of Capt. McLaren's company in the 13th Battalion, was charged by that officer at the Police Court at Hamilton with refusing to attend the battalion parades. Capt. McLaren said that when ordered to attend Evans gave as an excus that he had other engagements, and refused to attend. Evans pleaded in his own behalf that he did not attend the parade on Thanksgiving day because he wished to observe the day by going to church with his family. Unfortunately, however, it appeared that he had refused to attend the parades on the 5th and 6th as well as the one on the 8th, and his excuse would not hold water. Captain McLaren and Major Moore said they did not wish to press the charge; their object in bringing Evans before the magistrate was to show that attendance at ion parades was compulsory. magistrate consequently allowed the defend

The Duty on Wheat and Flour. OTTAWA, Nov. 14 .- A deputation of the Millers' Association of Ontario waited upon Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon, Mr. Bowell. They asked for the reduction of the duty on They asked for the reduction of the duty on wheat from 15c, to 7½c,; failing that they wanted an increase of the duty on flour, or to be enabled to grind in bond, shipping an equivalent in flour, and having six months to ship. They were informed that any change in the duties must be made by change and not by order in Council. change in the duties must be made by Parliament, and not by order-in-Council, if their proposition were favourably entertained, and that their proposition relative to grinding in bond would be communicated by the two Ministers to pier colleagues. The delegation consisted of Mr. Plewas. the president of the Millers' Association, A. W.

Baird, J. L. Spink, Messrs. Neelon, Goldie, and Ogilvie. They expressed themselves well pleased with the courtesy with which they were received.

Kingston Salvationists Falling from Grace KINGSTON, Nov. 19 .- The Salvationists KINGSTON, Nov. 19.—The Salvationists had a great time here yesterday at the opening of their new barracks. There were two meetings, at each of which about 1,500 people were present. The proceedings last night terminated with a grand dance, in which all the officers present participated, which displeased the citizens. The result is a reaction has set in

In the afternoon Captain Addie, of St. Thomas, and Lieutenant McLachlan, just out from England, were married, the first out from England, were married, the first ceremony of the kind which has taken place in Canada. The couple were married previously by Dr. Wilson, of St. George's cathedral, who gave the bride away at the subsequent ceremony. This evening a wedding feast was held, and to-night an all-night prayer meeting takes place.

On Saturday night a backelider created a row in the hall, and when the police interfered the soldiers refused to let him be arrested. The result is that the police will answer no more Salvation Army calls, and

answer no more Salvation Army calls, and information has been laid against the back-slider and three soldiers who resisted his

OWEN SOUND, Nov. 14.—The trial of the petition in the North Grey election case took place to-day before the Hon. Mr. Justice Osler. Mr. A. Frost appeared for Mr. W. P. Telford, the petitioner, and Mr. James Masson for Mr. David Creighton, the restandent.

Immediately upon the opening of the court Mr. Frost rose and said that upon in-

court Mr. Frost rose and said that upon in quiry it was found that it was so doubtful whether the evidence would support the petition, he was not prepared to go on with the case, and would therefore ask leave to withdraw the petition.

Mr. Justice Osler, after remarking that no particulars had been filed, stated that should

he petitioner withdraw from the case, if

there was any person present who desired to take the place of the petitioner he would No person offering as substitute the petition was dismissed. His Lordship then declared Mr. Creighton duly elected, and expressed his gratification that there was no appearance of any collusion regarding the withdrawal of the peti-

A Demented Widow Missing LONDON, Nov. 20.—Some time ago widow named Mary Rings, of London South, was found in a house in a half-starved con dition. Subsequently she was transferred to the Mount Hope Asylum, where she remained for a short time. Mrs. Griffiths, a lady who took a deep interest in the unfortunate woman, states that a few days ago she made enquiries about her, with the view of ascertaining how she was getting along. The infor-mat on she received from Father Tiernan was that one morning lately Mary Rings was seen climbling over the fence about five o'clock, and that her whereabouts had not been as certained. This was reported to Mr. Frank Holman, who was also a friend to Mary, and he has endeavoured without avail to procure some tidings of the woman. It appears that some time before her discovery in London South she had given \$300 to a city lawyer on the advice of would-be friends for invest-ment, and it is stated she afterwards was in ormed that the money had not been invested as intended, and that she would lose it all. This appeared to trouble her mind greatly, and there is reason to believe the poor woman became deranged in mind with brooding over

er loss. The police authorities can give no

information about her.

Motion to Commit Mr. Mills for Contempt of Court.

A motion was made on Tuesday before the Common Pleas Divisonal Court for a summons calling upon the Hon. David Mills to show cause why he should not be committed for court Mr. Mills in the defor contempt of court. Mr. Mills is the de-feated Reform candidate for Bothwell at the last Dominion election, and it seems tion as editor of the London Adver tiser to write and publish editorials and articles referring to Mr. J. J. Hawkins, the member-elect, and Mr. Stephens, his re turning-officer, in such a libellous manner as to prejudice the trial of the Bothwell election case, which is now pending in the courts. He is now charged by the respondent in that case with contempt of court, similar to that of the clergy in the well-known case of Langtry v. Dumoulin. One of the chief para-graphs complained of reads as follows:— "No one knows better than Mr. Stephens that he betrayed his trust, and that he put the Tory party in possession of the fort.' The learned Chief Justice remarked that he hall no doubt the matter complained of was highly improper and never should have been published, but judgment was reserved to conder whether or not the contempt was flagrant enough to warrant the issue of a sum

The Campaign in Lennox NAPANEE, Nov. 19. - The nomination candidates for the representation of Lennox in the House of Commons was held here today. Mr. W. Pruyn was nominated by the Conservative party, and Mr. D. W. Allison

After the nominations closed a joint meeting was held in the Town hall, which was filled to overflowing. Mr. S. Gibson, president of the Reform Association, occupi chair, and the best of order and general good feeling prevailed throughout. After the can didates had addressed the electors, Mr. A. BOULTBEE made a telling speech which was received with applause, and secured for that gentlemen the confidence and good wishes of the party in this riding.

Mr. Deroche followed in a characteristic

speech, which was ably replied to and refuted by Mr. A. H. Roe, M.P.P. Mr. Roe was received with rounds of cheers, which showed plainly that notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of the Grits to injure his reputation and break his influnce, he stands as in the past, high in the respect and esteem of those who know him best, and have heard both sides and know

nis traducers personally.

Dr. PLATT, M.P., closed the meeting The party is thoroughly united, and confidently anticipates victory on Monday next. Two or three meetings will be held every night this week.

P. O. Savings Banks

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The Postal Sayings Bank returns for the month of October are as follows :-Balance at credit of depositors on Sept.

12,384,407 The month of October is one of the test months of the year. How matters stand with the country generally may be gathered with considerable accuracy from the returns of the month. These are almost all in, and they show that the country's prosperity is on a solid basis. The savings of the people continue to augment, as seen in the Go the postal, and other savings banks of the country. In October the coal and other fue is generally laid in, taking the country in the large, and having reference to the wagereceiving classes, hence the withdrawals from the savings bank are in that month more than the average and the deposits less. The Postal Savings Banks for last month The Postal Savings Banks for last month show an increase in the deposits over the preceding month of \$103,657, in spite of the extra call for winter supplies. The deposits for the month are \$81,000 more than the withdrawals. In 1881 the amount to the credit of depositors at the end of Obtober was but \$7,-103,576; in October, 1882, the amount was \$10,443,100; at the end of last month it was, as already stated, \$12,384,407. The other savings banks show an equally good state of savings banks show an equally good state of

An Archiepiscopal Anniversary.
On Tuesday Archbishop Lynch celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of his con-

and coadjutor to the Bishop of Toronto, and in 1860 became Bishop of Toronto. When the ecclesiastical province of Toronto was formed in 1870, Dr. Lynch became the first Archbishop. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at eight o'clock in St. Michael's cathedral by the Archbishop, the following assisting:—Deacon, Rev. Father Bergin; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Father Hand; Assistant Priest, Very Rev. Father Rooney; Deacons of Honour, Very Rev. Father Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's college, and Rev. Father Green, Superior and the Redemptorists. Bishop O'Mahoney, Bishop Walsh, of London, and a large number of priests of the archand coadjutor to the Bishop of Toronto, and don, and a large number of priests of the arch-diocese were present. Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville, Administrator of the diocese of Kingston, and Very Rev. Father Dowling, Administrator of the Diocese of Hamilton; Rev. Father Brennay, of London; Rev. Father Keough, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hamilton; Very Rev. Father Heenan, of Hamilton, were also present. Among the priests of the archdingese present there were: priests of the archdiogese present there were:
—Very Rev. Father Laurent, Very Rev.
Father Romey, Very Rev. Father Vincent, of
St. Michael's College; Rev. Dean O'Conner,
Rev. Father Cassidy, of Dixie; Rev. Father
Harris, of Newmarket; Rev. Father McCann,
Brockton, and Rev. Father Bergen. In the
afternoon the above-named direct together at
St. Michael's naice, when congratulations St. Michael's palace, when congratulations were extended to the Archbishop, and wishes expressed that his Grace may be spared

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

many years to preside over the province

The Provincial election for Levis county resulted in a majority for Lemieux, the Liberal candidate.

A nugget of gold weighing twenty ounces, and valued at \$360, has been taken out of the River Gilbert at Beauce.

A new house in Montreal, now in course of completion, and costing \$12,000, has been condemned as unsafe by the City Inspector, and must be rebuilt. Mr. Beauchamp, the member for the county of Two Mountains in the Local House, has

been unseated, and an attempt will be made to disqualify him as well. Vennor, in a letter to the Montreal Witness, says we are to have another cold snap, probably from Nov. 25th to Dec. 10th, aite which the winter will be open.

It is stated that a new line of steamships between Rouen and Montreal has been subsidized by the French Government, and will

ommence running on the opening of naviga tion next spring.

Mr. George Stephen has made over \$50,000 of first mortgage land grant bonds of the C.P.R. to trustees of the Montreal General Hospital for a building to commemorate the late Dr. George W. Campbell.

The Hudon cotton factory at Hochelage resumed convertions lated Monday.

resumed operations last Monday. Or-ders are already in hand to keep the mill going for four months, and the outlook for the cotton industry generally is of the most sat-The Canadian Cattle Lloyd's Insurance Company, of Montreal, will ask for an Act of incorporation with power to insure against

loss from the perils of the sea, or otherwise, all live stock shipped from any port in Canada to any port in Great Britain or Ireland. S. W. Beard, the Montreal coal speculator, owes his creditors over a quarter of a million dollars. He was arrested on Monday on a capias taken out by the Exchange Bank for \$19,000. Thomas Craig, president of the bank, and a personal friend went security and he was released. Craig and Beard ar said to be playing into each other's hands. At a meeting of feading merchants in the leather trade held on Friday in Montreal it was unanimously resolved that the long term of credit hitherto prevailing should be materially reduced, and inducements held out to purchasers to make cash transactions.

notarial agreement to that effect is to be signed by the leather merchants, with a penalty of five headred dollars for its viola-During the last five months forty vessels belonging to the Export Lumber Co., of Montreal, have left that port laden with lumber for the River Plate, South America. The 6.330,005 feet of spruce and 10,000 feet of ash, or 18,768,652 feet of lumber of all descriptions. This is a falling off of nearly 6,000,000 feet as compared with last year when the shipments amounted to 24,419,827 feet. The shipments for the preceding eleven years were as follows:—1881, 16,147,941 feet; 1880, 10,420,080; 1879, 12,476, 150; 1878, 10, 855,246; 1877, 8,787,928; 1876, 3,437,000; 1875, 10,123,000; 1874, 16,262,293; 1873, 36,073,919; 1872, 28,234,968: 1871. 16,500,-935: 1870, 25, 145, 183, The readers of THE MAIL were last sum-

mer treated to reports of entertaining criminal lawsuits carried on in Montreal, in espectable family in the person of Mr. Fuln, an English attorney not long there at the time, his wife, her young and attractive sister. the servant girl, and two gentlemen boarders, one being a native of Toronto, were the defendants, the charge being that of burning cayenne pepper in the stove in the hall to compel Mr. Creighton, the law clerk of the Dominion Senate, and his wife, to pre-maturely vacate his rooms, which he had lease for a month longer. taken on lease for a month longer.
The end of the cause célèbre was the committal to the Queen's Bench of the whole party except the two gentlemen boarders. When ne assizes came round the case was abandoned, there being no indictment sent before the grand jury, and it was then thought the whole affair would have ended. Mrs. Fulton, however, is now taking an action against her former lodger for heavy damages the Superior Court for false arrest, and it expected the other defendants will adopt the

me course.

A Hungarian adventurer bailing from Chicago went to Montreal lately and took rooms an upper flat in a house on St. James street, and represented himself as a metallurgist and chemist. After getting acquainted he tried to persuade certain parties that he had a secret, received from his father, an eminent scientific professor in a Vienna college, by which he could increase the weight of gold marvellously by a simple process without fear of detection, as he had already eceived the experts in the Washington nint. Of course he wanted capital for his scheme, but a gentleman whom he opened his plans to merely put Detective Fahey on the pretender, finding which the fellow made of instantly, leaving his urnace, crucibles, and chemicals in one of als rooms behind. He was well supplied with funds when he arrived, as he paid two months' rent for the flat where he took a party o witness his experiments. It is thought that he was a sleight-of-hand professor, who believed he could dupe Canadians, but he signally failed.

An Eastern Townships trader, who was

in the habit of employing a bank to pay his notes in Montreal, the other day wrote asking them to pay an amount of \$300 when it fell due, accompanying the letter with a cheque on a country bank for the same amount. The bank replied that when the amount the bala the would be accepted, and at the same time asked that a small charge of 75 cents on the cheque should be remitted; \$1 was at once sent to the bank in a registerletter. In a few days the note fell due. and was presented; but the bank refused payment, saying that there were no funds to meet it. The note accordingly went to protest, and the endorser of the note was obliged to get the money together and pay it. As soon as he had done this he brought an action against the trader for the whole amount. Be-fore the writ could be served, the trader came to town, paid the \$300 with costs of protest and lawyer's expenses, and at one employed the same lawyer to claim all these costs, together with his return railway ticket, from the bank. The bank at once paid in full, and the three-cornered sattlenent was complete, and the trader returned

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—To-day an important decision was rendered by Hon. Justice Rainville in the Circuit Court, that notwithstanding the Insurance Act of 1877, sometimes called "Blake's Act," all mutual fire insurance companies that had charters of

ace of Quebec, though the headqua of said companies were in the Province of On-tario, had power to transact business in the Province of Quebec. The learned judge held. after hearing the argument of Mr. Walker, the advocate for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Hamilton Ont., that this company, and all other similar companies, had full power to transact business in the Province of Quebec, both be fore and since the passing of the Dominion statute of 1877. This decision is in conformity with the decisions of the judges generally of this province.

MARITIME PROVINCES. Thirty-five students are registered at the Halifax Law School just started, The Moncton Transcript gives the names of seventeen New Brunswick boys attending McGill Medical College this term-The St. John News says there are

least twenty bar-rooms kept open all day Sunday in that city, and that the people know it if the police do not.

The Halifax Presbyterian Witness estimates the population of Newfoundland as fol lows by religions:—Roman Catholics, 64,317; Episcopalians, 59,561; Methodists, 35.702; Presbyterians, 1,168; Congregationalists, 561; Baptists, 165.

A St. John merchant the other day received a letter containing the following:

You abandoned, profligate, vicious, unprincipled, sinful, graceless, incorrigible, disprincipled, sinful, graceless, incorrigible, dissolute, disreputable, depraved, corrupt, bad, wicked reprobate, I am disgusted with your abhorrent, loathsome, odious, detestable, hateful, abominable, revolting, repugnant, treacherous and deceiful conduct; and I hope never again to behold your unwelcome, dis receable, unpleasant, and utterly despicable countenance. C.A.W. "INVINCIBLE."

A coloured man who was shipped as cook by a St. John vessel bound for this port. cook by a St. John vessel bound for this port was found to know nothing of cooking, and on being put before the mast proved useless as a sailor. So, in order to render him of some use, a long eel skin, stuffed, was fastened to him for a tail, and he was made to run hurdle races over barrels, the captain and sailors standing at the barrels with ropesends to help him over. He was put through this exercise several times on the voyage, greatly to the amusement of all hands. He lodged a omplaint against the captain on arrival here, and had him fined \$5 for assault.-Chathe

THE NORTH-WEST. A toboggan slide for the Lieut. Governor as been built in Winnipeg.

Milkmen are now charging Winnipeg ouseholders 12½ cents per quart for milk—

eight quarts for one dollar. The cattle around Fort Macleod are fat and in prime condition, and consequently are well prepared to withstand the winter.

The Pilot Mound Signal is authority for the statement that a boy nine years old, son of John Publow, of that section, ploughed 25 acres of land this season.

A short time ago one of Mr. Bedson's siggest buffaloes fell off Stony Mountain and roke his neck. Mr. Bedson has had him stuffed, and he now adorns the hall of the penitentiary at Stony Mountain.

The Rev. Mr. Sottley, M.H., of the diocese of Huron, has located a Homestead in the York Farmers' Colony, Assiniboia, and will

preach at York city every Sunday, even be-fore completion of the new church at that The engineers at the end of the Canadian Pacific, in the Rockies, report the discovery of a large cave half a mile west of the thirtieth siding, high up on a lofty mountain side. It is three acres in extent, and wonderful in the

strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians formerly believed that a spirit moved them, and so they called the ake "Manitowaban."

A bona fide settler squatted on land near Calgary in 1882 and left it for a time while he went east for implements and stock. On his return to Calgary he found that his lot was covered by a grazing lease. But he took possession, and the holders of the lease endeavoured to eject him by legal process. The case came before Stipendiary Magistrate McLeod, and a jury, by whom it was decided that the squatter was entitled to the land. This shows that the law, however it may affect the speculative squatter, protects the man whose intentions are honourable. Walter Moberly thus describes the origin of the name of the Eagle Pass in the Rocky Mountains :- "In the summer of 1865 I was exploring the 'gold range' of mountains for the Government of British Columbia to see if there was any pass through the I arrived at the mouth of 'Eagle river,' and on the top of a tree near its mouth I saw a large nest full of eaglets, and the two old on a branch of the same tree. I had nothing but a small revolver in the shape o irearms; this I discharged eight or ten time at the nest, but could not knock it down

I thought the most appropriate name I could give it was the 'Eagle Pass.'"

The two old hirds after circling around th

est, flew up the vailey; it struck me then

that if I tollowed them, I might find the

much-wished-for pass. I explored the valley

some two or three weeks afterwards, and

having been successful in finding a good pass,

CRIMES. J. D. Laselle, a New York drummer em ployed by Messrs. Greene & Sons, furriers of Montreal, has forged checks to the amount \$600, sold his samples, and absconded. A St. Thomas man named Edward Ros as knocked down late one night recently or was knocked down act one night recently on the street, robbed of 75 cents, and cruelly beaten because he hadn't any more money. Gilbert Mills, one of a gang of horse thieves, who have been stealing stock in Western Ontario, has been sentenced at Chatham to seven years in the penitentiary.

The coroner's jury in the case of Gumblekin, accused of kicking Mrs. Dillon, keepen of a Quebec city sailor's boarding house, brought in a verdict of manslaughter recent

Lizzie Noble, aged 22, dining-room girl at the Frazer House, Welland, tried to suicide with laudanum the other day because her lover refused to marry her. A doctor was called and saved her life. Joseph Adams and Daniel Almond, of Simcoe, and Thos. Lawlor, Daniel Sullivan Simcoe, and Thos. Lawlor, Daniel Sullivan and John Long, of Hamilton, charged with participating in the great diamond robbery at Darling's jewellery store, Simcoe, on the night of the 5th of November, were taken before Police Magestrate Matheson Monday for preliminary hearing, and remanded for a week on account of the absence of several witnesses. Public opinion is said to be turning in their favour.

with having, on the 3rd of April, 1971, set fire to the \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ lock-up''} at the village of Markham, He elected to be tried by jury, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Bigelow appeared for the prisoner, and Messrs. Fenton and Murphy for the Crown. The case was adjourned to the 21st inst., in order that the presence of important witnesses might be secured.

cured.

A barn owned by Mr. Thomas Mulholland, 2nd con. York township, was discovered to be on fire on Thursday morning. Immediately after the discovery a man emerged from the burning building. On being captured he soknowledged that he had been sleeping in the place and that he had been smoking. He said that some straw had accidentally caught fire from a lighted match, and his efforts to extinguish the flames had been futile. The prisoner was taken to St. Paul's ward and arraigned before Messrs. T. Carr and J. Dobson, J.P's. He gave his name as William

Hartley, 71 years of age. After hearing the facts of the case the prisoner was committed to gaol for six months on the charge of vag-rancy, the charge of arson being dismissed. The damage is estimated at \$500; uninsured.

Galt Visited by Burglars GALT, Nov. 17. - Some time during last night he jewellery store of James Trotter, in this town was entered by burglars and goods con-sisting of gold and silver watches, sets of jewellery, rings, and chains to the value of about \$7,000 stolen, also \$120 in cash.

Access was obtained from the rear of the
store. The door was drilled and the lock
punched off the safe, which contained the money and the most valuable property, all The boot and shoe store of Jas. Porteous, the second door from Trotter's, was also bur-

manner, and \$180 in cash taken. CASUALTIES.

glarized last night, the safe treated in a simi-

Senator Read was thrown from a waggon on his farm near Belleville on Friday and eriously hurt.
On the farm of Thomas Caldwell, three miles west of Hamilton, on Saturday James McGaw was struck by a falling tree and ki led.

Midland, fell from a car Saturday breaking his right leg and otherwise injuring himself

seriously.

A boy named Young, living at 102 Ferguson avenue, had his hand badly cut in a machine at Burrow, Stewart & Milne's foundry Saturday.

John Marshall, farmer, of Vittoria, was starting for a load of wood Thursday, when his team ran away, throwing him down, running over him, and killing him instantly.

Mr. J. Gordon had his skull fractured and his head fearfully cut near Rodney on Satur. his head fearfully cut near Rodney on Saturday. He was adjusting the main belt of a steam thresher while in motion, when it alipped, throwing him against the machine.
While a man named Fetrault was trying to cross Mitchell's bay from Big Point Sunday in a small boat with his wife, ten-year-old boy, and baby girl, all were drowned, and their bodies were found on the beach covered with ice. Five children were left at home. Joseph Archambault, aged ten years, son of Ed. Archambault, of Ste. Anne des Plaines, came to his death a day or two ago by being crushed beneath a large rolling rock in a pit in his father's field. The rock weighed 6,000 pounds, and the father had the mortification

succour him.

While a man named Chapman, a farmer at Sharbot Lake, and formerly a resident of Wolfe Island, was walking along the new track of the Ontario and Quebec railroad in that village on Tuesday, he was struck by the train and instantly killed. Chapman was about 65 years of are slightly dof and about 65 years of age, slightly deaf, and leaves a large family. He was well known and respected in Kingston and vicinity. This is the first accident that has occurred on the

of seeing his child die without being able to

The Old Story of the Boy and the Gun-Amputation of a Hand. BELLEVILLE, Nov. 20. A strocking tragedy has occurred about iour males from Madoc. A young lad 14 years of age, son of the late James Moore, was playing in his mother's house with a neighbour's shot gun when loaded. The boy put the end of the barrel in his mouth and began to blow, when a companion lighted a match and applied it to the nipple. The unfortunate boy's head was blown to pieces. blown to pieces.

It was found necessary to-day to amputate

the hand of J. D. McColl, who was injured in a shingle mill yesterday. abundance of fossil marine specimens.

T. Sheppard, mangager of the Rainy Lake Lumber Company, at Fort Francis, says the company has raited at present enough red and white pine logs to make 18,000,000 feet of lumber. Owing to the recent destruction of the company's Rat Portage mill very little of the amount will be cut this season.

The name Manitoba, taken from a larger than manitoba, taken from a larger than manito signifies supernatural or divine spirit, waban means a strait. As the waters of a water and irreman jumped, and escaped with slight injuries. One of the cars contained

slight injuries. One of the cars contained hogs, of which about forty were killed or mangled. The prompt action of Mr. Mylne, George station master, saved another special freight which was following closel after the other. The road was blocked until about 10 p.m., but all express and special trains were sent around from Paris to Harris-burg via Brantford. The error seems to have been made by the Harrisburg operator, who

hould have held the local for orders. The oss will aggregate \$30,000. FIRES

McIntosh's steam sawmill at Springfield vas totally destroyed by fire Saturday morn Loss \$2,000; no insurance. The barn of George Wilkins, on the tow ine between Delaware and Westminster, was burned by incendiaries Sunday night. Loss, The barn and outbuildings on the farm

of Charles Robbins, a mile west of Welland-port, were burned by incendaries Sunday. oss, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000. Colgan's tannery in Durham caught fire deavours to extinguish the flames the itizens did more damage than the fire. James Robertson's saw and planing mills three miles west of Cornwall, Ont., were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. Less about \$1,000; no

Windsor Castle," an ancient fram building on Sandwich street, Windsor, was burned on Tuesday. The building was very valuable, and a new block will probably be erected in its place.
On Sunday morning Alfred Wright's stables on King William street, Hamilton,

were destroyed by fire, and Wright was badly

burned about the face and hands in vaini rying to rescue his horse and cow. Wilkinson's barns and contents, near Aber ardar, Plympton tp., were burned on Friday afternoon. There were 900 bushels of grain in the barns, nearly a total loss. Mr. Wilkinson was badly burned while attempting to save his fanning mill. Insured in the Ontario Mutual, London, for \$1,000.

BRANTFORD, Nov. 17. - This morning about nine o'clock a fire broke out in Edmund Brown's organ and piano factory, Darling street. The firemen were promptly on hand and succeeded in keeping the fire in the building where it originated. The factory contained six pianos partly finished, an organ and portion of a church organ which Mr Brown is building, also a machine for make ing piano wires, all of which were destroyed Cause of the fire unknown. Mr. Brown oss is about \$3,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Quebec. The building is owned by Mr.). Brook, and is insured for \$4,000 in the Queen's.

Corn Cannery Destroyed. BRANTFORD, Nov. 16 .- Last night shortly after ten o'clock the large corn canning fa ory of M. D. Baldwin, situated a little south of the city, was discovered on fire. wind blowing a gale from the west the flames spread rapidly, and in a very short time the barn close by was also on fire, and both were reduced to ashes. The canning house was reduced to ashes. The canning house was two storeys high, 180 feet long; the barn 50x40. In the factory was a large quantity of canned corn and valuable machinery used for canning purposes, all of which was destroyed. The barn contained a quantity of hay, oats, and barley, which is also a tota loss. There had been no fire in the factory for two or three days past, and the fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Baldwin's loss is about \$10,000; insured in the Northern for \$4,500, Lancashire, \$3,000, Mercantile \$1,500, Waterloo Mutnai, \$800.

On Tuesday night one of the officials at the Central prison discovered a fire in the north shop in the Central prison yard. An alarm was immediately sounded from box 121 at the Bridge Manufacturing Company's office.

was sent to the Court street fire hall, th firemen in which do not answer this box.

The building was a large solid brick structure, used for the manufacture of woodware, and was occupied by Brandons & Co. The prisoners who had been working in it left at prisoners who had been working in it left at five o'clock, when everything appeared to be perfect order. The fire, which originated in the machine shop in the building, is thought to have been purelyaccidental, as the prisoners who are employed in it are on the best of terms with their foreman. The firemen fought for nearly two hours before they got the flames entirely under control, and it was not until several hours later that their work was finished, the whole of the first floor, and the greater part of the second floor, with con tents of the building, being destroyed. The total loss will be about \$30,000, fully covered by insurance, distributed among eight or ten companies. An investigation will be held by the inspector on his return from Kingston All the prisoners, who were in their cells at the time the fire broke out, were told that they were in no danger, so that there was no

RAILWAY NEWS

The project of extending the Belleville and North Hastings railway to the Mattawan, to connect with the Canada Pacific and thence to the Hudson's Bay, is being discussed in

It is said that a surveying party has been sent out from Ottawa by the chief engineer of the Ontario and Pacific railway to comme operations on that line between Sault Ste.

Marie and Cornwall.

The widow of a brakeman on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific has secured a verdict of \$20,000 against the company for the killing of her husband while coupling.

The suit has been tried twice before, and each time the plaintiff has gained the

Chalk River has been made the headquarters of the eastern division of the C.P.R., and all the company's stores have been removed from Pembroke to that point. The railway authorities have already erected there a large brick round-house for the ac commodation of twelve engines.

A despatch from Cleveland says that Can-

adian parties are there endeavouring to pur-chase the Central Ontario railway of Canada now being completed to the Hastings iron range. It is thought without doubt that the would be purchasers represent the Canada Pacific railway. President Ritchie, of the Central Ontario, was interviewed, but refused to give any information on the subject further than that parties had offered to purchase

The engine and several cars of a Midland railway freight train on the Scarboro' junction grade broke loose from a number of rear cars on Saturday last. Considerable distance was run before the disconnection was noticed. The engine was stopped, and scarcely a moment had elapsed before the cars left be-hind came thundering down the grade and dashed into the other cars. The contents, principally lumber, were scattered in a directions, and two train hands narrowly escaped being killed. The damage, it is said amounted to several thousand dollars.

At Barrie, at the last assizes, a case of Edgar v. the Northern Railway was tried, the acts of which were as follows :-- Mr. and Mrs. Edgar were travelling on the Northern railway, intending to get off at Lefroy station.

The brakesman called the name of the station, but the train did not stop at the platform, and Mrs. Edgar in attempting to jump off was seriously injured, and an action for damages was instituted. At the trial Mra. Edgar obtained a verdict for \$100 and Mr. Edgar for \$200. Mr. G. D. Boulton, Q.C., yesterday obtained an order nisi to set aside this verdict, on the ground that there was no negligence on the part of the railway. The

case will be argued next week. Railway Amalgamation. The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Valley railway was held yesterday at the company's office. Mr. E. B. Osler occupied the chair, and 4,860 out of the total 5,000 shares were represented by shareholders either in person or by new the chair. holders either in person or by proxy.

The meeting sanctioned the lease ompany of the railway, property, and under-taking of the London Junction Railway Com-pany for the period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. A draft of the lease was submitted and adopted, the annual rental being placed at \$18,300. The London June tion railway is to run from Belmont on the C. V. R., a distance of about twelve miles. It is expected to be finished about midsum ner next year. The shareholders also sano tioned the making of the rent named part of the working expenses of the London Junction railway, and the pledge or transfer in trust or otherwise of the rent, for the purpose of

ecuring the interest upon the bonds or de centures of the company. 'A proposition for the amalgamation of the . V. R., together with its leased lines and ppurtenances, with the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company, was carried unanimously.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. At the adjourned meeting of the Ontario and Quebec railway shareholders yesterday, the following propositions were sanctioned:

1. The amalgamation of the company with the Credit Valley railway, together with its leased lines and appartness. lines and appurtenances. 2. The acquisition by purchase, lease, or amalgamation of that portion of the line of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company extending from its junction with the Canadian Pacific railway near Mile End, to its projected terminus in the city of Montreal, and to the southern terminus of the proposed bridge over the River St. Lawrence near Montreal. 3. The acquisition of the portion of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company lying between the town of Perth and the village of Smith's Falls, in the Province of Ontario. 4. The construction of the extension of the con pany's line of railway from Smith's Falls to a point of junction with the Atlantic and North-Western railway. The Board of Directors were instructed and empowered to draw up and execute the different agreements.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P.Q., writes:—"Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I had tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing

only 25 cents. The Gildersleeve Cup, won by the Kingston Lacrosse Club in 1878 and held until August, 1880, in five matches, with the Athletes, of Kingston, the Okas and Alerts, of Belleville. and the Napanee club, and then won by the Peterboro' Lacrosse Club and held for years, thus becoming their property, was pre-sented to H. LeBrun by the Peterboro' team at a supper last week, in recognition of his services to the game and club.

BETRAYING CONFIDENCE

Is is to be very much regretted that the large

majority of so-called regular M.Ds. will persist in discouraging poor sufferers whom they have failed to cure in trying the specialist in whose hand lies their last and only chance to get well. Many poor sufferers placing implicit confide in their familily physician even after he has failed to cure them, will, by his selfish advice, abandon all hope, and in despair lie down and die. We can give you the names of thousands who, in spite of such advice, have, secretly and timidly, for fear their physician would know of it, put themselves in the hands of the Specialists of the International Throat and Lung Institute of Toronto and Montreal, where the Spirometer invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, is used, and got entirely well when everything else had failed. Anyone suffering from Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis, Catarrhal Deafness, or Consumption in the first or second stage should consult these Specialists, personally if possible; if not, write for list of questions and copy of "International for list of questions and copy of "Internations News," published monthly, to 173 Church stree Toronto, or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q.

SANITARY CON

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Th

n of Important sion in London

stary convention under Provincial Board of Health hall this morning, there be ance of local physicians au men from a distance. Aft ercises by Rev. Father Tie An address on public Dr. Harding, of St. Joi Dr. Oldright, which con hints regarding the nece formation among the gene recent acquisition of lad sanitory reform, alluding many physicians were no such information to the general they were the me He held that it was the di themselves to study this by such study. Dr. Oldr paper eminently appr ladies were taking increas attendance of the fair sex

of the board.
Dr. EDWARDS considere way of meeting the masses parting sanitary information Dr. PLAYTER, of Ottawa cal men had to complain not yet co-operated with t sanitary science, though he and he believed London Mr. WALKER spoke brief system of sewage in vogue under the law of sanitary officer inspects houses, gr closets.

MILLDAMS PREJUDICIAL Dr. ARNOTT, of London paper on "The Effects of Public Health." After refe responsibilities resting or ternity, he alluded to mala most hidden and potent cand while it was one of the of diseases few measures of Mill dams, locks, and other the natural flow of the wa fertile sources in this part building of a lock or dam followed at no distant increase of such disea removal had been for afterwards by a very great complete cessation, of mala cited several instances whi been down with ague from t lmity of a mill dam on and showed that with their spot the disease had d amongst them, and they bothered since. He conclu "What shal be said of th mit dams to remain on the collect all the refuse and se to the ord nary impurities. would be indictable were tess pit in the yard to colle one house, but in a city of the authorities permit t three dams, which collect and refuge into three huge two of these causes may charged a great amount of t city. I believe that the which did so much dama dams, was a great blessing of view to the city and surr Nor do I believe in a finance the balance will be so must might be supposed. For th ductive power of the people the saving of time through a of illness, and last but not le expenditure for medical a saving to the countries all events goes far expenditure for bridges. agreed that the removal of the means of decreasing sick doctors' bills, and saving v it not follow that failing to the highest degree crimin health of the people should sideration of our rulers, and

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LEGISLATIVE A Several resolutions were The first asked the Legislatu Public Health Acts of the pr provide for a Board of Health cer in each municipality. 2. ture place such sums in the est able the Provincial Board of fect the work they have in har of the people. 3. Recomm mation of local sanitary a Recommending the adoption Government so that the prisome guarantee that persons plumbing and drainage of hou qualified to do so, and also ur ties to appoint competent pe beforehand whether any dar exists in the proposed plans the work before the house i

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SHE VISITED HIS H and after release from her thildren, as something more He came to look upon her in They grew very friendly. H night, she says :- "Suppose what we were before—do yo could be satisfied and happy ed, "Yes;" and so they were was on February 19th, of this On August 4th she left him blasted all her hopes, she treated her cruelly and turne house. The love was all bry Miller hurried into the Divor third time. She declared the by the indignities he put upon

ninutes later a telephonic message t to the Court street fire hall, the which do not answer this box ng was a large solid brick strucsed for the manufacture of woodware, occupied by Brandons & Co. The swho had been working in it left at ck, when everything appeared to be me shop in the building, is thought een purely accidental, as the prisoners employed in it are on the best of ith their foreman. The firemen nearly two hours before they got entirely under control, and it was ed the whole of the first floor, and r part of the second floor, with conthe building, being destroyed. The will be about \$30,000, fully covered nce, distributed among eight or ten An investigation will be held by ctor on his return from Kingston. risoners, who were in their cells at the fire broke out, were told that ith them.

RAILWAY NEWS.

ect of extending the Belleville and tings railway to the Mattawan, to with the Canada Pacific and thence

said that a surveying party has been om Ottawa by the chief engineer of rio and Pacific railway to commend on that line between Sault Ste. d Cornwall.

low of a brakeman on the Chicago, sland, and Pacific has secured \$20,000 against the company for of her husband while coupling he suit has been tried twice be time the plaintiff has gained the

River has been made the headquar he eastern division of the C.P.R., the company's stores have been rem Pembroke to that point. The authorities have already erected arge brick round-house for the ac n of twelve engines. atch from Cleveland savs that Can

ies are there endeavouring to pure Central Ontario railway of Canada completed to the Hastings iron It is thought without doubt that the purchasers represent the Canada ailway. President Ritchie, of the Ontario, was interviewed, but refused ny information on the subject furthat parties had offered to purchase

gine and several cars of a Midland freight train on the Scarboro' junction day last. Considerable distance was oose from a number of rear cars the disconnection was noticed had elapsed before the cars left be thundering down the grade and into the other cars. The contents. lumber, were scattered in a and two train hands narrowhy ing killed. The damage, it is said d to several thousand dollars.

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SANITARY CONVENTION.

Discussion of Important Topics at the Ses London, Nov. 16 .- The session of the san

stary convention under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Health opened at the City hall this morning, there being a large attend ance of local physicians and medical gentle-men from a distance. After the opening exercises by Rev. Father Tiernan,
An address on public health, prepared by
Dr. Harding, of St. John, N.B., was read by

Dr. Oldright, which consisted principally of hints regarding the necessity, advisability and best methods of imparting sanitary in formation among the general public and the recent acquisition of ladies as advocates of sanitory reform, alluding also to the fact that many physicians were not qualified to impart such information to the public, but that in general they were the most fitting bodies. He held that it was the duty of the public to themselves to study this subject and profit by such study. Dr. Oldright considered the paper eminently appropriate to the opening session. He expressed gratification that the ladies were taking increased interest in sanitary science, and that there might be a good attendance of the fair sex during the sess

Dr. EDWARDS considered that a practical way of meeting the masses would be by imparting sanitary information in the schools. Dr. PLAYTER, of Ottawa, thought the medi cal men had to complain that the public had not yet co-operated with them in regard to sanitary science, though he hoped they would, and he believed London would be a good

starting point.

Mr. WALKER spoke briefly of the complete system of sewage in vogue in England, where under the law of sanitary authority a sanitary officer inspects houses, grounds, and water

MILLDAMS PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH. Dr. Arnorr, of London, read a lengthy paper on "The Effects of Mili Dams on Public Health." After referring to the grave responsibilities resting on the medical fra-ternity, he alluded to malaria as amongst the most hidden and potent causes of disease, and while it was one of the most preventible of diseases few measures of importance had been adopted with a view to its suppression. Mill dams, locks, and other obstructions to the natural flow of the water were its most fertile sources in this part of Ontario. The building of a lock or dam had always been followed at no distant date by an increase of such diseases, and their removal had been followed shortly afterwards by a very great diminution, if not malarial troubles. He cited several instances which had come under his own observation of whole families having been down with ague from the too close proxmity of a mill dam on a sluggish stream. and showed that with their removal from the spot the disease had disappeared from amongst them, and they had never been bothered since. He concluded by asking :-What shall be said of the people who permit dams to remain on the river, where they ollect all the refuse and sewage in addition to the ord nary impurities. A private citizen would be indictable were he to keep an open tess pit in the yard to collect the sewerage of one house, but in a city of 30,000 inhabitants the authorities permit the existence of three dams, which collect all the sewerage and refuge into three huge cesspools. To charged a great amount of the sickness of the believe that the late great flood. which did so much damage to bridges and dams, was a great blessing in a sanitary point of view to the city and surrounding country. Nor do I believe in a financial point of view the balance will be so much against us as might be supposed. For the increased productive power of the people in good health, the saving of time through a lessened amount of illness, and last but not least the diminished expenditure for medical attendance, are a saving to the country which at all events goes far to balance the

disease wiser and more honourable than its

the highest degree criminal, morally if not

legally? Has the time not arrived when the health of the people should be the chief con-

sideration of our rulers, and the prevention of

HYGIENIC CONDITION OF RURAL SCHOOLS. Mr. DEARNESS, inspector of schools for East Middlesex, then read an address on the "Hygienic Condition of Rural Schools." He believed four-fifths of the deaths of children were due to sin and ignorance and disease, and lamented the fact that nothing had been done by the Government to diffuse a knowledge of hygienic matters amongst the people. After referring to the defects of the site usually chosen for rural schools, he advocated the selection of ground for the building with a southern aspect, and facing south. Ventilation and warmth were important essentials in schools, and in many buildings both were lacking. The air of the majority of schools was to his mind a most prolific factor of consumption. He referred to the usual method of warming by stoves placed near the door, and also to the inefficient supply of water; 48 per cent. of the rural schools had wells, 30 per cent, depended on the neighbours, and for the balance the scholars had to obtain supply as best they could. He concluded an admirable paper by alluding to the apologies for closets, the impurities of the well water, the excellence of the furniture, and gave it as his opinion that a child should not be sent to school before the age of seven years.

LEGISLATIVE AID. Several resolutions were then adopted. The first asked the Legislature to amend the Public Health Acts of the province so as to provide for a Board of Health and health offier in each municipality. 2. That the Legislature place such sums in the estimates as willenable the Provincial Board of Health to pe fect the work they have in hand for the safety of the people. 3. Recommending the for-mation of local sanitary associations. 4. Recommending the adoption of means by the Government so that the public may have some guarantee that persons who undertake plumbing and drainage of houses are properly qualified to do so, and also urging municipali ties to appoint competent persons to decide beforehand whether any dangerous feature exists in the proposed plans and to inspect the work before the house is allowed to be

SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.

A Thrice-Married Woman Seeks Release PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—An application was made on Saturday by Daniel Dougherty, as counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, in an extraordinary suit for divorce against John L. Miller. Mrs. Miller married the defendant about twenty years ago. She did not live happily with him, and their marital troubles ended in an absolute divorce. A short time after the separation the widow, by grace of the law, married Robert J. Randall. She lived with him a few years. Domestic broils arose; the Divorce Courts were again appealed to, and the woman, with two men living

who had called her wife, was free once more. She had several children by her first hus band, and through them had kept up her acquaintance with him. She was nearly fifty, and he was fifty-four.

SHE VISITED HIS HOUSE, and after release from her late alliance she began to look upon him, the father of her children, as something more than a stranger. He came to look upon her in the same light. They grew very friendly. He said to her one night, she says :- "Suppose we were again what we were before-do you think that you could be satisfied and happy?" She answered, "Yes;" and so they were married. That was on February 19th, of this year. On August 4th she left him again. He had blasted all her hopes, she said. He had treated her cruelly and turned her out of his house. The love was all broken up. Mrs.

life intolerable. She could not live with him any longer. She asked the court to FREE HER AGAIN.

nd, that she might be able to live in the meanwhile, desired alimony until the pro-ceedings should end. No answer was filed to ber libel, but the application for an allowance was strongly opposed. Depositions were taken from witnesses for Mrs. Miller.

WILLIAM VAN GENTHEE, an agent employed by Mr. Miller to collect rents, testified that the latter owned fifteen valuable.

ied that the latter owned filteen valuable properties, some of which, however, were mortgaged. The respondent was worth altogether, it was thought, about \$100,000.
Mrs. Miller, in her testimony, declared that her husband was a professional gambler.
"He is," she swore, "the owner of the property at 130 South Ninth street. The business of gambling is carried on there. He was also connected with another house at No. 8 South Broad street, and the south-west cor-ner of Twelfth and Locust streets. These ouses are discontinued now, though he still etains his interest in Ninth street. I know his from his own savings."

Mrs. Miller testified that when she married last her husband told her that his income was from \$250 to \$260 a month. When she left him, however, she had hardly anything except her personal effects. She had been accustomed to luxurious living, and could not come down all at once. She testified that when in New York she lived at the Albe-marle and the Hoffman house. In this city, when not living in private, she had resided at the best hotels. After her last separation one engaged a room at the St. George hotel for \$1 a day, and took her meals at the Hotel Bellevie. She paid her bills out of a loan she got it a pawn-broker's on jewels and silk attire. When the money was all gone she moved into theaper quarters.

The court allowed Mrs. Miller \$15 per week until the divorce proceedings should

MARRIAGE BY PHRENOLOGY.

Simple Method by which Mr. Size Would Unite l'eople. Four weird portraits and the pallid bust of gentleman whose skull was neatly divided nto building lots decorated the platform at Cooper Union last evening, when Professor Nelson Sizer came forward to discuss marriage from the stand oint of phrenology. There was a large audience. The speaker began by saying that the first things which engage a young man's attention are choosing vocation and a wife. It was usually considered that a woman was at her zenith at twenty, and old at twenty-five. When she was sixteen the question was, Whom shall I take? Twenty, Whom can I get? Twentyfive, Who will take me? Mothers-in-law and stepmothers are, in the Professor's opinion, much less black than they are commonly painted. In speaking of domestic discipline the speaker told of a man who had adopted twenty-eight children, of whom twenty-seven

turned out well. "How many of the audience can show such record as that?" asked Prof. Sizer. To llustrate what people should marry, showed his hearers some portraits, of which

he had several upding table "Of her," he said, holding up a severe, angular female face, "I have some doubts. (The audience giggled.) Perhaps you have none at all. Would some of you like her for a mother-in-law? Don't all talk at once. This woman (holding up another picture) is pert, substantial, ambitious, and self-reliant, and would make a good mate for this man (exhibiting a mild-made countenance adorne

with taffy-coloured hair. "He is intelligent and religious, but can not clench his tists. She will run the house while he writes the editorials. She furnishes the lemons and he the sugar. 'Marry one like yourself, people sometimes say. That is all very well if you are perfect, but some of us are not perfect. Men should marry to make up their deficiencies. There should be harmony of treatment and mental development.

a saving to the country which, at all events goes far to balance the expenditure for bridges. Now, if it is agreed that the removal of a dam would be the means of decreasing sickness, diminishing doctors' bills, and saving valuable lives, does it not follow that failing to do so would be in the highest degree training words. The speaker also held up to the admiring audience a blonde, very de collete, who, he said, would select a dark nusband. In contrast he showed a demure Puritanic brunette, whose name was Lola Montez. Going on with his lecture, the speaker said that the tall should marry the

short, the stout should unite with the lean, As an illustration of a strong, resolute na ture. the Professor showed a cravon sketch which was said to represent King Philip II. of Spain. Twenty-five cents' worth of phys ology and \$1 worth of phrenology would enable people to make proper selections of husbands and wives. Cousins should not intermarry, as their progeny were likely to be idiots. After defending the institution of marriage against the assault of free love doctrines, and asserting that a knowledge of physical and mental laws would diminish the growing evil of divorce. Professor Sizer ex ined the heads of several ladies and gentlemen who mounted the platform.

"This lady," he said, caressing the bang of stylish blonde, "is ingenious and lively, but not very pious. She comes of a family artists, and has considerable mechanical skill She would decorate your home tastefully. said the lecturer, looking hard at a dark-complexioned youth who tried to hide his feet under a chair. The blonde snickered re-arranged her bang, and put on her hat, as Professor Sizer examined the back-hair of an lderly woman and announced that she was not stingy, was brave and long-headed, and that her sons said "Yes, ma'am" in address ing her. A third lady had reddish hair. A careful inspection of her frizzes satisfied the lecturer that she was intellectual, full of vitality and dignified. The examination heads closed the entertainment.

A Strong Canadian

The Auburn, N.Y., Despatch has the following: Mervin ("Batavia") Thompson, the champion Canadian wrestler, gave an out-door exhibition of his great strength near the Cen-tral Hudson freight-house last evening be tween the hours of five and six o'clock

against any team of horses in the city or

county, and would give \$100 to the owner of the team if the horses succeeded in pulling him from the ladder. Yesterday the dian athlete made arrangements with Mr. B. . Webster The latter is engaged in the truck and express business, and is the owner of several large and strong teams. Five o'clock was the hour appointed, and the yard in front of the above mentioned freight-house was the place agreed upon by the in-terested parties. When the hour arrived quite a large crowd was in attendance, many of them expecting to see the man pulled in twain when he attempted to resist the strength of two of Mr. Webster's large horses Within a few minutes Thompson made his vest, and hat. A harness, greatly resembling a pair of shoulder braces, only a great deal around his waist, with two large straps left dangling from the small of his back. Then, dangling from the small of his back. Then, lying face downwards upon the ladder, fixed in a forizontal position, securely lashed to a telegraph pole, he grasped a round of the ladder with both hands and placed his feet firmly aga nst another flat round at the foot of the ladder. A team was hitched to these straps, and then commenced the tug of war. The large pair of horses started, strained and tugged, but in vain. The man could not be pulled from his position. After making three four futile attempts, this team was removed and a heavy pair of sorrels attached to the man. They, like their predecessors, could make no impression, and the man of muscle did not exhibit the slightest agn of weaken-ing, Finslly one of the employes of Mr. Webster took the animals by their heads, and they again exerted their well-trained muscle This time the large evener to which the whiffletrees were attached snapped in twain like a pipestem. This settled the contest. The crowd in attendance were well satisfied Miller harried into the Divorce Courts for the third time. She declared that her husband, by the indignities he put upon her, had made good, and cheered him heartily.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

Well-known Gentleman's Philanthropy and the Commotion Caused by One of His Letters,

Rochester Democrat and Chronic'e. We published in our local columns yester We published in our local columns yester-day morning a significant letter from a gentleman known personally or by reputation to nearly every person in the land. We have received a number of letters protesting against the use of our columns for such "palpable frauds and misrepresentations;" therefore, to confirm beyond a doubt the authenticity of the letter, and the genuineness of its sentiments, a reporter of this paper was commissioned to ascertain all the possible facts in the matter. Accordingly he visited Clifton Springs, saw the author of the letter, and with the following result: with the following result :Dr. Henry Foster, the gentleman in ques

tion, is 63 or 64 years of age, and has an ex-tremely cordial manner. He presides as superintendent over the celebrated sanitarium which accommodates over 500 guests, and is unquestionably the leading health resort of unquestionably the leading health resort of the country. Several years ago this benevolent man wisely determined to be his own executor; and therefore turned over this magnificent property, worth \$300,000, as a free gift to a board of trustees, representing the principal evangelical denominations. Among the trustees are Bishop A. C. Coxe, Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Bishop Mathew Simpson, Philadelphia, Methodist Episcopal; President M. B. Auderson, of the University of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Clark, secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. The benevolent purpose of the institution is the care: 1st, of avangelical mussionaries and their families of evangelical missionaries and their families whose health has been broken in their work. 2nd, of ministers, of any denomination, in good standing. 3rd, of members of any Church, who otherwise would be unable to secure such care and treatment. The current expenses of the institution are met by the re-ceipt from the hundreds of distinguished and wealthy people who every year crowd its utmost capacity. Here come men and women who were once in perfect health, but neglected the first symptoms of disease. The uncertain pains they felt at first were overlooked until their health became impaired. They little realized the danger before them nor how alarming even trifling ailments might prove. They constitute all classes, including ministers and bishops, lawyers, judges, states men, milionaires, journalists, college profes sors, and officials from all parts of the land. Drawing the morning Democrat and Chronicle from his pocket, the reporter remarked, "Doctor, that letter of yours has created a good deal of talk, and many of our aders have questioned its authenticity.

'To what do you refer?" remarked the Have you not seen the paper?" "Yes, but I have not had time to read

The reporter thereupon showed him the let

er, which was as follows :-CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM CO. CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1883. DEAR SIR, -I am using Warner's Safe Cure, and I regard it as the best remedy for som forms of kidney disease that we have. I am vatching with great care some cases I am now treating with it, and I hope for favour-I wish you might come down yourself, as I ould like very much to talk with you about

your sterling remedy and show you over our nstitution Yours truly, HENRY FOSTER, M.D. (Signed). HENRY FOSTER, M.D.
"I do not see why anybody should be skeptical concerning that letter," remarked

"Isn't it unusual for a physician of your standing and influence to commend a proprietary preparation 911 "I don't know how it may be with others, but in this institution we allow no person to dictate to us what we shall use. Our purpose is to cure the sick, and for that work we use anything we know to be valuable. Be-cause I know Warner's Safe Cure is a very valuable preparation, I commend it. As its power is manifested under my use, so shall I add to the completeness of my commenda-tion."

"We always analyze before we try any preparation of which we do not know astituents. But analysis, you know, only ives the elements; it does not give the all portant proportions, The remarkable power of Warner's Safe Cure undoubtedly consists in the proportions according to which its ele-ments are mixed." While there may be a housand remedies made of the ents, unless they are put together in proper roportions, they are worthless as kidney and

er preparations.
"I hope some day to meet Mr. Warner rsonally, and extend fuller congratulations to him on the excellence of his preparations, I have heard much of him as the founder of the Warner Observatory, and as a man of large benevolence. The reputed high character of the man himself gave assurance to me in the first place that he would not put a remedy upon the market that was not trust worthy; and it was a source of a good deal of gratification to me to find out by actual exeriment that the remedy itself sustained my

The conclusion reached by Dr. Foster is precisely the same found by Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Robert A. Gunn, ex-Surgeon-General Rallagher, and others, and proves beyond a least the great effective provents. the great efficacy of the remedy which has awakened so much attention in land and rescued so many men, women, and children from disease and death

THE TWO HEARTS.

Sad Romance Connected with an Old BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.-The hompson mansion, known as the "Little White House," situated at the junction of M and Twenty-first streets, Washington, has just been sold to an English gentieman of wealth, who will remodel and occupy it. The house is one of the most noted in Washing It is built of brick, plastered on the exterior, and is a counterpart of the White House, except that it is not so large. It had its "East Room," "Blue Room," and "Red oom," and is very handsome and imposing. It has been the scene of many brilliant socia Sunday Despatch stated that he would pull

Colonel James Thompson married a daughter of Colonel Burroughs, then commander of the Marine Corps. They were blessed with AN ONLY CHILD,

a daughter, who was noted for her grace and beauty, as well as for her brilliancy o mind. She married at an early age M. Hersout, a member of the French Lagation. They resided for some years at the old home with the parents of the beautiful child-wife, and were the centre of a very brilliant social arcie, their fêtes and outdoor entertainments, given in the spacious and elegant grounds of "The Little White House," being the feature of society. Shortly after the marriage M. Hersont was ordered to South America, and he took with him, when he went, his wife. While there she died in childbirth For some reason Mrs. Thompson, her mother who still resided at the old mansion not believe that her daughter was dead, and became possessed of an idea that her husband

PLACED HER IN SOME CONVENT

in South America that he might be free to pay his addresses to some dark-eyed beauty of the Spanish-American court. In order to satisfy the mother of the truth of his assertions, and that her child was not pining in the captivity of a South American convent, M. Hersout resorted to an expedient as horrible and novel as it was successful He had the heart of his dead wife and that of her babe removed from their bodies, pre served in spirits, and after proper ertifica-tion by the Spanish authorities at the city where the death occurred, iorwarded them to the parents without preliminary notice. They arrived, and the package was opened in the presence of the mother, without a word of varning or even a suspicion of its contents.

THE MOTHER'S BEASON DESTROYED, The shock was so great that it unsettled her reason, and she was never herself again. She shut herself up in the great house, her

cries and moans resounding through its beau-tiful rooms, and at night was often seen wan-dering about the grounds, dressed sometimes only in her night-clothes, with disheveiled hair, moaning and muttering her sorrows. The jar containing the hearts was retained for a time and then placed in the hands of an undertaker who kept it notil Me. These andertaker, who kept it until Mrs. Thompson's death, when it was placed in the grave with her remains. To-day a marble shaft in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, bearing two hearts, marks the resting place of the fond mother and all that this fand holds of the remains of her loved daughter.

POISONED BY STRYCHNINE.

The Coroner's Jury Think Cook Teat Mur dered H.s Young; Wife,

FLESHERTON, Nov. 15:—The mysterious poisoning case of Rose Leppard, at Eugenia, a small village near here, two weeks ago has, with the resumption of the coroner's inquest today, excited more interest than when the unfortunate and the coroner's stream of the coroner's stream of the coroner's stream of the coroner of the day, excited more interest than when the unfortunate young girl met her death. The unfortunate girl was married to Cook Teat, an old blind man, by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell in Toronto, and procured a policy on her life for \$4,000 in the Canadian Mutual Aid Association, through Mr. W. P. Page, Toronto, agent of the company. Interest in the case has been heightened since the inquest adjourned two weeks ago, on account of residents of Eugenia volunteering statements of their knowledge of the case, and altogether there has been forming, since the inquest adjourned a fortunght ago, a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, which has been gradually but surely tightening round the principal actor in the affair. The reason the inquest was adjourned, it will be remembered, was to procure an analysis of the contents of the deceased's stomach by Dr. Ellis, public the deceased's stomach by Dr. Ellis, public analyst. Dr. Ellis forwarded his report of the analysis from Toronto to-day, which states conclusively that he had

DISCOVERED STRYCHNINE

in the girl's stomach. This report was read at the coroner's inquest held to-day by Dr. Christie, coroner, of this place. It will be emembered that this girl died in great agony, and while she was in apparent good health. Her mother states that she never had a sick day in her life, and that she was the healthlest girl in the township. Death, however, was accompanied by every symptom of strychnine poisoning. It was clearly shown Cook Teat had strychnine in his possession, and indeed a small partly-filled bottle of the poison has been found in his possession. At the inquest to-day Aaron Teeter testified that before the poisoning of the girl, Cook Teat had shown a bottle, which he said contained strychnine. At the time he was shown the bottle, it was about two-thirds full of the poison; now the bottle which was found in Teat's possession, and which Teeter recognized as the same one which the latter had shown to him, is only one-third full, the strychni when found making it quite apparent that some of it has been used for some purpose Since the adjournment of the inquest, two weeks ago. Cook Teat and Mrs. Leppard nother of the murdered girl, seem to have nad a falling out, for at the inquest this morning she seemed inclined to tell all she knew that would be to his disadvantage. There was some hard swearing in the case, and a great deal of contradictory evidence, especially between Mrs. Leppard, Aaron Leeter, and Cook Teat. She said she was SURE ROSE HAD BEEN POISONED,

ot by her own hands, for the girl was not of a despondent disposition. but she thought she must have been given poison by someone, and took it unknowingly. It was also shown that Cook Teat and Rose had been seen on Monday, the day she died, walking down the Monday, the day she died, walking down the road while she held the paper, which evidently contained some powder, from the way she held it. It was immediately after this walk that she took sick. Her mother states Cook Teat had on one occasion offered to bring down one occasion offered to bring down some strychnine to poison some onions which were being stolen from her garden, and by which Teat proposed to catch the thief. Mrs. ppard, however, refused to use it upon any count. Part of Aaron Teeter's evidence was quite irrelevant to the poisoning case, but it tended to show that Teat's character was not by any means irreproachable, and was calcu-lated to prejudice the most conscientious ury against him. Teeter said, and Cook admitted that he had another wife n Erin, who was a daughter of Mr. Sar geant. Teeter said Teat's wife in Erin had told him that he had on sundry occasions Teeter said Teat's wife in Erin had when she lived with him, threatened to cut her hroat and shoot her. He delayed his marriage, it seems, with Rose Leppard, in order o try and get a separation from his other wife; it was also shown that he offered woman in Erin \$50 if would sign deeds of separation. This separation from his first wife was never conseparation from his first wife was never con-summated, but when he was married by Rev. Mr. Macdonnell he alleged, as shown at the inquest to-day, that he was a bachelor. They were married, and before Cook Teat had been reeping company many months with Rose Leppard it became painfully apparent that her marriage to him was a social necessity, and it is generally presumed that he gave her strychnine, which caused her death,

UNDER THE PRETENCE THAT IT WAS MEDICINE that would have the effect of procuring a mis carriage. It is supposed she took deadly poison quite ignorant of what it was. Mrs. Leppard also stated that after the opening of the inquest on her daughter's remains suspicion that she had been poisoned was strengthened, and when she returned home from the inquest she found crumbs of bread and cheese in Rose's satchel, and thinking her daughter might have been poisoned through some food given her to eat, she soaked the crumbs in milk and gave them to the cat next day, but they had no effect. The strange fact in connection with the case is that while the gravedigger was preparing the grave for Rose Leppard he had occasion to call at her mother's house, and took his dog with him. The dog ate som of food which he found outside Leppard's door, and strange to say, next day showed symptoms of having been poisoned by strychnine. Cook Teat's evidence was taken. He said Teeter's had told a good string of falsehoods; that they had the effect of quite upsetting him. He swore that he had never shown him any strychnine; that he had never proposed to give Mrs. Leppard any to use, and that with the exception of a little he gave a neigh-bour to poison a dog with, he had never used any for any purpose. He had never, he said given deceased anything in the way of medi-cine for herself. The inquest lasted for nearly six hours. Mr. Frost, brother of County Court Attorney Frost, of Owen Sound, watched the proceedings in the in-terets of the Crown. The case was summed up by Coroner Christie, and given to the jury about nine o'clock. After considering it about half an hour, they returned a verdict, finding COOK TEAT GUILTY

of causing the girl's death by poisoning her with strychnine. Teat, who was present,

seemed to take matters with singular coo

ness. He took his pipe out of his pocket,

and leaning back in his chair smoked de liberately for some time. Then Constable Field, of Flesherton, took him in custody, and to-morrow he will be transferred to gaol in Owen Sound to await his trial at the next Criminal Assizes there. The prisoner is a peculiar looking old man, about fifty years of age, and, as stated before, quite blind. His medium length hair is stiff like bristles, and brushed straight, while his chin and side whiskers are cut to correspond with his hair. He lives with his mother and her several children near Eugenia. The family came from Lexington, Michigan, some years ago and settled here. His mother enjoyed a pension from the United States Government, obtained through her son having been engaged in the American war. American war, and another who is also blind He and his brother became blind by accident and altogether the families, some members o which are said to be highly respectable, seen

to have been remarkably unfortunete

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Six Little Maidens I'll tell you a story. I'll sing you a song-It's not very short and it's not very long-Of six little maidens: in white they were dress.

And each was the sweetest and each was the

Invited for four—well, now, let me see; Watting was dull, so they got there at thre There were little Miss Katle and Nellie and And little Miss Bessie and Polly and Prue,

It might have been June, if it hadn't been Mar The first of the month, and a beautiful day; They kissed when they met, as the ladies all do Katie, Susie, and Nell; Bess, Polly, and Prue. They danced and they skipped and they sang and

they played.

And they formed pretty groups in the sun and the shade;

And I said, when they asked me of which I was "Brunettes are the dearest, and so are the And that night, as I bade them adieu at the

Bess. Polly, and Prue, and Sue, Nellie, and Kate-How I wished that "good-by," could have been "how-d'y-do?"
And I said: "come at three!" so as to get them

DICK AND D.

CHAPTER VII. DICK TEACHES GYMNASTICS.

It may readily be imagined that Dic Devine and Norry awaited with impatience another visit from their new friend. It was not that the delights of the first visit had ceased to give them both occupation for thinking and talking, or that they needed new material; but with Master Diek's appearance something seemed to have come into the hearts of the lonely boys which made life seem altogether a happier, more hopeful thing, and Dick felt as if his hardest searches for work could be undertaken in a newer and brighter spirit. He had no occasion to go that week to Dr. Field's, although he longed to do so, and once he had to indulge himself in a walk round the house, hoping for a glimpse of Dick Dearing or Barbara, but noone appeared at the windows, and he went home a trifle down-hearted.

The work he found during those days wa chiefly carrying parcels for travellers at rail way stations, or going errands for people who went in or out of the large hotels.

Often his earnings were not more than fifteen cents, and as it was his habit, learned from his mother, always to lav aside a certain portion for the weekly rent, very little re-mained for food or fire. But Norry, with his accordeon, seemed perfectly content on bread and milk, and as Dick would return from his long rambles he heard the strains of "Hor sweet Home" long before he reached the attic

Hurrying in one windy day, he found a joy-

ful surprise.

Master Dick was seated by Norry, regaling him with nuts and cakes and talking in his gayest voice, while Norry's shrill laughter greeted Dick's entrance. "Oh, I'm glad," Dick exclaimed; and his first idea was to help along the little fire, at which Dearing assisted very good-humoure

Why haven't you been up at the house? he asked Dick. "I told Brooks to ask you."
"Well, he said he wouldn't need me this week, Dick answered. "And I didn't like to go else: but I walked round the house once, hoping to see you."
"I meant to take you to the circus," said Master Dick, a little loftily. "Can you do any gymnastics !

Dick announced that he could turn a some "All right; let's see you do it," said Dearing. "Perhaps you could teach me. We fellows at Barnabas always like to bring back some new dodge you know, and I don't believe any of them know that."

So with true boy's love for such performances Dick Devine turned his somersault, to the great delight of his young patron, who immediately tried to imitate him. But sumersaulting isn't to be learned in a moment, and so it came about that there was a great deal of knocking around, and rubbin of shins, and a general air of rioting, to which Norry listened appreciatively.

Both boys were purple with their efforts and with their laughter. Dick Devine was in the act of a most darin arn, when the door was suddenly opened A chill horror struck them. There the awful Mr. Brooks, with an expression on his majestic countenance which I dare no venture to describe

Dicd Devine came to his feet, panting and subdued. The other Dick's face had assumed rather an angry glare. "Is THIS where you run away to, Master Dick?" said Brooks, in a terrible tone. "And lured along by this low, ungrateful varmint, as ought to be had up for deceiving us all, and taking you into bad company."
"Oh, you hold up, Brooks," said Master
Dick as boldly as he could, although truth to

tell, he was a little frightened. "He isn't bad company, and he didn't lure me here, as you call it, and I won't be bullied by you, either and I would like to know how you knew I was Brooks waved his hand contemptuously, "Miss Barbara knew it, and your aunt and

your grandfather are in a most awful way "Did Barbara send you?" Dick flashed out. "It isn't a bit like her. She knew I was coming, but she's no sneak, if she is

"You are to come home at once," pronounced Brooks, "and you'll see for yourself what 'll be said and done. And as for you, you miserably rascally, boy, you are to come up to-night and see the old gentleman him-

Dick Devine had found it impossible speak. He stood still with a terrible sense of guilt in this matter even though he knew he had never done Master Dick any harm. Yet he might of known that this attic in a

Yet he might of known that this attic in a low street was not the place for a boy like his new friend to come to. Yet it had been such a happiness—and for Norry too.

"I ought to have known better," he stammered, looking very wretched indeed.
"And I hope—oh, I no hope—I haven't got Master Dick into trouble." "You may well say you'd oughter have nown better," Brooks said with withering known better," Brooks said with withering emphas. "But you'll see! Come slong. Master Dick; you're wanted immediately."

There was nothing for it but to go. Dick Dearing departed however, with a great show of sympathy for both Norry and Dick Devine and refused to do more than walk along by Brooks, who with a policeman's air, was for holding him by the shoulder. When the sound of their footsteps had died away, Dick Devine, feeling more wretched than ever since his mother's death, crept close to Norry and explained it all. I hope no boy

will scorn my young hero when I confess that the two brothers, holding each other very closely, cried as they had not cried since that August morning long ago. CHAPTER VIII.

LOST FAVOUR.

The gas was already lighted in Dr. Field's brary when Brooks and his captive reached Fifth avenue. On the way home Dearing had not condescended to discuss the matter with his companion, and if he dreaded to encounter Mrs. Thompson and the doctor, he betrayed no such fears to Brooks himself.

On reaching the hall door the boy sprang up stairs without a word to the man, and burst into the library, ready to tell his story, and if possible to clear Dick Devine of all Mrs. Thompson was seated at one side of

the fire, looking as only she could look when she was going to pronounce sentence of doom. The doctor was by his study table, appar ntly reading, although he had not turned a page in half an hour, Just before Dick appeared, Mrs. Thompson

had been saying in her iciest tones:

"Something must be done with that boy, father. He is perfectly incorrigible. I can not tell you half the mischief ne has done since he has been in the house, and now worth more than \$12,000 each.

picking up with this flow boy. I don't doubt he has taught him pocket picking."

Poor Dr. Field rubbed his forehead with his hand, and looked very unhappy. He knew well enough that he was overpartial to Dick, and for that reason felt it right to yield more decidedly to his daughter's government and ideas concerning the boy, and he did above all things dread for him evil as-

Naturally enough Dick Devine, living in an attic in a down-town street, was to the Doctor's mind, like any other common yagrant boy. He had never asked about Devine or his family, and we know the lad himself had tried to keep his history and Norrys out of everyone's knowledge. Therefore Dr. Field could not be supposed to know how carefully the poor dead mother had reased her children; and in fact I think it wrong for Dick Dearing to have made his visits in the way he did. Perhaps he felt instinctively that Dick Devine was not like other common boys; yet he had no right to form any acquaintance without consulting his

"When we remember his father's recklessness," Mrs. Thompson went on, "we have all the more to fear."

Dr. Field winced. "You know how often and often you said that poor Richard's troubles all came from his getting into bad company.

"His tastes were always so extraordinary. Do you remember that wretched German

Mrs. Thompson was going on in a higher key, but her father suddenly held up his hand d silenced her. "There, Julia," he said looking pained; "don't go over the past. Whatever poor

Rick's faults were, he is gone."

"But he has left us a son who may inherit his worst faults. Surely we owe it to our poor Mary to bring him up so that he shall not disgrace her memory." At this moment the door was burst open by the culprit himself. Cast iron could scarcely have been harder than Aunt Julia's face as Master Dick appeared. He well knew what it meaut when

the knuckle joints so prominently in view. "Well!" she ejaculated. "Dick," said the doctor in the sternest tore he could assume. "I am ashamed of your conduct, sir." Aunt Julia's steely eye was upon her father,

she folded her hands over each other with

and he dared not falter. You know that you are expressly forbidden to make any acquaintances in town without my permission or your aunt's; and yet I am told you have picked up a low boy who lives in an attic in a low street, and actually made a friend of him, and run away to go and see him. Is not this true?" Brooks was standing within the door by this time, looking so anxious to speak that Aunty Julia said :

"It was a most disgraceful sight, ma'am —sir," he said, with his august nose very much in the air. "When I got there I found 'em fighting and going on like wild Injins and such a low, dirty place, and Master Dick's heels in the air, sir, and that low boy a turning himself into a sort of jumping-jack, if I might so call it, ma'am; a most disgrace ful rioting sight it was, sir."
"It's not so!" cried Dick, flashing round

'What is it, Brooks?"

eated boyish face. "Grandfather, it is true that I've made a friend of Dick Devine, and he's a poor boy in an attic, but he's honest, and not a bit rougher than any of the fellows at Barnabas; and we weren't fighting. He was teaching Here Aunt Julia interrupted with a horrified

scream " Father, do you hear? do you hear? He owns to this himself. He'll be running off with a circus next. Oh, father, do not be weak and blind."

Brooks regarded Mrs. Thompson with an air of most adulting compassion.

Poor Dr. Field found it hard to know what to say. He felt, and no one more keenly, that Dick must be taught to make no friends unknown to him, and particularly among a low class, yet something in the honest fearlessness of the boy's tone touched him. haps if Aunt Julia had not called up a vision of the reckless father who had broken his daughter's tender heart he might have relented so far as to investigate the of the Devines, but he knew what he had to dread if Richard Dearing's son were to revive

To be continued.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. He and the Duchess go to India. The First Employment of an English Erluce in India.

From London Times. Nov. 3. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left last evening on their way to India, where his Royal Highness is to take up the military command of the Meerut Division, to whi he has been designated. The good wishes of the whole English people will accompany him and the duchess. Whatever objections may attach to the appointment of members of the Royal Family to responsible posts in ad tration at home or abroad, it has always been recognized as fitting that in the profession of arms, with which they are by tradition connected, they should have the o ortunity of serving their country and making for themselves a distinguished and useful career. It is no amateur soldiering on which the Duke enters when he accepts an Indian command. In India there ar amenities of military life which sometimes call forth the criticism or satire of those who observe a highly placed officer's position in England. The Indian army occupies a country the condition of which brings our troops into something like the category of the continental armies, and every man who takes service in it, whatever may be his rank or functions, knows that he must be ever ready to deal with unknown contingencies. To engage in this more earnest and serious service has, we believe, been long the desire of the Duke of Connaught. He ha looked upon his profession not as a mere ornamental adjunct to his high rank, but as a career to be steadfastly followed; and this Indian command, involving, as it does, separation for himself and his consort for several years from the society and the conditions of life to which they have been accus-tomed, has been accepted with hopeful antici-pation by both of them. That the son of our Queen and the daughter of the gallant Frederick Charles may be favoured with all good fortune in their new career will be the wish of every Englishman. This is the first instance of the employment of an English Prince within the limits of our Eastern Em-

Countless accidents, as every one knows, light without employing them, and so without the danger of setting things on fire, an ingenious contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are kept. Any one may easily make trial of it. Take an oblong phial of the whitest and clearest glass, and put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea. Pour some olive oil heated to the boiling point upon the phosphorus; fill the phial about one-third full, and then cork it tightly. To use this novel light, remove the cork, allow the novel light, remove the cork, allow the air to enter the phial, and then re-cork it. The empty space in the phial will become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. When the light grows dim, its power can be increased by taking out the cork, and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter the phial. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the phial between the hands order to increase the fluidity of the The apparatus thus prepared may be used for

pire. All will desire that the result may be

A Substitute for Matches

Two young ladies, the Misses Phelps, went to Fargo from their claims in Dickey



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says:

Last winter I went to Florida, and while Last winter I went to Florida, and while there contracted Malaria in a very sovere form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring, My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs, and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartly recommend it to all sufferers.

Rheumatic Complaints



Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL upon Brooks, who smiled scornfully upon the From Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 544 Yonge street, Toronto. J N. SUTHERLAND.

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

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

(Signea) OSEPH EDGINGTON.



t affords instant Relief from Pain.

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

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

17-18 A SOVEREIGN BALM

For Chills, Sudden Colds, Liver Complaint Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sore Throat, Coughs &c., &c. Used Externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Chapped Hands, Frost-Bitten Feet,

Scalds, Burns, Rheumatism, &c.

No PANILA SHOULD BE WITHOUT PR.

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

WISTAR'S BALSAM

IN OTTAWA.

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

A CHRISTIE & CO. Sparks street.

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R. J. MILLS, 75 Sparks street.
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H. F. MACCARTHY, 230 Wellington street.
J. SKINNER & CO., 325 Wellington street.
W. A. JAMISON, 524 Wellington street.
W. M. A. LLOYD, 108 Rideau street.
K. D. GRAHAM, Medical Hall.
E. D. MARTIN, 225 Rideau street.
GEORGE MORTIMER, Market Square,
C. O. DACIER, 517 Sussex street.
SIDNEY P. COOKE, M.D., Hull, P.Q.
T. A. HOWARD, Aylmer, P.Q.

CONSTIPATION

IS QUICKLY CURED BY Notman's Laxative Fruit Paste.

This Paste is delicious to taste. Children like t better than raisins. It never gripes or sickens, and acts får better than any pill or dra ucht ever seed. Try a 25c. or 50c. box. Sold by all drug-

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of Londo has established an agency in Torquto for the so of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervo diseases, arising from whatever cause. Enclo stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in seale anyelope to all who address to

our risk.

Give post-office address in full.

Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING, THE DAILY MAIL. Per Nonpareil line (12 lines make one inch.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1883.

WARNING.

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

LENNOX.

The electors of Lennox are being appealed to by the Grit party in a way more disgraceful than has ever yet been adopted even by that reckless party. Mr. Roz, M.P.P., brought an action for slander against a Rev. Mr. SNYDER, who had accused Mr. Roz of having used blasphem ous expressions. The proceedings enabled the ingenious Grits to get in a good deal of blasphemous stuff by means of suggestions in cross-examination and examination of witnesses. Mr. Roz denied having used the offensive words. He was unable to bring home the charge of circulating the slander to the defendant, whose counsel also asked leave to add the statute of limitations as a plea, which was

allowed; and a nonsuit was rendered. e Grit organs have been proclaiming that the nonsuit proves the truth of the slander against Mr. Roe, whereas it only at owing to lack of evidence and to technical objections Mr. Ros was unable to bring the uttering of the slanderous statements home to the man whom he had sued. In pursuit of their very transpar-ent and very dishonest policy, the Grit organs have been flooding the constituency with the full report of the trial. It will be seen that the blasphemous language attributed to Mr. Roz, and which he denies, is ingeniously thrust into every possible question, and is now being scatv for the read ing of young and old. So scandalous a piece of business has never been attempted. The object of it all is, of course, to prejudice the electors of Lennox against the Liberal-Conservative candidate during the coming election. We have not so poor an opinion of the electors of Lennox as to suppose that they will be gulled in this way. We entertain with a reasonable degree of confidence the opinion that they will resent, by rejecting Mr. Allison, so base an attempt to excite their feelings on a point quite apart from all sorts of politics, and especially quite apart from the question whether or not Sir John Mac-

DONALD'S Government should be sustained. The people of Lennox elected Sir John MACDONALD over Mr. Allison. We do not think that Sir JOHN MACDONALD got a single vote that was not polled in favour of his policy and his Government as well as of himseld. This being the case we look for the polling of every vote that was polled at the last election, and in favour of Mr. Pruvn instead of the Premier. The change of candidates should make no change in the opinion of the electors or in the results of the election.

-MR. MEREDITH'S SPEECH.

We publish this morning a report of Mr. MEREDITH'S Barrie speech, which has been considerably delayed in transmission. It will be the duty of our Conservative contemporaries to give it the widest circulation at the earliest mement. It covers the whole political situation in a brief but effective manner.

At the very outset Mr. MEREDITH indicates very clearly the situation when he points out that Mr. Mowar's political fate is trembling in the balance. Mr. MERE-DITH is not more convinced of that than is Mr. Mowar, who is making desperate efforts to prepare for the final legislative struggle. Mr. MEREDITH is equally correct and honest in condemning corruption. no matter by whom practised, and in pointing out how grossly hypocritical are the tactics of the Globe. The public is a little cynical about professions of purity in like crime to escape from it. In February political parties, but the public is fully aware that the Grits have been most profuse in their professions while being most loose in their practice.

Of course Mr. MEREDITH deals with the boundary question. The position may be briefly stated. The Grit party wish to assert an illegal award by force—that is, by bullying, seizing, confiscating, bribing, and disfranchising. That is the only policy by which they hope to retain power. The Liberal-Conservatives wish to ascertain Ontario's rights by legal process before a legal tribunal and settle them permanently by beyond cavil or question. That is the only policy that can give security to in-dividual titles and strength to provincial

Mr. MEREDITH's reference to the interprovincial aspect of the case is most sensible and statesmanlike. The people of Quebec through their leaders have made their position clear. They do not grudge Ontario an acre of territory that belongs to her, and that is accorded to her by a legal tribunal. But they

Mr. Mowar, and, no doubt, by the Bull Pup and the Slugger, would, if pushed to the same lengths in the province of Quebec, make things exceedingly unpleasant for the minority. Mr. MEREDITH is right in ontending that we have no interest in encouraging Mr. Mowar in any such

The mode in which Mr. MEREDITH treats the liquor license question is perfectly frank. He was of opinion that the prorinces had the right to deal with question. But gentlemen of the very high-est legal standing in Ontario, and the very highest court in the realm have decided that the Dominion has a right to deal with it. The Dominion Parliament has passed an Act which is admitted to be the ever passed or prepared in this country. The administration of the Crooks Act is notoriously dishonest, partizan, corrupt, degrading, and scandalous. In the interests of temperance, of law, order, and public morals, it is, in our opinion, necessary to give the McCarthy Act a trial Mr. MEREDITH wishes to have a case sub mitted for the Supreme Court's consider-ation. Whether Mr. Mowar will agree to that remains to be seen. He likes disurbance better than argument, and fears

the finality of judicial decisions. Mr. MEREDITH's mode of treating the Algoma and Muskoka questions is trenchand striking. We recommend the speech to the careful consideration of the public. It contains the views of the man who must in a few months be the Premier of Ontario, and these views are such as must be held by every honest man in Intario.

THE CROOKS ACT FAILURE. Some days ago the Harriston corresondent of the Guelph Mercury, a leading Reform paper, gave some interesting facts regarding the management of the licensing system under the Crooks Act. He pointed out that in North Wellington the Act was complete failure. There, he said, liquors, contrary to law, were sold on Saturday nights and Sundays. On Sunday mornings boys and young men reeled about the streets in an intoxicated condition, drunken brawls disgraced the community, and profanity filled the air. Respectable people, he intimated, had appealed to the authorities to secure the rigid enforcement of the law : but without success. The mother whose son was ruined in consequence of the malad-ministration of the Act was spurned by the licensing official, and the heart-broken wife, who in tears urged these officers to stop the drunken carnival and to restore her the husband who had sworn to cherish and support her, appealed in vain. The dreadful condition of affairs prompted

neglected their duties? Further evidence of the disastrous reults of the political administration of the licensing system is produced by the same Reform paper this week in reply to the Harriston Tribune, which journal has venured to discredit its assertion. The Mer-

the Guelph Mercury to ask what the licen-

sing officials were doing? and why they

cury correspondent says: "It will require more than his (the Tri nine's editor) word to convince a number of families in the eastern part of the town, who were forced to listen for hours to the most vile and obscene language by drunken parties on Monday night last, that such never occurs in our midst. It would take three or four Tribunes to satisfy a widowed lady in town that she was rightly treated in being refused by those appealed to, when she applied to have a few of the Tribune's examples of pare a few of the Trioune's examples of purity punished for two or three Sundays ago inducing her little boy, not twelve years of age, to drink until helplessly drunk, after which they stripped him and threw him into the river. The Tribune statement to the contrary will not convince some respectable le in Palmerston that a number of no ties from Harriston have not conducted themselves in a scandalous manner in that town for the past two or three Sundays.

This is bad in all conscience. It would e pleasing if it were possible to believe that the evils attending the mismanagement of the licensing system were confined to one town. But if the Mercury speaks correctly such a belief would be unwarranted.

It says : "We have never said that the morals of the people of Harriston were worse than other towns, but do decidedly say that there

is abundant room for improvement. So that, however deplorable the results of the political use of the Crooks Act machinery are in Harriston, they are quite as bad in other places. The Reform paper to the failure of the Crooks Act as a temperance measure, is sufficient to set people who are interested in the moral well-being of the community thinking.

THE GRIT ORGAN AND MR. MERE-

DITH. THE Grit organ thinks poorly of Mr MEREDITH. To show its high appreciation of human qualities it, however, thinks highly of Mr. HARDY. Those who know Mr. MEREDITH and Mr. HARDY will be able to judge with sufficient accuracy the peculiar nature of the mental and moral organization of the organ of the Grit party. It will be some poor consolation to Mr. MEREDITH to learn, as he can from the organ's long article of yesterday, that the Globe does not breathe freely in the atmosphere which is familiar to him; it prefers the more congenial air in which HARDY and PARDEE, and the Bull Pup and

the Slugger thrive and are frisky.

Mr. MEREDITH is not a good leader of Opposition, we are told. Well, he has led party, which last year was in a minority of thirty-five or so, up to a point at which it is even, man for man, with the nonofficial Grits in the Assembly. He has in two years driven Mr. Mowar's Government into a corner so uncomfortable that they have not hesitated at something very last Mr. MEREDITH was able to raise such a force of public opinion against the Local ment as quite shattered their party and nearly overturned the Administration, It is pretty certain that, when the by-elec ions are over, Mr. MEREDITH will be Premier of Ontario.

It is Mr. Mowar who is the Globe's Ideal statesman. And some of the organ's notions of Ideal Statesmanship are sufficiently startling. It was statesmanship to steal one man's property to give it to another who was a Grit; it was statesmanship to seize on Rat Portage and fill it with bummers and keep it with bludgeons, and bribe it with public money (in vain), and outrage every law of GoD and man in wresting the whole Algoma constituency from the power and will of its people It was statesmanship in Mr. Mowar to correspond regarding license inspectorships with a tricky politician and dabble in that personal corruption which Mr. Mowar professes to abhor, during an election which (South Renfrew) was one of the most disgraceful to the Grit party in the

the only permanent and peaceful policy, the reign of law. Mr. Mowar's Govern ment represents the reign of some fourth-class lawyers, and their policy is disorder, disintegration, and disloyalty. The time is coming for Mr. MEREDITH. And for Mr. MOWAT the end has nearly

DR. DOWLING UNSEATED. THE decision in the South Renfrew con-

troverted election case, which was given yesterday, was fully expected by all who had read the testimony adduced at the trial. It is clear that when Dr. Dowling became the Reform candidate for the riding he "went in to win"—as an eminent Purist, a master hand in the art of corruption, once put it. Though he was the license inspector he treated promiscuously and extensively in unlicensed groggeries Chanceller Boyn remarks regarding conduct in this respect, that "it was as-"tonishing that Dr. Dowling should have indulged in the treating proved against him, holding as he did the office of license inspector." That the expenses of bringing voters to the polls were paid by him was sufficiently proved to warrant the avoiding of the election. In the opinion of Mr. Justice CAMEBON, Dr. Dowling by corruptly promising the license inspectorship to a variety of persons for the purpose of inng their votes has earned his disqualification. On this point Mr. Chancellor Boyn has not made up his mind; but he significantly remarks that "the act" tends in the direction of disqualifica-"tion." The legal phrase is to the effect that "equity follows the law." It is therefore not at all improbable that the decision of the Chancellor will be the same as that of Mr. Justice CAME-RON. But whether the judges agree or not regarding disqualification, there is one point upon which they speak with a single voice, and that is as to the unblush corruption which was practised in Dr. Dowling's interest throughout the contest. The law was set at defiance by the candidate of the Reform Government. The representatives of the temperance party-as the Grits love to call themselves-drank and treated in unlicensed groggeries. The embodiment of electoral purity, the stern enemy of corruption, handed out his money, contrary to law, to pay voters to go to the polls. The opponent of undue influence at election furthered his own interests by making indiscriminate promises of license inspectorships. In fact, the whole case is a bad But, of course, that will not prevent the Reform party from masquerading as usual as the one and only honest and pure party in Canada.

THE NEW POLITICAL AGE.

In a recent article on the state of parties n England, the Times declares, not as a new idea, because it is not new, but as a new fact in politics, that we are entering on a new political age with immense possibilities. The Conservative party is weak, it thinks; but the Liberals are not so very much stronger. The Liberal party is adopting some sensational plans, to cover a want of settled policy in other directions. They want to abolish the House of Lords for the unconcealed purpose of giving their party strength—just as some few Grits here want to abolish the Senate as one of the Conservative forces of the country. They want to abolish the Church in order that Radicalism in religion may not find so many strong forces of society against itjust as the Grits here wanted to flood the country with Tom PAINE and VOLTAIRE in hat Grit notions might have an anpriate literature.

The Times winds up as follows :-"At the bottom of Conservative disorganization and Liberal perplexity lies

eneral feeling that the stock of political ideas which a quarter of a century ago seemed to sum up political knowledge. and which so many of us have been living upon ever since, are in point of fact used up and done with. New problems are coming up which the old formulas do not suffice to solve, and the stagnation of the political world is the portentous calm that precedes some new birth of time."

This is oracular, of course, but it indicates a thought that is in the minds of many men in regard to English politics. The exhaustion is of course most noticeable among the Liberals, because they are the party among whom, as they boast. Ideas are most plentiful. But the truth is that the Liberal party has, since 1832 and 1846, been living on the watchwords "Free Trade" and "Reform." Forty years of 'Free Trade" have brought them face to face with the necessity for housing their poor and removing the frightful evils among the people. Fifty years of 'Re-"form" have left them a Parliament in which Parliamentary government is be-coming impossible. Yet Free Trade was intended to make the people prosperous, and Reform was to make government per fect! Dr. Johnson mentions the case of a man who lived for twenty years on subscriptions for a translation of Aristo-PHANES which he never undertook. The Liberal party went a little further. They did try to translate their comic theories into practice; and a pretty mess they have made of the affair.

They abolished purchase in the army and in order to do so they stretched th prerogatives of the Crown as no Tory would have dreamed of doing. They tried to settle affairs in Ireland, and their mode of doing so was what even their Radical friend, Mr. A. W. Wallace, calls a "measure of confiscation." They tried to conduct affairs in Parliament by gagging the members and making the Speaker absolute as an African chief. They tried foreign politics, and were forced to steal Lord BEACONSFIELD'S policy. They tried intervention, which they had condemned, and then they rushed into a war which even John Bright's tough and well-tried conscience could not stand. They are now dabbling with the franchise and stealing some of DISRAELI'S notions of 1866-7. It is quite time that a new age had opened for such men ; when people will demand some performance after so much promise. and some finality after so much agitation.

PUBLISHERS OF BLASPHEMY. Reform papers, from the Toronto Globe downwards, are indulging just now in a perfect avalanche of the most horrible and revolting blasphemy. It appears that in 1879

made it his business to visit a number of electors and inform them that Mr. A. H. Roe, the Conservative candidate, had used language which, though it is repeated with great unction by the Globe, two Reform papers in Napanee, and a number of other Grit sheets, no respectable journal can print Mr. Roe declared that Mr. Snider's report was libellous, and brought suit against Mr.

to prove that he had never used the language. Mr. Snider's was, of course, directed the other way. Whether or not Mr. Roe used the terrible words attributed to him was not decided by the court. The reasons for the nousuit were first Mr. Roe's inability to fasten the libel upon Mr. Snider, and secondly, the claim on the part of the defendant that the statute of limitations exempted him from numbers and the best of the defendant of the statute of limitations exempted him from numbers and the best of the defendant of the statute of limitations exempted him from numbers and the best of the statute of limitations exempted him from punishment if he had uttered it. The report of the trial as furnished by a Reform

paper winds up as follows :-"Mr. Clute moved for a nonsuit, and asked leave to add as another plea the statute of limitations, as it has not been proven the defendant made use of the expres sions within two years. He held that if there was any evidence of slander being cir-culated in 1883 it was privileged."

"His Lordship allowed the amendment and entered a nonsuit, when the jury was dismissed, there being no case to go before

Several Reform papers, notably that conducted by Mr. David Mills, say that the success of the statute of limitations plea is equivalent to saying that Mr. Roe did use the offensive expressions. Mr. Mills who is the offensive expressions. Mr. Mills, who is a lawyer, ought to know better. If he does not his clients, should he ever get any, deserve the commiseration of all who can feel sorry for the victims of ignorance. As to Mr. , he ought to have had sufficient respect for matters religious to have refrained from repeating as Mr. Roe's language, terrible words which, according to his own testimony, he never heard Mr. Roe use. The Reform papers of Napanee, and the Toronto Globe, for printing and sending into respectable households the foul expressions. able households the foul expressions circula-ted by Mr. Snider deserve the censure of right-minded persons.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Reform papers have not found time to tell heir readers about the reopening of the cotton mills, There are

An oilcloth factory is being established at Kingston. It will be in working order in about three weeks, and right under ichard's nose.

On Manitoulin island there is strong dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Mowat Government in compelling the people of the island to conduct all their county business at the Sault.

As it was a Reformer who personated a oter in East Middlesex, etc., and as the Reform candidate received the benefit of his audulent vote, the Reform press may be expected to point out shortly that after all there is nothing wrong in personation.

As an election will shortly be held in Cardvell, Mr. Mowat has hastened to fill the vacant license inspectorate there. Mr. Horton is the new license inspector, and he is attending to his duties vigorously already. That is to say, he is canvassing for Dr. Robinson, the Reform candidate.

Mr. Allison, Grit candidate in Lennox, has secured the publication of a report to the effect that after the last election he gave \$50 to a church. Simple piety and unostenta-tious liberality are evidently Mr. Allison's leading characteristics, or he would not cir culate the story on the eve of an election.

Some people have not a spark of gratitude in them. The Reformers begged the Conservatives not to run a candidate in opposition to the new Provincial Treasurer. engaged in the congenial business of traducing the men who were courteous to their newly appointed Cabinet Minister.

"Mr. Meredith," according to our Grit contemporary, "is just waking up." If he is only just waking up he must have been asleep in February, when he did work quite as good as that which Mr. Mowat performed with his eyes open. From a sleeping man Mr. Mowat received some neavy blows. The little Pre-mier will yet regret that Mr. Meredith is waking up.

Though the advocates of women's suffrage met with a rather frosty reception from Mr. Mowat and his colleagues, they had at least the satisfaction of securing from Mr. Badgerow the assurance that he will "give the subject his earnest consideration." Mr. Badgerow is rather previous in bis "earnest consideration" promises, seeing that he is not yet in the Cabinet.

Having enquired as to the truth of the Grit statement that there is a fearful depression just now, the Hamilton Pribune, in queting the views of business men on the subect, says :- " If there exists anything like a vadicate of liars here or elsewhere seeking o break down the credit of the Dominion, it can read in the statements of business me its utter confusion and dispersion."

In the Eastern townships a new cloth factory is being established. In Toronto a felt hat manufacturing company has just been incorporated. In Kingston they are commencing to make oilcloths. In Winnipeg an agricultural implement factory is about to be opened. All of which is unpleasant news for he politicians who are labouring to promote the interests of American manufact

Mr. Blake's London organ says :- " We have a friend, a crang, who has some queer ideas. He holds, for instance, that there should be no law against the selling and buying of votes at elections." Judging by the records of the election courts there are records of the election courts there are many such persons in the Reform party. But why are they called cranks? Is it because they are ready to be turned ?

Our morning contemporary has failed in various efforts it has made to kill out Christianity. But it has not given up all hope yet. A city may be reduced by taking its outposts: and so the organ has begun a gratuitous cam-paign against "funeral sermons." It need not be personally alarmed; no religious man will have to say anything length; over the virtues of the departed Grit organ. It will lie without benefit of clergy, so to speak.

Here is a chronological history of the free rade cries regarding the revenue-producing owers of the National Policy :-1878-It will cut off our revenue.

1879—It will tax everything and give us a ig revenue. 1880—It is giving us too large a revenue. ust as we predicted.
1883—It is causing a falling off in the revenue, just as we prophesied.

The difference between Mr. Meredith's

olicy and that of Mr. Mowat on the Boundary

question is easily understood. Mr. Mowat says he wants the territory, but he resorts to violence and positively refuses to go to law with a view to securing it. Mr. Meredith says he also wants the territory, and he adds that he is prepared to make an early application to the highest court in the realm in order to get it. Mr. Meredith's is the sensible way. Mr. Mowat knows well enough that in the skeeper of a legal decision the dispute a certain Mr. Snider, an ex-clergyman, during the Lennox election for the Local House, made it his business to will continue. He knows, too, that he has at made it his business to will be command to-day a good opportunity to his command to-day a good opportunity to secure a legal decision in the case of Boston O'Brien, Reform statesman, who is confined in a Manitoba gaol for an offence committed at Rat Portage. If Rat Portage is in Ontario Boston should not be gaoled in Winnipeg. why does not Mr. Mowat raise the question of jurisdiction and secure his friend O'Brien's release on the ground that Manitoba has no right to administer law in cases arising in the do object to allow Ontario to grasp by force, either of arms or of politics, an extent of territory to which no legal claim has been regularly established. The doctrine of provincial rights, as held by doctrine of provincial rights, as held by

MR. MEREDITH AT BARRIE

Grit Hypocrisy Exposed in Trenchant Manner.

THE UNSEATED MEMBERS ndemustion of Grit Dishonesty an Corruption.

Advantage was taken of the visit of the Local Opposition leader to Barrie on Friday afternoon to present him with an address of welcome and congratulation by the leading nembers of the Conservative party in the riding. In the evening a densely packed meeting was held in the town hall, where Mr. Meredith delivered a masterly exposition on the chief matters of interest to the province. Leading members of the Reform party had been invited to attend, but backed out at the last moment. Mr. Meredith's speech as follows :--

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, can assure you it affords me a great deal easure to visit, on this, the first occasion, the pleasure to visit, en this, the first occasion, the town of Barrie. The tone of your address is such as to make me doubly glad to be here for I have come into a good Conservative constituency. (Loud applause.) There is no uncertain sound in your address. So far as it applies to myself and to the band of men who have conducted the affairs of the Opposition in the Legislature, I have to thank you very heartily for the kindly way in which you have spoken. We have worked under very considerable difficulty. We were few in number, but we felt that we had at our backs the Conservative party and the majority of the Conservative party and the majority of the people of Ontario. Therefore we were encouraged to do our best in pursuing our course of constitutional opposition in the On-tario Assembly. Our faith was confirmed by the result of th the result of the recent elections, that result being that the fate of the Mowat Government hangs trembling in the balance, and will be determined very largely by the result of the contests in the election courts. Had it not been for the over confidence of our friends in this and other constituencies the sult would have been that the majority of the Mowat Government would have rept away, and there would have been an end of that Government ere now.

A VOICE—It's about time.

Mr. Mereuith—In the leading organ o the opposite party it is said I am afraid to ap-pear before the people. Why, I ask what elections have been held since the general lection in February? There have been but two, that in Muskoka and that in Algoma. ask you, where was I

DURING THE CONTEST IN FEBRUARY

last? Was I not, where my place was, in the fore-front of battle doing what I could to promote the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party? (Loud applause.) I am not ashamed to appear in this or any other con-stituency to advocate before the people the Liberal-Conservative principles I profess, the promotion of which is in my judgment in the interest of the people of this province. This same newspaper wants to know what my view is of the conduct of gentlemen who have been unseated by the election courts, what is my view of what has taken place in Algoma and Mus-koka. They want to know why I do not rehouse the conduct of Mr. Johnson in West Middlesex, Mr. Fauquier in Muskoka, and Mr. Hammill in Cardwell. I, sir, am one of those who believe that corruption should be condemned by every right thinking man. I want to demned by every right thinking man. I want to know from these gentlemen of the other side when the election courts showed that systematic bribery had been practised by their friends in London, and by Mr. Cook in this constituency, where was the Globe newspaper? It was with its party advocating and supporting these men in their unblushing and outrageous corruption. I say it does not lie in the mouth of this newspaper to call upon me to repudiate the extra of the to call upon me to repudiate the acts of the gentlemen to whom it refers. I am prepared at all times to discountenance bribery, and when our opponents do the same they may take any opportunity that offers to cast the stone at me. We ought, as true citizens, to desire that elections should be conducted purely; but improper and illegal acts will take place, and I say it will be a most dangerous thing if we lay down the doctrine that a man is to be read out of the party because he has had the misfortune to have his cause he has had the misfortune to have his seat vacated through the illegal acts of those who think they are acting in a friendly way towards him in what they do. When Mr. Hammill, of Cardwell, was unseated the Globe published a despatch saying that he had been unseated for whole-sale bribery and drinking; but when they came to speak of the Government caudidate position, it said his friends had bee guilty of slight indiscretions. ughter and applause.) So you see it altogether depends on

WHOSE OX IS GORED. That which is a crime in one man is only a "slight indiscretion" in another. A great deal has been said about the attitude the Upposition has assumed on the boundary ques-tion, but I am not afraid to appear before my

fellow-countrymen to defend the course the pposition took with regard to that matter, have always said that the Ontario Opposition was one with the Mowat Government in the desire and endeavour to obtain for the Pro vince of Ontario every inch of territory that she is lawfully entitled to. But the difference between these gentlemen and us is this. They want to take possession of the disputed terri-tory by force; we say we do not want posses-sion taken by force, but we want the question determined in a lawful and constidustional manner by the tribunals of the country. In case of a controversy between two individuals, what would be thought of the man who would go upon the land in pute and take possession of it? That would be an act contrary to the law, and it would be the duty of Mr. Mowat, as Attorney-Gen-eral, to prosecute the offender. But what does he himself do in the quarrel between Ontario and Manitoba? He says he is justified in going up and taking possession of the territory by an act, which, between independthat nations, would be an act of war. I say that the Conservative party is not prepared to follow him in the action he has taken. We say there is a means of settling this question without resort to force, without creating strife and heartburnings between two provinces, and that means is found in a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Coun cil, and we say it ought to be referred to that tribunal. (Applause.) You must bear in mind that the Government of the Dominion a acting as trustee of all the provinces, and s bound to preserve the rights of the small is bound to preserve the rights of the smallest of them just as it is bound to preserve the rights, of Ontario. I would have been very glad if the Dominion Parliament had seen its way to accepting the award, but it is one thing to say I would like that conclusion to be arrived at, and another to say that as it has not been arrived at that I am going to sanction and support measures of the kind the Mowat Government proposes to take in order to accomplish its ends with re-

gard to the territory in dispute. WHAT ARE WE IN CANADA ENGAGED IN

DOING? We are endeavouring to build up a great na-tion. We are men of different races, differ-ent nationalities, different forms of religion, and the man who would set one class tion against another is producing discortion against another is producing discord among the people, and is an enemy of this country, which we hope will yet rival the great Republic to the south of us. They throw in our teach the taunt that we are acting as we are bit by the people of Quebec. I am not ashamed to say that I respect the rights of my friends of French-Canadian origin as much as I regard those of my friends in the Province of Ontario. I appeal to you. We English speaking people are a majority of the people in this Dominion, and I say that we ought to be careful that we ought to do nothing to make these people the state of the s

who are working with us in building up the Confederation feel that injustice is being done them. We ought to make sacrifices rather than have the feeling creep in among us which would be destructive of the harmony of the country. While I am not prepared to a hat a up jot are one title of the rights of abate one jot or one tittle of the rights of Ontario, I want to enter upon the discussion this question recognizing the rights all the provinces, and that this is an important question, not making it a means of arousing the feelings of Ontario in order to make political capital. It is a discreditable thing when any party endeavours to gain a paltry advantage at the polls, as these men have done in the elections of 1882 and 1883, by arousing the prejudices of the people.

Let us see

or the position in which matters now stand In 1872, when the matter was first proposed. Sir John Macdonald was the leader of the Dominion Government. When it was sug-Dominion Government. When it was sug-gested that settlement of the question should be sought by reference to arbitration he pointed out that arbitration was not a satisactory way of settling the matter, and recommended a reference to the highest courties the Privy Council of Great Britain. It is a matter to be greatly deplored that this advice was not taken. The Government of Mr. Mackenzie came into power in 1873, and then the two Governments, that of Ontario and that of the Dominion, were in accord politically. They did not accept the position taken by Sir John Macdonald, but referred the question to arbitration, and in referring the question to arbitration, and in referring it to arbitration in the way they did the Reform party was guilty of negligence in entering into a contract which has been the means of leaving this question open. Mr. Mowat, in making the provisional arrangement, provided that the sanction of the Legislature and at the part excession as provided that the sanction of the Legisland, should be obtained, and at the next session, as he ought to do, as he was bound to do, he came before the Legislature, asked and received the assent of the people's representatives to the arrangement. Did the Dominion Government, led by Mr. Mackenzie, take such a step? Not at all. Instead of coming down and a the sanction of Parliament to arbitration-which would have bound the Dominion to abide by the result-according o the leading organ of the Reform party, Mr. Mackenzie,

"WITH HIS USUAL CAUTION

reserved the right to reject the award for cause, if in their wisdom the Dominion Par-liament saw fit to do so. Thus by Mr. Mackenzie's own action it was lest open the Dominion Parliament as it was for the Parliament of Ontario to accept or reject the award. Now these gentlemen have taken the nest extraordinary course with regard to this matter. At one time they have been telling you one thing, at another another thing. On the eve of the elections in 1882 they proclaimed to the people that if the Sovernment were sustained the result would b that the whole of this territory would be lost to Ontario. In order that you may see I am speaking by the book, I will quote what the Globe said in an article headed "Now or

Never," on the very eve of the general election for the Dominion last year: Never," on the very eve of the general election for the Dominion last year:—

Finding himself combelled at length to make a declaration of his policy in the face of the impending election, he throws off the mask and his answer to the demands of Ontario for herrights is—"not one stick of timber, one acre of land, one lump of lead, iron, or gold."

This is final and conclusive. This is the Bleu ultimatum. Ontario is to be robbed of territory until she is reduced to half the size of Quebec, and her magnificent resources taken from her because our prosperity excites the malignant envy of the French Bleus, and our annual surpluses offer so striking a contrast to their empty treasury and heavy taxation. Electors of Ontario! There is only one possible means by which this act of spoilation can be prevented. If the sun of June 21st rises on a Tory victory half of our territory is gone—gone finally and beyond recall; no after-regrets, no subsequent punishment of the perpetrators can undo it. It is in your power now to defeat it. It rests with you to decide whether the robber of Ontario shall be returned to power or driven from the position he has alphased. Now or never is your opportunity. If you swerve and failer now, if you allow other consistent thus to outweigh this paramount duty—3815 preservation—our province will be adgraded in size, prestige, and influence to the evel of a fourth-class member of the Confederation. The success of the Tories means the ruin of Ontario. Return Sir John to power and of all the maxiniteent domain upon which our future prosperity depends so largely, you will receive nothing—no.

Not one stick of timber, one acre of land, one lump of lead, iron, or gold. imp of lead, iron, or gold.

ask you if it is not plain now he light of their own acts that they were deliberately trying to mislead the people of Ontario. What do they tell you ow? They say they have gone up to take the sun rose on a Tory victo o be lost-"gone finally and beyond recall. The sun did rise, in almost every province, or a glorious victory, and Ontario has not been deprived of one single inch of the territory she was entitled to. (Appliause.) At the very time when they were thus seeking to stir up the feelings and prejudices of the people of Ontario and were making these misstatement they had before them the Dominion Gor rnment's offer to refer the matter to the Privy Council, the territory in the mean ame to be administered by commissioners appointed by the two Governments. Wha edit can you give to the cry of a party that has thus sought to deceive the people. Had they had the common sense to have referred this question to the highest court in the realm, it would have been settled long be-fore this. But they desired that it should be kept open to advance the interest of the Reform party. I have always said believe the ultimate result will be that the Province of Ontario will get at least the territory which was awarded rbitrators; and therefore I believe it is in the interest of the province that the question should be referred to the highest court in the British Empire as speedily romptly as possible. What have the people f Ontario to fear from a reference o kind? Is our cause not a just one? (Applause.) Do we desire to receive

ONE INCH OF TERRITORY that does not belong to us? I would be ashamed to be a son of Ontario if she desired that. What Ontario wants is her own. She sks nothing more, she will be satisfied with nothingless. (Renewed applause.) "But," they say, "in 1880-1881 you voted to support the Mowat Government in calling for the ratification of this award." It is true that, though hese resolutions were couched in language been resolutions were concerned in language calculated to cast a stigma upon our leaders at Ottawa, we felt that so long as the Canadian Parliament had not passed upon the award it was our duty to stand by our political opponents and vote with them for its confirmation. I do not believe they would have done by us as we did by them. And yet these men slander and traduce us because we took that stand at that time. I deny tha e have gone back on the vote or pledge we gave either in or out of the House. So long as the Dominion Parliament had not pronounced upon the award the Opposition pressed upon them the ratification of it, out so soon as it had lost its vitality, by being rejected by the Dominion Parlia ment, the Conservative Opposition took the ground that it was useless to press on the Dominion Parliament a course it had deinitely declined to adopt, there should be an an early appeal to the Privy Council to settle the dispute. Our opponents themselve support a Government that proposed reference to the Judicial Committee of th Privy Council. As soon as the Dominton liament had rejected the award, the leader of the Ontario Government comnunicated with the Dominion authorities le saidas I say, "We regret that the Dominion Parliament has not seen its way to accepting the award; we are now prepared to submit this question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." The only cause of differ-

property, would you think it reasonable for

while your case was before the courts? The

Opposition has acted in the interest of On-tario. What we have desired throughout is

the settlement of this question by the highes

opponents had agreed to that the matte

present obstacles to the settlement of the disputed territory removed. I am asked by

the Globe newspaper to define our position of the Globe newspaper to define our position on this question. I have no hesitation in saying, as leader of the Ontario Opposition, that I disapprove of the action of the Ontario Gov-ernment in sending last summer a body of men to take forcible possession of Rat Portage, in that territory, I say that it was a most dangerous thing, and a most im-proper thing that a Government which had appealed to the country with a majority of irty at its back, and returned from polls with so few followers that it is even yet doubtful whether it will be able to its place, should undertake, without consulting the people's representatives in the new Assembly, to make war upon a neighbouring province. That I say was a high-handed, unjustifiable proceeding. What would be thought should the Government of Britain enter upon war without consulting the people's representa-tives in Parliament? When Mr. Mowat sent up men and ran the risk of open hostilities, he did what he had no right to do without the sanction of the new Legislature. Instead of doing that Mr. Mowat ought to have acceded to the reasonable terms offered by the Dominion Government. I would sel Mr. Mowat and those who support him how his action is going to settle the question. He is in possession of part of the territory it is true, but not in sole possession—Manitoba is- in possession also. But m gle acre of land can be by the Ontario Government of which will not be doubtfu the Ontario Government the title doubtful ; not a single license to cut timber can be granted which will not be open to question. these questions to be settled? Instead of like sensible men, taking this question before the Privy Council to be settled at once, and once for all, these men will have it through ail the courts, until it reaches at last the very tribunal which the Conservative party says it should be referred to now. By adopting the course we suggest the whole question could be decided within a year, and at trifling expense. I have no hesitation in laying that down as the platform of the On-tario Opposition, and I do not doubt that the people of Ontario are in accord with the Opposition upon this question. (Loud applause. An attempt has been made to rouse the feel ings of the people of Ontario also by the cry

THE LEGISLATIVE RIGHTS OF THE PROVINC

were being interfered with by the disallowance of the Streams bill. I am one of those who hold that before all else I am a Canadian. I owe my first duty to Canada, to do all 1 can to make this a great nation. And subject to that greater duty I hold it is my duty to defend and uphold by all proper means the rights of my native province of Ontario. We have had, with regard to this question, recently an expression of onion from a gentleman who expression of opinion from a gentleman wh has been living in this Dominion for the last five years, one who has held the distinguishthe Marquis of Lorne. At the request of an article for one of the reviews dealing with this question, and he has taken the ground that should one province gain such strength as to be able to maintain a position f hostility to the central power and against the interests of the whole be destructive of Confederation. I ask you, ought not the people of this country to pay careful attention to such an expression of opinion? It comes from a man reared in a iberal school, a son of the Duke of Argyle, for many years one of the leading Liberals of England, When in 1865 the parties who had so long and bitterly fought each other agreed to throw down their arms and join their efforts on a common basis, it was necessary that a written constitution should be framed. In framing this constitution it was necessary that the rights of each party to the Confederation and of the It is quite evident that there must be a point of contact where the rights of the province and the rights of the Dominion come so near that it is extremely difficult to decide where the dividing line is. But the questio which must arise, and which are sure to caus enough bitterness in any case, should not be made the football of party politics. They are not matters upon which the strong passions and prejudices of the people should be aroused, but they should be settled as aroused, but they should speaceful constitu-speedily as possible and by peaceful constitu-tional and legal means. It ill becomes any party to raise a cry of interference with local rights unless there has been a clear violation of both the letter and spirit of the constitution. The supporters of Mr. Mowat say that the Streams bill was passed within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Ontario, and that it was a usurpation of the rights of the province for the Dominion authorities to display it. the Dominion authorities to disallow it. Le

WHAT THAT ACT WAS,

and let us see whether you think that its disallowance was a violation of the rights of the people, or whether the act of the Dominion Parliament was open to censure. Mr. Mc-Laren was a lumberman, having large interests and owning the land over which ran certain streams. He made improvements in the shape of dams and slides upon some of these streams running into the Mississippr river and upon that river itself. These works cost from \$50,000 to \$150,000. Mr. Caldwell was also a lumberman, having limits further up the Mississippi than Mr. McLaren. He desired to float his logs down the stream which Mr. McLaren had improved, and undertook to do so without paying anything for the use of the improvements. But Mr. Mc-Larendeclined to allow his improvements thus to be used by a rival in business. Mr. Cald-well-then offered to pay for their use, but this offer also was declined. Mr. Caldwell then offer also was declined. Mr. Caldwell then appealed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and that gentleman, although the courts had declared that Caldwell had no such rights, passed an Act declaring that he such rights, passed at these improvements on had the right to use these improvements on had the right to use these improvements on had the right to use the rig Laren said this was unjust, "for," said he, "I did not make these improvements in order that I might become a toll collector." He appealed to the Dominion Government, and the Act was disallowed. f socialistic and communistic tendencie well becomes the Conservative party to protest against the introduction o any doctrines which would intertere with the rights of private property. When the Government of the Dominion exercise its power of veto in the case of such an Act as this, I say they did that the failure to do which would have been a failure to do their duty by the people of Ontario, whose property they are bound to protect. In the United States, so necessary have they found some adequate check on unjust and unconstitutional legislation, that they have declared that every law, from an Act of Congress dewn, which the court decides to be one taking tway the rights of any private citizen without giving him adequate compensation is void. This I hold to be based on common sense and common right. I would resent to the last any attack upon the rights of Ontario, but it will never do to fritter away valuable provisions of the contribute. provisions of the constitution. According to the doctrines of the Reform party this thing might happen. You know that in the Province of Quebec we have an English-speaking population in the midst of a large French-speaking population. Were the constitution left as Reformers would have us believe THE FRENCH-CANADIAN MAJORITY

might legislate away the rights of the English speaking population, forbid any of the English speaking population, forbid any of them from holding property, might forbid them the right of holding any but one religion, and no power in the Dominion could constitutionally prevent it. Do you think we could submit to live in a country where such a thing is possible? What is the best such a thing is possible? What is the boast of England? Is it not that if the rights of a

within or without the bor are wrongfully interfere force of the Empire is at rescue him from his opp reparation for the wrong be said then that the Gov minion is powerless to preas that? As a citizen, this country comes to party hate and party away, I believe the imp record that in this case ernment took a stand rights and liberties upon ized Government can exifend that action, but I matter for which my par of censure, but should re has done the right as ag selfish and partisan major. Some question is raised als on the question of the gra TAVERN AND SHO

for the sale of liquor. ground that in my hur right to exercise the powe licenses rests with the several provinces. But standing and greater exp hold the contrary view, t with the Dominion Parli been an Act passed by ment on this subject which your distinguished towns sentative in the House of Carthy). (Loud applause Dominion Government h of the licensing system. I point. In my opinion the ties have the right to deal at the same time, if there ference with the jurisdict cial Legislature it has be probation in conseque administered by the pres Ontar o Government. there is one thing more another, it is to will take advantage of tha ment for the purpose of for munity legislation under ance legislation, but real mote party ends, is guilty I charge that against the la great deal of delicacy with this question who duced. The members of they leared the Act woul san purpos s, but Mr. M they had no such inte his word to the people t make use of the Act for and in order to assure us tion he gave us his sol least one member of each Commissioners should t Conservative party. But encies in 50 of them not tive was placed on the c of 240 commissioners ap supporters of the Reform CHALLENGED IN what was Mr. Mowat's an

but it was not, as a matt He said: "We found we ster the law except through Bear in mind, I am tellin the very first appoint the excuse he ma s correct one, because had no practical experience the Act. Has not this Cr ase of to coerce the tavern perience has been mine it what I have said. I have ast Middlesex election In that trial showed that support of the Reform three License Commissi Inspector. They held ings in the houses whom they had One of the License Communications of the License Communication of the License guilty of such corrupt a fly in order to avoid bein tify. This man had actu the tavern-keepers impro at that elections. But that the majority of the Conservatives, and they argument against us. heir own interests too we servative tavern keepers. would be Tories still, and ponents because of being to But if they keep the Co keeper in his place, they chroat at election times, as trol a body which, if tree, mense power against the country. Thus the Licen MERELY AN ELECTION for the use of the Ontario

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Carthy. Instead of a pointed by the Govern Tory party provides that shall be so appointed, th ing the second, and the of town or warden of the cobest features of the McCar meetings of the commission the people and to the me instead of being held with the meetings of the presen Ontario. Now, when t flict of authority, and I Mowat's supporters will interference with provinci one sensible way of set Let a case be agreed upon the Supreme Court to det licensing power rests w the Dominion Governmen loyally abide by the dec done we may have two lie with the question, andagr will arise. It will be the duty to agree to such a matter to show the centra Government, and that is have taken into their own ment of the clerks and courts. These appointme made by the county judges advisable to take the hands there was no reason been taken by the Gove have been handed over to and the danger of c avoided. I want to say about our educational whether the result of the not been detrimental to cation? I do not desire tacks upon the Education call your attention to th educationists throughout in favour of a system which existed under you, do not the outcries not only by the Conserv the Reform press as we are grievances to be re is being raised in all vince that our educ getting into disrepute. cational matters educational matters free God knows we go far enough It makes itself felt it is even creeping into we ought, as loyal citzen our educational system. ONE OF THE FINEST EDUC

to-day, one of which ol well be proud. I appeal as Conservatives. In the do not care which part not politics creep into th ment where you have a of that department? I it should be so. Whe cation is upon the floor not expecting too much expect that when his a that his opponents will friends defend him when That is the strong rear

would you think it reasonable fo

TO INSIST ON TAKING POSSESSION your case was before the courts ? The on has acted in the interest of On-What we have desired throughout is ent of this question by the highest I in the British Empire, and if our its had agreed to that the matter have been already settled, and the obstacles to the settlement of the territory removed. I am asked by be newspaper to define our position on on. I have no hesitation in saying der of the Ontario Opposition, that re of the action of the Ontario Gov nt in sending last summer a body of to take forcible possession of Rat ge, in that territory. I say that it nost dangerous thing, and a most im-thing that a Government which had led to the country with a majority of at its back, and returned from the th so few followers that it is even yet whether it will be able to should undertake, without conthe people's representatives in the sembly, to make war upon a ouring province. That I say was i-handed, unjustifiable proceeding. would be thought should the ment of Britain enter upon war consulting the people's representa-Parliament? When Mr. Mowat men and ran the risk of open s, he did what he had no right to do t the sanction of the new Legislature. doing that Mr. Mowat ought to ded to the reasonable terms offered ninion Government. I would ask wat and those who support him how on is going to settle the question. He ssession of part of the territory it is out not in sole possession—Manitoba possession also. But not a sinof land can be patented e Ontario Government the title ich will not be doubtful; not a icense to cut timber can be granted will not be open to question. How are stions to be settled? Instead of ble men, taking this question before Council to be settled at once, and il, these men will have it filtered ail the courts, until it reaches at last s it should be referred to now. By could be decided within a year, and ng expense. I have no hesitation in that down as the platform of the Onsition, and I do not doubt that the of Ontario are in accord with the Opupon this question. (Loud applause.)
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WHAT THAT ACT WAS, s see whether you think that its dis was a violation of the rights of the or whether the act of the Dominion nt was open to censure. Mr. Mc was a lumberman, having large inand owning the land over which ran streams. He made improvements in pe of dams and slides upon some of reams running into the Mississippi upon that river itself. These works m \$50,000 to \$150,000. Mr. Caldwell o a lumberman, having limits further Mississippi than Mr. McLaren. He to float his logs down the stream Mr. McLaren had improved, and under do so without paying anything for of the improvements. But Mr. ined to allow his improvements thus sed by a rival in business. Mr. Caldoffered to pay for their use, but this so was declined. Mr. Caldwell then ed to the Commissioner of Crown and that gentleman, although the had declared that Caldwell had no gnts, passed an Act declaring that he right to use these improvements on ment of certain tolls. But Mr. Mcsaid this was unjust, "for," said did not make these improvements r that I might become a toll collector. led to the Dominion Government, Act was disallowed. In these days alistic and communistic tendencies becomes the Conservative party est against the introduction octrines which would interfere the rights of private property. he Government of the Domir s power of veto in the case of such as this, I say they did that the failure ich would have been a failure to do uty by the people of Ontario, whose they are bound to protect. States, so necessary have they found quate check on unjust and unconsti legislation, that they have declared ery law, from an Act of Congress down, the court decides to be one taking dway thts of any private citizen without him adequate compensation is void. hold to be based on common sense mon right. I would resent to the attack upon the rights of Ontario, ill never do to fritter away valuable ns of the constitution. According to ines of the Reform party this thing appen. You know that in the Pro Quebec we have an English-speaking on in the midst of a large French ng population. Were the constitution Reformers would have us believe HE FRENCH-CANADIAN MAJORITY

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within or without the bounds of the Empire, are wrongfully interfered with, the whole force of the Empire is at once put forth to rescue him from his oppressors and to seek reparation for the wrong done him. Shall it be said then that the Government of this Dominion is powerless to prevent such a wrong as that? As a citizen, when the history of this country comes to be written and party hate and party strife have passed away, I believe the impartial historian will record that in this case the Dominion Government took a stand consistent with the rights and liberties upon which alone civilized Government can exist. I not only deized Government can exist. I not only de-fend that action, but I put it forward as a matter for which my party is not deserving of censure, but should receive credit, for it has done the right as against the act of a selfish and partisan majority in this province. Some question is raised also as to our position on the question of the granting of

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES for the sale of liquor. I have taken the ground that in my humble judgment the right to exercise the power of granting those licenses rests with the Legislatures of the several provinces. But gentlemen of high standing and greater experience than myself hold the contrary view, that that power rests with the Dominion Parliament. There has been an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament on this subject which bears the name of your distinguished townsman and the repre-sentative in the House of Commons (Mr. Mc-Carthy). (Loud applause.) By that Act the Dominion Government has taken the control of the licensing system. I desire to make this point. In my opinion the Provincial authorities have the right to deal with this subject, but at the same time, if there has been any interference with the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature it has been forced upon the Dominion by the expression of public disapprobation in consequence of the outrageous way in which the License Acts have been administered by the present officers under the Ontario Government. Now, sir, I think, if there is one thing more to be respected than another, it is the temperance sentiment of of this community, and any Government that will take advantage of that temperance sentiment for the purpose of foisting upon the community legislation under the name of temperance legislation, but really intended to promote party ends, is guilty of an unworthy act, charge that against the Mowat Government, a great deal of delicacy was felt in dealing duced. The members of the Opposition said they seared the Act would be used for parti-san purposes, but Mr. Mowat declared that they had no such intention. He pledged his word to the people that he would not make use of the Act for any such purpose and in order to assure us of his good intention he gave us his solemn pleage that at least one member of each Board of License Commissioners should be a member of the Conservative party. But out of 76 constitu encies in 50 of them not a single Conservative was placed on the commission, and out of 240 commissioners appointed 200 were supporters of the Reform party. When CHALLENGED IN THE HOUSE

what was Mr. Mowat's answer? It was untrue in fact. I don't say that Mr. Mowat wilfully stated what he knew to be untrue, but it was not, as a matter of fact, correct. He said : "We found we could not admin ster the law except through our own friends." Bear in mind, I am telling you now about the very first appointments, so that the excuse he made was not a correct one, because he had at that time had no practical experience of the working of the Act. Has not this Crooks Act been made use of to coerce the tavern-keepers? If your experience has been mine it is confirmatory of what I have said. I have just come from the East Middlesex election trial. The evidence n that trial showed that the most active men n support of the Reform candidate were the three License Commissioners and the License Inspector. They held committee meetings in the houses of tavern-keepers, whom they had by the throat. One of the License Commissioners was constructed to the License Commissioners was constructed to the License Commissioners. fly in order to avoid being called upon to tes-tify. This man had actually induced one of at that elections. But our opponents say that the majority of the tavern-keepers are Conservatives, and they think that a strong argument against us. But these men know eir own interests too well to turn out Conservative tavern keepers. If they did they would be Tories still, and all the fiercer opponents because of being unfairly dealt with. But if they keep the Conservative tavern-keeper in his place, they can take him by the throat at election times, and thus they con-trol a body which, if tree, would be an immense power against them throughout the country. Thus the Licensing Act is

MERELY AN ELECTIONEERING AGENCY for the use of the Untario Government, and if the Dominion Government has taken hold of it these gentlemen have themselves to blame. But look at the bill introduced by Mr. Mo-Carthy. Instead of a partisan board appointed by the Government, this terrible Tory party provides that only one member shall be so appointed, the County Judge being the second, and the other the mayor of the town or warden of the county. One of the best features of the McCarthy Act is that the meetings of the commissioners will be open to the people and to the members of the press instead of being held with closed doors, as are the meetings of the present commissioners in Ontario. Now, when the McCarthy Act comes into force there will no doubt be a conlict of authority, and I have no doubt Mr. Mowat's supporters will raise another cry of interference with provincial rights. There is one sensible way of settling the question. Let a case be agreed upon and submitted to the Supreme Court to determine whether the licensing power rests with the Ontario o the Dominion Government, and let the people loyally abide by the decision. If this is not done we may have two licensing bodies dealing with the question, and agreat deal of confusion will arise. It will be the duty of Mr. Mowat, but I am afraid he will not discharge that duty to agree to such a reference to the Supreme Court. I will only refer to one other matter to show the centralizing policy of this Government, and that is the fact that they have taken into their own hands the appoint ment of the clerks and bailiffs of Division ment of the clerks and balling of Division courts. These appointments were formerly made by the county judges. If it was deemed advisable to take the power out of their hands there was no reason why it should have been taken by the Government. It might have been handed over to the county councils, and the danger of centralization so far avoided. I want to say a few words to you about our educational system. I ask you, whether the result of the present system has not been detrimental to the interests of education? I do not desire to make political attacks upon the Education Department, but call your attention to the fact that leading educationists throughout the country are in favour of a system something like that which existed under Dr. Ryerson. I ask you, do not the outcries now being raised, not only by the Conservative press but by the Reform press as well, show that there are grievances to be remedied? The cry is being raised in all parts of the province that our educational system is getting into disrepute. We must keep educational matters free from party bias. God knows we go far enough with party as it is. It makes itself felt in municipal affairs it is even creeping into our very churches we ought, as loyal citzens, to keep it out o our educational system. (Applause.) ONE OF THE FINEST EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN

THE WORLD to-day, one of which older countries might well be proud. I appeal to Reformers as well as Conservatives. In the nature of things, I do not care which party is in power, must not politics creep into the Education Depart-ment where you have a politician at the head of that department? It is human nature that it should be so. When the Minister of Edu-cation is upon the floor of the House, is it

the Educational Department under the control of some one not controlled by political party and advised by a body of men something like the old Council of Public Instruction. I want to know what the policy of the Governmentisnow. We had a minister elected by acclamation in West Huron recently. It is usual, when a new member of the Government is elected, for him to declare what the views of the Government are. I read in the Globe newspaper a report of Mr. Ross' speech. Did I find a single word explaining the policy of the Government upon the boundary question, or whether they would accept the offer of Manitoba to refer the question to the Privy Council, the educational question, the franchise, or anything else? We had some discussion about the franchise before the last general election. And at the elections we had the extraordinary spectacle of a Government saying that even upon such an important question as this they had no policy, but would consult the people, and now when an opportunity is afforded them of announcing their policy, and when it is usual to do so, they are dumb. Instead of these general their policy, and when it is usual to do so, they are dumb. Instead of these gentlemen complaining that the Opposition does not announce its views, I think we have the right to complain that they do not announce theirs. In this contest, no doubt, Mr. Phelps will tell you that the National Policy has failed, and that the Dominion Govern-ment's policy in the North-West has been prejudicial to the Dominion. And it must of necessity be that where we have two parties, the same in Ontario as in Dominion politics these Dominion questions will be discussed even though they do not pertain to the contest then in progress. I want to call your attention to one thing. These gentlemen on the Responside have been making a systematic attack upon the credit of the Dominion. On the other side of the line, though party strife is keen, the people both Democrats and Re-publicans are one in maintaining the integ-rity of the United States, and her national credit and honour. Our Reform friends might learn a lesson from this. Instead of UPHOLDING THE NATIONAL HONOUR AND they seek to run it down, they attempt t

embarrass the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and to bring about a panic in our commercial affairs, simply to embarras the Dominion Government. I ask you, gen-tlemen, if that Government are not entitled to the support of the people in the great undertakings they have in hand? I ask Moderate Reformers to look well to this question, and say whether they ought not to trengthen the hands of the Government in building up our nation and constructing our national highway. This young country has undertaken the gigantic task of constructing a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific on Canadian soil. Is that not something for every Canadian, particularly every young Canadian, to be proud of? Yet there would be no news of greater comfort to these men than that the contractors of the Canadian Pacific railway had and that the work on the great national highway had ceased. There has been an organized attempt by brokers in New York to destroy the credit of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. And who, I ask, are backing these men up by their cries that settlers are unable to find a home in the North-West, and that a panic i impending? The great Reform party of Canada—men that should be standing shoul-der to shoulder with us. But I believe these efforts to bring about disaster will fail. I be lieve that the company have the means to carry out their undertaking, and that they will yet succeed. They say there is depression, and that the cotton mills are lying idle. Is Mr. Blake pressing upon the country some remedy for this state of things? Not at all; he is simply cry-ing down the credit of the country. You all ing down the credit of the country. know that at a time like this credit is sensi tive, and that it takes but little to create a panic. Is the Reformers' remedy to open our spector. They held committee meetgs in the houses of tavern-keepers,
and allowing American cottons to come in
and allowing American cottons to come in
and of the License Commissioners was
alty of such corrupt acts that he had to
morder to avoid being called upon to testhey had actually induced one of
the corrective duties
and allowing American cottons to come in
that would be that the cotton factories, instead of working short time, would be closed
altogether, but hese men would rather see that
they allow the Conservative next to be the credit of building up the country. With regard to the North-West also they are pursuing the

ame policy, They raise the cry that IN THE NORTH-WEST there is no chance for the settler. They are publishing statements that the people of Manitoba are practically in rebellion against the Dominion because of railway monopoly and tariff oppressions. Is that patriotic? I appeal to the electors of this constituency not strengthen the hands of these people to strengthen the hands of these people then by giving even the quasi-assent which they would claim to have received from you should this election would in their favour. They say that the promise was made that the National Policy would prevent hard times. Such a promise as that would have been an insure one to make, and had it been made the coople would have been insure to believe it. people would have been insane to believe it. Policy would mitigate the hard times when that so? Suppose that hard times now exist in the Dominion. Is it not much better that we have now our markets to ourselver we have now our markets to ourselves than that they should be occupied by our neighbours and used by them as slaughter markets as they did before? One other thing I wish to refer to before I close. If there is anything worse than for a man to use his money to bribe the electors it is for a Government to use the money of the people to bribe the electors, When the election for Algoma was coming or Mr. Mowat knew that the fate of his ernment was trembling in the balance. make the charge deliberately that

THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGED IN CORRUPTIO the improper expenditure of public money, and the prostitution of their duties for the purpose of carrying that constituency. Although the general elections were held in February the general elections were held in February last the election in Algoma was not brought on until September. They chose the time of the equinoxial gales, when it is extremely difficult to navigate the waters of Georgian bay and Lake Superior. There is a large settlement at Cockburn Island where there are eighty or ninety voters. But they were benighted Tories. At the last election for the Dominion Parliament I believe Mr. Macdougall got only one vote there. No polling place was established there, Meldrum Bay also had no polling place, and it was hoped the electors at these places would not try to cross the boisterous waters to the polling

Voice—Perhaps drown them A VOICE—Perhaps drown them.

Mr. Meredith—Yes; perhaps drown these unfortunate Tories. Then, sir, what did they do in that immense country from Port Arthur to Rat Portage. There was no polling place for 300 miles. There were, they say, only a few voters along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, all or nearly all Tories, and they were navvies, and if they wanted to vote they could travel to a polling place 300 miles away. (Laughter and applause.) At Rainy Lake and Fort Frances there was a large majority of Plummer votes, but through an unfortunate ac cident. (laughter) which of course was un-avoidable, the returning officer was unable to get there, and these Tories were disfranchised. They should have had a polling place at Algoma Mills. There are a number of people there, and most of them respectable people. The Government were unable, or people there, and most of them respectable people. The Government were unable, however, to get just the man they wanted to act as deputy returning officer sent to Owen Sound, where they secured the services of a gentleman named Boardman. There is a very fine steamer plying from Owen Sound up the lakes, and touching at Algoma Mills en its way. But this gentleman found it convenient not to take research. man found it convenient not to take passage by that steamer. He took passage in

A BOAT BELONGING H. H. COOK. and most unfortunately that boat did not not politics creep into the Education Department where you have a politician at the head of that department? It is human nature that it should be so. When the Minister of Education is upon the floor of the House, is it not expecting too much of human nature to expect that when his acts are being discussed that his opponents will attack him and his friends defend him when they ought not to? That is the strong reason why we should put

ientiful in Algoma, (Laughter.)' By very strange coincidence this scarcity of ballots happened at the very places where Tory votes were most numerous. In one place eighty Tories could not vote. Then it happened just at this time that they wanted an expedition to Algoma. They had an expedition before, you will remember, which cost the province \$5,000, the main features of which were champagne bottles, corkscrews, and bathing towels. In getting up the expedition, and in other getting up the expedition, and in other ways, they spent a good deal of money, and in some cases \$2.50 a day caused weak-kneed Tories to see the beauty of Reform principles. They graded the streets of Kat Portage, a yery pleasant thing for the people of that town. I have no doubt that you would be very glad if the Government would secure an appropriation to do the same thing in Barrie. (Hear, hear.) They paid some good Reformers for some work to be done in the future—work of such weat it. such urgent importance that it was absolutely necessary to have the contract signed and the money for the work paid over at once—
(laughter and applause)—and, of course, those
contractors went to work at once—for Mr.
Mowat. The conduct of the Government in this election was outrageous and unparallel in the history of the province. I am de termined that the matter shall be investigated to the bottom, and I feel satisfied that many an honest Reformer will hang his head with an honest Reformer will hang his head with shame when the facts are dragged to the light of day. (Loud cheers.) I believe an effort is being made to arouse the sympathy of the electors on behalf of Mr. Phelps, and that his friends say that he should be allowed a walk over in this contest because of the trouble and expense he has already been put to. I ask the Conservatives not to be led away by any such cry as this. If the Reformers were sincere they would follow the same course with rethey would follow the same course with regard to Conservatives who have been unseated. But they do not. They won't give you an inch, don't you give them a quarter of an inch. (Cheers.) This is not a matter of personal feeling. Mr. Phelps may be, and no doubt is, a respectable may but he is before you not as Mr. Phelps, but as the exponent of the views and a supporter of a Government in which you have no con-fidence. We are fighting the battles of the fidence. We are fighting the battles of the province of Ontario. At the last election you, through over-confidence in your strength, allowed the escutcheon of West Simoce to be tarnished by a defeat. The eyes of Ontario are upon you, the people await your verdict, and the Conservative party looks to you to wipe off the stain upon your escutcheon by signal victory. If you do your duty upo election day whenever it comes the result will be that West Simcoe will be redeemed, and may be that you will have driven the last nail in the coffin of the Mowat Government,

party. QUERIES AND REPLIES.

and have placed in power the Conservative

LEGAL

D. K. Kimberly, —Qu.—"There was a dispute between A and B about their division fences, A called in the fence viewers. They made an award, and directed each party to pay half the costs. B has paid his share of the costs, but now believes the award to be illegal. Can he recover from the fence viewers the money he has paid them?" Ans.—B cannot recover from the fence viewers the money he has paid. If he is dissatisfied with the award he must appeal from it to the County Judgen the way provided in the Line Fences Act. The award of the fence viewers is final unless appealed from.

B. E., Cartwright.—Qu.—Can a servant girl, who lessves her employment before her time is up, daim her wages for the time she worked? Ans.—From your letter it would appear that your agreement was to pay the girl monthly. If so she is entitled to her pay for the months she worked. We would advise you to pay the wages.

Mages.

1. E. L., Mount Forest.—Qu.—Can my husband's creditors seize my goods and chattels for his debts? Ans.—No. 1916.

H. I. J., Orangeville, Qu.—I engaged to work for a farmer for six months, but was taken sick at acout the close of the second month. Can I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—Yes.

H. I. J., Orangeville.—Qn.—I engaged to work for a farmer for six months, but was taken sick at about the close of the second month. Can I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—I claim my wages for the time I worked. Ans.—I claim my wages for the time I worked in the second of the section in the trustees applied to the council of a ply to the B council for the portion to be raised from the part of the section in that township. The trustees upon the portion of the section in township a for the rate payers in the section in the ratepayers in the section in the trustees upon the portion of the money which should have seen, and the fearless, open acceptance of them. The trustees of the council of each municipality for the amount required from the part of the section in B township. The trustees can now apply to the Council of a municipality for the amount required from that township. Where an amount has been demanded by the trustees of the council of a municipality, and a rate regularly imposed pursuant to such demand, the rate-payers cannot resist payment.

G. W., Poplar Hill.—Qu.—A bought of B five shares of stock, amounting to \$500, in a com-

G. W., Poplar Hill,—Qu.—A bought of B five shares of stock, amounting to \$500, in a company: 40 per cent had been paid upon the stock The company refused to make the transfer in their books because the stock was no fully paid up. B is dead. Can A. recover the money from B's estate? Ans.—Yes, if there are assets.

their books because the stock was no fully paid up. Bis dead. Can A. recover the money from Bis estate? Ans.—Yes, if there are assets.

A. P. M., Mara.—Qu.—About 25 years ago the township council had a side road surveyed and cleared. It has been used as a public road ever since and public money has been expended upon it from time to time. Can any person now force the council to change the road? Ans.—No. But the council may change or close up the road in the manner provided in in the 504th, 505th, and 506th sections of the Municipal Act.

F. M., Cooksville.—Qu.—What Acts constitute casession of a piece of land as owner by possession which he has never fenced? Ans.—Fencing is not the only act that will give a title by possession. Where a man exercised acts of ownership over land by paying taxes upon it and preventing others from occupying it or using it, such acts may be sufficient to constitute him the owner after ten years continuous exercise. If there have been no such acts of ownership exercised, there can be no title by possession.

J. L., Watford.—Qu.—"Can a ratepayer be compelled to pay school taxes in a section formed only nine months ago, he not having been placed in said section until about a month ago?" Ans.—We think the ratepayer who goes into a section and receives the benefit of the expenditure incurred for a school-house, and establishing a school in that section, must bear his proportion of the burden.

S. R. R., Seaferth.—Qu.—"I exhibited a baby's christening robe at the Hullett fall show, valued at 228. It was burned in two places and very hadly camaged while in the exhibition building. Can I compel the directors to pay for the damage done? Ans. We think not. The directors were not insurers of the articles exhibited; but if you can show that the article was injured through their needing-noe they can be compelled to pay the damage in that case, or whoever else caused the damage is liable.

J. P., Fergus.—"For several years I have cut out of The Mall. and pasted in a large book your legal answers

GENERAL

S. Barria.—Impossible for any except a shareholder to say whether France or Germany has
the most capital employed in the construction of
the Canada Pacific Railway.

SENATUS, Elora.—You can post yourself thoroughly on the nature and yalue of the Senate
with the assistance of Alpheus Todd's "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies." VANDELEUR.—Any person may be elected for Parliament for two ridings, but he cannot repre-ient them in Parliament. The member so elect must decide which constituency he will repre-

Rev. C. A. French.—We have no knowledge of any American Historical Society. Each State has its own society. There is an American Antiquarian Society; address Col. John D. Washburn, Boston, Mass.

SUBSCRIBER, Lindsay.—The Franco-Prussian war lasted almost exactly ten months. War was declared by Franco July 15, 1870. The treaty of peace was signed at Frankfort, May 10, 1871, and ratified by the French National Assembly, May 18, 1871.

retined by the French of the Street, City.—Abraham Lincoln was assassmated April 14, 1865, and died early the next morning. If you wish questions answered on any particular date, please do not post them so as to reach us after the date mentioned.

RELIGIOUS.

The Old Testament revision is to be finished in January and published early next

aid of home missions.

known in Ontario, is in ill-health, and has been ordered to the south of France.

At the recent meeting of the International Bible Lesson Committee at Nashville, Tenn., Rev. Dr. MacVicar and Rev. Dr. Potts invited the committee to hold its next meeting in Montreal. The invitation was accepted, and the committee will meet in Montreal in February next.

During the octave succeeding All Souls day the farmers in the Province of Queber offer a certain portion of the produce of the farms for sale by auction at the door of the parish church, and the proceeds are devoted to the celebration of masses for the souls in purgatory.

Rev. Mr. Potts, of St. James' stree Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Black, of Ers Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Diack, of Litskine Presbyterian church, and Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Emmanuel Congregational church, of Montreal proposed to get up a public breakfast on Monday, Nov. 26th, to the Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, on the eve of his departure to London to become Bishop of

near Frankfort, Germany, where a straitlaced magistrate has revived some forgotten Sanday laws dating from 1801. By these the unlucky inhabitants are forbidden on the Sabbath to walk unnecessarily in the streets, to sit out in front of their houses, to count their sheep, to require payment of their debts, or even to push or jostle in a crowd on entering or leaving church.

with a preacher gets up and walks out, and,"
he added, "would to God we could introduce
that custom into England. Well, if it ever
were introduced, the immediate result would be a vast number of empty churches.

Hon, Senator Ferrier, the Nestor of Metho presided, and there was a large attendance of in the ceremonies of the day. The number of students enrolled in the college is twenty; five of whom are preparing for French evangelization.

of a son.

MacDonald—At Goderich, on the 18th linst.,
the wife of D. MacDonaid, Esq., of a son.

McKax—At Lytton, B.C., on the 18th November, the wife of A. Eric McKay, of a son. OULCOTT-At the Eglinten house, Yonge stree Eglinton, on November 13th, the wife of Joh Oulcott, of a daughter.

MARRÍAGES.

CERAGH—NOLAN—On the 14th Nov., by the Very Rev. Father Laurent, V.G., of St. Michael's care Rev. F. S. Creagh to Neilie Nolan, fourth daughter Mr. Dennis Nolan, both of Toronto. Gwyn-Wyld-At St. James' church, Dundas, on the 14th November, by the Rev. Canon Osler, assisted by the Rev. George A. Forneret, Cyril, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Hammond Gwyn, rector of South Repps, county of Norfolk, to Margaret Dorothes, youngest daughter of J. C. Wyld, Esg., Bonnington, Dundas. C. Wyld, Esq., Bonnington, Dundas.

HICKEY—THOMAS—At the bride's brother's, on Tuesday, 18th Noyember, by Rev. John W. Smith, Isalah J. Hickey, to Lizzie, daughter of the late John Thomas, Esq., of Haldimand.

HOLLEY—MOWRAY—On November, the 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, Maple Hill, Pickering, by the Rev. Charles Langford, Oraville P. Holley, eldest son of the late W. R. Holley, Weston, to Suise A., second daughter of Hugh Mowbray, Esq.

HUNT—McDONALD—At the residence of the

HUNT-McDONALD—At the residence of the bride's father, 361 Adelaide street west, John Hunt, of Yorkshire Centre, N.Y., to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John McDonald, of this city. this city.

KIRK—ARGUS—On the 13th November, at the residence of the bride's father, Cleveland, Ohio, by the Rev. H. Brotherton, Benjamin Kirk, late of Toronto, to Agnes Amelia, second daughter of Rev. F. R. Argus. MOFFATT—WALKER—At St. Andrew's church, on the 15th of Nov., by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Frederic Covert Moffatt, Barrister-at-Law, second son of Lewis Moffatt, Esq., to Jessie, second daughter of Mr. Alderman Walker, all of Torotto.

Toronto.

Montgomery—Davis—At the Manse, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. David Camelon, John F., eldest son of Mr. Joseph Montgomery, Spring Hill, to Ella Elore, third daughter of Mr. Calvin Davis, of Kettleby.

Welch-Russell-At Trinity parsonage of Monday, Nov. 12th, 1883, by Rev. A. Sanson James Welch, 1r. Lesleville. to Martha Jane Russell, eldest daughter of John Russell, brick manufacturer, Lesleville, Ont.

WILLIS—ARGLES—On the 10th inst., at Crete Nebraska, U.S.A., by the Rev. H. Bross, John Harker Willis, formerly of Yorkshire, England to Ellen Catharine, eldest and only surviving daughter of Henry Argles, of Toronto.

DEATHS.

BURTON—Early on the morning of the 19th William Harvey, only son of Rev. John and Mary Anne Burton, aged 12 years and 9 months,

BLAIR-Saturday morning, 17th inst., after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation, Annie E., beloved daughter of Robert and Margaret Blair.

CHILDS—On the 19th inst., at 29 Clyde street, Camillia Lockhart McFiggen, beloved wife of William Childs, aged 53 years.

FORD—At 139 Cumberland street, City, on Tuesday morning, Flora Elizabeth, only child of Douglass and Sarah Elizabeth Ford, aged 11 months and 13 days.

GREEN—In this city, Johann Taileand McCalled

GREEN-In this city, Johanna, relict of the late Michael Green, native of county Clare, Ireland.

LINDSEY—At Toronto, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Ann, the beloved wife of William Lindsey, Inland Revenue officer.

Lyman—Suddenly, on the 12th inst., at 715 Palace street, Montreal, Delia Almira Wells, widow of the late Benjamin Lyman, in her 75th

MAGGREGOR-On Sunday, Nov. 18th, Daniel Duncan Macgregor, aged 19 years, son of the late Daniel Macgregor, rope manufacturer, of Brock-

McElligott—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Stack, Thomas McElligott, aged 48

Mainwaring—On the 18th inst., N. E. Mainwaring, M.D., St. George, of apoplexy, aged 70 years.

Massey—At her residence, 109 Walton street, Toronto, Mary, beloved wife of Joseph Massey, aged 42 years,

O'CONNELL—In this city, at her residence, No. 68 Adelaide street west, Mary, relict of the late Dennis O'Connell, and sister of John Shea, aged

PAFFARD—At Niagara, Thursday, the 15th inst., at the residence of her brother, Fred. Paffard, Mary Jane, aged 72.

RAE—On Sunday, October 28th, at her residence, Clarke township, Jane, beloved wife of James Rae, in the 67th year of her age.

ROBERTSON—On the 18th inst., William Gordon, fourth son of Charles Robertson, Esq. aged 39.

ROGERS—At Ashburnham, on Sunday, November 18th, George Charles, only child of Richard B. Rogers, C.E., aged 5 months.

SHELLIBEAR—On the 15th inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Hayden. 193 Church street, Toronto, Mrs. Shellibear, aged 40 years.

SMITH-Died, on the 13th inst., Mary Smith,

THOMPSON—On Sunday morning, the 18th

TOBIN-GALWAY-On the 12th inst., at St. Patrick's church, by Rev. Father Hayden, James Tobiu to Mary Galway, both of Toronto. No cards.

TOKE—On Monday evening, the 19th Novembes, at the Toronto General Hospital, of brain disease, Wm. Arthur Toke, formerly of the county of Kent, England, aged 35.

TURPIN—Of diphtheria, on 20th inst., Oscar Hugh, beloved son of Henry and Mary Ann Turpin, aged 5 years and 12 days.

Wilson-On Friday, the 16th inst, Frederick erold, eldest son, of Thos. W. Wilson

occur in the Bible? Not more than three prizes are given, and those only when the suswers to the three questions are correctly

riven; the first three correct ones in the

of the successful prize winners will be given in our January issue. The first prize to the first sending a correct answer to each of the

three questions will be a LADY'S VALUABLE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable time-

keeper. To the second person sending cor-rect answers an ELEGANT NECK CHAIN,

the third will be presented a beautiful Solid Gold Gram Ring. The only conditions attached to the above offers are that you must send fifty cents along with your answer, for which you will receive the Ladies'

Journal for one year. So you see, in any case, you will receive full value for your half dol-

ar, besides the possibility of getting a really

valuable gold watch, neck chain, or ring, The Ladies' Journal is a 20-page fashion

leading high price American fashion papers, Full page illustrations of the newest designs in fashions, full descriptive letterpress;

household hints, domestic matters, a short story, young folks' department, besides

numerous other interesting matters specially for ladies. If you do not get the Gold Watch, the Chain, or the Ring, you will eer-

ainly get full value for the money in getting

the Ladies' Journal for one year. Do not delay, Address Editor of Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Ont."

Tenders offanted

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

HEAVILY PLATED, a very pretty article.

Toronto, Canada :-

9 years.

MURRAY-PERRY-On the 14th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., J. Alexander Murray, to Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Charles Perry.

TRAMNER-LEANEY-On Thursday, the 15th inst., at Christ church, Stouffville, by the Rev. Anthony Hart, incumbent, Mr. Edwin George Tramner, of Brantford (post-office), to Laura, youngest daughter of William Leaney, Esq., of Stouffville. In the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England one in every twenty-eight members is a local preacher, WALSH-MCVITTE-At Trinity church, Barrie, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by the Rev. Cano Morgan, William Legh Walsh, of Orangeville barrister-at-law, to Bessie, youngest daughter of Thomas McVittie, of Barrie,

Dr. Cochrane has received the sum of £200 from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland in Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, well-

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States has 130,365 communicants and 862 ministers, with 1,425 churches and sta-

The consecration ceremonies of the Bishop-elect of Huron will take place in Montreal on the 30th inst. Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, of this city, will preach the sermon. Rev. Dr. Laing, on the tenth anniversary of his induction into the pastorate of Knox church, Dundas, was presented with a purse of \$250, and Mrs. Laing was presented with a sewing machine, both gifts coming from the

Rev. John Salmon, of the Hazelton avenu Congregational Church, has gone to Jamaica to take the place there of Rev. Mr. Johnson, at present studying medicine in this city, Mr. Salmon will be away from Toronto for several months.

Dr. Beard, of the American Chapel in Paris, says that Pere Hyacinthe holds fast to so many of the doctrines of the Church of Rome that he is of no aid to evangelical truth in France, although he is admired for his eloquence and loved for his purity of character.

Strict Sabbatarianism prevails at Hanau

At the Evangelical Alliance, recently held at Norwich, Rev. Hugh Price, of Oxford, made a startling remark. "In China," he said, "a congregation which is not satisfied

The Wesleyan College, Montreal, in the new building lately erected, was opened for the first time on Friday afternoon. dism here, as a western minister called him, ministers and laymen of other denominations present, the former taking a conspicuous part

Coo.—On October 30th, 1883, at \$18 Adelaide street west, Toronto, the wife of William C. Coo, of a daughter. DUNCAN—At No. 170 Huron street, on Wednesday, November 14th, the wife of W. S. Duncan, of a daughter.

GILL—At 34 St. Vincent street, Tuesday, 20th November, the wife of Robt. Gill, of a son. HowLand-At Blyth Cottage, Queen's park, on the 16th inst., the wife of W. H. Howland, of a son.

JACK—On Wednesday the 14th November, at 162 Berkeley street, the wife of Wm. Jack, jr., of a son.

PORTER—On the 19th inst, at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, the wife of Edward Porter, Esq., of a daughter. Stillborn.

SPENCE—At Victoria place, Eglinton, on Sunday, Nov. 18th, the wife of F. S. Spence, editor of the Canada Citizen, of a son. Tonkin-On the 19th inst, at 110 Yonge street, the wife of J. W. Tonkin, of a son.

BURNHAM—SMITH—At Hamilton house, Co-bourg, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Walter Stennett, M.A., Dr. George Herbert Burnham, of Toronto, son of the late Dr. Burnham, of Pe-terboro, to Frances Sarah, only daughter of the Hon. Sidney Smith, formerly Postmaster-General of Canada. CAMPBELL—MCLEAN—On the 1st of November, at Toronto, by the Rev. R. Monteith, Peter J. Campbell, East Saginaw, Mich., to Flora Agnes McLean, only surviving daughter of the late Donald McLean, Thorah.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for COURTNEY—GREER—On the 11th inst., at Beverley street Baptist church, by the Rev. Mr. Trotter, John Courtney, to Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Greer, farmer of the County of Simcoe.

Canais, will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canai.

Also for the construction of a lock, ogether with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canai, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canais.

Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canai.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canai and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canai, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 30th day of October next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

A map, plans, and specifications of the works to be done at the head of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock-keeper's house, near the place, on and after TUESDAY, the 18th day of November next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures. The nature of the occupation, and residence of cach member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the narty tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the retes and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accopt the lowest or any tender.

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Plot for Alhambra Court

CHAPTER XXXI-Continued.

As she uttered those concluding words, she turned a glance of yearning tenderness and grieved anxiety on the girl's lovely face. Alba broke from Craig's restraining arm Also broke from Craigs restraining arm and cast herself upon her mother's breast.

"Oh, mamma, darling," she cried brokenly "what is the matter? You don't look like yourself. You don't speak like yourself. Oh, mamma, I never thought you would

She paused, her charming face suffused with

Craig hurriedly filled the pause, "Surely Mrs. Urquhart," he said, his voice husky, and his noble countenance almost stern in its pallor and anxiety, "surely you cannot refuse me the gift of Alba's

Mrs. Urquhart's answer came slowly. It had an evasive sound, too.
"My dear Craig," she replied, "Alba is
too young to marry."
"But not too young for you to permit her

to engage herself to me?"
"Yes, Craig."
"Then you will promise her to me, Mrs. Urquhart? I may have that promise to buoy me during the interval of waiting?"

At these last quick, assertive questions
Mrs. Urquhart seemed to gather up her
mental forces. Advancing a pace, she laid
her hand gently and impressively upon his arm.
"Craig," she said, more evenly than she had yet spoken—"Craig, I object to any-

thing approaching an engagement, either actual or understood. Alba must be free." Craig had stood looking at her in breathles As she ceased speaking his eyes turned

slowly upon Alba's pale, drooping face.

He instantly turned them away again and fixed them upon Mrs. Urquhart. He put his last husky assertive question. "You will, at least permit me to visit you more frequently than heretofore? I may a

least LOOK at Alba?" The subdued bitterness of his tone was no lost upon Mrs. Urquhart, but she answered firmly as before, though very gently : "My dear Craig, I can permit nothing that

She paused an instant, then quickly added : "Two years hence, Craig, I will listen to you. And now my dear," turning to Alba, you must prepare for church."
As the girl moved sadly away, Craig has

tily caught her in an impassioned embrace.
"My darling!" he burst vehemently ou "you may not promise yourself to me, but I can give you my troth. Listen! Here, in the sight of Heaven, I bind myself to you— Here, in wholly yours." The girl retired with streaming eyes.

she passed through the drawing-room Craig addressed Mrs. Urquhart. You tempt me," he cried, moving rest lessly backward and forward in front of he as she wearily dropped into a chair. tempt me to start on another foreign tour. How am I, loving Alba as I do, to tamely live here for two long years? How—" 'It is the best thing you can do, Craig, interposed Mrs. Urquhart quickly; "the best for you, and the best for Alba. Think

Madame Juliette waited to hear no more "I have been saved all trouble in that di But notwithstanding the thought should have been a satisfactory one, her face was strangely grave.

She went at once to her dressing-roo

After a hasty toilet she tied on her tonnet ad went down to the Court of Delights. Craig had just gone up to his dressing roo and Mrs. Urquhart was alone.
She quickly informed Madame Juliette of

what had transpired.
"This morning," she concluded, "I have shock, too, that Alba is a woman. But that is not all; the realization has brought with it painful query-should her affance band be made acquainted with the secret of

Madame Juliette uttered that one word quickly and emphatically. 'So it appears to me," returned Mrs. Uron hart, in even sadder tones, "and I have put the evil day off for two years. But," she added hastily, "don't misunderstand me, Juliette. Alba is too young. It would grieve

Craig's returning footstep ended the conrersation at this point, and the carriage roll ing round to the door at the moment they went out to the terrace. There Alba joined them, her face compose But the sight of Craig's shook out very pale

ts composure a little. Without trusting herself to meet his eyes in more than one swift, speaking glance, she * Where is Uncle Ashland? Is he not go-

ing to church?"

"He has already gone, my dear," answered Mrs, Urquhart, as she desended the terrace steps. "He took the coupé and Jerry, and will bring Wilmer back to dinner. After service, as Madame Juliette had fore-seen, Craig took his leave of them and went

home with the Ponsonbys.

On reaching Alhambra Court they found Mr. Udy and his son posted on the terrace

The latter may be dismissed in a few words He was presented with marked pride by Mr. Udy, and proved a fair copy of the lather without a tithe of the father's perverted abilities.

Later Madame Juliette expressed her opinlon with amiable incisiveness As she watched him out of sight in the grey dusk of the evening the remarked, with soft laugh and a shrug:

* He has answered the end of his exist-

ince—he has rendered the day incomparably full to us. Excellent young man, may that and be answered in future far from Alhambra

Monday morning rose brilliantly But in spite of its brilliance and delic reshness Madame Juliette was again forced into secret recourse to Parisian art. The night's involuntary vigil had told upon even her superb beauty.
At the breakfast table the task imposed

pon her by Ronald Chaillie was duly per-The die was cast. She had opened the new scene. She had resisted the voice of her good angel. She had chosen her master.

CHAPTER XXXII. THE MASTER OF ARNHEIM COTTAGE.

Madame Juliette performed her imposed task in a few graceful words. She begged Alba to redeem a promise of the previous week to drive her over to the Black Gler For what purpose? Madame Juliette had asked herself that question countless times.

She found but one answed:

But, ostensibly, they went to visit a wild forbidding spot to which superstition had attached a blood-curdling story.

They started at four o'clock—the hour appointed by Ronald Chaillie.

The ponies were fresh and free, and the phaeton rolled rapidly on its way.

Madame Juliette's great eyes were fever-lably watchful and brilliant.

They round from object to object in a ted by Ronald Chaillie.

They roved from object to object in tant way that must inevitably ed Alba's attention had she not

een so fully occupied with the reins.

There was, too, a hard, tense line about t lips which spoke of an overwhelm

In the intervals of pleasant talk she was saying over and over in her mind:
"If I only knew what to expect. Will he

hundredth time, when Alba suddenly broke

Pointing her dainty whip toward a hand-some cottage a little distance ahead, she said "That is Arnheim cottage, Cousin Juli ette. You have heard us speak of the Arn heims, and the very sudden way in which they removed to California. The cottage was left just as they occupied it, and placed in the hands of an agent to rent. But the figure was so high that no-" She suddenly paused, and as suddenly re

"Why, it is tenanted !" she cried, in ac ents of surprise.
"See, there is smoke from a chimney, and the upper windows are open. How glad I—'
The scritence was cut short in the most

errifying manner.

A wild, nondescript figure rushed from the cover of a wood they were passing, and with a pistol shot, and a succession of frightful howls, dashed madly across the road. Thrown into a paroxysm of terror, the

nies snorted and plunged wildly a moment he next they shot off at lightning speed. The first mad plungs had jerked the ribbo olently from Alba's hands, and now, wholly at the mercy of the terrified brutes, they were swept madly onward, clinging in mute But the scene appeared not to have passe

As they tore by the cottage a labouring man bounded across the fence of a neighbourin field, and stationed himself determinedly i

The ponies swerved, halted; then, with an other wild snort, turned sharply round.

For an instant the phaeton rocked, the The light gearing had given way, and th

maddened animals were off with redoubled At the sight Alba's paralyzed senses suddenly burst their bonds. She instant life and motion. Uttering a piercing cry, she sprang fro

the phaeton to the ground and wildly wrung her little gauntleted hands. "They'll go straight home—straight hom to Alhambra Court!" she screamed, franti cally. "Oh, t will kill mamma! It will— She wildly flung herself upon her knees.

Still pitcously wringing her hands, she lifted her white, exquisite face to the fair blue sky, and murmured a prayer.

Madame Juliette's icy hand upon her
shoulder, and Madame Juliette's low, strained voice in her ear steadied her reeling senses.

"Don't give way thus," madame gently entreated. 'Rise, dear child and let us see what can be done. We ought to be able to find a conveyance of some kind at the cottage to take us back to Alhambra Court. Come we have no time to lose. Your mother' mind must be set at rest as quickly as pos-Under the gentle impulse of Madame Juli

tte's hand the girl rose to her feet in breath less eagerness. back at the spot where he had stood. "Running uselessly after the ponies," hur iedly explained Madame Juliette, adding

stantly: 03 488 5 There, just rushing through the cottage teway, was Ronald Chaillie Hatless, breathless, his dark handsome ce aglow with excitement and alarm, he

ashed up to them. "Ladies." he cried. "I trust— But he too suddenly paused, falling a pac ackward. Mrs. Hansley !" he ejaculated.

Incapable of speech or motion, Madame uliette stared at him with wide, wild eyes utter dismay.
For once in his life he had succeeded taking her completely by surprise.

Till this moment she had in no way asso-

ciated him with the disaster which had just of allen them.

Now the whole diabolical plan was as clear to her mind as if he had mapped it out before with lightning swiftness of thought she

went unerringly over it all.

His tool had acted the madman on the roadside. His tool had turned the ponies about with the one purpose of starting them, Court. "But." thought madame. still staring

acantly at him; " but surely he never meant Us to go. What could have on while Ah," her thought hurried on while What could have been his plan fixed, stony gaze never wavered. "Isee. The scheme very nearly proved a failure. The plan was to capture and turn the ponses. Then we were to have alighted, the ponies were to have been neatly started into a second nad flight, and and Mrs. Urquhart danger

ously frightened,! 1 ""
"Insanely reckless man!" His voice broke upon her thoughts. "Can it be possible Mrs. Hansley." he "that after all these years we meet again, and thus? But pardon me. In my

surprise I forget my hospitality, Permit me to conduct youe suddenly, hurriedly interpos lifting her beautiful white face, in its awful dread, to his full gaze,
"Oh!sir," she faltered, "you can do but

one kindness. Provide us, I entreat you, with a conveyance to take us back to Alhambra Court at once, My mother-The strain was too great. Even as ovely eyes pleaded with him she reeled. The next instant she fell insensible

his hastily extended arms. He gathered her up, gazed fixedly a mo-mentupon the beautiful face against his breast, then, drawing a long, deep inspiration, turne o the gate. As he did so he uttered one word.

With that brief, stifled command to Madame uliette he hurried on with his light burden, Madame Juliette never stirred. Breathless otionless she stared mutely after him. Her pale lips were parted, her wide eye ony with a new fear. That lingering gaze upon Alba's face What did it mean Madame could only too easily answer the

'Come!" he said.

uestion. As she answered it, a vision of the fai young sister she had loved so dearly rose be tween her and Ronald Chaillie's receding

breathed, inaudibly, across her white lips "And—and I have brought it upon her He will make her his wife! At that moment Ronald Chaillie looked

to see if she was following him At sight of her, motionless where he had left ner, he stopped, and with an imperative peckoning action of his head, waited. She obeyed like one in a dream. As she joined him, he cast a significant

glance upon Alba and hurried on. Its meaning was directly made plain. On entering the luxuriously furnished arlour, and placing the girl among the shions of a couch near an open window, the reat, soft eyes suddenly flashed upon their The dazed, questioning gaze passed wiftly from one to the other.

Ronald Chaillie stepped respectfully back, and hastened into the hall. When he re-appeared he was followed by middle-aged serving-woman, bearing a silve choice fruits.

Dismissing the woman he hastily poured out the wine.

He then hurried to the couch where Alba was now half sitting, half reclining among the lue satin cushions.

Madame Juliette stood gently swaying a fan before the girl, keeping her eyes immov-ably fixed upon the lovely face, scarcely

paler than her own.

Till this moment his noiseless return had assed unnoticed by Alba.

Before he could utter a word, or proffer the olden sherry in his hand, she started to upright position, wildly entreating him to send them back to Alhambra Court.

"My dear young lady," he hastened to answer, "in less than five minutes you shall at the lake, or will it be a blow at my life start; but meanwhile, we must see to the restoration of your strength. You are in no restoration of your strength. You are in no restoration for the effort at present. Permit

me to press this wine upon you. You need I assure you."
The graceful courtliness, the admiring repect, the firm, gentle urgency of his tone, all

did their intended work.

With a flitting, grateful smile that set his pulses madly throbbing, Alba took the tiny silver goblet and placed it to her quivering Still Madame Juliette gently swayed the gorgeous foreign fan. Still she remained speechless and immovable as marble.

Chaillie glanced at her with a swift, amu mile, and again addressed himself to Alba. With winning, courtly ease he performed the duty which madame had quietly ignored.

He introduced himself,
"I am," he smiled, "Doctor R. C. Ronald
of London, England. My old friend here,
Mrs. Hansley, has quite forgotten that a preentation was in order ; but reminded of he delinquency, I am sure she will do me the honour to finish what I have begun. Mrs. Hansley?"
At this direct demand Madame Juliette

onsented to speak. She presented Alba with her usual ease and gentle, and eager, as he looked at Madame Juliette. Ah, I am glad to find you have made yourself known to your late husband's

relatives. Of course you have resumed your full name? That, you will remember, was my advice in the past, and the advice, also, of my now sainted wife." At the concluding words a deeper gravity touched his rich, mellow voice, and hastily turning away he poured madame a goblet o

Pray pardon my delay, Mrs. Urquhart. sented it. If Madame Juliette had ever felt the need f wine in her life she felt it at that moment. She took it with trembling hand, and drank

eagerly.

Alba, for the first time diverted from her words, looked at her in pale, troubled expec tation. Her mother's guarded secret—was it in danger? Was this elegant Dr. Ronald already acquainted with it?
Chaillie, hospitably proffering the delicious

fruit, recalled her.
She gently declined, while Madame Juliette put it almost impatiently aside.
The next moment the latter spoke. You are mistaken. Dr.," she said with a ame. On the contrary, I am now known as

Madame Juliette Ecker."

And she here rapidly detailed the reason or the change, with which Alba was already equainted. Chaillie neither approved nor disapproved

He said gravely, gently:
"I will remember and guide myself by
your wishes, my dear Mrs.—Madame Julirunning through his incomparable voice:

"The sad story which you intrusted to me and my wife has never, in all these years, ceased to move my heart."

He here turned to Alba, continuing in the

same feeling accents:
"The late Mrs. Ronald and myself were se fortunate as to be fellow-passengers of Mrs.— Madame Juliette's—at the time of her flight from America, and she did us the honour to accept our friendship, and accord us her full "Her full confidence!" The words rang in

Alba's brain. The rapid crash of wheels upon the pretty sweep in front of the portico drew Chaillie from the room at that moment. Alba leaned forward and seized Madame uliette's arm. "There is a secret, Cousin Juliette," she

whispered hurriedly, feverishly—"a secret of mamma's—what, I did not know—is Dr. Ronald acquainted with it 2" Madame Juliette made that brief reply with a weary coldness and indifference.

As Alba gazed at her with suddenly clasped

spoke again. Throwing off her apathy, she added, gently:
"Don't give yourself needless anxiety, my

am half shocked by this utterly unexpected meeting, I will not deny. That the tide of life would ever bring us together again I never She paused. Suddenly she burst out in low, hoarse voice, great tears swelling in her

lusky eyes : Never ask me, never let your mother ask me about his wife. She was an angel upon earth. When she died my heart broke!" The awful, uncontrollable anguish striking through Madame Juliette's tones held Alba

in awed, pitiful silence,
Madame had scarcely composed hersel when Ronald Chaillie hastily re-entered Briefly stating that the carriage waited, h declared his intention of driving them back o Alhambra Court himself. As Alba started eagerly to her feet he gently, deferentially drewher hand within

nis arm and conducted her to the carriage Madame Juliette closely following. Ronald Chailine positively declined to le alba encourage her natural anxiety. "The ponies," he exclaimed cheerfully.

"may, for aught we know, be grazing peacefully along some shady by road. At all events, let us, in the absence of accurate events, let us, in the absence of accurate knowledge believe so, Miss Urquhart." The words were smiled back at Alba with a gentle, compelling earnestness that eased er mind in spite of herself.

Then without pausing for a reply he plunged nto the subject of his residence at Arnhe Cottage, addressing himself equally to both. "I have," he started concisely, with his leasing smile-"I have been touring exensively through the United States of travel landed me in Boston. There I heard of Arnheim cottage. Saturday morning I inspected it, leased it and engaged the necessary servants. Before night the latter were in full possession of the dust and splendour. Before noon to-day porses were in the stable and kine in the pasture. At noon my valet duly in attend

ance, I assumed the responsible position o master of Arnheim cottage. That laughing account of himself concluded he added a courtly allusion to the renewal of his friendship with Madame Juliette, and the pening of his acquaintance with Alba.

Every word was admirably chosen and ad

delivered, the whole co elicate, subtle flattery which could not fail to please. And Alba was pleased—exceedingly plea Madame Juliette saw it, and Ronald Chaillie saw it-the one with concealed anxiety, and

the other with concealed triumph. Shortly after this the rapid trotters brought whem in sight of Alhambra Court. In a moment all Alba's fears rushed back upon her with redoubled force. Finding it impossible to longer engage her attention, Ronald Chaillie gave himself to the task of urging his handsome animals to

even additional speed. They were rapidly nearing the lodge gates when Madame Juliette, who secretly shared all Abla's fears, suddenly uttered a sharp ex-But Alba only stared mutely ahead et lips and ashy cheeks,

met their gaze meant—only too well they knew—while Ronald Chaillie could easily con-CHAPTER XXXIII.

Both knew what the sight which had

THE SHADOW OF DEATH. The sight which had caused Madame Juliette's cry was Camp, mounted, and flying through the lodge gates at break-neck speed. As he dashed madly toward them Chaillie

drew rein.

But Camp only urged the animal on with voice, heel and whip, shouting as he suddenly recognized Alba and Madame Juliette:

"De pore mis'ess. Hurry! Ise for de Chaillie waited for no entreaty from Alba. He did hurry, dashing through the lodge gates and up to the terrace steps like a whirl-

In a moment he had lifted Alba

ground, Madame Juliette springing out be-fore he could turn to assist her. Flinging the reins across the panting brutes he started up the terrace steps with Alba.

Jerry's voice at the horses' heads suddenly broke the ominous silence.

"De mis'ess was carried up stairs, Miss

hought shur you was killed when the ponies come t'arin' home."
Alba turned and ran on with a stifled moan Chaillie kept close beside her, speaking apidly in a quiet gentle voice.
"Hope for the best," Miss Urquhart," he

Hope for the best, Miss Urquhart, he said, "and accept my services till the arrival of your own physician."

Alba murmured her broken thanks, and tearing off her gloves and hat as she ran through the hall, hurried him up stairs.

Haif way up they met Brutus coming Haif way up they met Brutus coming down. Alba's glance at hisface was sufficient

She never heeded his words.
She ran to her mother's room. She went Madame Juliette, close beside him, grasped him fiercely by the wrist.
"Fiend!" she whitpered, breathlessly, what are you going to do?"
Chaillie shrugged his shoulders, smiled nd looked placidly into her anxious eyes. "Make her my mother in-law."
As he uttered that cool reply

Madame Juliette loosed her grasp and drew Madame Juliette loosed her grasp and drew back a step.

The door opened, and Annty Phemie mutely bade them enter, and led the way to Mrs. Urquhart's bedroom.

As Madame Juliette well knew, Ronald Chaillie possessed both knowledge and experience, and might be of essential service if he desired."

But would he thus desire? Madame Juliette asked herself thation with fierce anxiety,
It needed but a glance of even experienced eye to convince her that a little rifling would be sufficient to fix Mrs. Urqu-

speechless, but quite conscious, she lay panting among her pillows, her eyes closed, and her thin, beautiful face the image of She had already become aware of Alba's presence, and vainly essayed to press the ittle, slender hand clasped within her own.

Madame Juliette's anxiety in regard to tonald Chaillie's proposed course was speed Whatever his schemes a few hours previous it was evident enough that his present in-tention was to afford Mrs. Urquhart all the

ssistance in his power.

His directions were rapidly delivered His chosen restoratives administered with his own hand. His tone and whole air inlicated that he knew what he was about and he naturally inspired instant confidence.

Alba's tears ceased to flow. Aunty Phenie's dusky face brightened, and Madame uliette drew a long, deep breath of unutter-

At the end of an hour Mrs. Urguhart was ronounced decidedly better—out of danger. If ever a man was repaid, Ronald Chaillie was when Alba lifted her swimming eyes t He had won the reward he coveted. Alba's verlasting gratitude was his.

And not only Alba's, but Mrs. Urquhart's

He had just left the sick room for the ibrary, when Dr. Farnham arrived. Some time elapsed when the door opened, and the doctor and Alba entered together. Dr. Farnham was an elderly man, possess f average abilities, and a truthful simplicity of character which made him a universe

With Dr. Farnham every man was esteem ed a saint till he had proved himself a villain.

Dr. Ronald, with his elegant exterior, and the prestige of an illimitable service just rendered the Urquharfs was doubly a saint in the all continuous and continuous in the old gentleman's eyes.

He acknowledged Alba's introduction with a cordial grasp of the hand and a teeling acknowledgment of the service.

"You have saved her life, sir," he con-cluded warmly, gratefully. "The delay of my arrival, consequent upon my absence from home must, but for your skill, have proved fatal to my old friend. I thank you,

Each word of this flattering and gratifying ddress was emphasized by a prolonged shake of the hand, which the soi-disant Dr. Ronald never forgot. But the acknowledgment most gratifying

Extending her dainty little hand. Alba expressed, with tearful eyes and faltering voice, her own overwhelming sense of indebted-As Chaillie unwillingly relinquished the

little hand Dr. Farnham addressed him again, inquiring whether he could remain at Alham bra Court a couple of hours. "If," he continued, "Mrs. Urquhart assed the next two hours without a return of the dangerous prostration, she will, as you are aware, be in her usual health within

a day or two. My engagements are such as to "Give yourself no uneasiness, sir," inter-posed Chaillie. "It is alike my duty and my pleasure to remain. In fact, I was waitng here to make the proposition to Miss Irouhart at the first fitting moment.

The good doctor's mind relieved on this score, he extended a cordial invitation Chaillie to call upon him at an early date. he extended a cordial invitation to "Iam only two miles from Arnheim cottag which my little friend Alba here, has info ed me you have taken, and shall be glad t see you. Now don't stand upon ceermony, he concluded, "but come, remembering ho ittle time I have to make calls of ceremony. And with a last mighty grip of Chaillie' white, shapely hand, he took his de Alba followed him to the hall door.

There she laid her trembling hand upon his Doctor, I want to hear the truth," she "Is mamma- Can you help her, or must she—' She stopped, her low, husky voice refusing to utter that final dread word.

Taken by surprise, the doctor stood mute. "The truth, doctor—the simple truth," arged Alba, her little fingers twining them selves coldly about his, and her husky voice sinking lower and lower.

The doctor considered a moment; then His voice was tender and low as a woman's

as he did so. "The truth, my child, compels me to acknowledge that I can do little or nothing for your dear mother. Nay," he quickly added, as a moaning cry escaped the girl's quivering lips—"nay, hear me out. But alough I cannot aid her materially, a happy life and freedom from anxiety may. Natu ally delicate, the shock of your po terrible death struck a blow at the very citadel of life. But, happily I can say that I am well assured there is no organic trouble. Thank heaven!" breathed Alba softly

reverently.

"Let her have cheerful company. splendid, courtly fellow in there," (jerking his head toward the library) "will be an immense assistance to you and your cousin, Madame Juliette. Cultivate him. And above all my dear," and here he took her little cold hand between both his own— "above all, my dear, make her will yours in all things. Don't rasp her feeble nervous system by opposition. She can't bear it any more than she can bear sudden, startling shocks. Let her have HER way, whater your own wishes may be."
"Oh, Dr. Farnham," cried Alba in shocked accents. "As if I could ever think of doing

anything else."
"I know, I know, my dear," nodded doctor, patting her affectionately on the head "a better daughter never lived, nor ever will live. But something might happen-som thing entirely unlooked for—and you not knowing any better, might do the wrong meaning to do the right. And with a parting pat he said good-by, romising to call at an early hour the following morning.

He had just driven off, and Alba was about to hurry back to her mother's bedside and relieve Madame Juliette, when she caught

They walked rapidly, and had evidently

sight of Mr. Udy and Craig Grahs

heard at the lodge of Mrs. Urquhart's ill-She saw Craig make an ineffectual attempt to stop Dr. Farnham. Then both hurried forward again, their countenance expressive

They ran up the terrace steps. "Better—much better," cried Alba tre-mulously, before either could speak. Then, in reply to Mr. Udy's quick inquiry, she rapidly detailed the events of the after-

"Thank heaven it was no worse." Mr. Udy made that brief comment so fervently that both Craig and Alba felt their earts warm toward him. His next words pointed to the exigence of 'Dr. Ronald." he said. "is entitled

our deepest gratitude. I will wait only to divest myself of this superfluous dust," (touching his coat sleeve) "and then make it my business to introduce myself and pay him very attention."
"I shall be so grateful," exclaimed Alba "Although I begged him, before I left the library to make himself entirely at home, yet

it seems proper that he should receive mo particular attention." Then turning to Craig Grahame, she added "I can spare you but a few minutes, Craig

must return to mamma."
"And I have but a few minutes to remain nswered Craig, taking out his watch and glancing at it. "Then I will bid you good evening at once," said Mr. Udy. They shook hands, and Mr. Udy hurried up to his dressing-room. As he disappeared within the hall Crain spoke:

"I came out to see your mother, Alba," "Oh, Craig, you must not, you must not!"
irriedly interposed Alba. "You don't know nurriedly interposed Alba.

Her agitation choked her utterance Before she could recover herself Oraig mur nured tenderly and sadly: "Come into the Court of Delights, Alba.

"I cannot go away without telling you the object of my visit this evening. Neither, darling, can I speak with you here, Come, I shall detain you but a little while." They went in together. (To be continued.) HOW PEOPLE GROW FAT.

ome Notable Cases of Excessive Corpu-lency—A Mystery to the Medical Profes Some four years ago there lived upon Winder street, in this city, a widow named Mrs. Alice Bullock. Mrs. Bullock suffered t that time from an undue accumulation of lesh, and, without being a confirmed invalid was in such bad health as to require the almost constant attendance of a physician. She afterward removed to the neighbourhood of Lansing, and the "fat woman," as she was called in the every-day talk of the neighbour-hood of Lansing, faded from the recollection of Winder street. Six months ago Mrs Bullock returned to this city and was admit ted to the St. Mary's Hospital for treatment She had grown in the time intervening

to colossal proportions, and despite the skill of able physicians the enormous bulk shows no diminution. Sho measures now around the abdomen five feel eight and a half inches, which is just sever and one-half inches less than she m height. Her weight is 326 pounds. Utterly helpless, she lies upon a cot especially con structed for her use and suffers from the same structed for her use and suffers from the same sensations one would experience who was forced to constantly carry a burden too heavy fer his strength. Each respiration is as agony in itself. The enormous weight pressing upon her diaphragm renders breathing extremely difficult. It requires the united efforts of several attendants to lift her to and from her bed. Even her arms are so heavy that it exhausts her strength to feed herself. The woman is not sick, in the ordinary sense of the word, but the labour of bearing such an immense amount of flesh wastes her vitality. Her appetite is fairly good, but whatever nutriment she absorbs gives her no strength

but flesh. Her mental faculties are as good as those of any invalid.

Mrs. Bullock's case is regarded by the med ical profession of so much remark as to be the ect of clinic at the Detroit Medical Col The new velveteens are so handsomely

lege, "although," said a well-known professor in that institution, "the matter of accretion of flesh or of fatness is purely one of degree There is no medical name to apply to such condition, and no infallible medical reason to give why the food consumed should in one converted into fat and in another into blood Some persons are lean and others fat, but why there are lean persons and fat persons is one of those things no fellow—not even a medical fellow—can find out. This woman is really in as good health as the average individua one meets in a daily walk. She is not, in the popular acceptation of the word, even an invalid. She is simply fat. The living skeletons you see in side-shows and museums are by no means invalids. They are merely lean,

This woman is the antithesis of a 'living skeleton.' One is extremely fat; the other excessively lean." The general tenor of the doctor's remark upon fatness are not cheering to persons who regard slender waists as one of the and visible signs of beauty. The medical literature upon excessive corpulency is brim-ming with cases of persons of either sex suddenly becoming grossly fat. Men are less liable to suffer in this way than women, but he who to-day is lean as poverty or Pharoah's kine, has no assurance that he may not in a little while grow to Falstaffian propo Medical men more or less eminent have not Camel's hair shawls are not fashionable ar infrequently mistaken the sudden and apparently uncalled-for growth of corpulency in females for ovarian tumors, and the skilled surgeon's knife, in searching for a tumor, has

ften found nothing but fat. During the years of the war a woman came to Harper Hospital, Detroit, from Utica, N. Y., who was elephantine in proportions. The circumference of her abde men was a trifle over six feet. Her thigh measured over four feet: the calf of her les over three, and her weight was 403 pounds This woman was in excellent health. In Utica, before her marriage, she had been noticeable for her graceful, petite figure. Her husband was a member of a cavalry regiment. He was wounded, and his wife risited him at the Virginia front. She caught a severe cold while attending him in the rude army hospital, and immediately commenced to grow fat. Her dimensions in creased to such an extent that she placed herself under medical treatment and was sent to Detroit. The physicians at Harper 350 pounds, and she returned home. In 1877 she again came to the hospital, where she finally died of an accumulation of fat around the heart, and yet, at the time of her death she was comparatively emaciated, her weight ing less than two hundred pounds

An almost analogous case is that of Mrs. David Moses, who is familiar to newspaper readers as the "fat woman of Detroit." This ady, who was recently found dead in her bed in New York city from a fatty accumulation around the heart, was born here in 1866. She was always inclined to *embonpoint*, but it was not until the years of her early girlhood were passed that she began to obtain those pro-portions which made her the object of cometition among cheap showmen. At the time f her death she weighed 517 pounds. Medicines are powerless in the treatment of obesity. There are, however, three methods which a fat person can be reduced. The irst and most important thing to be considered is the diet. All starchy or saccharine cods must be avoided; the amount of water

used must be reduced to a minimum, and regular daily exercise must be taken. Fric-

ion of the skin is another method of treating

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

My Grief.

It is but a year since I met my Nellie;
'Twas down in the cornfield that dips to th Love's veil from our eyes seemed so suddenly lifted. That I in my heart said "That lassie's for

lo me Nellie's voice was assweet assweet mus When echoed afar o'er a calm summer's sea— Her lovely waved hair hung adown her fair shoulders As silk-like and glossy as maid's hair could be. Her eyes were as blue as the bluebell in spring-

Her lips were as red as red cherries can be: Her cheeks, midst the bloom of her twentieth summer, Had dimples as playful as wavelets at sea. bought her a bright golden ring for her finger. She blushed, with a sigh, when I said, "'Tis for thee"; And tears lilted down her flushed cheeks as I kissed her, And then was the first time she ever kissed

mated; I loved her well—only as she did love me; She died! like a flower at the cold breatl And now o'er her grave droops the green wil-

This world hath no charms since my heart's full of sadness; mountains and valleys, its rivers so free, song of the lark, as he trills quiv'ring heaven-wards, heaven-wards, But adds to my sorrow, now Nell's gone from

I fret and I pine at the loss of my loved one; My heart's all a-breaking, as fast as can be Ah! soon shall I be where my Nellie is sleepi For e'en in my dreams she is calling to me. Adown I will lie' midst the gathering twilight The murm'rings shall lull me that waft o'e the lea; I'll sink, like the stars, when they fade at the dawning,
To rise with my Nellie wher'er she may be.

-Walter Pelham

Fashion Notes. Silk underclothing grows in favour. Grey and brown are the reigning colours. Pokes will only be worn by children this

Cloth bonnets are much worn with cloth Ostrich plumes are the least fashionable all feathers.

Turquoises are the fancy in jewels at the resent moment. The most fashionable evening cut with square necks. The newest gloves are made of Jersey cloth

and have the wrists beaded. Shopping bags are now suspended from the waist of the dress on a silver chatelaine, Velveteen is very fashionable for combina tion with woollens. Yellow chrysanthemums are the corsage uquet of the month.

The Newmarket coat is the favourite wrap or young ladies and misses, olse Tol Sealskin muffs are larger this season than st, and continue to increase in size. Letters from abroad say that white stock ings are coming into fashion again, Double balayeuses of muslin and lace are

Grey and brown felts are very much the age just now for both hats and bonnet. Parisian women are powderiug the hair and granging it a la Mary Stuart in the evening. Sleeves are still worn very high, and the ost stylish of them are puffed on the shoul-

ed, appear on many of the corsages of the Dall satin and heavy ottoman silk in silver hite are the correct materials for Black and pink and black and yellow are

Plastrons and vests, plain, puffed, or plaid-

Overskirts are still worn very long, reachand front. The London tailor-made suit is severely mple-as destitute of trimming as a gentle man's suit.

ished that they are frequently mistaken for real velvet. Black velvet bonnets tied with narrow blush strings of orange and red are much worn by young ladies. A most becoming bodice for evening dresses has the neck cut square in trant and the back mounting half high in a Medicia collar.

Small capes of plush, with shoulder pieces

set in, are much liked for young ladies. A lush cap and small muff to match complete the set. Hairpins made of pure steel are coming into shion. When the hair is coiled on the crown of the head an amber prong is the proper orament for it.

Sealskin jackets in the jersey style, but quite short and untrimmed, are more popular with young ladies than the long sealskin sacque of former years. Old time Maltese lace designs are copied in eamy white silk threads by the lace workers Dresden, and are used to trim evening resses of batiste or gauze. The fronts of elegant dress skirts are cov-

ered with tassels, tabs, loops, or pointed ends

f ribbon, or of beaded hanging bars, that

shake and glisten with every motion of the ranged as dolmans. They are worn now with dresses of black satin, and are folded so that the end at the back will almost touch the

Silk has superseded fur as the fashionable ining for outdoor wraps of every description When it is fine and nicely quilted it is quite s warm as the fur, and not so troublesome to Plain linen collars and cuffs are to be in

vogue again, and very deep cuffs and collars, like those worn by ladies in the play known s the "Squire," are preferred by many fol For and About Women. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts thinks of oing America. She will probably bring her wn money along.

years ago with riches, silks, diamonds, and \$40,000 cash. She is now a social wreck. The ladies of South Carolina are up in arms ecause the State Legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the higher education of boys and

nothing for the girls.

Mrs. Nettie Gurnee went to Denver several

loquence, and fills both the church and the ulpit wherever she goes. The faculty of a Texas female college ha forbidden the wearing of hoops or bangs by the students. The girls in that college ought o be grateful for this regulation.

Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, owner of the New

York Staats-Zeitung, has received from th

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, a female

reacher of South Carolina, has remarkable

Empress of Germany an autograph letter and a silver decoration, as a recognition of her humanitarian works," especially in favour of her countrymen and women in America. At a meeting of temperance women the other night an old lady got up to give her experience: "I know something of the evil-of rum," she said. "I have buried three husbands, and all were hard drinkers. But l husbands, and all were fard drinkers. But I am glad to say," she continued, "that I didn't fight with them. As soon as I found they would drink, I got them to insure their lives heavily and let them go ahead. Ah, me! each one of them died from the effects of liquor, but, thanks to a kind Providence, each death petted me a clear \$10,000."

obesity, but the prime factors in the reduc-tion of fat are a careful dietry and plenty of exercise. The foolish theory which once pre-vailed that by use of alkalies fat could be leath netted me a clear \$10,000." converted into soap and washed out, is no longer heeded by medical meu. It is a theory that belongs to the Sangrados of the profession, and has long been relegated to the domain of the quack.—Detroit News. A little romance is told of a young and very beautiful girl who is in New York this season trying to earn her own living by literary labour. She belongs to a wealthy family in Buffalo, and has a luxurious home,

and every possible advantage of social status, if she will. But she won't, for paps has said "no" to the lover of her young areams, and she refuses to be supported by his money. She mounts flights of stairs, or goes up in elevators to see editors, amiable and unamiable, asking for a chance to enlighten the world with her essays or poems, and on re-fusal she is not discouraged, but sings, "Try, try again." The lover is not far away, but he is a very poor young lawyer. . It is rather a pretty sight to see these two hopeful young people arm in arm, when she has escaped from her labours and he from his (not numerous), as they walk up the avenue on Sunday They are too poor to marry, but not too poor to believe in a future in which he will be

judge of distinction and she a second Harriet

Old Shoes,
How much a man is like old shoes!
For instance: Both a soul may lose;
Both have been tanned; both are made tight
By cobblers; both get left and right;
Both need a mate to be complete,
And both are made to go on feet.
They both need heeling, oft are soled,
And both in time turn all to mould.
With shoes the last is first; with men
The first shall be the last; and when
The shoes wear out they're mended new;
When men wear out they're mendead, too,
They both are trod unon, and both
Will tread on others, nothing loath,
Both have their ties and both incline
When polished in the world to shine;
And both peg out—and would you choose
To be a man or be his shoes? Old Shoes

Significance of Bair Fashions In Japan a girl at the age of nine wears her hair tied up in a red scarf bound round the back of her head; the forehead is left bare, with the exception of a couple of locus, one on each side. When she is of a marriageable t up into the shape of a fan or butterfly and at the same time decorates it with silver cord and balls of various colours. This means everything, and is fully understood by the young men of Japan. A widow who wishes for a second husband puts a tortoiseshell pin horizontally at the back of her head and twists her hair round it, while an inconin for no adornment of any sort. These last

Whistling Girls. It is now the fashion for women to whistle, as it is for them to do the Kensington stitch and play on the banjo, and whatever is fashionable is perfectly proper, so at least say fashion's followers. Besides the many pro-fessional women in this city, says the New York Journal, there are scores of amateurs In Brooklyn there are two clubs of girls where whistling is the only music permitted and one of the clubs possesses a teacher who teaches them part whistling songs and solos, with piano accompaniment

Modjeska's Corsets A Jackson firm have turned out two "duplex" corsets for Mme. Helene Modjeska, Countess Bozenta, which are, without doubt, the finest pieces of work of the kind ever proluced in Michigan, in the United States, or any other country, and cost a fabulous amount. One is of light, transparent, fine silk bolting cloth, and with all its beautiful silk embroidery and point lace trimming weighs only five and one-half ounces, with the steels, bones, eyelets, and buckles all in-cluded. The other is of cream-coloured satin, ined with white satin, heavily "fanned" and embroidered with white silk : rich point lace encircles the bust, and across the waist in front "Modjeska," in the form of letters which heads her show bills, is heavily em roidered in white silk. Upon the lighter

n silk-lined boxes, with the autograph of the ountess on the inside cover. Correspondence MEDICATED MASKS. Editor Woman's Kingdom. Will the editor of "Woman's Kingdom tindly state where the medicated masks for emoving wrinkles are to be got and at wh

corset the name in the same place and style

letters is hand-painted. They are enclosed

price, and oblige, [We are not aware of any agency in this city for the sale of the medicated masks but have written to New York for the information C.B. requires.]

To wish is to waste, but to will is to haste, Adversity reveals heroism as the night the The Gin goodness to the only G with which to spell greatness, Few honours, fortunes or purposes are

gained without venture for running a risk of

Words of Wisdom.

When you fret and fume at the petty ills of life, remember that the wheels which go round without creaking last the longest. True greatness is modest, but confidentmodest of self, confident of the truth held and taught. It glorifies, not self, but self's mis To die in order to avoid the pains of pov-

erty, disappointment or anything that is dis

agreeable, is not the part of a brave man, but f a coward; for it is cowardice to shun the trials and crosses of life, not undergoing death because it is honourable, but to avoid evil. Trials of every kind may await you, sterner and darker than any yet experienced. Do not anticipate then, but do not forget their possibility. Do not, as you prize your own

each as it comes, and never being careless or weary. Itching and Burning!

soul, forget that your strength for every con-

flict depends upon your being guarded for

Itching and Burning! CZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin-Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm. Psoriasis, Lichen Pruritus, Scald Head, Dendruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ITCHING HUMORS

Baker's. Barber's, Grocer's, and Washerwoman's Itch, Itching Piles, and Delicate Itching Humors, peculiar to both sexes, which are particularly distressing at this season, are instantly relieved and speedily and permanently cured by the above treatment. Now is the time, when the pores are open and the perspiration abundant, to cleanse the blood of impurities, and the skin of torturing and disfiguring humours. THOUSANDS OF LETTERS In our possession repeat this story:—I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used

the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. **CUTICURA REMEDIES**

Are the greatest medicines on earth.

J. W. Adams, Newark, O.

The half has not been told as to their curative powers,

C. A. WILLIAMS. Providence. Owers, C. A. WILLIAMS. Providence.
They cure in every case.
H. W. BROCKWAY, M.D.. Franklin, N.H.
My friends know how I suffered from Salt
Rheum until cured by them.
MRS. A. R. BROWN, Malden.
Cured me of Scrofulous Humor of thirtees J. E. RICHARDSON, C.H., New Orleans.

SCRATCHED THE BLOOD I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them, my face, breast, and back were almost a solid scab, and I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well, and think your CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best for skin diseases that ever was brought before the public. F. M. FOX, Caddo, Indian Ter. Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVERT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, Mass,

Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases,"

AGRICULT

SCROFULOUS

At a recent meeting of

Intario Veterinary College

M. Mason, of Mono Mills

We will always be pleas ing agricultural interests given as soon as practical

on the above subject for the following :- This dis corded in districts where carried on, and is know tries by various names. vails very extensively. almost enzootic in England some authorities it is si tional disease, by others nature, while others cons pyæmic, and a sequel t There are vario forward to explain the dictory and conflicting carefully studying the post mortem examinations, clusion that there was a between the aithritis o the lesions or injuries ob sults noticed as a conseq in infants. In his or disease, with its complimetastatic pyæmia. In tion he says that the lam ing the first weeks after h ary alterations in the appa namely: inflammation (navel) and umbilical vess stress on the want of care bestowed upon the navel mestic animals, and comp with the scrupulous atten when the cord is severed fully bandaged after birth filth, with an open would readiest manner possible t poisonous or injurious ma be excluded from stables, are specially built for the venience of cattle Mr. Mason then gave a

cases that had come und while practising with Paisley, Ont., where seve victims to the fatal malady ter part of April they wer colts, the disease showi form of swelling at the breathing, inability to a time, thickening of the u a creamy discharge from were purulent abscesses for toral muscles (located in the mately suppuration of the stipation in both cases. as follows :- Four ounces given to increase peristalti action of the bowels, followsoda in half drachm dos an infusion of gentian and was applied to the navel dressing. Tincture of iro freely to the swollen joi ment did not prove succe succumbed to the disease, to the effects produced treated they were not dispo the remedies then used wit tigation, and during the months a number were given ment. substituting in some for salicylate of soda. reached about fifty per cen where suppuration had not recovered, while where pus cases invariably proved fat

LICE ON CA SUBSCRIBER .- " Would cure for lice on calves in v

oblige?" should be used with grea cury has a tendency to p If mercury is used in any must be kept carefully from cially from getting wet. remedy, but should be use tion of keeping the animal tion. The best form of en to take suiphuret of potas phur) one ounce, water eig ply the lotion twice a armer, who is extensively raising, recommends the solve about a pint of str pail of warm soft water; surface of the animal's bo n half an hour, and at th other half hour take a water, and quickly and th all the soap water and d

the animal in a warm with a dry blanket. SPAVIN

HAMILTON, IOWA .- "I horse that has been laid up came from Texas one year bred, and had never been h spring; is high strung, and him as long as he had Some time in June he got 'eg; that got better after ness set in in the other, peared. The lameness and he became lame in one short time he stiffened s that he could only stand resting on one foot and He has thrown out a spavi

of biniodide of mercury, lard, one ounce. Rub the the parts for fifteen minut blister in the course of thr PINK-EYE IN G. M., Harkaway.-l.

Blister the spavin with

send a remedy."

with them excepting they sleepy. What is the matt what remedies would you please give the symptom emedies to combat it. 1. Possibly your horses attack of influenza, or pin one drachm iodide of pots night. Keep them in well and feed on small quantil and flaxseed.

2. The first symptoms n

norses whose front legs

swell. I cannot see anyth

Pye are languor, dulness in sweating easily, and in staggering from weakness tration in the course of t first taken. The horse ha the pulse very quick, resp the evelids swell to such a etimes close. During hours there will be colicky pation, and the excretion and dry, and covered with feverish lining to the bow swell tremendously, and g touch, especially along the hot and dry, the eyes r which flow down the fac there is a swelling of the and in all cases a watery nose. During the secon the eyes discharge ma nown the cheek, scalding

discharge from the nose and sticks around the nos get sorer and the bowels diarrhea sets in, and carr suddenly. On the other

Old Shoes, ch a man is like old shoes!
nce: Both a soul may lose;
re been tanned; both are made tight
ers; both get left and right;
d a mate to be complete, de to go on feet, seeling, oft are soled, last is first; with men e the last; and when ar out they're mended new; ear out they're mendead, too, trod upon, and both on others, nothing loath, heir ties and both incline hed in the world to shine; ag out—and would you choose or be his shoes?

enificance of Hair Fashions. an a girl at the age of nine wears he in a red scarf bound round the head : the forshead is left bare, exception of a couple of locas, one side. When she is of a marriageable ombs her hair forward, and makes the shape of a fan or butterfly e same time decorates it with silver balis of various colours. This erything, and is fully understood ng men of Japan. A widow who a second husband puts a tortoise zontally at the back of her head ts her hair round it, while an inconlow curls her hair short and goes adornment of any sort. These last

Whistling Girls. the fashion for women to whistle, them to do the Kensington stitch on the banjo, and whatever is fashperfectly proper, so at least say blowers. Besides the many prowomen in this city, says the New nal, there are scores of amateurs. a there are two clubs of girls istling is the only music perm the clubs possesses a teacher whe m part whistling songs and solos

Modjeska's Corsets, son firm have turned out two corsets for Mme. Helene Modjeska, ozenta, which are, without doubt pieces of work of the kind ever pro Michigan, in the United States, or er country, and cost a fabulous One is of light, transparent, fine ng cloth, and with all its beautiful dery and point lace trimming mly five and one-half ounces, with the cones, eyelets, and buckles all in-The other is of cream-coloured satin white satin, heavily "fanned" and red with white silk; rich point lace the bust, and across the waist in odjeska," in the form of letter ads her show bills, is heavily em-

name in the same place and style hand-painted. They are enclose i boxes, with the autograph of the on the inside cover. MEDICATED MASKS. itor Woman's Kingdom editor of "Woman's Kingdom

in white silk. Upon the lighter

C. B., Kingston e not aware of any agency in this ritten to New York for the infor-B. requires.]

where the medicated masks for

wrinkles are to be got and at wh

is to waste, but to will is to haste. ty reveals heroism as the night the

goodness is the only G with spell greatness. ours, fortunes or purposes are out venture for running a risk of

ou fret and fume at the petty ills ber that the wheels which go hout creaking last the longest. atness is modest, but confidentself, confident of the truth held and It glorifies, not self, but self's

order to avoid the pains of povpintment or anything that is disis not the part of a brave man, but d; for it is cowardice to shun the crosses of life, not undergoing use it is honourable, but to avoid

every kind may await you, sterner er than any yet experienced. Do pate then, but do not forget their Do not, as you prize your own that your strength for every con omes, and never being careless or

ng and Burning! ng and Burning!

Salt Rheum, with its agonizing dourning, instantly relieved to ith CUTICURA SOAP, and a sing CUTICURA, the great Skin Curley and the strength with the strength side of the strength st to CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, ted daily, with two or three doses of RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, nd Aperient, to keep the blood cool, ration pure and unirritating, the so, the liver and kidneys active, will are Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psori-n Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and cies of Itching, Scaly and Pimply I the Scalp and Skin, when the best and all known remedies fail.

and all known remedies fail. TCHING HUMORS.

rber's, Grocer's, and Washerwoman's ng Piles, and Delicate Itching Hurliar to both sexes, which are parstressing at this season, are instantly despeedily and permanently cured by reatment. Now is the time, when some and the perspiration abun-se the blood of impurities, and the ring and disfiguring humours.

ISANDS OF LETTERS

ession repeat this story:—I have been afferer for years with Blood and Skin have been obliged to shun public reason of my disfiguring humors; e best physicians; have spent hungras and got no real relief until I used BA REMEDIES, which have cured me, skin and have directly and the same property of the same property. kin and blood as pure as a child's.

TICURA REMEDIES

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O. t been told as to their curative C. A. WILLIAMS. Providence. very case. CKWAY, M.D.. Franklin, N.H. ow how I suffered from Sa MRS. A. R. BROWN, Malden.

RICHARDSON, C.H., New Orleans.

TCHED THE BLOOD.

at I only used them about six weeks attrely well, but before I commenced entirely well, but before I commenced my face, breast, and back were alscab, and I often scratched the blood iy. I am now entirely well, and CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best for a that ever was brought before the F. M. FOX, Cado, Indian Ter. II druggists. CUTICURA, 50c.; REdruggists. CUTICURA, 50c.; Re-; SOAP. 25c. POTTER DRUG AND o., Boston, Mass.

How to Cure Skin Diseases."

AGRICULTURAL. sometimes seta in, which usually runs into inflamination of the bowels, and kills. These are the general symptoms of the disease, but a more extended reference was made to it in will always be pleased to receive letters enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-g agricultural interests, and answers will be wen as soon as practicable. our issue of June 21.

SCROPULOUS OSTITIS.

vails very extensively, and appears to be

almost enzootic in England and France. By

some authorities it is said to be a constitu-tional disease, by others as scrofulous in its

nature, while others consider it as essentially pyæmic, and a sequel to purulent omphalo phlebitis. There are various theories brought

forward to explain the cause of the disease, and indeed the different ideas are so contra-

dictory and conflicting that it is needless to refer to them. Hollinger, however, after carefully studying the disease and making

post mortem examinations, came to the con-

clusion that there was a complete analogy between the aithritis of foals, especially in

the lesions or injuries observed, and the re sults noticed as a consequence of omphalitis

in infants. In his opinion this joint disease, with its complications, is due to metastatic pyæmia. In a recent publication he says that the lameness or disease of the joints which attacks foals and calves dur-

ing the first weeks after birth is due to prim-

ary alterations in the apparatus of circulation

namely; inflammation of the umbilicus, (navel) and umbilical vessels. He lays great

stress on the want of care which is, as a rule

bestowed upon the navel of newly-born do-

mestic animals, and compares this neglect

with the scrupulous attention paid to infants

when the cord is severed and the navel care

fully bandaged after birth, while the former

are frequently compelled to lie in all sorts of

filth, with an open wound exposed in the

readiest manner possible to inoculation with poisonous or injurious matter, which cannot be excluded from stables, even where they

are specially built for the comfort and con-

Mr. Mason then gave an account of some

cases that had come under his observation

while practising with Dr. Richardson of

Paisley, Ont., where several young colts fell

victims to the fatal malady. During the latter part of April they were called to see two

colts, the disease showing itself in the

form of swelling at the points, laboured breathing, inability to stand long at a time, thickening of the umbilical cord, and

a creamy discharge from the same. There

were purulent abscesses formed on the pec-toral muscles (located in the chest), and ulti-

mately suppuration of the joint, with constipation in both cases. The treatment was

as follows :- Four ounces of castor oil were

given to increase peristaltic or spontaneous action of the bowels, followed by salicylate of

soda in half drachm doses, twice daily, and

an infusion of gentian and sulphate of soda

in two drachm dozes, once a day. A poultice was applied to the navel to reduce the inflammation, afterwards using a carbolic

freely to the swollen joints, but this treat-ment did not prove successful, as both colts

succumbed to the disease. Owing, however, to the effects produced on the first animal

treated they were not disposed to dispense with

the remedies then used without further inves-

tigation, and during the following three

months a number were given the same treat-

ment, substituting in some cases salicylic acid

for salicylate of soda. The average death

reached about fifty per cent., but in all cases where suppuration had not set in the animals

recovered, while where pus was formed the cases invariably proved fatal.

SUBSCRIBER .- "Would you kindly give a

should be used with great caution, as mer-

cury has a tendency to produce salivation.

If mercury is used in any form the animal

must be kept carefully from cold, and espe-

cially from getting wet. Sulphur is a good

remedy, but should be used with the precau-

tion of keeping the animal dry after applica

tion. The best form of employing sulphur is

solve about a pint of strong, soft soap in

pail of warm soft water; saturate the whole

surface of the animal's body with it : repeat

the animal in a warm stable and cover it

SPAVIN.

HAMILTON, Iowa .- "I have a valuable

horse that has been laid up all summer. He

came from Texas one year ago, three-quarters bred, and had never been handled before this

spring: is high strung, and could not subdue

him as long as he had strength left to go. Some time in June he got lame in one front

eg; that got better after a time and lame-

ness set in in the other, but no swelling ap

peared. The lameness left the front part

and he became lame in one hind leg, and in

that he could only stand up with difficulty

resting on one foot and then on the other.

He has thrown out a spavin, for which please

Blister the spavin with a blister composed

of biniodide of mercury, two drachms, and

lard, one ounce. Rub the ointment well into

the parts for fifteen minutes, and repeat as a

PINK-EYE IN HORSES.

norses whose front legs are beginning to swell. I cannot see anything else the matter

with them excepting they are drowsy and sleepy. What is the matter with them, and

what remedies would you suggest? 2. Also,

please give the symptoms of pink-eye and

1. Possibly your horses are taking a slight

attack of influenza, or pink-eye. Give them

one drachm iodide of potassium morning and

night. Keep them in well ventilated stables,

and feed on small quantities of boiled oats

2. The first symptoms noticeable in pink-ye are languor, dulness in harness, weakness, sweating easily, and in many cases actual

staggering from weakness and nervous pros-tration in the course of ten hours after being

first taken. The horse hangs his head, the ears droop, the eyes become very red, and

the pulse very quick, respiration rapid, and the eyelids swell to such an extent that they

sometimes close. During the second twelve hours there will be colicky pains and consti-pation, and the excretion will be rather hard and dry, and covered with slime, indicating a

feverish lining to the bowels. The legs wil

swell tremendously, and get very sore to the

touch, especially along the fetlock joints and the back tendons. The mouth will be very

hot and dry, the eyes run tears profusely which flow down the face. In some case

which now down the face. In some cases, there is a swelling of the throat and a cough, and in all cases a watery discharge from the nose. During the second and third days the eyes discharge matter, which runs flown the cheek, scalding off the hair; the discharge from the nose becomes purulent and sticks around the nostrils, while the legs

get sorer and the bowels loose. Sometimes diarrhea sets in, and carries off the animal

suidenly. On the other hand, constipation

remedies to combat it." .

and flaxseed.

G. M., Harkaway.-l. "I have a team of

blister in the course of three or four weeks.

short time he stiffened so in both hind legs

with a dry blanket.

send a remedy.

to take suiphuret of potassium (liver of sui-

oblige ?"

LICE ON CALVES.

Tincture of iron was also applied

WIND AND SCOURS.

T.C.—"I have a fine young horse who suffers from wind in his bowels, and while being driven it turns to scours, no matter what I feed him on. Is there anything I can give him to afford relief?" At a recent meeting of the students of the ntario Veterinary College, Toronto, Mr. R. M. Mason, of Mono Mills, Ont., read a paper on the above subject, from which is taken Feed your horse on good oats, and only the following :- This disease has been renoderate allowance of the very best hay. corded in districts where breeding has been Give mixed every night with the oats one carried on, and is known in different coundrachm carbonate of soda and one drachm tries by various names. Some years it prepowdered gentian.

PUFF ON-HOCK.

W. X., Harriston—"I have a stallion, good in every point, but he has a little puff on the outside of the hock by hard service. Is it any detriment to his stock, or on the show-ground as a prize-taker. The horse is perectly sound from lameness.'

The puff on hock you refer to is no detriment to the horse's atook, and if he is otherwise well formed it should not interfere with nim for show purposes.

SWELLING ON HIP JOINT.

IROQUOIS,-" I have a horse 14 years old our months ago I noticed a different Four months ago I noticed a difference in his gait while travelling, and two months later I recognized a peculiar swelling on the hip joint. It is so hard you cannot make an impression on it, and he flinches when it is rubbed. When the toe touches the ground he raises the foot with a jerk. I have tried several remedies, but so far no good has bee the result. Will you please prescribe?"

Apply daily a liniment composed of tincure of opium, four ounces : tincture of arnica, four ounces; and chloroform, three unces. Use the liniment every day for two weeks, and if no improvement then apply mild cantharidine blister.

LIVE STOCK.

"Black Prince," the property of Geary Bros., London, carried off the first prize as the beat polled Azgus or Galloway steer be-tween 3 and 4 years at the Kansas City live stock show, Black Prince's weight is 2,362 lts., and his average gain per day since birth

A few sheep having been found in a lot of one thousand shipped to Montreal from Ontario by Dunn Bros. to be affected with the disease called scab, the Government Inpector, Dr. McEachren, would not allow any of them to be shipped for the present. Some cattle men there contend that the ailment is not seab, but produced by kerosene eing mixed with the paint used to mark the flock. The fiat, however, of the eattle inspector is final.

The first annual sale of Shorthorns under the auspices of the British American Shorthorn Association will take place in Toronto on Friday, 15th December, when there will be offered for sale at the Black Horse hotel, Front street, upwards of sixty head of pure bred cattle, comprising males and females of different ages; all pedigrees guaranteed by the association. Entries close on Saturday, November 24. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the secretary of the association, Mr. R. L. Denison, 64 King street east, Toronto.

Bow Park Takes Four Firsts at the Chicago Fat Stock Show. Brantford, Nov. 17.—Mr. John Hope, nanager of the Bow Park farm at Brantford, has just returned from the Chicago fat stock exhibition. He only exhibited two animals, exhibition. He only exhibited two animals, and captured the following valuable prizes:—First prize on two year-old Shorthorn steer, first prize for best Shorthorn any age, first prize on grade cow, and first prize as best fellowed in the yard, competing against all breeds, there having been animals of various-breeds, especially imports from Great Britain, at the Chicago exhibition.

cure for lice on calves in your next issue and Curbs Curbs are most frequently found in horses exhibiting faultily-constructed hocks, and are generally caused by injury of the annular welling and inflammation about three inche below the point of the book formed by the The peculiar form of this bone appears to be connected with the cause of t isease. Its chief purpose is to act as a lever for the action of very powerful muscles, the tendons of which are inserted into its explur) one ounce, water eight ounces, and apply the lotion twice a day. A practical farmer, who is extensively engaged in cattle raising, recommends the following:—Dispersions of the commendation of the comm tremity; and in proportion to the projection tremity; and in proportion to the projection of this bone will the muscular energy be increased by which the joint is moved. On this account, the length is of considerable importance. It is supposed also to assist indirectly in su ing the superincumbent weight, in support in half an hour, and at the expiration of another half hour take a pail of clean, warm water, and quickly and thoroughly wash out all the soap water and dead lice; then put the other bones of the hock, and materially assits in preserving these parts from the evi effects of concussion. But when the os calci is short, forming a short, pointed hock, the leverage, or mechanical power, is injuriously diminished, leaving too much for the tother parts of the joint to perform, and concussion is the common consequence, followed by inflammation and lameness, sometimes connected with curbs, at other times spavins or thorough-pins; and it is not an uncommo case to see all three of these diseases in the hock at one time. There are other hocks, formed otherwise, which are even more disposed to curbs than the one just mentioned, such as the sickle, or cow-hocked horse,-National

Live Stock Journal, Chicago. THE FARM.

Beans that are weevil eaten can be used for seed by pouring boiling water over them, which will destroy the insect without injur

ng the germ. It is not safe to feed potatoes, turn ps other small roots to cows without slicing. Cattle chew food very little before it goes ino the stomach, and small, hard roots are just

the shape to readily choke them. A few shovelfuls of earth thrown amor ts, whether stored in the celiar or in pits. will greatly improve their keeping qualities In cellars this is especially necessary, and a covering of sods over the top of the heap is

further advantage. Few farmers try to save liquid manure in iquid form. It is too much labour to spread evenly on the land. Nevertheless those farmers make a great mistake who do not save it by absorbents, so that it will go on the land and help the crop.

The Governor-General recently remarked that where a farmer leaves some one else to manage his farm, and travels about the country, he will generally find that the seasons are against him. There is a happy combination f wit and wisdom in the observation

It is a mistake to leave low land undraine with the idea that it will make as good pas-ture as any. If drained it would be the best soil on the farm for cropping, and its superior fertility will help restore other portions of the farm that have become partially exhausted.

New corn is worth more to feed to cow han for any other stock. They will eat cob as well as grain, which is not the case with other stock. Ears of soft corn are fed with very little waste, as there is more nutrimen green cobs than in those that have become hard and woody.

A day's work knocking to pieces the clods of cattle excrement on old pastures will make a great improvement for next season. If the sod is thin, harrowing it so as to still further fine the manue will cause the grass to thicken wonderfully, and will make the sod much heavier when the field comes under the plough.

Anyone who will watch cattle that have Anyone will want to have been turned out to pasture will wonder how quickly they will learn to pick out and eat the sweetest herbage. That on the richest soil not made rich by recent manuring is best. The grass over an underdrain as also better than that on undrained soil, Undoubtedly there is the same difference in crops cut and fed to stock, but it is not so easily noticed as where cattle make their own selection.—American Cultivator.

Keeping Cabbages in Winter. Those who have a few heads of cabbages which they wish to keep over winter may be glad to know the following rule by which an experienced farmer claims to have kept them until spring without decay: Take them when thoroughly dry, and when the weather is not too warm, cut off the roots and the outer loose leaves, then take a barrel or cask and bore about twenty holes through the sides, each about an inch in diameter. Pack the heads in this as snugly as possible and head it up, making three or four holes also in the top, and set in a place where it will be dry and cool. No matter if the temperature falls a little below freezing, though it should not rise above 40° in the place of storage. The cabbages should not be handled when frozen, but allowed to thaw gradually without any sunlight. They could be kept even longer if buried in the earth, but, in that case, the barrel should be inverted so that the holes would be in the bottom, and no water must be allowed to stand in the pit. Those who have a few heads of cabbage be allowed to stand in the pit.

Sugar Beet Culture in Quebec. MONTBEAL, Nov. 19.—The beet root sugar manufacture, which was believed to be a great failure in this province, has been revived this year, and under new, improved, vived this year, and under new, improved, and economical management promises to be a great success hereafter.

The following particulars have been supplied on the subject: The operations of the factory at West Farnham have been completely satisfactory this year. Various improvements were made in the machinery, which effected a diminution in the staff required for the working. The directors resolved upon the adoption as far as possible of

solved upon the adoption as far as possible a new policy this year.

The works were run with thirty men les than in former years, and the working expenses were reduced by \$300 per week. This year's crop of beets has already been converted into syrup and sugar, and the refinery is about to begin operations. The farmers who have been cultivating the beet for the factory are remarkably well satisfied with the returns made, some of which are very encouraging. Messrs. Dufresne, of St. Pie, have realized as much as \$64 from half an acre of beets; Amadée Rainville, Ste. Marie, \$325 from six acres, and Joseph Hughes \$55 from belf an acre.

Hughes, \$55 from half an acre Ploughing Land in the Fall, A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says.—"It seems to me that it would be a most excellent plan for farmers who have time this fall to plough their stubble land instead of waiting until next spring. Some farmers merely scarify the surface of the soil in the spring, preparatory to putting in the seed, and when such a course is pursued, the land should also be well ploughed. Land that is to be ploughed in spring should also be ploughed this fall. If it is clay, a fall ploughing will expose the soil to the air and frost. The land need not be very carefully ploughed; it is enough if it is turned over and laid up, so that water will not lie upon it in spring. farmers merely scarify the surface of the soil so that water will not lie upon it in spring. I think that the land ploughed this fall, and again in spring, will prove more profitable, no matter what crop is raised. If land is to be sowed in the usual manner in spring, I would prefer to have it spring plouded the prefer to have it spring ploughed than ploughed in fall. But if farmers would pul-

verize the soil as deep as they plough, I would prefer to have land fall ploughed.

"I also think that land ploughed up loose in the fall will be more apt to retain fertilizing properties from rains and snows than when not ploughed. It is quite clear that fall-ploughed land loses nothing by the that fall-ploughed land loses nothing by the additional cultivation. It is also a good practice to throw out all the stones that come in the way of the plough, on the ploughed land, and afterward draw them away to use in drains or walls. There is more time to do this work in the fall than in the sming. Few farmers have time to do much at cleaning land in spring."

THE DAIRY.

The Tribune and Farmer says that as farmers are utilizing the whey procured from to the class referred to, and had also circulated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding to the pigs, they should lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding the contained lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding the contained lated large numbers of the Canadian Farmers are utilized by feeding the contained lated large numbers are utilized by feeding the contained lated lat bear in mind that whey is only a portion of the milk, and also the poorest part. When feeding it, if for growing pigs, thicken it, with ground oats, but for hogs that are being fattened use corn meal with it. Whey may not of itself, be very nutritious, but it answers well from a dietary point of view.

A writer in the Mirror and Farmer thu reats of rennet in domestic cheese-making. The rennet of a calf, five or ten days old one that has lived wholly on milk, should be selected for use. The calf should be allowed to make a moderate meal eighteen or twent hours before killing. The calf may be fed for the last time at night and killed the next oon, When the rennet is removed from the calf it should be handled with great care The contents should be carefully emptied turning the sack inside out, Any specks of dirt or hairs should be picked off. If further cleansing is necessary it may be carefully rinsed by laying it in a dish of water or wip ing it with a moist cloth. Water should no e poured upon it. When sufficiently cleans ed it should be lightly raised and stretche pon a crotched or bent stick and allowed t

There is possibly no more repulsive sight than a cow stable in which dirty cattle are housed, the Sanitarian thinks. It has been demonstrated that cows neglected in this re-spect fail to yield a perfect flow of milk, and it is reasonable to suppose that such is the case. The richest of food may be given to them, but if condition in the stalls is neglected they will not thrive. The foul odour of a filthy stable must necessarily permeate no only the animal's hide, but it has been proved that the meat of stall-fed steers fattened under these circumstances is unwholesome moreover, the milk, even during the period of milking, is liable to absorb the filthy emanations from such stables and to become absolutely poisonous. It would seem, there fore, reasonable that owners and dealers in cattle and milk should appreciate the im-portance of cleanliness and its relation to nealth, even as a source of profit.

New Method of Washing Butter. A new method of washing butter has been patented in Germany. As soon as gathered in the churn in particles about a tenth of an nch im size, it is transferred to a centrifug machine, whose drum is pierced with holes and lined with a linen sack that is finally taken out with the butter. As soon as the machine is set in rapid motion the buttermilk begins to escape; a spray of water thrown into the revolving drum washes out all foreign matter adhering to the butter; this washing is kept up till the wash-water comes away clean, and the revolution is then con-tinued till the last drop of water is removed, as clothes are dried in the centrifugal wringer; the dry butter is then taken out, moulded, and packed. It is claimed that the product thus so fully and quickly freed from all impurities, without any working or knead ing, has a finer flavour, aroma and grain. and better keeping qualities than when prepared for market in the ordinary way.

Quebec Dairymen's Association. The annual meeting of the above association was held in St. Hyacinthe last weel when the vice-president, Mr. Barnard, made some pertinent and timely remarks on the Canadian dairy. He said it was necessary to obtain good milk to manufacture good butter or cheese. To obtain good milk farmers must give rich and abundant food to cattle. Casadian cattle are not of an inferior race, Some Canadian cows give one pound of butter to nine and a half pounds of milk, while the best in America gave but one pound of butter to ten and a half pounds of milk. If a farmer feeds his cows on straw during the winter he cannot expect them to give made winter he cannot expect them to give much milk in the spring. A cow will give one-third of what she can give with ordinary feed, but with rich nourishment she will give three times as much. Canadian farmers ex-

own interest should organize societies every-where, even if each society should be com-posed of only three members.

Winter Dairying.

Mr. Bessey, of Georgetown, Ont., in an essay on "Summer v. Winter Dairying" in the Farmers' Advocate refers thus to winter

the Furmers' Advocate refers thus to winter operations:

"Some of the leading fastures in winter dairying may be briefly noticed as follows:
It consists in having the cows in the dairy in full flow of milk during the winter months. This is secured by drying off the cows early in July or late in June, as the season and circumstances may dictate. They come in milk again in September, two months being a sufficient rest for cows having pasture grass advantages for recuperation. Farmers engaged in a mixed husbandry will readily observe the advantages of this system in connection with labour, when engaged with harvest work, as it allows them to devote their whole energies to this part of their farming, which invariably [exhausts their daily physical strength, without the extra duties of the dairy in addition to the long and late hours during harvesting. Then, also, the vexatious work of milking during fly time, which lasts most of July and all of August as a rule, is dispensed with, when many at other times sweet tempers have of factable distributions. of July and all of August as a rule, is dispensed with, when many at other times sweet tempers have often been fearfully disturbed. More particularly is this true of Sabbath evening milking at this season, when a more genial and pleasant pastime can be had than worrying with a persistent switch at the end of a cow's tail; not only often soiling your clean clothes, but occasionally putting one square in the face, which is enough to interfere seriously with the day's devotions.

"Cows that are managed under the winter dairy system will give a much larger average yield, and more pounds of milk in the aggregate for the year, than those treated under the ordinary summer dairy management. Then, again, it does not require as much milk to make a pound of butter in winter dairying

to make a pound of butter in winter dairying as in summer. Under the winter system cows properly managed will make an average of 300 pounds of butter yearly, while in summer dairying the average is from 150 to 175 pounds. Then as to quality, the best criterion is the price it brings in the market being from twice to three times that of sum rom twice to three times that of summer packed grass butter. These are hard facts, and not fancies. In four years' continuous dairying, both summer and winter, with an average of forty cows, I have found the above statements as to the yield to be invariably correct, and also the butter to contain a larger ercentage of butter fats."

TENANT FARMERS.

Deputation Wait Upon Attorney-General as to Procuring Their Immigration. A deputation of gentlemen, interested in the Canada West Land Agency Company, waited upon the Attorney-General on Friday afternoon with the object of urging upon the Government the desirability of making greater efforts to induce tenant farmers from Great Britain to emigrate to this province. The deputation consisted of the Hon. G. W. Allan, chairman of the Company, and Measure. Allan, chairman of the Company, and Messrs.
W. S. Lee, Grant Macdonald, S. Nordheimer,
John Fisken, A. H. Campbell, Sutherland
Stayner, R. Hay, M.P., Lockhart Gordon, and others.
Hon. G. W. Allan, who acted as spokes-

man for the deputation, stated that their object was to induce the Government to make special efforts to attract to this that very desirable class of English immigrants composed of tenant farmers and gen-tlemen of independent but small means. He pointed out that admirable as the efforts of the Dominion and Ontario Governments to attract the stream of immigration to this country had been, they had yet failed in reaching the class he had referred to. The company which he represented had been formed with the object of making the British farmers acquainted with the desirable invest-ments which existed in Ontario for British farmers with capital. The company had al-ready spent a large amount of money in es-tablishing agencies at London, Liverpool; and Clasgow for the purpose of giving informa-tion

Journal, a publication which contained lists of the improved farms which are for sale in the different counties of the province. The company had no lands to sell, and therefore made no money by their efforts. It would be hardly fair that they should spend all the money they had in promoting the object in view, and they suggested that if the Govern-ment should on consideration come to the conclusion that their efforts were worthy of cognition, that they should co-operate with them in the enterprise they had undertaken The company had this year settled 100 people in Ontario, and had also brought out 80 farm pupils, who would in course of time take up

Mr. Mowar asked what the deputation proposed the Government should do. The Ontario agents had already been doing a good Hon. Mr. ALLAN said that the compan thought that the Government might aid the company in circulating the Canadian Farm Journal in England. It would be a matter for

consideration, of course, in what other way the Government could assist in inducing English tenant farmers to come here.
Mr. Mowar said he and his colleague would give the matter their serious consider

Canada Gazette Notices, The official Gazette contains the follow-

Mr. Armour, of Bowmanville, gives notice of application to Parliament for poration of the Traders' Bank of Canada, with adquarters at Toronto. Mr. G. W, Ross gives notice of his inten-tion to apply to Parliament for an Act inorporating the Canada Temperance and

deneral Assurance Company, with headquarers at Toronto. Notice is given of intention to apply for an Act of incorporation for the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company. The Welland Railway Company will apply

to Parliament for power to re-arrange their debt and to amalgamate with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Letters patent for incorporation are sought for by the Button-hole Manufacturing Company of Montreal. Lands have been allotted in the North-

West for colonization company purposes to Jas. Armstrong and J. J. Cook.

Letters patent have issued to the Dominion Combination, Parlour, and Sleeping Car Company, of Halifax; capital \$10,000. An order-in-Council is published placin mported re-covered rubber and rubber sub A proclamation is issued stating that the Public Works Peace Preservation Act is no

longer in force on the Canada Pacific railway between Port Arthur and Rat Portage. Provincial Appointments.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has een pleased to make the following appointment, viz:

William McFarlane, of the town of Almonte, in the county of Lanark, Esquire, M.D., to be an associate coroner in and for the said county of Lanark,
Washington Moshier, of the township

Castnor, in the county of Bruce, gentleman to be clerk of the Tenth Division Court of to be clerk of the Tenth Division Court of the said county of Bruce.

Thomas Robinson Garratt, of the township of Murray, in the county of Northumberland, gentleman, to be clerk of the Tenth Division Court of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room and stead of Charles W. Smith, resigned.

Edward Barley, of the township of Eastnor, in the county of Bruce, to be balliff of the in the county of Bruce, to be bailiff of the Tenth Division Court of the county of Bruce.

Robert Beals, of the township of Luther, in the county of Dufferin, to be bailiff of the Fifth Division Court of the said county of

Dufferin, in the room and stead of Edward Archibald McDougall, resigned, William Henry Richards, of the township port so much hay to the United States, and sell so much grain on the market, that not thing is left for the cattle. Dairymen in their united counties of Northumberland and Dur-

ham, in the room and stead of Thomas Robnson Garratt, resigned.
Robert Cock, Esq., to be Inspector of dicenses in and for the license district of East Northumberland, in the room and stead of leorge S. Miller, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a letter in the Covington, Ky., post-office, addressed to "Old Boss Santa Claus," and, according to law, the postmaster has been advertising for its owner.

Some time since a Hartford man presented a friend of his with a pet squirrel which he had raised from its infancy. The next day the pet was gone, having forced its way out of the cage. Two days later it put in its appearance at the old homestead, wet, muddy, and hungry, having travelled a distance of 13 miles.

A curious instance of the eggstraordinary affection dogs take for certain objects is related to us concerning the well-known retriever Voltaire. He refused to let anyone go near his kennel, and Mr. Phillips deciding to find out the cause, discovered a hen sitting on 12 eggs in the box. These had been laid regularly by the hear and a faithful to the cause. regularly by the hen and as faithfully guard-ed by the dog.

The favourite diet of the British is beef

and beer; of the British is beef and beer; of the Frenchman, frogs and fatted quail; of the German, boiled sausage, sauer-kraut, and beer soup; of the Hawaiian, beans, red pepper, and live cuttle fish; of the Greenlander; boiled whale-skin, and the half-digested contents of the reindeer's paunch; of the Australian. garter snakes. Americans like anything that is good to eat. A large whale lately left landlocked in shallow water by the retreating tide and afterward driven ashore on Burnett's island, Accomac county, Va., has naturally attracted great numbers of visitors from the mainland. Among them was at least one brute, if Purser Joynes, of the steamer Helen, is to be be-lieved when he says that on Friday last "a man was on top of the whale chopping a hole in him while the monster was still alive," the whale writhing at every blow of the axe.

Every 821 individuals in England and Wales have a policeman to look after them. From returns just published the total num-ber of "criminal classes" still at large and not yet in gaol was last year 39,000, while the number of policemen in England and Wales, including over 12,000 for the metrop-olis alone, was a trifle over 33,000 men. Thus there seems to be a nice balance, there being nearly one policeman to every known law breaker. The total cost of each policeman is \$490 a year.

It is a strange fact that apples growing in a neighbour's orchard present more tempta-tions than the same fruit in one's own garden. Desire is increased by difficulties. ville man recently had to pay \$800 for kissing a young school teacher against her will. In all probability this ardent youth had sisters and aunts and rippling, gushing cousins, whose lips would have yielded as readily to his as the flower to the bee. But it was the apple in his neighbours, exchange t was the apple in his neighbour's orchard for which he had to pay so exorbitant a price. Charter Oak township, Crawford county, is

n a "state of intense excitement" over a host. The wife of a well-to-do farmer died a short time ago, leaving an infant child. The child was very fretful. The housekeeper one night exclaimed:—"If there is a God I wish he'd let this child's mother come back and soothe it." A few moments later the door swung upon its hinges without apparent cause, and a spectre, recognized as the dead mother in her burial clothes, glided into the room, knelt over the child with her hands clasped, as if in prayer, and then as silently left the room, apparently passing through the closed door. The spectre has appeared at short intervals since. The father has since married again, and the spirit form is visible to the bride, while the husband cannot be persuaded to uncovee his head and look upon the dead mother of his child.

A Coach Full of Passengers Crushed and Scalded to Death

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 17.—A rassenger train on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy rail-road collided with a freight train yesterday afternoon near Streator. The mail train was signalled three miles from Streator by a switchman who was unloading ballast from a train of flat cars. The passenger train stop-ped in the rear while the brakesman went back to flag anything that might be following, but had not got more than one or two carlengths when an extra freight train rounded the curve, and was upon the mail train in an nstant. The freight engine struck the of the passenger coach and completely telescoped it. There were twenty persons in the

FEW ESCAPED UNHURT. The engine completely imbedded itself in the car, the passengers being thrown forward, and then the boiler exploded, one piece being forced entirely through the car.
The car was filled with steam and boiling water. Mrs. Henderson and daughter were frightfully injured, and died almost instantly from inhalation of steam. L. G. Pease, of Dwight, was killed from scalding and a cut in the head. Humisten, a wealthy farmer liv-ing near Kaneville, was killed by a severe cut n the head. He was on his way to attend the funeral of his brother at Pontiac. Rev. Samuel Dickover, presiding elder of the German Evangelical church, was badly cut about the head and scalded. He was shortly after taken from the car. Louis farmer of Streator, sustained similar injuries, and died soon after removal. Dr. Finley, family physician of Streator, was badly out about the head, bruised in the back, and

WHEN THE COLLISION OCCURRED. the doctor attempted to break the plate glass window, and his hand was badly out, great loss of blood ensued, and he died at 10 p.m. F. Murdoch, City Attorney for Streator, had his hand burned. James Sullivan was cut on the head, face, and hands, and scald ed so badly that amputation was necessary. Engineer Young, of the freight train, had both legs badly crushed, and will probably die. Doyle, conductor of the freight train, die. Doyle, conductor of the freight train, had his leg badly cut and the knee cap torn off. Inside the coach, for six or eight feet from the head of the engine, the iron was blown to atoms. Beside the engine the skin of several fingers were found with nails hanging in them. The floor of the car, seats, and windows were smeared with None of the forward cars or persons in them were more than badly shaken up. The freight train was, contrary to rules, running nearer than five minutes behind the passenger train, but had an order from the train despatcher to do so.

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to 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."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Time (4 lb. Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (½ lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London,

A sort of team walking match has been made in San Francisco for \$2,000 a side between Dan O'Leary and an unknown on the one hand, and two local unknowns, supthe one hand, and two local unknowns, on the posed to be Harriman and McIntyre, on the other. It will be a six-day contest, the pair whose aggregate distance is greatest, to win. The hair is frequently rendered prematurely gray by care, grief, delicate health, lowness of spirits, or a depress of spirits. ness of spirits, or a depressed tone of the vital powers. The use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will restore its youthful colour and beauty.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. The report of the inspector of the London Public Schools shows that there were on the roll 2,828 names at the beginning of November, 1,426 being boys, and 1,402 girls. The average daily attendance was 2,341.

As usual we hear of many changes of teachers for the coming year. It is a great pity—well, we won't say any more. We have made, everybody has made, the same reflection a thousand times. There can't be any change for the better as leave as reasons. change for the better as long as yearly engage-ments are so common. And behind the yearly engagements lie a number of questions the solution of which is a question of time— Northern Advance.

At the meeting of the Ottawa Teachers' Association last week Dr. Baptie, of the Normal School, on behalf of the special committee, presented a report with reference to the introduction in the schools of text books on alcohol. It recommended:—I. That it would be better to not these as weakless. on alcohol. It recommended:—1. That it would be better to put these as works of reference in the hands of all teachers, rather than into the hands of the pupils. 2. That lessons on alcohol should form only a part of general health lessons. 3. That lessons in readers may be made the basis of desir nstruction in this special part of health

During the progress of a discussion on the question of teaching writing, at the London Teachers' Association, Mr. Graham, a teacher, who had given much attention to the teaching of writing, said the results had been such as to encourage him to pursue a method of sys-tematic teaching, introduced at an early stage, upon slates. The letters could conveniently be divided into four courses, and veniently be divided into four courses, and each course assigned to certain grades. When a pupil had a complete knowledge of all the letters, their relative lengths, &c., explained, ruling could then be done away with and movement taught. The result would be that a uniform system of making the letters. that a uniform system of making the letters would then be adopted; every pupil in our schools would have a critical knowledge of the alphabet, and it only lay with the teachers in advanced rooms to and rapidity, which could easily be accomplished by practice.

The Hamilton Teachers' Association divided into sections, each of which holds monthly meetings. The inspector presents a report of his observations during his visits to the several classes. The object of these meetings is to discuss this report, and by a discussion of good and bad methods to adopt some good uniform method of manager and of teaching the several subjects of the school course, and thus to unify and im-prove the teaching in all the city schools. At the meeting on Friday evening last he placed on the blackboard the following mis-takes, which he had observed, for their consideration :-Not to go into the school-yard with the pupils while they are at play, before school and at recese : to send pupils out of the room to stand in halls and porches ; to put a list of the names of the less brilliant pupils on the blackboard to stand there day after day headed "dunce roll;" to stand pupils on the floor as a panishment for a neglected lesson; to teach without the individual attention of the class; to expect the individual attention of children smore than fifteen or twenty minutes at a stretch; to think once showing how a pen or pencil should be held, and how the applicable should be held, and how the pupil should sit upright at writing is enough; to allow loud concert recitations : to test too much and teach too little; to keep pupils in at recess.

The discussion which followed the inspector's remarks on each of these mistakes was animated and interesting, and proved very beneficial to the teachers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Times, commenting upon the fact that twenty years ago France was at the head of Europe in almost all the manufac-tures in which design and high finish were essential, says that this is fibw changed, and essential, says that this is now enanged, and that owing to the establishment of technical and artacheois in England, great improvements noted in England, great improvements about in England, great improvements about in England, great improvements a failure, and it looks as though America will have to look to art schools for chilled workmen in the future.

It is a great mistake to imagine that the pursuit of learning is injurious to health. We see that studious men live as long as persons of any other profession. History the truth of this observation regular, calm, and uniform life of a student conduces to health, and removes many inconveniences and dangers which mith otherwise assault it, provided that the supe of the constitution be assuaged by moderate exercise, and the habit of the body be not overcharged with a quantity of aliment in-compatible with a sedentary life.—Huel.

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

It will not be long, says a Chicago paper in speaking of the new manual training school of that city, before the Kindergarten will be made a permanent part of the public school system in every large city as the first act in the great educational drama of the people, while at the other end of the plan we shall see the technical institute and the manual training school established and doing their grand part, in which preliminary instruction in all the trades will be given, that are em-braced by the phrase "skilled labour." When that auspicious day arrives the college-bred man will not be the most helpless person in the community, as he now often is, but wil have some practical knowledge of the ways and means by which he can earn a loaf of bread. Then the education of the hand will not be neglected while the head is being crammed full of the dead languages, and the graduates of all institutes of learning will be better equipped than most of the arms. better equipped than most of them now ar to begin life for themselves.

The following from the Glasgow Mail will be of interest to the teachers of Ontario, a showing the salaries of teachers in Scotland It will be seen that the lowest paid to any teacher there is £60, or about \$300. Ver few certificated teachers in any part of Scot land get less :-- "At Monday's meeting of the School Board a lengthy report was submitted by the committee on teachers and teaching on 'results of school work and inspection of day schools for the year ending 30th June, 1883.' The following table was given of the scale of emoluments for last year f head masters (47 in number) in office th whole of the year. Over £500, none; £500, whole of the year. Over £500, none; £500, one master; between £450 and £500, five masters; between £400 and £450, eleven masters; between £350 and £400, eight masters; between £300 and £350, six masters; under £300, sixteen masters. There was an appendix giving the salaries of second and assistant masters and mistresses. It set forth that there was dayling let. forth that there were during last year twentyone second masters, whose salaries were a follows :- Two at £110, seven at £120, two at £125, one at £130, five at £150, one at £160, one at £170, two at £200. There were 136 assistant masters, whose salaries were as follows:—One at £65, seventy-eight at £70, one at £75, eight at £80, one at £85, eighteen at £90, three at £95, twenty-six at £100. There were 221 mistresses and assistant istresses, whose salaries were as follows: 103 at £66, one at £65, twenty-four at £70, one at £75, one at £76, thirty-three at £80, seven at £85, forty-one at £90, ten at £100."

Rinderpest has broken out at Breslau



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also diseases peculiar to females.

GURLPH, Ont., Jan. 23, 1883.

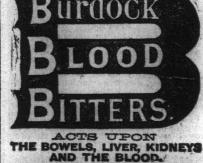
DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS—Dear Sir., Gratitude for the great benefit I have received from your treatment makes it a pleasure to recommend it to others. Five years ago I was afficied with that dreaded malady, consumption, and physicians gave me no hope, of recovery. When I first consulted you a year and a half ago my cough was very distressing. I was extremely weak, and expected before many months to fall a victim to my disease; but thank God your treatment has worked such a wonderful change that now my cough troubles me but very little, and I sometimes feel as well as eyer. So much improved am I that several months of last year I was able to teach for a few hours daily. My friends regard the great improvement in my health as little less than miraculous. I shall always feel that to you, after God, I am indebted for the prolonging of my life. With best wishes for your success, I am, dear sir, very truly yours, Nearly 50,000 cases treated by us from almost every part of the civilized world.

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known Western novelist, and none the less respected clergyman, believes, and demonstrates, that harmless amusements in connection with the Church are consistent with the most orthordox views of Christianity. Dr. Egglestone plays foot-ball (on week days of course) with his Sunday school children, defeats the deacons at billiards, and has intro-duced the shooting-gallery and billiard table

Hanlan, who expects to return from Australis via England next year, will open his campaign in the West in a regatta at San Francisco. He will not be in much shape. Passing through Boston, a reporter got the following tit-bit from him. "While I am away in Australia, 13,000 miles from home, I will row any oarsman that has an idea, backed up with money, that he is a better sculler than I am, and I will stay in the Antipodes as long as there is any business or Cal. No. 1. Cal. No. 2. Corn. any longer than a year. I am not going to any longer than a year. I am now going to be defeated if I am capable of winning, and I do think, without being considered egotistical when I express my thoughts, that for a year or two longer I am capable of leadprofession. I base my assumption on the fact that my ideas of propelling a boat, as far as the use of my strength and skill is

fore the fight began. A rope was stretched around some trees in a grove. The men were stripped to the waist and wore tights. Just fifty our rounds were fought in an hour and a half. Part of the fight took place in the dark, only lanterns and matches lighting up the gloom. Scullion had things blood in the first round and received \$20 for the feat. Scullion kept shead for 39 rounds. After the 40th round he showed signs of being winded. Gradually Golden began to punish Scullion severely. The latter was knocked out of the ring in the 49th round, and it was then seen he could not stand up longer. In the 54th round Scullion's second threw up the sponge. A great deal of money changed hands during the fight. In the early rounds bets of 2 to 1 were offered on Scullion, but the odds changed after the 40th

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21. exchange is quoted at 108 7-16 in Montreal to-day.

Cable advices to Scarth, Cochran & Co. quote Hudson Bay shares at 224 and North-West Land at 66s. 3d. to 67s, in London to-day. Cox & Worts report Bays at 224d. and North-West Land at

The market was quiet and steady to-day, with a somewhat easier feeling prevailing at the afternoon board, when a sale of 10 shares of Federal at 130 was the only transaction recorded in bank shares. Buyers are few, and sellers are equally scarce, so that no very great change is looked for in the near future. Those who have shares would be unwise to sacrifice them now, and intending purchasers could no doubt have their orders diled at present prices later on. The market was quite without reature to-day, and at the close bids, as compared with those of yesterday, show a decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \) for Merchants', with an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) for Federal, and other quotations unchanged. In Miscellaneous bids for Western Assurance were I lower, and N.-W. Land sold at 64, which was also the closing bld. Land and Loan shares were quiet and without sales. STOCKS,

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

PRODUCE,

There cannot be said to have been much change in the local situation at the close from what it was a week since. All through the week the only thing that has been offered at all freely is barley, and at the close that grain was quick with buyers and sellers apar. Except in that grain there has been very little movement all weekly with number of the modified on the property of the sales of anything. How much grain there is in seales of anything. How much grain there is in the country seems not to be understood as well as it usually is at this season; and it is very probable that the present in some sorts of grain may last thill people have made up their minds on the subject Stocks have been rather on the increase, and stood on Monday morning follows:—Flour, 250 barrels; fall wheat, 33, 105 bushels; and rye, all; against on the corresponding date last year:—Flour, nii; fall wheat, 111,869 bushels; spring, 26,669 bushels; spring, 26,669 bushels; and rye, all; parley, 184,687; peas, 4,675, and those of flour 185,000 to 320,000 barrels; making a total supply equal to from 627,000 to 32,000 quarters, and those of flour 185,000 to 320,000 barrels; making a total supply ground to from 627,000 to 35,000 quarters, and those of flour 185,000 to 320,000 barrels; making a total supply ground to from 627,000 to 35,000 quarters, and those of flour 185,000 to 320,000 barrels; making a total supply ground to from 627,000 to 35,000 quarters, and those of flour 185,000 to 320,000 barrels; making a total supply ground to from 627,000 to 35,000 quarters, and those of flour 185,000 ou arters, saint the saint and flour in transit has increased, and stood on the 19th inst, and 1,070,000 last year, and 4,429,000 in 1881. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit has increased, and stood wheat of the flour in transit has increased, and stood on the 3th inst, and 1,070,000 last year, the flour in transit has increased, and stood stood on the store bar of the flour in transit has increased, and stood on the stood of the flour i

NOTES OF SPORT.

Horstio Rosa, the famous Scotch rifle shot, and a veteran deer-stalker, stalked and shot a stag in the Highlands lately on has eighty-third britchiay. He has performed a similar feat on his last five precoding birthdays.

It is said that the boyole track at New Haven on which Hendes recently broke the cone-mile and five-mile record, has been found to be short. If so, the new times will not stand, and Orey's 2.51, made at Springfield, still constitutes the mile record.

The fondness of Captain Arthur Wheatley, of Memphis, Tenn., for field sports is likely to cost him dear. He is off having a good hunt in Arkansas, and in the meantime Judge Pierce is imposing fines at the rate of \$25 a day for his failure to appear as a juror.

Little Flume, the Indian runner who knocked spots out of George Irvine, the long distance runner, got very fashionable after his victory and its said when he arrived at Calgary his tribe did not at first recognize him, attired as he was in a broaddoth suit.

Western New York boasts a strong old man, David Lincoln, of Mayville, who is 72 years old, He is over six feet high, is aglendidly proportioned, weighs 210 pounds, and is confident that he can successfully engage with any man in the country in feats of physical prowess. His litting capacity is 1,000 provess. His litting capacity is 1,000 provess to killed 300. The probability is that the thorse of the Northern Pacific alone, the inference is obvious.

Rev. Dr. Edward Egglestone, the well-known Western novelst, and none the less respected clergyman, believes, and demonstrates, that harmless amusements in construction of the contract of the contrac

ing the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and Atlantic ports, and on rail and on the Mississippi river, and afloat on New York canals, destined for tide-water:— 1883. 1883. 1882. 1881. Nov. 10. Nov. 3. Nov. 11. Nov. 13.

Wheat, bu.30.775.446 31,129.678 19.189.186 21,057,857 Corn, bu... 9,634,395 10,335,768 4,067,168 24,372,782 Oats, bu... 5,516,291 5,510.990 3,772,151 3,665,795 Barley, bu. 2,462,952 2,365,834 2,356,957 2,931,097 Rye, bu... 2,442,066 2,355,834 1,138,023 1,342,504 Total bu.50,825,113 51,702,154 31,023,470 53,367,035 The following are the Livert ool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

ing the profession. I base my assumption on the fact that my ideas of propelling a boat, as far as the use of my strength and skill is concerned, are superior to those of any oarsman in the profession, and unless I should chance to meet with a man who either naturally or from a description of my movements while in a racing shell "catches on," as the saying is, I have no fear of the result of any off my contests. Of course the climate of the country may be a bit detrimental to me at the outset of my trip, but I trust that all disadvantages of that description will be of a temporary character."

Desperate Fight at Trenton.

TERNTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—One of the most exciting prize-fights of the years as found the prize-fights of the years as found the prize-fights of the years as found the profession, and make the country may be a bit detrimental to me at the outset of my trip, but I trust that all disadvantages of that description will be of a temporary character."

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PEAS-Still not offered, but would have been taken as before, at 73 to 74c. the bulk going at 85 to 66c. *

PEAS-Still not offered; but would have been taken as before, at 73 to 74c. had there been any in the market. Street receipts small; prices 73 to 74c. The figure and prices and a street prices but bids were one or two cents lower. On street prices closed at 60 to 72 to 74c. the bulk going at 85 to 66c. *

PEAS-Still not offered, but would have been taken as before, at 73 to 74c. had there been any in the market. Street receipts small; prices 73 to 74c. RYE—Firm; case have sold at 63c, on track, and street prices shayes sold at 63c, on track, and street prices market have been very large and prices easier, closing at \$6.00 to \$8.00 for clover. and \$9.00 to \$12.00 for timothy. STRAW—The supply has increased largely and been fully sufficient, and prices have declined to \$5.00 to \$6.00 for looker, and \$7.50 to \$8.50 for sheaf.

POTATOES—Cars have been quiet but fairly

POTATOES-Cars have been quiet but fairly

POTATOES—Cars have been quiet but fairly steady at 75 to 78c. on track. Street prices unchanged, at 85 to 90c. per bag, with all wanted. APPLES—Car-lots have been worth \$2.75 to \$3.35, the latter for choice No. 1 winter qualities only. On street prices have been unchanged at at from \$2.50 to \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Box-lots have come in with a rush, and have soid lower; turkeys and ducks have gone about 8 to 9c., and fowl and geese 5½ to 6jc, per lb. Street receipts large, and prices lower at 40 to 50c. for fowl; at 50 to 55c. for ducks per pair: at 50 to 60c, each for geese, and 75 to 90c. for hen turkeys, and \$1 to \$1.50 for gobblers.

FLOUR F.O.C.

FLOUR F.O.C.	
Superior extra, per 196 lbs\$5 15 to \$5 25	
Extra)
Spring wheat, extra 0 00 000)
Superfine none.	
Oatmeal, per 136 lbs 4 25 4 35	
Cornmeal, small lots 3 54 3 65	
BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable, i not 8c. more), by car lots, f.o.c.	f
Extra, per bag 2 35 2 40)
Spring wheat, extra, per bag none.	
GRAIN, F.O.C.	
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs none.	
" " No. 2, 1 11 0 00)
" No. 3 1 07 1 08	3
Red winter	
Spring wheat, No. 1	
" No. 2	-
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 35 0 00	ě
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 73 0 74	
" No. 2 0 68 0 00	
" Extra No. 3 0 64 0 66	
No. 3 0 54 0 56	
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
No. 2 0 73 0 74	Ŀ

	140. 2		** ** ** **	UU	8	.01	30
	" Extra No	0. 3	*********	0.6	4	. 0	
	" No	0. 3		0.5	4	0 .	55
1	Peas, No. 1, per (30 lbs.	5.5.1	0.0	0	0	
3	" No. 2			0.7	3	0	
1	Rye			0.6	3	0 1	
1			RMERS' WA			0 1	w
1							
4	Wheat, fall, per	bushe	al	\$1	.00	to \$1	15
4	Wheat, spring,	do.		1	06		18
1	Wheat, goose,	do.		(90	Ô	95
1	Barley.		*******		55	ő	
1	Oats.	do.	*******		36		37
	Peas.	do.			72		74
	Rye,	do.			63		00
4	Clover seed,	do.					v
1	Dressed hogs, pe				75		00
j	Chickens, per pa						56
					55		
Э							60
9	Geese, each	,		0	50		60
1	Turkeys, each				75		50
3	Butter, pound ro)LIB	*********	0			22
3	Do. large rol	18	•••••••	٠ ا	18		19
H	Do. tub dairy	****		U	18		19
	Eggs, iresu, per	uoz		U	24		2
ij	Potatoes, per bag						90
3	Apples, per bbl	*****		2			50
릙	Onions, green, p	er pec	K	0	40		50
d	Cabbage, per de			0	75	1	00
i	Cauliflower, do.			0	50	1	50
3	Celery, do.			0	50	0	80
킓	Turnips, per bag				50	. 0	60
겳	Carrots, do.			0	60	0	75
g	Tomatoes, per l	oush		0	55		90
á	Beets, per bag			0			75
H	Parsnips, do	*****			ne	one.	
릵	Rhubarb, per do	z		47.80		one.	黩
	Melons, do			. 0	50		00
ğ	Beans, per bush				50		60
g	Corn, perdoz				15		20
ä	Padighag				10		20

lots, with white thrown out. There has been no movement reported in inferior qualities, which seem to have been nominal, at 12 to 13c. Box-lots of rolls have come forward slowly and have soid usually at 16 to 18c., the latter for choice only. Street receipts seem to have been rather on the increase, and prices rather easy for pound rolls at 20 to 23c.; at 17 to 19c. for large rolls, and 18 to 19c. for tubs and crocks of good to fine dairy.

CHEESE—Seems rather firmed at from 12 to 12c. for small lots of fine, though large lots could have been bought at 111c. Medium and poor qualities seem not offered.

EGGS—Have sold steadily at 23c. all week, for round lots, at which price all offered have been taken. Street prices steady at 24 to 25c. for really fresh.

PORK—Inactive and unchanged at \$14.50 to \$15 for small lots.

BACON—Stocks are now run very low; and the movement through the week has been very small and at firm prices. Long clear has sold almost entirely in lots of single cases, and still smaller parcels, at 34c. for cases and up to 9c. for a few sales. Oumberland even more scarce than long clear, and worth 8c. New rolls and bellies have continued rather unsettled at 11½ to 124c. for rolls, and 13 to 134c. for canvassed bellies, with sales small.

HAMS—The scarcity has continued, but a few for rolls, and 13 to 13 jc, for canvassed bellies, with sales small.

Hams—The scarcity has continued, but a few smoked have been offered and sold at 14 to 15c, but the situation is best described by saying that prices are next door to nominal.

LARD—The market has remained quiet with smail lots selling as before, at 11 to 11 jc, for tinnets and pails in small lots.

Hogs—Rail lots have come in much more freely than they did previously, and sold readily and fairly steady until the close, when they became weak and went off at \$5.75 to \$6.00, which figures were also the closing prices on the street market.

Salf—Seems to have been only greeners by

figures were also the closing prices on the street market.

SALT—Seems to have been quiet generally, though we understand that a sale was made of a lot lying on a wharf.

DRIED APPLES—Quiet; lots of new have been offered at 94c, but not taken; dealers have been selling small parcels at 94 to 10c.

HOPS—Have continued inactive; fine new seem worth 24 to 25c, for single bales, but with very little coing even in these.

TRADE—Has been quiet nearly all over.

HIDES—Green have been unchanged in price, with receipts sufficient. Cured have sold steadily at 8e. per 1b. by the car-lot.

CALSEKINS—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—Prices still as before at 80c. for the best city green. Receipts of country lots small, but quite up to the demand; which is slack; prices ranging from 50c. for dry to 70 to 75c. for green.

WOOL—Scarcely any has been changing hands: sales to the factories have been few and small and at easy prices, which has led dealers to hold off; values, however, have stood much as before at 18c. for Cotswold to 19 to 20c. for Leicester, about 24c for super, and 30c, for extra.

TALLOW—Still weak at 71c. for rendered and 3c. for rough, with offerings large; dealers have sold job-lots at 8c., but have offered round lots lower.

Ountains stand as follows:—No. 1 in-

sold job-lots at 8c., but have offered round lots lower.

Quotations stand as follows:—No, 1 inspected cows, \$7.25; choice No, 1 steers, \$8.25; No, 2 inspected, \$6.25; No, 3 inspected, \$5.25; calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry, none: sheep-skins, green, 70 to 80c.; wool, fleece, 18 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; wool, super, 24 to 25c.; extra super, 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 33c.; rendered, 71 to 74c.

There was nothing unusual to note in the market this week. The run was fair, but the demand, while not excessive, was fully equal to it, and all were sold. No export cattle offered, and butchers' brought full last week's quotations.

CATTLE,	
Steers, averaging	Rough to Prime.
1,200 to 1,350	None.
1,100 to 1,200	44 5c. per lb.
950 to 1,000	39 44
Inferior	3 34
Calves, per head	\$6 to \$10 each.
SHEEP.	
140 to 160 lbs	4 to 41c. per lb.
100 to 120 "	34 4 "
90 to 100 "	None.
80 to 90 "	None.
70 to 80 "	None.
Lambs, per head	\$3 to \$4.
Hogs-5 to 5tc.	

Nov. 21.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6 to \$6.25; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley, \$60 to \$60.; peas, \$85, to 70..; oats, \$3 to \$20.; cattle dive weight), \$3.00 to \$5.00; beef, \$5 to \$60.; mutton, \$5 to \$60.; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.90; hides, \$5 to \$60.; wool, 20 to \$5.0; butter, 18 to 220.; eggs, 25 to 300.; cheese, 12 to 14c.; hay, \$8.00 to \$9.00 per ton; potatoes, \$55 to \$60. per bag; corn, 75 to \$00.

PETERBORO'. PETERBORG.

Nov. 21.—Flour. No. 1 super.. none; fall wheat, 95c. to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.08; barley, 50 to 65c.; peas, 72 to 75c.; oats, 37c.; cattle (live weight, \$3.00; beef, 5 to 64c.; mutton, 6 to 7c.; dressed hors, 5 to 54c.; hides, 5 to 54c.; sheepskins, 50 to 70c.; wool, 18c.; butter, 15 to 21c.; eggs, 20 to 22c.; cheese, 11c.; hay, \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton; potatoes, 75c.; corn^a none.

Nov. 21.—Flour, No. 1 super... \$2.60 to \$2.75; fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.06; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.16; barley, 50 to 60c, beas, 62 to 65c; oats, 30 to 31c.; cattle (live weight), none; beet, \$6.00 to \$5.50; mutton, \$9 to \$10; dressed hogs, none; hides, 7c.; sheepskins, 85c.; wool, none; butter, 20 to 25c.; eggs, 20 to 25c; cheese, 10 to 15c.; hay, \$8.00 to to \$9.00; potatoes, 65 to 75c.

GUELPH. GUELPH.

Nov. 21.—Flour, No. 1 super., \$2.85 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10; spring wheat. \$1.08 to \$1.13; barley, 53 to 68c; peas, 65, to 70c; oats, 31 to 33c; cattle (live weight, 3 to 55c; beef, 7 to 9c; mutton, 8to 10c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; hides, \$5.50 to \$6.00; sheepskins, 75 to \$1.00; wool, none; butter, 17 to 18c; eggs, 22 to 23c; cheese, none; hay, \$7.00 to \$9.00; potatoes, 70 to 75c; corn, none.

DETROIT. Nov. 21, 10 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white,\$1.05; for seconder; \$1.06; for January;

cash; \$1.05 for December; \$1.06 for January; No. 2, 95 c.

12 m.—Wheat—Easy; No. 1 white, \$1.05 for cash; \$1.04 for November; \$1.04 for December; \$1.06 for January; No. 2 red. \$1.04 for cash; No. 2 white, 95 c.; No. 3 red, 92 c.; receipts, 38,000 bush; shipments, 42,000 bush. ST. CATHARINES. Nov. 21.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fall wheat. \$1.05 to \$1.09; spring. \$1.05 to \$1.15; barley. 55 to \$0c.; peas, none; oats, 36 to 37c.; cattle, (live weight) 4 to 5c.; becf. 6 to 7c.; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs, 8 to 84c.; hides, 8 to 9c.; sheepskins; \$1.30 to \$1.45; wool. none; butter, 20 to 22c.; eggs, 20 to 25c.; cheese, 11 to 14c.; hay, \$7.00 to \$8.00; potatoes, 75 to 80c.; corn, 70 to 75c.

KINGSTON. Nov. 21.—Flour, No. 1 super... \$6; fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05: spring, \$1.05 to \$1.08: barley, 55 to 62c.: pease, 75 to 77c.; oats, 30 to 31c.; cattle, live weight,) 3 to 4c.; beef, 51 to 64c; mutton. 5 to 6c.; dressed hogs, 6 to 64c; hides, 5 to 7c.; sheepskins, 50 to 85c.; wool., 18 to 20c.; butter, 19 to 21c.; eggs. 24c.; cheese, 11c.; hay, \$8 to \$10; pressed, \$10, to \$12; potatoes, 60c, per bag; corn, 68c. per bush.; rye, 58c.

Nov. 21.—Wheat, spring. \$1.70 to \$1.85: oats, \$1.02 to \$1.05: corn, \$1.30 to \$1.40; harley, \$1.05 to \$1.15; peas, \$1.25 to \$1.35; sheepskins, nelts, 50 to 60c. each; tallow, rendered, 7 to 9c.; hides, per lb., 7 to 9c.; wool, 17 to 20c.; hay, per ton, \$8 to \$10; straw, per load, \$2 to \$3; eggs, retail, 24 to 25c.; potatoes, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.01; apples, per bag, 60c. to 61; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$5.50 to \$6; beef, \$4.00 to \$6; mutton, 5 to 7c. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO. Nov. 21, 9.50 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 49.000; official yesterday, 58.849; shipments, 9.870; left over, 10.000; light, \$4 to \$4.50; mixed packing, \$4.100 to \$4.50; heavy shipping, \$4.60 to \$4.95. Cattle—Dull; receipts, 7.800. EAST BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 44 cars; shipments, 37 cars; 21 cars to New York; Yorkers, \$4.55 to \$4.65; light to fair, \$4.40 to \$4.50; good medium, \$4.65 to \$4.75; choice heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; but few heavy here. Pigs—\$4.15 to \$4.25.

Nov. 21, 3.45 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03; asked for cash or November; \$1.03; for December; \$1.05; bid for January; \$1.07 for February. Corn—51c, bid for cash or November; 50c. asked for January; 52dc. bid and 53jc. asked for May; 49dc. bid and 50jc. asked for December. Oats—30c. bid and 51c. asked for cash or November; 30jc. bid for December; 31c. bid and 53jc. asked for May. Receipts—Wheat, 45,000 bush.; corn, 19,000

or November; \$1.031 for December; \$1.051 bid for January; \$1.121 for May. Corn-511c. for cash or November; 504c. for December; 494c. for January; 53c., nominal; for May. Oats-30 to 31c. for cash or November; 304c. bid and 31c. asked for December; 314c. bid and 31c. asked for January; 35c. bid and 354c. asked for May.

Nov. 21, 11 a.m.—Barley—Unchanged; sales, 10,000 bush. No. 2 Canada at 79c.; 10,000 bush. Ganada, by sample, 87c.; No. 1 Canada, 84c. Canai freights—Barley, 4jc. to New York, 4c. to Albany.

12 m.—Wheat—Quiet: sales, 10,000 bush. ordinary white state, 31.07. Corn—Unchanged; rejected, 60c. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 State, 37 to 38c. Barley—Unchanged; sales, 7,000 bush. No. 1 Canada, 84c.; Canada, nominally 66c. in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 51c.; rye, 5c.; barley, 4jc. to New York, 4c. to Albany; lumber, 32,25 to Albany. Lake receipts—Barley, 72,000 bush.; rye, 18,000 bush. OSWEGO.

The following table shows the fluc-Opened, Closed, Hi'est, Lo'est \$0 964 0 974 1 054 0 484 0 52 0 294 12 00 12 124 7 524 7 724

Jan..... 770 772½ 772½ 762½

Receipts—Flour, 30,412 bbls.: wheat, 184.000
bush.; corn, 319,000 bush.; oats; 227,000 bush.; rye,
34,000 bush.; barley, 102,000 bush.; pork, 230 bbls.; lard, 319,246 tes.; cut meats, 733,900 lbs. Shipments—Flour, 14,721 bbls.: wheat, 25,000 bush.; corn, 207,000 bush.; oats, 87,000 bush.; rye; 3,000
bush.; barley, 45,000 bush.; pork, 1,572 bbls.; lard, 725,483tes.; cut meats, 2,312,860 lbs. Receipts by cars—Wheat, 258; winter, 21; corn, 416; oats, 150; rye, 35; barley, 69.

New York.

Nov. 31, 12 m.—Wheat-Quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.10 to \$1.10\frac{1}{2} for November; \$1.12\frac{1}{2} to \$1.11\frac{1}{2} for December; \$1.13\frac{1}{2} for January; \$1.15\frac{1}{2} to \$1.15\frac{1}{2} for February: \$1.15\frac{1}{2} to \$1.19\frac{1}{2} for May. Corn-Quiet; \$5\frac{1}{2} to \$0\frac{1}{2} for January; \$0\frac{1}{2} to \$0\frac{1}{2} for December; \$0\frac{1}{2} to \$0\frac{1}{2} for January; \$0\frac{1}{2} to \$0\frac{1}{2} for May. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 27,73\frac{1}{2} to bis.; wheat, \$2,000 bush.; corn, 31.000 bush.; coff. \$1,22\frac{1}{2} to bis.; pork, 1,223\frac{1}{2} to bis.; hard, 5,000 bush.; pork, 1,223\frac{1}{2} to bis.; hard, 5,000 bush.; corn, 2,000 bus

MILWAUKEE,

Nov. 21, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—95%c for December; 97c. for January; 95%c for May. Receipts—Flour, 11.454 bbls.; wheat, 55,000 bush.; corn, 11,000 bush.; cats, 7,000 bush.; rye, ntl; barley, 44.000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 15,640 bbls.; wheat, 6,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush.; oats, 1,000 bush.; rye, 900 bush.; barley, 26,000 bush. 11.55 a.m.—Wheat—95%c for December; 96%c. for January; 94%c for May.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Hard, 31.05; No. 1, 96c.; No. 2, 95c. for cash or November; 95%c. for December; 96%c. for January.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE, The Mark Lane Express of Monday, in its veekly review of the British grain trade, says:weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—
"There had been some severe frosts, and the position of the wheat crop is exceedingly favourable, as the result of one of the finest seed times ever known. The tendency of both wheat and flour has been downward. Barley is slow, Foreign wheat off stands is drooping, and sales are only possible when concessions are made to buyers. American maize is scarce, and has advanced 6d.; round maize is firmly held, but is dull. Ten wheat cargoes arrived; three were sold, six were withdrawn, and three remained. The sales of English wheat during the week were 67.745 quarters at 60s. 3d. per quarter, against 43,336 quarters at 40s. 8d. per quarter for the corresponding week last year."

Maunfacturers' Cards.

BUY THE WROUGHT-IRON FRAME B Champion Combined Seeder and Drill, manufactured by Couldward, Seon & Co., Deha-wa, Ont. Exhibits at all principal fairs. RARM, AND DAIRY UTENSII M'EG. CO. Y. I damited, Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift. force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms.

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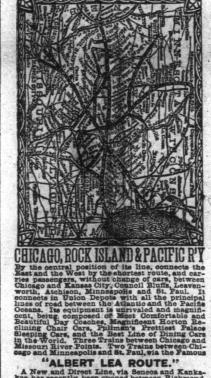
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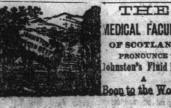
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