The Proprietors of the FARM, FIELD and the Farm, Field and dollars for presswork on their paper at the same dollars for presswork on their paper at the same dollars for presswork on their paper and the same at I am highly pleased with your paper. The information concerning Poultry manage ment alone is worth five times the price of your paper, saying nothing about the valuable Farm information and interesting stories, etc.

SLIPUP, Morgan Co., Ala.

SLIPUP, Morgan Co., Ala.

BELLEUF, Morgan Uo. Alia.

BRAID WOOD, Ill., Aug. 11, 1888.

I am very much pleased with your paper.
Every number seems to me to become more
attractive and profitable. I have shown it
to several of my friends, who were at one
eligated with it. Mrs. J. F. EMLE. wAUSEON, O., Aug. 11, 1898. eceived a copy of the FARM, FIELD FIRESIDE some days ago and must hat I was well pleased with it. I find it si-class journal for the farmers, of

MEXICO, JuniataCo., Pa., July 24, 1888.
I herewith send you the names of fifteen ubscribers to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, which I secured in less than as many minutes.

B. L. SHUMAS. SOUTH UNION, Ky., July 13, 1883. is certainly the best paper I ever sum to plain, instructive and beautifully strated. ILDERTON, ONT., Aug. 8, 1888.

are lately been a subscriber to your and profitable paper, and must say I nore than pleased with it. I gave my ription, in the first place, more to have more from one of the many presents than nything contained in the paper; but I he paper is worth three or four times oncy beside all presents.

S. W. PAISLEY. PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 9, 1888, ecceived the papers all right and am d

h \$2 per year. TIMOTHY MOSELEY. ph Street, Chicago, Ill.

TILL NOV. 15 TH. ONLY.

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O BE CIVEN NOV. 15, 1883, IN NEW YOR et five friends to join you and send us \$5.0 o One Year and a numbered receipt that is worth from

O ACENTS SENDING THE LARGEST LIST OF be sent by registered letter or P. O. money order. 10 Barclay St., New York. OF THE ABOVE OFFER.

## OF CHOICE LANDS ITHOUT

ttlement Conditions LIBERAL TERMS BY VEST LAND CO., LIMITED, THE

Manitoba and the North-West. thern Manitoba in the beautiful rein the well-wooded district of Moose Reg na and Moose Jaw, and all other Railway west of Portage la Prairie. easy terms without restrictions as to t balance in five equal annual instalists, and full particulars can be Main street, Winnipeg, Company in Canada, No. 65 King

F. J. GOSLING, Secretary. Tobacco.

# CAUTION

EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. W. BUNTING, Managing Director.

Farms for Sale.

divertisements unserten under this heading, 3 cents per word h insertion, or 30 cents per word for five insertions.

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CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CON TAINING largest list of farms in Dominion with map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of three cent stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaid street east, Toronto.

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OR SALE—FARM NEAR OAKVILLE—100 acres—frame house and barn; orchard wer failing stream; soil clay loam; eighty res cleared; price \$5,000; terms, one-fourth to alance on mortgage, BANKS BROS. Church street, Toronto.

OR SALE OR TO LET-SPLENDID FARI

on river Thames, Fullarton township; it res cleared. Apply to WILLIAM PORTEOU Illarton; ROBERT PORTEOUS, Paisley, A. PORTEOUS, 30 Adelaide street east, To

290 ACRE FARM FOR \$8,000—OR TO lease—in the warmest part of Ontario; send for full description, F. F. JONES, Comber, Ont.

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For Sale or Exchange.

OR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM

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AW MILL-WITH OR WITHOUT FARM-

o in township of Collingwood; excellent water power; plenty of timber: Apply to WILLIAM WALTER, Clarksburg P. O.

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of for Ontario; steady work at good salaries and expenses. CHASE BROTHERS, Nursery men and Seedsmen, Lakeport, Ont., (near Col borne.)

Catarrh.

three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

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pianos, organs, and sewing machines; call hen you are in at Exhibition. DONALD S. oKINNON, 8 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

O NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. &th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

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MONEY TO LOAN—AT 61 PER CENT.— on good farm security; no commission; charges same as loan companies. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON, 28 Soott street, To-

MONEY TO LOAN—AT LOWEST RATE OF interest—on farm and city property. BUT-LER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN-

Agents Manted.

ADA—Money to loan on city and farm property at lowest rates and on favourable terms.

NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER-MANENT cure is effected in from one to

# The Toronto Meekly Mail.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

Rowell, the long-distance pedestrian, will visit America this fall.
Hanlan has refused to start with more than

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of the Gart-r upon Prince Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales.

The Manchester cotton goods market is suffering in consequence of the critical re-lations between France and China.

A company has been formed in London for

the construction of a new ocean cable, which promises to convey messages at half the pre-Alarm is excited in England by the con-tinued spread of cattle disease throughout the country. Only American beef can be

GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United

obtained in some sections.

A reduction in wages of cotton spinners and weavers was on Tuesday declared to be necessary by the Laucashire manufacturers in consequence of the depression in the trade. A Liverpool despotch says the wet weather is greatly hindering the harvest work. Much grain is uncut, and the position of the angathered crops is daily becoming more critical.

The London Times, referring to the position of affairs between France and China, says that any blow struck would be felt throughout Europe, and that the relations between England and France would be seriously embittered. grain, stock and fruit farms in the province or sale at a bargain; 140 acres; three miles rom Port Rowan; clay loam; spring creek ingthwise; good frame house 5t x 3t; two tree barns, strive house and sheds; about even acres of apple orchard, bearing best indeen varieties of fruit; farm tile drained; uarter mile from village of St. Williams. For articulars apply to C. C. BACKUS, at the remises, P. O. St. Williams.

A great deal of ill-feeling has been caused throughout the British army by a recent order that every man shall be eligible to be sent to ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy farms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. India after a year's service at home, however long a tour he may previously have had of foreign service; and not only will he be eligible, but in a great many cases he will DEVENTY THREE ACRES—EXTENSIVE barns and dwelling house: adjoining this vidiage; terms easy. JOHN DUMBRILLE. Maitland, Ont. have to go. The reason for this is that there are some thirteen thousand men due back from India, having been there more than the TO MANITOBA SETTLERS—"THE MONT-REAL and Western Land Company (limited) offer in the Qu'Appelle Valley homesteads free, and pre-emptions on Government ferms, and will aid homesteaders in building houses and breaking ground; the odd-numbered sect ons they are selling at \$3 and \$4 per acre, with ac payments down until 1st January, 1885, if the settler builds and breaks ground at once. Take tickets to Whitewood station, and apply to A. E. HIAM, at Whitewood, and on the lands to GEORGE B. FISHER. regulation eight years—most of them con-siderably over that period—and there are no men to send out in their places, unless those are taken who have been home only a year

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to succeed the late Sir W. Knollys as colonel of the Scots Guards is by no means well received. No one can say a word against the royal duke who has obtained the nomination, save that his comparative youth ought to have kept him a few years longer among the less favoured of the service. It ought to be understood that the appointment is made by the Queen, and that the War Office has nothing whatever to say to it. The Duke of Connaught is thirty-three years of age, and he

property—steam crist mill, saw mill, and ingle factory in township Luther; lot conining 24 acres; large quantity of logs on ound; also rough-cast dwe ling, blacksmith op, and stable; all nearly new, For further rticulars address ROBERT HAZZARD, nm P.O.

LOST — BETWEEN THORNHILL AND Markham—book containing letters and papers. Reward at Mail Office,

puncy Railway have published a very ome Traveller's Guide, called "Landscape to have been owing to diseased meat.

McDermott has been discovered to have a metable information in desire to make a metable information in desire for peace in Spain.

2. French commissioner has been appointed to Land Leaguers, now turns out to have been owing to diseased meat.

McDermott has been discovered to have a metable information in desire to make a metable information in desired in the metable information in desired in the metable information in the met Illustrated, giving valuable isformation in de-tail of all points of interest in the Western States and Pacific Slope; routes of travel through the many instural gardens and parks of the Far West and cost of transportation. By sending your address to JOSEPH SIMPSON, Canadian Agent, No. 25 Front street east, Toronto, you can procure a copy free of all charge. purchased glycerine in Glasgow previous to the explosions there, and it is believed this was converted into nitro-glycerine and used o perpetrate the explosions.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who lately resigned his seat for Limerick, has issued an address to his former constituents stating that the English people are anxious that Irish affairs English people are auxious that Irish attairs should be regulated by Parliament with due regard for Ireland's condition and needs.

McDermott, now on trial at Liverpool, charged with connection with the dynamite conspirators, Tuesday denied any knowledge of James Malley, now travelling in America, and calling himself a refugee from Cork.

McDermott denounces him as a dangerous imposter. SALESMEN-ENERGETIC, PUSHING MEN

> National League Demonstration. A demonstration under the auspices of the Irish National League was held at Waterford on Sunday. It was attended by over 30,000 persons. Several well-known agitators par-ticipated. Davitt said the object of the ticipated. Davitt said the object of the League was to achieve national independence for Ireland. At a banquet Richard Power, M.P. for Waterford, replying to the toast "Ireland as a nation," described England as a nation insulted by France, hated by Europe, harassed and embarrassed by Ireland.
>
> The meeting passed resolutions demanding a Parliament for Ireland, not only in name, but in reality, and declaring that Ireland must have that which England, by the necessity of the time, granted to Canada, because Canada was rebellious. The adoption of the resolutions was greeted with loud cheers.
>
> Davitt denounced the Land Act as entirely.

Davitt denounced the Land Act as entirely inadequate to the needs of Ireland. He stated that not one-sixth of the land cases had yet been neard, and that when they had. been a l settled the reduction of rent would not amount to a million pounds.

Special Goods and Special Prices for Exhibition Week, Farmers and their wives visiting Toronto during the exhibition week, and all buying sewing machines this fall, should call at 82 GENTS WANTED—FOR SOME OF THE best selling publications. Apply, for terms territory, to C. H. STORRS & Co., 235; St. ass street, Montreal. King street west, Toronto, and see the light running Wanzer machines, with all latest improvements. Special advantages to cash buyers during this holiday week, No. 82 King atreet west, Toronto. CHROMO CASKET—CONTAINING 100 fast-selling articles, which will bring you in \$5 per day, and not occupy all your time, by mail for 2c ta.; agents coining money. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S. (IRLS AND BOYS—NOW IS THE TIME of to work for our bright and beautiful paper, "The Canadian Band of Hope," only 25 cents a year; let if find its way into every home; we are giving special inducements to agents this month; samples free. Address Editor "Canadian Band of Hope," London, Ont.

Paddy Fitzgerald, the long distance ped., as been elected an alderman for Long Island

NOTES OF SPORT. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Hanlan has refused to start with more than two others in any contest.

Joe Goss has challenged Jem Mace to spar four rounds for \$1,000 a side.

All the members of the Kingston Bicycle Club have entered for the races at Toronto.

Mr. Edward Greene, M.P., was lately thrown from a tricycle in England and broke his left arm.

Toronto Maid won the three-minute purse at the Iowa State Fair races on Suptember

Toronto Maid won the three-minute purse at the Iowa State Fair races on Suptember 3rd. Time, 2,32½.

W. R. Wakefield, of Carlton, challenges D. McDonaid, of Weston, to run half a mile, for \$50 or \$200 a side.

Wallace Ross has accepted the challenge of Albert Hamm for a match race, and the articles will be signed shortly.

C. H. Gerry contradicts the statement i hat he was paid for his services by the Garry Lacrosse Club, of Winnipeg.

The baseball match at Guelph recent between the Ottawa team and the champions resulted in favour of the latter by a score of 5 to 6.

On Saturday, Aug. 18, T. Ray, the champion pole leaper of England, at Preston lewered the record (his own) by clearing 11 feet 4½ inches.

On September 15 two butchers of Nurse at the lower of the Regulito Zonila, at a banquet given him by Social-

A. Watson, the Lancashire professional bowler, playing for Madchester against Liverpool, g t all ten wickets in the first innings,

at a cost of 24 runs only.

Referee Hill wishes it to be understood that he has named New Orleans as Sladle and

that he has named New Orleans as Slade and Mutchell's fighting ground, and he will insist that it shall take place there.

The regatta at Carleton Piace Thursday, attracted 3,000 people. Lee won the professional single scull race, beating Plaisted easily. Hanlan gave a rowing exhibition.

A number of the prominent drivers such as Hicock, Turner, Splan, and Goldsmith are thinking seriously of going to California with their stables after the Providence meetings. There was a hard contest in the professional race recently at Lake Mamramcook, Me., between Hosmer, Teemer, Ross and Conley, Conley won by eight lengths, Teemer second. A quoit match for \$25 a side and the championship of the County of York, played

conley won by eight lengths, Teemer second. A quoit match for \$25, a side and the championship of the Country of York, played at Kleinburg yesterday, between Charles 1. Gough and Thos. O'Neill, was won by the former. Score, 61 to 58, D. M. Sullivan challenges Munro of Brantford for a standing long jump, and offers to put up from \$50 to \$1,000 on the result. The match to take place at Dundurn Park, Hamilton, during the present month.

Woods, the professional bicycle rider of Leicester, Eng., won the twenty mile championship of the world on August 25. He made the last mile in the extraordinary time of 2 mins, 41 2-5 sec., the fastest on record.

A revival of Fenian activity is noticeable in London, and all the rendezvous of Irish agitators are under strict police surveillance.

Efforts for the rescue of O'Donnell on his arrival in England are anticipated, and extrapolice precautions have been taken to render them futile.

The Naturnalist party in Dublin has succeeded in securing four thousand votes in that city under the lodgers' franchise clause of the Registration Act.

The potential Hotel, by ten boat lengths.

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Word comes from Australia that Professor Miller is auxious to met John L Sullivan, and talks of paying America a visit. So far as size goes he would prove a much better month for the Irishman than was Mitchell.

The amateur sculling race on Lake Chemong, near Pete

As yet the \$2,000 stakes in the late race

between Hanlan and Ross still remain with the stakeholder, Turf, Field, and Farm, in consequence of a disagreement between Han-lan and his backer, Johnson, as to the division of the money.

The Halifax Rowing Association, replying the Hallax Rowing Association, replying to the challange of Wallace Ross and mate, for a double scull race with Hamm and Conley, are obliged to decline as the latter have separated. They offer, however, to match Hamm against Ross in a five mile race for \$500 or \$1,000. The race to take place this season, a course to be mutually agreed noon.

upon.

Wm. Sherriff, the Prussian, has published a cartel offering to spar John L. Sullivan, Paddy Ryan, Slade, Mitchell, or anybody else, four or six rounds with gloves in New York, Boston, or Chicago, the winner to take the whole gate receipts. If the offer is not accepted, he will fight Slade or Mitchell or Ryan, any man' in the world at 158 pounds. He has put \$500 forfeit in Harry Hill's hands. The officers for the ensuing year of the The officers for the ensuing year of the North American Caledonian Association are: North American Caledonian Association are:

—William Anderson, Auburn, N.Y., president; A. G. Hodge, Toronto, Ont., and Geo. Goodfellow, Philadelphia, vice-presidents; Peter Ross, New York, and William Kallow, Baltimore, secretaries; Thomas Waddell, Pittaton, Pa., treasurer, and D. Robertson, Hamilton, Ont., and James McComb, Albany, N.Y., members of the executive committee.

The committee of the Ontario Cricket As

The committee of the Ontario Cricket Association at the late international contest held four bats and a Jersey for competition by the rival teams. They have been awarded as follows:—J. B. Thayer, jr., on the American team, was given the bat presented by Peacock (Montreal): F. Harley, Canadian, received C. & J. Allen's (Toronto) bat; Howard McNutt, American, got Windrum's (Toronto) bat, and G. Simpson, Canadian, carried off the Sheffield House (Toronto) bat. The Jersey, by Cooper (Toronto), was given to G. N. Morrison.

A cablegram was recently sent to the Loudon Sportsman, on behalf of Hanlan, offering to row Laycock on the Thames for \$5,000 a side, but not authorizing any acceptance of Laycock's proposition to row in Australian waters. Hanlan is in some doubt as to whether it is wise in him to go to Australia, and is in doubt, indeed, as to his future programme altogether. Australia is a long way off, and a trip there would necessitate such an expenditure of time and money that it would require careful consideration before being attempted. At present the champion seems inclined to let the Australians come to him, rather to let the Australians come to him. has been elected an alderman for Long Island city.

Saturday evening a race of a novel kind took place at St. Catharines. A Mr. Bishopric nndertook to drive a horse attached to a buggy half a mile against George Kalls on foot, the horse to give the man 200 yards' start. At the word "go" Kalls gained about 50 yards before the horse got off, and main-

The Canadias Banded Home, only 20 cents a final public before the antiferrance for the public before the pub

General Gleanings from Distant

It is denied that either England or America has offered to mediate between France and

of the Government of the Sound of New York and Newark respectively are to have a match for \$250 a side, killing and dressing times sheep each.

A Melbourne despatch says Laycook wall refuse to row Hanlan in England, but is will-refuse to row Hanlan in England, but is will-refuse to row Hanlan in England.

It is reported that Russia's object in her intrigues in Bulgaria is to depose Prince Alexander and substitute one of her puppets in his stead. Germany has decided to make a naval dis-

play in Chinese waters, with a view to a salutary effect in the event of an outbreak against foreigners.
Rumours of an alliance between Austria

salutary effect in the event of an outbreak against foreigners.

Rumours of an alliance between Austria and Spain are considered the strengthened by the nearty welcome given to King Alfonso on his visit to Vienna.

The Spanish Government is on the alert for the suppression of outbreaks against it in Cuba, intrigues to effect which are stated to be carried on by centmes.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the cattle blague continues unabsted. A million cattle have been victims during the past four years in European Russia alone.

The Larayette state was divisited recently at Dupuy, France, in the presence of a large number of distinguished persons and an immense crowd of people.

It is stated that the King of Spain intended to visit England on his tour, but was urged by her Majesty to postpone his visit on accounted the precareous state of her health.

The Austrian Government has ordered the dispersal of all political mestings. The order has reference to the proposed Legitimist and Rovaiist demonstrations in consequence of the death of the Comte toward, ryance, and that the is prepared to continue it so long as friendity attitude toward France, and that the is prepared to continue it so long as france asserts her interests in a leightimate in ludgaria, and are even acting in concert with Nihilists to attain their ends. It is asserted that their conduct will probably lead to the re-opening of the interminable Eastern question.

The French Foreign Minister assured the Rings of Spain ideximp assured the Rings of Spain dawing as wast to Pace that their ends. It is asserted that their conduct will probably lead to the re-opening of the interminable Eastern question.

The French Foreign Minister assured the Rings of Spain ideximp assured the Rings of Spain ideximp assured the Rings of Spain ideximp assured the Rings of Spain ideximple and the results and the resul

France asserts her interests in a legitimate manner.
Russian agents are actively at work in Hulgaria, and are even acting in concert with Minists to attain their ends. It is asserted that their conduct will probably lead to the re-opening of the interminable Eastern question.

The French Foreign Minister assured the Hing of Spain during his suit to Paris that the articles in French pure during the

the United States, with the object of seeing whether American improvements can be adopted in France which will enable her to

The Comte de Paris is asserted to have stated that his reason for not attending the fu eral of the Comte de Chambord was that fu eral of the Comte de Chamboud was that "the King of France cannot take second place." He will be ordered to quit France unless he disavows the expression.

Henri Rochefert, in his paper, accused the King of Italy of postering the money subscribed in France for the sufferers at Ischab. The latter resent the insult by declaring that if charity is made the pretext for outriging their King, they will reject it, not

outraging their King, they will reject it, not only from France, but the whole world. outriging their Ring, they will reject it, not only from France, but the whole world.

The French Government has ordered six screw gunboats to be sent to the coasts of Cochin China and Tonquin. They will be made in sections, so as to be shipped in fractions and put together where waited. Some gunboats on nearly the same plan were used in the Chinese campaign of 1860, and have since been used in Cochin China. The Government also propose to procure river boats, drawing little water, but of great speed, and capablle of going up the Red river even in the dry season. "This class of boats," says the Temps. "A rarely constructed in France, whereas the constructors in certain English yards are very siever at building them. It is accordingly possible that the order will be given to England, where the yards are well manued and where we are certain of being well and quickly served."

revolves just as it would under the weight of a stream of water, and the arastras move steadily on at their work. When there is much wind, sand is stored up for use when calm prevails, so the arastras are never idle, After a sufficient quantity of sand has once been accumulated, there is no more trouble on that score, the same sand being used over

declare war should France send large reinforcements to Tonquin.

The London Times, in an editorial, urges France to remem er that a decision of peace or war with China cannot be d layed much longer, and appeals to the French and to the Chinese Ministers not to keep the world in suspense as to their intentions. Not only European powers but American and the English colonies have rights which must be considered, and a decision must be reached without delay.

considered, and a decision must be reached without delay.

The Republique Française says France has no wish to meddle with Chinese affairs, but China must not interfere with those of France. France will insist upon maintaining a protectorate over Annam, which will in no way prejudice Chinese A plague of locusts has made its appearwill in no way prejudice Chinese interests. France is willing to recognize the honorary swzerainty of China in Annam, but cannot admit of the co-existence of a Tonquin French protectorate and Chinese jurisdiction. A rectification of the frontier will be necessary, with one point for the purposes of trade. The proposition for a neutral zone is inadmissible. These terms should give satisfaction to China, and the Maronis A reception to Mr. Sullivan, president of the Irish National League, in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Thursday was attended by fifteen thousand people.

A disease has broken out among the swine at Springfield, L.I., believed to be hog cholera. Many hogs are sick. Two farmers lost nifteen in one night.

Henry Chadwick, a Pittsburg policeman, has been notified that he has fallen heir to a zone is inadmissible. These terms should give satisfaction to China, and the Marquis Iseng will incur a heavy responsibility if herefuses to accept such reasonable conditions. Fifty street car drivers struck in Washington on Saturday on account of the discharge of five of their number for being connected with the Knigots of Labour

A Hong Kong despatch says a Chinese mo at Canton burned the houses of several Eur The National Board of Health of the United States reports that the lowest death rate of the country is at Dayton, Ohio, and the highest at Memphis and New Orleans.

The United States consul at Leeds reports that the new United States tariff has proved very disastrous to the English woollen trade. The flax and linen trade is also adversely affected. reasels. No violence was offered to persons.

The Chinese troops dispersed the rioters, and several guaboats from Hong Kong were sent to Canton to protect foreign merchants.

The riot at Canton began on Monday when the steamer Hankow arrived. Boarding-house runners attempted to force their way on board, and one of them was accidentally drowned. A large crowd immediately extended and heave to these steams. ately gathered, and began to throw stones. The steamer then dropped down the stream. The crowd increased, and fired a number of houses on the wharf. They then got kerosene oil and fired several other houses. Eight were burned and many gutted. Foreigners are leaving. The telegraph wires

erty, valued at sixty or seventy million dollars, to his only son, subject to a life annuity of \$100,000.

A stream of pure water was found at a depth of 34 feet at Cartinage, Dakota, on Thursday, flowing at the rate of four miles an hour, and in volume twice the size of the Redstone river.

Stockmen in Wyoming say there is danger of Indian hostilities in the coming fall. Numerous bands are leaving their reservations for nunting, and there is talk of organizing te drive them back. The agents are suspected of leaving the Indians to starve.

Hon. Sackville West, British Minister at Washington, had a marrow escape on Friday of a terrible death. The private car in which he and his daughter were riding at Heiens, Montans, became detached, the rear cars crushing into the one he occupied, and wrecking it, but its inmates escaped injury.

Wm. Judeon Garrison, a young farmer, was married in a justice's office at Wilkesbarre on Wednesday to Lizzie Bogert. He became a

run the arastras by means of a large wind-mill, or windwheel, but as this wheel would

up to a big tank, just as grain elevators carry wheat in a flouring mill. A stream of sand being let out upon the overshot wheel, it revolves just as it would under the weight of

One of his soldiers coming unexpectedly on the growd which blocked the street opposite the Chapelle Ardeute, where Skobeleff lay dead, on asking, "Why this crowd?" received answer, "Skobeleff is dead!" "Non-valued the simple vaturan: "Skobeleff is Nobeleff is dead."

dead, on asking, "Why this crowd?" received answer, "Skobeleff is dead!" "Nonsense," replied the simple veteran; "Skobeleff is not dead. He would not consent to die. It is impossible." And so he unconcernedly went his way, confident that his beloved general was still alive. He used to eat with them with the common spoon out of the camp kettles, and no one was ever more careful to see that the camp kettle was in its place. It was not only the superb military

Skobeleff.

it. By the liberality of Dr. Lucien C, Warner, of New York, Oberlin is to have a building three storeys high, and 150 x 130 feet on the ground, to cost about \$40,000, to be used as a conservatory of masic. Last year this university had about 1,493 students in all its The Bodie Free Press says: "It is reported that Jim Townsend has six of his arastras ranging to their full capacity. The remaining four will be started up next week." The most shortly on the American market is canned whale. A Norwegian is said to have proved four will be started up next week. The most interesting thing about these arastras—the power by which they are driven—is, curiously enough, left unmentioned by the Free Press. From a millwright who assisted in putting up from a millwright who assisted in putting up the machinery we have some particulars re-garding the novel apparatus, which is Mr. Townsend's own invention. The arastras are placed in a little sandy flat, where only suffi-cient water for drinking purposes and to moisten the ore operated upon is to be ob-

tained. The arastras are actually operated by sand, which drives a large overshot wheel. On this wheel sand takes the place of water. It was at first Mr. Townsend's intention to A Negress Puts Poison in Coffee for Revenge—One Death and Others Expected, CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 11.-Kate Colton, coloured, being angry with Alf. Miller, who re-fused to marry her, put poison in the coffee at the house of Miller's father-in-law last night and poisoned the whole family. One is dead, and the others are very low. run too slow at times, at other times so fast as to be liable to tear everything to pieces, and again would not run at all, he hit upon a regulator. This regulator is sand, a great pile of which has been raked up to the works. The wind-mill runs a belt containing a great number of buckets, and these carry the sand

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- While Rev. Father New York, Sept. 10.—While Rev. Father McMahon was reciting the Pater Noster in the latter part of mass at St. Andrew's Church Sunday morning, a man who had been very noisy rose to his feet and shouted aloud, "Blood for blood! God has appointed me the executioner of this priest." He attempted to bound from his seat, but was seized by Officer Finn, who happened to be attending mass, and taken to the Tombs, where he became so violent that it took several men to came so violent that it took several men to subdue him. He looked as if he had been on a spree and been crazed from drink. He was held for examination, and gave his name as Andrew Kelly, residing at 272 Mott street,

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Wm. Kitzig, a labourer, aged 32, yesterday attempted to mount a tight of forty-five stairs three hundred times in ten hours for a wager. He began the task at 7.45 yesterday morning, and made the trip a hundred times in the first hour and a half. At 12.30 he had climbed the starway 175 times, when he stopped for dinner. After a rest he resumed the task, showing considerable weariness. At 3 o'clock he could not go on without stimulants, and began drinking Rhine wine. He lants, and began drinking Rhine wine. He revived, his legs began to swing automatically, and be completed the 300th ascent and won the wager with nineteen minutes to spare. A large crowd congregated, and the police were compelled to clear the street.

Self-Acting Buckets.

Judge M. D. Hines, of Burkville, Texas, has a well to his yard in which two buckets are suspended, one from each end of a rope which passes over a pulley, so that when one is down the other is up. He writes to a friend that these buckets actually operate themselves—that is, the empty bucket would go down and a bucket of water come up and remain at the top of the well without any known cause. It has been kept up ever since at intervals. There is no regularity about it; it will as often draw at any hour of the night as at other times. It has been known to draw three or four times per day. There seems to be no difference in it as regards weather or the season of the year. It has never been known to draw up water when there was water in the top bucket. This story is also vouched for by a number of reputable persons, among whom is Joseph Mulhattan.

Lightning from the Ground. Lightning from the Ground.

A few years since, says the Hartford (Conn.) Times, a farmer in a neighbouring town was making hay in a field on a hot July day. The sun was shining brightly. The ground was hot and dry. Not a cloud was to be seen in the sky, and not a drop of rain had fallen for days together. As the farmer

PRICE THREE CENTS.

UNITED STATES.

Budget of News from Over to

Border.

arge fortune in England, left by Sir Andrew hadwick, a distant relative.

fected.

Lord Coleridge was given a reception by the bar of Suffolk, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, and in the evening attended a banquet

Henry Ward Beecher is lecturing in San

Francisco, where he has made himself in-tensely unpopular by his outspoken denuncia-tion of the treatment accorded the "Heathen

A constitutional convention meeting at Sioux Falls, Dakota, proposes to prepare a constitution for a new State to be organized from counties in Dakota south of the 46th

parallel.

It is stated that Mr. Astor, to avoid litigation after his death, has deeded all his property, valued at sixty or seventy million dol-

was turning the hay a flash of lightning killed by and it was said that the element of the large poplar tree that formerly sood in front of the Belden place, corner of Main and Belden streets, was struck by lightning a dozen times in its day. It was scarred on every side. The last bolt rived its body to the heart, and killed the tree. Engineer Palmer, who was then surveying for the Valley railroad, came up to see it. "That bolt came from the ground," said he, we know by the way the sulinters hang." Pere Hyacinthe will start for America on Fears of a water famine are expressed in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., in consequence of the drouth. "we know by the way the solinters hang."
One of the main roots was fractured for a long distance, and the engineer said the bolt of lightning might have followed a rill of water from the railroad, 30 rods from the is travelling northward, devouring every-

tree, then touching a root (some of the roots had been traced over 15 rods), followed up its trunk. He said that about half of the strokes of lightning that shivered trees came from the ground. He did not think the bolts first came from the sky, but probably they

RELIGIOUS.

The village of Alexandria is to erect a new Roman Catholic church, which will cost, when completed, \$50,000.

handsome sum of \$2,400.

An offer has been made to Rev E P. Crawford, of Brockville, to assume charge of a large parish in the city of Winnipeg. At a meeting of the Anglican Mission Board at Kingston recently, it was stated that \$9,217.34 has been pud in mission grants this year, as compared with \$7,181.88 last

A large number of the clergy and laity of the dincese of Niagara assembled at Christ Church cathedral, Hamilton, on Friday, to celebrate the fifueth anniversary of the entrance to the ministry of Bishop Fuller.

Bishop Cleary preached in Kingston on Sunday, and referring to his approaching visit to Rome next month, stated that thirty priests of the diocese had subscribed \$2,020 for presentation to his Holiness. Peter's pence collections are being taken up.

It having been stated that Dr. Wilson's connection with the Salvation Army in Kingston was injurious to his church, he stated that his Bible class had the largest opening attendance for years; that the attendance at Holy Communion this month was nearly double that of last, and the number of communications of the same statement o municants Sunday morning was the largest for eighteen years. The offerings in the cathedral on Sunday were the largest for four months, and at Cataraqui the number of communicants was the largest for months. Never in eighteen years has the cathedral parish been in so healthy a state, financially and spiritually, as at the present time.

Moody and His Colleagues to Visit the CHICAGO, Sept. 10. - Moody, McGranahan and Whittle, evangelists, leave October 2nd, for Ireland. By the advice of Moody they will work in the south of Ireland, where, notwithstanding the preponderance of Roman Catholic sentiment, they are assured a fair and respectful hearing by reason of being

Two Presbyterian Ministers Deposed for Holding Heterodox Opinions,
HUNTINGDON, Pa., Sept. 8.—Rev., J. W.,
White, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mileroy, was deposed from the majstry yestarday for heresy in holding that the sufferings of Christ were not in a tisfaction for

unanimously granted.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—A meeting of ministers of the Presbyterian Church was held here for the purpose of coming to an amicable settlement of the temporalities fund of the Church, which originally amounted to \$300,on the consolidated Bank's failure, and whale. A Norwegian is said to have proved to some competent judges of edibles that the whale is good to eat, portions of its flesh having the flavour of beef, while other parts suggest chicken. It is a curious fact, if this be so, that no hungry sailor has recorded enthusiastic opinions on behalf of the monster fish. But if it prove a delicacy it will be only fair retribution. If the whale once upon a time swallowed a prophet why should not we make profit out of swallowing a whale? real, the rest being scattered throughout the various provinces of Canada. The proposal of last year was to apply to Parliament for an Act to amend the Act of 1881, but the present proposal the present distribution as is to commute the present distribution acrespective ministers. There are now twenty-seven drawing from it, nine \$450, nine who are drawing \$400, and nine who are drawing \$200. When a satisfactory agreement can be obtained an application will be made to Parliament for ratification of the proceedings, which cannot take place until after the annual meeting of the Church to confirm their action. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a basis of settlement to be submitted to a future meeting. Those attending the meeting were from all parts of the Dominion.

OBITUARY NOTES. Right Hon. Hugh Law, Q.C., Lord Chan-cellor of Ireland, died at Dublin on Sunday. Hugh Birley, Conservative member of Par-lament since 1868, died at Manchester, Eng.,

nament since 1800, area and on Sunday.

Sir Henry Maxse, Governor of Newfoundiand, and a survivor of the memorable six hundred at Balaclava, died on Saturday.

John Rubinson, ex-reeve of McGillivray one of the most prominent Conservative politicians in North Middlesex, died on the 71 transactions of the second secon

Death of One of Toronto's Best Known and Highly Respected Citizens.

Mr. Noah Barnhart, an did citizen and a gentleman well known and highly respected in commercial and social circles in Toronto, died suddenly on Sunday night or early Monday merning. On the afternoon of Sunday he and his grandson were seen walking on King street, and at night he attended service in St. John's church, of which he was a communicant, seemingly in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. Death came upon him suddenly in the night, and on Monday morning, upon going to his room to call him to breakfast, Mrs. Barnhart found him dead. Medical and was summoned, but he had passed beyond human help. Mr. Barnhart was born in New York State in 1818, and afterwards removed with the other members of the family to Streetsville, where his father engaged in milling and mercantile trade, in which the son succeeded. A shrewd business man, he soon became known as one of the most energetic millers and grain-buyers round about the city, and as his wealth accumulated, permitting him to do so, he saunched into many enterprises, in all of which HE HONOURABLY ACQUITTED HIMSELF

HE HONOURABLY ACQUITTED HIMSELF.

As a director of the Northern railway he ways had the welfare of that road at heart, a his clear and sensible counsel will be sa missed in that corporation. Besides being intested in a grain business at Collingwood he wengaged in mercantile pursuits at Meaford, at the same time was a director of the West Assurance Company and the Canadian Bank Commerce, and a member of the Toror Grey, and Bruce Railway Company. It required considerable business tact and acurent to sujintend the many ventures in which he was gaged, but up to the end he was a active and clear-headed as a youth. His face and fig

#### DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

### ONTARIO.

There is not a single house to let in King-More, of Listowel, died last week at the age of 103 years.

May r Forrester, of Clinton, has fifty hands engaged to pulling flax.

The name of Henders a postoffice has been a a ged to Tribury Centre.

There is a camp of gypsies at Williamsville which cont ins a dozen tents.

Gertain cattle at Humberstone are said to be dying it in parasites in the bronchial From a 31 acre lot Robert Matthews, of Guelph township, threshed 210 bushels of

Within a radius of five miles of Kingston \$10,00 worth of tomatoes are said to have

been injured by the frost.

Appies cost \$9.50 a piece in Parkhill, at least that is what each of six boys paid for heiping themselves in an orchard there.

William Jennings, of Bosanquet, has fallen heir to an immense fortune in England. He has nineteen children to divide it among. In the Belleville Police Court recently a boy was sentenced to three days in gool for heating into a garden and stealing two breaking into a garden and stealing two

apples.

Mrs. Susan Rowdan, aged 73, of Brampton, has made 29 entries in the fancy work department of the Provincial Exhibition at Gueiph. Only 300 people assembled at the Ottawa stati n to meet Prince George of Wales, the Marguis of Lorne, and the Paincess Louise

on Friday.
Onillette, sentenced to Kingston penitentiary for life for rape at Quebec, is the con-vict who tried unsuccessfully to escape the other night. thousand signatures have been ob-

tained to petitions for the submission of the Canada Temperance Act to a vote of the electors of Oxford, electors of Oxford.

F lix McCourt and John Sylva, sailors on the schooner Prussia, left Garden Island in a skiff for Kingston Wednesday week, and have not been seen since.

One Henry, a Justice of the Peace at Stayner, is charged with threatening to fine a grocer for selling him whiskey and taking \$50 in the shape of blackmail.

A steer belonging to Robert Turnbull, of South Jumfries, got its tail fast to the knot of a tree while switching flies and gave a jetk

of a tree while switching flies and gave a jerk release it. It is tailless.
The further hearing of the Welland elect on was reviously announced.
South Essex election petition against W.

D. Balfour, M. P. P., Reformer, has been dropped, and the Reformers will drop the cross petition against Mr. White,
The Belleville Board of Education on Friday night discussed the project of re-estab-lishing the Model School. The matter was

The work of grading and track-laying on the Essex Centre cut off has been suspended for the season. Nothing will be done towards building the new slips till spring.

People in the vicinity of Rama are being victimized by a couple of fellows who ask victimized by a couple of fellows who ask them to sign orders for a patent churn, which From this decision the defendant has appeal-

a terward turn out to be notes of hand.

A very valuable cow belonging to Daniel
Norton, of London South, tried to jump a pick t fence the other day, was impaled one of the pickets, and had to be killed. A by-law granting a bonus to a woollen factory was carried at Clinton yesterday. The village will secure a large manufacturing in-

London citizens are well pleased with the

is about to I ase the Kings on and Pembroke railway for 89 years. This would give Kingston competition with the G.T.R. both east

The sixth competition for the Hastings Riffe Association prize took place at Be leville on Friday. The leading scores were:— Sergt. Tammadge, 90; Pte. Marshall, 83; Lieut. Pope, 76.
William Dougherty, of Toronto, and Ed.
Sullivan, of Belleville, left Garden Island for

Kingston in a row boat recently, were swamped, and remained in the water an hour before being rescued.

Dr. Stewart, of Belleville, is the oldest practitioner in the Dominion Medical Association. He has been practising for over fifty-one years, and he looks as if he had many

years before him yet.

A boy named P etty got his thumb cut off in the broom factor y at K neston the other day. Dr. Fenwick sent : the thumb, placed it in position, and thinks the flesh and one will grow together.

During the last eight months besides the

completion of the new cotton and woollen mills at Alerritton, over 20 dwelling houses have been erected, and a number of others are in course of con-traction.

Exports from Kingston to the United States have greatly fallen off since the new

United States tariff came into force, as there are now no shipments of shellac yarnish and mait and very little iron ore.

A man named Naget, arrested at Berlin the other day, had in his possession valuable jewellery, which has been identified as the property of Mrs. Martha Bowiby. It was

en from her husband's safe some time ago. The Dominion Medical Association opened its annual session in the Convocation hall of Queen's College, Kingsten, on the 5th. The President relivered his annual address, and the sections discussed the various papers read

A half crazed, half starved, naked, diseased, and vermin-esten man, named Michael Buher, is said to live in the woods near Notherby, and annoy the residents of Humberstone township. He was once well to do, and still has wealthy relatives.

A controversy, so says the Chicago Times, is going on in a small town in Illinois, as to the correct way to spell whiskey, with or without an "e." In the county of Welland, ont, at election time, they spell it R-a-s-p-be-r-ry S-y-ru-p.—Brandon Mail.

One of the men employed in building the 85-foot chimney at Campbell's mill in St. Thomas let a brick fall recently. It went through the sheet iron roof of the engine-house, striking a man named J. Oliver on the bead and injuritable house.

head, and injuring him badly but not fatally.

The altitude of certain towns in this ovince above the level of the sea is as llows:—Barrie, 779 feet; Goderich, 715; Belleville, 307; Hamilton, 325; Pembroke, 400; Peterboro, 620; Simeoe, 376; Guelph, 1,100; Stratford, 1,182; Toronto, 342;

Sunday night's frost was very severe in many sections of the Dominion, and great loss in vegetables and fruits is reported. In some places ice formed half an inch thick. The destruction in the States has also been very great, even and tobacco having suffered the

most severely.

A little girl, becoming tired of carrying a heavy basket on James street yesterday, set it down on the sidewalk and sat upon it to rest. She did not think of what was in the tasket till a lady passing spoke to her, when she remembered that it contained eggs, most of which had been broken,—Hamilton

Mr. Becher, Q.C., of London, Ont., was led to the bar of the Inner Temple, Long, England, about two months ago. He is a first Canadian bar rister who has been adted to the English Bar. The question of mitting Canadian barristers to practice at a English bar was discussed at the recent enting of Banchers of the Law Scorett. ting of Benchers of the Law Society.
Thames Farmers Club, of Dover and igh, have called a meeting at the Garner

House, Chatham, on Saturday, 15th in st. at 2 o'clock p.m., to discuss the advisabilition having a cut-off constructed from the riverto Lake Erie. The Mayor of London and the Recves of townships and corporations tronting on the Thames as far as Ingersoll have

been invited to attend.

It is understood that Mr. Thomas Wright County Treasurer of Essex, has intimated his intention of resigning that office, which is about the most lucrative in the county. Several candidates have appeared for the position, among them x-Wardens J. C. Her and Thea. Plant, both members of the County Council at present, Dr. Allworth, of Kingsville, and others.

The weather was very cold in St. Cathar-

ines on Saturday morning, and many of the prominent iruit and vegetable growers who were in the market felt downcast. The prognostication of frost leads many to declare that a total failure of late fruits, grapes, and tomatoes will occur The prices paid in St. Catharines market on Saturday were fully seven per cent. over those of a few days ago. A gentleman hailing from Puladelphia, and who was to appear next morning as the happy bridegroom at a church in this town,

through some means missed the train at Hamilton, and having failed to connect there he was at a loss what to do However, as "love highs at locksmiths," surely a locomotive was nowhere. A special was engaged at Hamilton, and the lucky man arrived in Barrie about four o'clock in the morning.— Sarrie Advance.

The trial of the Lennox election case was

The trial of the Lennox election case was commenced on Monday at Napanee, and a motion was made to stay proceedings, on the ground that the petitioner is a United States citizen. The judges, however, refused to entertain the motion, and went on to try the corrupt practices. Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., therefore, bu behalf of the respondent, moved before the Court of Appeal to take the petition off the files, on the ground that the petitioner is an alien and cannot even vote. The court reserved its decision.

The court reserved its decision.

On Thursday Mr. Gordon, of the T.G. & B. railway, took a gang of men up the line to load gravel-cars near Woodbridge. One of the men, in shovelling up some loose earth, discovered a leather bag, which, on being opened, was found to contain two humared silver knives and forks. There is no doubt that the articles are genuine silver, as each piece bears a crest, and shows no sign of rust.

ties thought that they are the proceeds of some robbery. They have now been handed over to the proper authorities to see if an owner can be found for them.

One day, last week a squirrel found its way to Mississaga street, and being chased by a number of boys, took ternige in H. Hoveld harher strong where it has since made Lloyd's barber shop, where it has since made itself perfectly at home, having gathered hair-clippings from the floor and made itself a nest-The further hearing of the Welland elect on case has been postponed to the 26th of December, and not the 26th of Sepember, as was reviously announced. Act, as he scattered the razors about the floor, oke three bottles of hair oil, and had a high

old time generally.—Orillia Packet.

An interesting action of negligence has recently been tried in Ontario in the shape of claim by Mr. Hilliard, a large mill-owner in Fenelon Falls, against Mr. Thurston, the owner of the steamer Ontario, running on Fenelon river, for damages for the loss of his mill, which was destroyed by fire caused by sparks from the steamer. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Proudfoot, who found in favour of the plaintiff, and the ed to the Court of Appeal, and the case was partially argued on Monday.

At Port Hope on Saturday an eight-year old son of Mr. C. A. Hagerman, of the Customs, and his little sister were crossing the foot bridge opposite the Turners' boat-houses at the

day night. The re ulation god which is said to be as good as a wink to a blind horse was given. Now the Local Government has to one of two things. It must either violate its pledge to the temperance people and make the change in the law which is asked for, or t must belie its promise to the hotelkeepers nd decine to extent the Saturday liquor ling hours. Which will it do ? It once affected a leaning towards temperance, but just now it is particularly anxious to placate those whom Mr. Pardee described during the general election as the abominable rum sellers.

The Sandwich East Expulsion from School WINDSOR, Sept. 10 .- J. L. Dunn, the coloured resident whose child was excluded from the Central school last week, has retained counsel and will contest the matter in the Counsel on Saturday applied in the Superior Court at Toronto for a mandamus. A similar case arose at East Sandwich in 1875. A coloured girl was refused admitrace. County Attorney Macdonnell was retained by her father, and a mandamus was granted by Chief Justice Richards compelling the trustees to admit her.

Berlin Fall Exhibition. BERLIN, Sept. 6 .- The fall exhibition of

the Berlin Harticultural Society commenced yesterday, and all agree that it is the best yet eld by the society. There is a splendid v of all kinds of flowers, plants, vegetfruits, roots, and other things usually bited. The professional department in flowers and plants is very large, and reflects great credit upon the skill of the gardeners and florists. The amateur department in plants and flowers is not as good as was generally expected. The display of fruit, considering its scarcity this year, is remarkably large, and fine as well. There is also a fine display of ladies' work.

Immigration Statistics. The arrivals of immigrants to the 31st August is as follows:— I'ia Halifax, 518; Quebec, 516; Montreal, via United States ports, 255; Montreal, via Antwerp, 4; Suspension Bridge, 6,957; Emerson, from the United States, 1,007; Gretne, from the United States, 96; agencies, 4; customs, 3,408; total August, 17,365; previously reported to 31st July, 121,019; total arrivals to 31st August, 138,384. Total arrivals to 31st August, 138,384. reported to 31st July, 121,019; total arrivals to 31st August, 138,384. Total arrivals to 31st August, 1882, 129,910. Of the above 138,384, the following were passengers to the United States:—Hairfax, 12; Quebec, 1,052; Suspension Bridge, 6,222; previously reported, 48,738; total passengers to the United States to 31st August, 56,924. Total passengers to the United States 1882, 61,497. Remained in the Dominion 31st August, 82,360; r 82,360; remained in the Dominion 31st August, 1882, 68,355.

Ontario Appointments. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appoint.

ment, viz :-Frederick William Terrill, of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, esquire, advocate, to be a Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the courts in Ontario. affidavits for use in the courts in Ontario.

Matthew F. Ainsile, of the township of Blenheim, in the county of Oxford, gentleman, to be Clerk of the Second Division Court of the said county of Oxford, in the room and stead of Cicero D. Rounds, resigned.

Jacob Westover, of Bracebridge, in the district of Muskoka, to be bailiff of the First Division Court of the said district of Muskoka, in the room and stead of R. H. White

koka, in the room and stead of R. H. White. removed.

John Lummis, of the village of Wyebridge, in the country of Sincoe, to be License Commissioner in and for the license district of East Sincoe, in the room and stead of Samuel Fraser, resigned.

Simon Fraser, of the township of Maiden.

Expenditure for July... Expenditure for August.

Total.....\$4,370,506 98 Excess of revenue for July and Aug-1,049,804 37 Canada Gazette Notices and Appointments

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The Canada Gazette contains the following appointments:—
Archibald Evans, of Chester, in the county of Lunenburg, to be harbour-master for' the port of Chester, Nova Scotia.

David M. Black, of Toronto, to be landing waiter and searcher in the Customs.

The Harbour-Master's Act is proclaimed to be in force in the port of 'Chester, Nova Scotia.

The twelve-mile creek in the county

The twelve-mile creek in the county of Wentworth, Ont., is exempted from the operation of the Act for the better protection of navigable streams and rivers.

Application is made for letters patent to incorporate the Pigeon River Log Driving Association and Improvement Company; also for letters patent for incorporation of the G. T.-Smith Middlings Purifier Company.

Notice is given of the completion of arrangements for the interchange of money angements for the interchange of money orders between Belgium and Canada,

Safely Through Ningara's Whirlpool, NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 6.—It was a great sight to see the new Maid of the Mist ride safely through the whirlpool rapids. It is not over-estimating it to say fifty thousand people were here to-day stretched along both sides of the banks of the Niagara river from a point a quarter of a mile above the railway suspension bridge to tar down below the whirlpool. Over forty ex-cursions were run in from different points on the railways centreing here. It was a gala day. The railway bridge was packed with human beings. It was rumoured that a man fell off the bridge into the boiling abyss below, but on enquiring of the gate keeper the report was not substantiated.

IT WAS AN AMUSING SIGHT watching the great mass of people, when all was a signal for the stretching of necks, and a huzzah. At 3.40 p.m. the apparently fac-simile of the Maid of the Mist went under the railway bridge, and rushed madly down the tur-bulent current, bounding over wave after wave, the angry waters washing against her, tossing her on her beam ends, twisting her round and round, and nearly submerging the little craft It was an exciting scene, and, quicker than it takes to write it, she had passed through the rapids in safety, and was gliding along the Canada shore of the wnirlpool, landing in between the huge rocks. Soon after some enterprising men had shoved her adrift again,

Changing a Cow's Colour. George Johnston is a Swede, from the lit-tle village of Woodbill, in the township of Chinguacousy. On Friday morning he drove a dark-coloured cow to the Toronto opposite the Turners boat nouses at the harbour, when the boy fell into the water.

Mr. Wm. Wright, who was in the coal office some ten or twelve rods away, ran to the spot and without waiting to take of his boots jumped into the fast rand, gut hold in the body after it had such for the last time. The child was apparently delid when then out but after nearly half an hour effort consciousness was restored.

The Eligin hotelkeepers have waited upon the 'chief inspector of licenses,' appointed by the Local Government, and have asked that the Ontario law be amen ed so that her nide, and on closer examination came to the conclusion that the hair had been coloured. He told Mr. Ledmund on his re turn that he should make some enquiries regarding his purchase before paying for her.
Mr. Hodgins wa- cal ed, and after examining
the cow sked Johnston where he had got her. He said he had purchased ner along with two others a few miles out of the city. They were sold he said, but when asked to show the money he hesitated for a minute, and then said that his partner had it. Mr. Hod then said that his partner had it. Mr. Hod-gins invited him into the office to talk the matter over, and despatched a boy for a policeman. Constable Adams was soon on the scene and arrested Johnston, who was taken to the western police station. When searched a quantity of dye was found in his possession with which be had metamorphosed a red into a lack cow. It was subsequently discovered that the animal belonged to a man

### OUEBEC.

The buckwheat crop in the vicinity of Montreal has been destroyed by frost, Many of the trees planted in Montreal on Arbor Day are said to be dying for want of

Hon. Mr. Mercier has sued La Minero for livel, in stating that he received \$5,000 to withdraw his suit to disqualify the premier

On the eve of his departure for a year' trip to Europe, the iriends of Principal Daw-son, of McGill University, Montreal, pre-sented him with a complimentary address and a purse of \$5,000.

The three-year-old daughter of Jacques Villeneuve, of St. Sauveur, in pulling at a table-cloth, upset a bowl of hot tea over her head, and inflammation of the brain setting

in, she died on Thursday.

At Montreal recently a fiend was discovered in the act of suffocating a three-yearcovered in the act of suffocating a three-year-old child by forcing mud into its mouth and nostrils, and the child was resuscitated with lifficulty. Names are not given.

La Canadienne brought from the steamer Viking, wrecked on Anticosti, 200 cattle, three horses, and 16 of the crew, landing them at Gaspé. The men were forwarded to Quebec by the Department of Marine. A mysterious metal casket, picked up in mid-ocean and taken to Montreal, by the schooner Marie Henrietta, on being opened emitted feetid gas so overpowering that the lid had to be closed and the mystery

emains.
The 23 'year - old wife of Mr. Phillip Montreal, and daughter of Mr. Vennor, a wealthy and respected citizen of Ottawa, having become insane, was sent to the Notre Dame hospital, recently, and leaping from an upper window fell on the pavement below and died in twenty minutes. Judge Monck, of the Queen's Bench, is universally sympathized with in the loss of Mr. Edward Cornwallis Monck, his

eldest son, who was a very promising and rising young barrister in the city. Deceased has left a wife, daughter of another esteemed citizen, Mr. Edward Murphy, and a young citizen, Mr. Edward Murphy, and a young family to mourn his loss.

Mr. Justice Jetté decided an important action for \$10,000 damages to-day in favour of the City of Montreal and with costs. It was brought by Benjamin Guilbault for injuries received by jumping from a third storey window at a fire at Lavigny's factory, where he was employed. The action was based on the ground that the city is responsible for not having enforced the by-law requiring manufacturers to provide their premises with manufacturers to provide their premises with fire escapes, and for having allowed a large portion of the fire brigade to leave the city on that day to attend a funeral, thus render-ing the service inefficient.

Contested Will Case. The will of the late Mr. Geo. Smart, a wealthy, eccentric farmer of Cote de la Visitation, outside Montreal, was contested in court

THE NORTH-WEST.

Winnipeg has decided to spend \$600,000 There have been 1,951 deeds registered in the Brandon registry office since it was opened in August, 1882. The Ogilvie Milling Company are erecting an elevator with a capacity of 12,000 bushels of grain at Stonewall.

The contract's let for the building of a arge hotel at Manitoba City. The building to be 62x66, three stories high and fronting on two streets.

Last Sunday morning while a crowd of impatient citizens were waiting for the opening of the door of the Winnipeg post-office, one of them olimbed through a window and

A very innegent, but suspicious-looking item appeared in the report of the Winnipeg Board of Works the other night. Three whiskey-barrels, were purchased from E. F. Radiger & Co., but they were only used to hold soft water.

The new Grit Council at Rat Portage is proceeding rapidly in making improvements.

proceeding rapidly in making improvements, the funds for which are stated to be supplied by Mr. Mowat. It is, however, believed to

to be really nothing but an electioneering dodge to try and carry Algoma.

The steamer Lily, of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company struck a rock and sank while on a trial trip in the South Saskatchewan, 600 miles west of Winnipeg. It is not known whether or not the passengers escaped. It cost \$35,000.

Two young gentlemen named Cowan and Smith, recently arrived from England, have purchased a section of land a short distance east of Colville. east of Colville Landing, and are now busily engaged in making preparations for starting a cattle ranche. It is understood that they intend spending \$15,000 in preparations this

Government engineers are now locating great highway, 69 feet wide, on the east side of the Red river from Winnipeg to East Selkirk, and from East Selkirk to Pruden's bay, on Lake Winnipeg, thus opening up for the first time a magnificent stretch of stock farms and wheat lands, which are now ready to be

nomesteaded. The postal authorities do not send a mai clerk yet on the Canada Pacific railway be-yond Moosumin. A mail bag is there made up and sent to Medicine Hat. The Calgary mail is then sent by stage first to Fort Mac-Leod, a distance of about 150 miles, and rom MacLeod to its destination, an entire from MacLeod to its destination, an entire distance of 260 miles by stage, when the direct road by rail is only 180 miles.—

Brandon Mail

It is understood the old lock-up will

shortly have to be vacated by the officers of shortly have to be weater by the officers of the Manitoba police, the owners contemplating its sale feet the puriose of a stable. It will probably be gleansed, disinfected and ventilated beforehand if horses of any value are to be stabled shere, but a better thing would be to remove it altogether and erect a commodious town hall in its place.—Rot

commodious bown hall in its place.—Rot Portage Argus, is a 27.

There are altogether in Manitoba and Keewatin, fifty are bands of ludians, and twenty five lasting, sedicule in operation. Among the sedicule which seems to highly spoken, drivers for Lucians, the Passand Fairford. The reserves upon which the greatest progress has been made are those at St. Peter. Crow River, Water Hen River, Jack Flah Hend, Fisher River, Fairford, Grand Rapids, Cross Lake, Shoat Lake, and the Pas.

CRIMES.

An insane school teacher named Thomas Davis, who has doesn stopping for some time at McDiarmid's thatel, Thamesford, cut his throat in five places on Sunday. He may Mr. James Walker, of Toronto townshi near Dixie, while in a state of melandroly from the loss of his wife six mouths ago and other trouble, took a butcher knife and cut his throat, which resulted in his death on Thurs-day morning. Declased was about 70 years of age, and much respected.

A Drover Robbed. ST. THOMAS, Sept. 7 .- A despatch was ceived last evening requesting railway employes to be on the outlook for three men who were wanted for highway robbery committed near Glencoe. A cattle disever named Bailey, of Westminster township, was driving along the road from Glencoe to Appin, when he was hailed by three men, one of whom presented a revolver at his head, and forced him to hand over his pocket-book, containing unwards of \$1,000. Togshifth years containing upwards of \$1,000. The highway men then decamped, and are supposed to have come as far as this city on the Air Line railway. Mr. Bailey has offered a reward of \$200 for the detection of the thieves and the

recovery of the money.

CASUALTIES. A coloured man named Alexander Vena oles fell off the steamer C. H. Merritt a Chatham on Monday and was drowned.

Miss Jane Zimmerman, of Beamsville, had both less fractured the other day by being thrown from a buggy near Acton.

Daniel Lyman, a prominent resident of Komoka, while driving a team of horses Sunday, was thrown out and instantly killed.
William Lemaire, while driving a blind day, turned to look at a passing train, the horse walked over the embankment, and both man and horse were lost. man and horse were lost.

Between Teeswater and Walkerton, the other day, a team of horses, driven by Miss Fannie Johnstone, being frightened by a dog ran away, throwing the young lady from the vehicle, and causing probably fatal injuries.

A fifteen-year-old boy, named Hillett, tried to jump on a moving excursion train on the London and Port Stanley railway, near London recently, and falling, had his arm so

the London and Port Stanley railway, near London recently, and falling, had his arm so terribly crushed that it had to be amputated at the shoulder.

At Cobourg, Monday afternoon Bertie Hough, the nine-year old son of H. Hough, editor of the Cobourg World, fell from a tree to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was badly cut about the face and head. He will be all right, again in a few weeks.

Miss Ida Gracey, daughter of Rev. H. Gracey, while sitting near the edge of a Cananoque wharf, lost her balance and fell into the water. Fred Heasip caught hold of her.

anoque wharf, lost her balance and fell into the water. Fred Heaslip caught hold of her, but was unable to do more than prevent her from sinking, and another boy held her waile trom sinking, and another boy held her while he ran for help.

The schooner yacht Explorer, owned by E. N. Lewis, of Goderich, and bound from Goderich to Cove Island, sank on Greenough Shoal during the gale last week, with all on board. The names of the lost are Captain Charles Woods, John McDonald, Mr. Heale, and Walter Crane, son of Albert Crane, of Chicago.

John Bryon, of Keldon, townshire of

John Bryon, of Keldon, township Proton, was out shooting a few days "go, and while drawing the gun over a fenge it went off, the contents lodging in his right arm and left side of his face. The muscles and flesh were completely stripped from the arm, the left eye blinded, and the arm had to be amputated.

amputated.

On Saturday night William Hawley, a farmer, left Sharbot lake the worse of liquor. He lay down on the track and went to sleep. A train came along and cut his arm off near the shoulder, but

to scratch it he saw it and his arm some yards distant from him. He walked two miles to his home, and sent his son back for his arm. Hawley is now in the hospital, and may not survive. He has a wife and large family.

FIRES.

The small ox hospital at Galt was destroyed by first he other day.

A \$600 worden house, belonging to John Bridges, was destroyed by fire at Corawa'll on Tuesday.

Messrs, Herr & Cook's grist mill at Meaford, which was three storeys in height, 40 by 80 feet, was destroyed by fire on Friday.

Loss, \$12,000; insured for \$7,000.

The barks and outbuildings of Mr. Dun'an Cameron, 12th concession of Lobo, with first of the season's crops were destroyed by fire a few days ago. Cause, a small boy and some matches.

Maybe by and to the foundry of Olmstead & Son's iron works at Hamilton, and before it was discovered had made considerable headway. The main building was entirely destroyed, together with a lot of machinery and stock. The origin of the fire is not definitely known. Loss about \$3,000; insured for \$5,000 in the Waterloo Mutrial and Victoria Mutual.

DOMINION RIFLEMEN.

The Most Prominent Prize Winners at the Recent Contest, THIRD DAY. M. CARON'S MATCH.

The following were the successful scores in the match concluded on Wednesday, there being six team and 54 individual prizes :— Sth Royal Rifles Plan 140
Virtoria Rifle Club, Hamilton 138
6th Fusiliers, Montreal 137
10th Royals Rifle Association, Toronto 137
13 h Battalion, Hamilton 135
5th Royals, Montreal 138

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH. Firing at the 200-yard range in this match was commenced at half-past eleven, and at the 500-yard range after lunch. These two stages were concluded about five; the 600-yard stage will be shot on Thursday. THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association adjourned from Tuesday was held in the Council tent at half-past five next afternoon. About two hundred competitors and members were present, and the proce-

kind.

Gol. Gzowski, president of the association, prelided, and in calling the meeting to order said that this was the general meeting of the said that this was the purpose of making sug association for the purpose of making suggestions to be considered at the regular annual meeting to be held in February or March, and he was now ready to receive any such suggestions. After pausing for a minute and receiving no complaints or suggestions, he said that he was very glad to see that there did not appear to be any grievances this year. The Council had decided to suggest to the meeting the propriety of presenting an address to his Excellency the Governor-General after the presentation of prizes on Friday night, as that would be the last occasion on which they would have an opportunity of returning him thanks for the very great interest he has always evinced in the association.

On motion a committee was appointed earry out the suggestions of the president, after which he read his annual address, in which he announced his intention of retiring from the presidency.

The president having vacated the chair, a complimentary resolution was passed thanking him for pass services rendered the asso-

FOURTH DAY, BIDEAU BANGE, OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The fourth day of the Canadian Wimbledon proved more propitious than the preceding days, the wind and weather being more favourable. As

was expected, good scores were the result. DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH was concluded to-day, the following being

Team prizes-Badges and \$60. 1st, H.G., A.N. 89 points. \$30—5th Royal Scots, 381 points, \$40—1st Prince of Wales' Rifles, 377 points, \$20—12th Battallon, 477 points, \$20—Sth Royals, 376 points.

An our real gig. 916 hours.	
INDIVIDUAL PRISES.	1 1 100
Pi	s. Am't
Pte. A. Wilson, H.G.A 9	
Lieut, Weyman, 8th Cal 8	
Pte. A. Bell, 8th 8	
Sergt. Fader. 66th 8	
Sergt. Fader. 66th	
Capt. Hood, 5th 8	
Capt. Thomas, 54th 8	
Capt. Garrison, H.G.A 8	
Pte. G. Thompson, 12th	
	3 15
Capt. Anderson, retired list 8	
Capt. A. Beers 8	
Lieut. W. Conboy, 3rd 8	
Colour-Sergt. W. Waters, 6th 8	
Lieut. McMurray, 71st 8	
Lieut. H. Forrest, 8th 8	9 10
Pte. A. Patterson, 5th 8	
Pte. C. A. Mitchell, 32d 8	0 10
Lieut. C. R. Fiske, 8th 8	0 10
Sergt, Dewfall, 8th 8	
Capt. Milier. 8th	
Stan-Servic McLachian, 40th	
Pte. Rodgers, 1st P.W.R 7	

In the ENGLISH CHALLENGE SHIELD match the following were successful teams:

1. The shield and 15 sovereigns, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, 133 points.
2. 10 sovereigns, Governor-General's Foot

Guards, Ottawa, 131 points.

Next in order, 53rd, 92 points; Queen
Own, 91 points; 62nd, 89 points; 12th, 8 points; 10th, 84 points; 5th, 77 points lst Brigade Artillery, 75 points; 8th Roya Firing in the

GZOWSKI MILITARY MATCH was concluded late in the evening, the following being the scores of the various teams :- lat, Gzowski challenge cup and \$100, 10t

lat, Gzowski challenge cup and \$100, 10th Royals, Toronto, 287 points.
2nd, \$80, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, 284 points.
3rd, \$60, 8th Royal Rifles, 277 points.
4th, \$40, 53rd, 236 points.
5th, \$20, 12th, 222 points.
Next in order, 5th Royal Scots, 212 points; 6th Fusiliers, 207 points; 62nd, 207 points; 1st Brigade Artillery, 191 points; Queen's Own Rifles, 186 points.

RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA, Sept. The 1,000 yards small-bore competiti took place to-day, and resulted as follows: Lieut. W. Mitchell, V.R.O. 45
Sergt. Margetts, 13th. 46
Sergt. Mason, 12th. 42
Sergt. C. N. Mitchell, W. I. 41
Pte. D. Mitchell, V.R.C. 41
Lieut. Adams, H.G.A. 40
Sergt. McLaughlin, 45th. 39
Sergt. T. Mitchell, V.R.C. 37
Lieut. Fiske, 63rd 36
Staff-Sergt Russell, 45th. 38 WIMBLEDON TEAM.

Lieut, Forest.
Capt, Balfour, Sth.
Lieut, Chamberlain, 43rd...
G. A. Wilson, H. G. A...
Staff-Sergt, Margetts, 13th.
Capt, Thomas, 54th.
Lieut, W. Mitchell, 32nd.
Staff-Sergt, Russell, 45th. Lieut, W. Mitchell, 32nd.
Staff-Sergt, Russell, 45th.
Staff-Sergt, Newby, Guards,
Pte. J. Mitchell, 13th.
Lieut, Perkins, 71st.
Capt, J. Hood, 5th.
Pte. Riddle, 6th.
Staff-Sergt, Lewis, Q. O. R.,
Pte. Armstrong, Guards.
Pte. Bell, 12th.
Lieut, Conboy, 30th.
Staff-Sergt, Walker, Q. O. R.
Pte. A. Pink, 43rd.
Capt, Hartt, St. John Rifles.
Major Bennett, Freifred list.
Lieut, Adams, H. G.A.
Capt, Anderson, retired list.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MATCH.

48rd. C. H. Chamberlain
48rd. 32
Pte. J. Armstrong Guards
27
31
Corp. J. Hood, 5th Royals,
28
30
Stf-Sergt. Newby Guards,
30
Maj. Bennett, kettred list.
28
23
Sergt. Langstroth, 8th....
32
20 PROVINCIAL MATCH with \$144 added by the D. R. Ass

open to teams of eight members of any affi-liated provincial association. First, cup and \$30, New Brunswick team:— Total.

Capt. Hartt. St. John Rifles... Ptc. Hollins. 62nd... Col.-Sergt. Smith. 71st... Lieut. Perkins. 71st... Sergt. Langstroth. 8th Cav... Lieut. Murray. 71st... Lieut. Kinnear. 74th... Sergt. Weyman, 8th Cav... Total . Second, \$94, Prince Edward Island team. Yds. Colour Sergt. Allan.
Sergt. Zaunter.....
Sergt. Hooper....
Carp. Doner.....
Sap. Hooper....

Total ..... Next in order came, all points: Quebec, 321 points: Nova Scotia, 321 points; Ontario,

317 points; Manitoba, 309 points. Oudinot,

Nicolas Oudinot, Due de Reggio, was sur-named the Modern Bayard. He was born in 1767, and, like Moncey, enlisted in his sixteenth year. He was wounded 32 times in action, but was so little of a braggart that in going among the old pensioners of the Inva-lides he was never heard to allude to his own scars. At Friedland a builet went brough both his cheeks, breaking two molars. Ces dentistes russes ne savant pas arracher, dressed. It was to him that an old soldier pplying for a decoration, addressed a letter beginning thus, "Marshal! under the Empire I received two wounds which are the ornaments of my life, one in the left leg, the other in the campaign of Jena." This note used to be exhibited in the Museum of Arms which Oudinot formed at his Chareau of Jean d'Heurs, near Bar-le-Duc, a museum which has since been purchased by the city of St. Etienne. It is full of curiosities collected from battle-fields, sometimes at great cost, for Oudinot never grud ed money in buying mementoes of his profession. He was the most dien erested of men. After Fried-land he received with the title of count a grant of £40,000, and he began to distribute money at such a rate among his poor relations that the Emperor remonstrated with him. "You ke p the lead for you self and you give the gold away," said his majesty in allusion to two bullets which remained in the Marshal's body. Oudinot was a the Marshal's body. Oudinot was a great sayer of drolleries of the Rabelaisian sort. Being temporary Governor of Madrid during the war of 1823, he was appealed to by an iracible Spanish don who had been kicked by a Fremah officer, and wanted reparation for his "injured honour." "On diable places your vette frommer?" asked the marshal. It was Oudinot's and who commanded the avendition. Oudinot's son who commanded the expedition Oudinot's son who commanded the expedition that was sent to Rome in 1849, to restore Pius IX. to his throne. He was a plain, soldierly man, much like his father, and once scolded M. Ferdinand de Lesseps piteously for being too charming. De Lesseps trying to arrange a conciliation between the Roman Triumvirate, headed by Mazzini and the French Government, and thereby he de-layed the General's military action. At last Oudinot wrote impatiently how seductive you are-you enthrailed Gen Vailant, and you might talk me round if we met; but I do not want to hear you, and Gen. Vaillant, now that he is no longer under the spell of your tongue, thinks as I do. We both protest against your beling as any longer?

balking us any longer. Wonderful Precocity of O. M. Brown. Oliver Madox Brown, a son of the wellknown artist, was born in 1855. He seems to have been a precocious child, though his precocity never took the form of book-learning in any shape, and it was not till he was 6 that he began to read. But if backward with his books he was a born artist, with pencil and paint-brush first, as afterwards with his pen. When he was 8 he had completed his first picture in water-colours, and when he was 14 he exhibited "Chiron Receiving the When he was 8 he had completed his Infant Jason from the Slave at the Dudley gallery. He painted three other notable pictures, "Obstinacy," "Prospero and Miranda," and "Silas Marner." But Oliver Madox Brown was beginning to show himself as an artist in the world of let ters. Before he was fourteen he had written some sonnets of singular beauty, and at seventeen he had written a tale called "The Black Swan," which was first given to the world as "Gabriel Denver." The history of this book is rather curious. Oliver had shown it to Mr. Williams, who was connected with the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., and Mr. Williams had been much impressed with it, and was anxious to assist in its publica tion. Nothing could have been kinder, but nothing less judicious, than Mr. Williams' conduct. He first insisted on the singularly picture que name of "The Black Swan" oeing altered into the very unmeaning one of "Gabriel Denver." He then insisted on the beginning of the story being altered; on a deserted wife being changed, on grounds of propriety, into a deserted cousin, and on the terrible tragedy at the end becoming a comfortable marriage—in short, with the best intentions, he did everything possible to spoil the book. He watered it and toned it down, but the strange, fierce power of the plot and the vigour of the writing still remained was greatly injured as a work of art, but as a work of imagination it was a very remarkable production. It was no:, however—it never could be—an agreeable book. It was too crude and violent. Some of the scenes were simply horrible, and some of the incidental remarks

iterary power, which might prove itself equal to very great efforts and might produce of lasting value. - The Athenœum. No one will deny that Wagner was a man of the most astounding energy, patience, and perseverance. He deserves to have achieved a very much higher position for himself. He had large aims, tremendous ambition, and was inspired and goaded on by a thorough appreciation of and high admiration for Bethoven's works; but the one quality which alone could enable him to take up the mantle of the musical god he worshipped failed him. He appealed for the fire from heaven; but it was denied him. He heaven; but it was denied him. He searched after it with all the power of an agonized soul. That anyone can feel who listens to his work. He is always reaching out to the very utmest limits of his powers, but he never succeeds in gaining the goal. Sometimes there is a flash, but it is never continued. It is always a disappointment. I. It is always a disappointment. theless, for his tremendous struggles he was all the honours that his admirers may

seemed to show a strange know edge which repelled sympathy. But when it was known that this was the work of a mere loy the feel-

ing of dislike passed off into a stronger feeling of wonder and admiration. What was painful and repulsive was the fault of an unfortu-

nate story. The essential matter

shower upon him. If he failed to reach th topmost pinuacle in the world of musical art he strove to reach it as few others have striven. He handled the orchestra as perhaps no other wrote for it, except Beethoven him-self. He laboured in many directions to improve the representations of opera, and succeeded in a high degree. He showed remarkable suits as a librettist. But how far he excelled in these directions does not affect the verdict which the world will assuredly verdict which the world will assuredly give, and that is that as a musical composer Rich-ard Wagner ranks far below the great classical writers who preceded him.

Keeping Ahead of Her. There was a Vicar of Dronfield who could There was a Vicar of Dronfield who could deliver without observation the sentiments of the late Dr. Blair; until an old lady, one of his flock, chanced to read the identical sermon in the evening which she had heard in the morning. Ever afterward she kept the volumes looked up in a bux in the family pew. He mentioned that, on a later occasion, being pressed for time his devention. pressed for time, he drew upon his favourite author. No sooner had he given out the text than the lady produced her copy of Blair. "But I just put the old woman off the scent," said he, "for I began three pages further on, and she never overtook me all the way

An Office-seeker Rewarded.

Anecdotes of Lincoln are always in place, and one which Ben Perley Poole tells in the Youth's Companion, if not particularly new, is very timely in these days of office-seeking. Mr. Lincoln was hardly installed in the White House before the wild hunt for office com-menced. Among other good stories told of him was one of a man who came day after President, weary of his face, said: "Do you know Spanish?" "No," said the eager aspirant, "but I could soon learn it." "Do so," said Mr. Lincoln, "and I will give you a good thing." The needy politician hurried home and spent six months in studying Ollendorf's grammar. He then appeared at the White House with a hopeful he Castilian accent, and the President presented him with—a copy of "Don Quixote"

The cadmirable cantatrice, Sontag, at the end of the trio of the masks in "Don Juan," invented a musical phrase which she substituted for the original. The example was too tempting not to be followed. Every singer in Europe who sang Donna Anna adopted Mme. Sontag's alteration of the text. One day, at a general rehearsal in London, the chef d'orchestre, a friend of Berlioz, on hearing this audacious substitution at the end of the trio, at once stopped the orchestra and asked the prima donna, " Pray what is all this? Have you forgotten your part, Madame?" "No, Monsieur, but I give Sontag's version." "Ah, very well, but might I I take the liberty of inquiring why you prefer Sontag's version to Mozart's version, which, after all, is the only one we have to do with here?" "Because it produces better effect."

Midwives, nurses, and grannies have a great deal of folk-lore and learning about teeth, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. They tell you of charms to keep away the pain, and have odd remedies to aid nature and and have odd remedies to aid nature and babies' gums. In Sussex they say that if you put on your right stocking, right shoe, a dright trouser-leg before your left you will never have the toothache. In other places there are such charms against the toothache as drinking out of a skull taken from a graveyard, taking a tooth from such a skull and wearing it around the neck, applying the tooth of the decreased narry to the living and tooth of the decreased party to the living and aching tooth, and thus drawing out the pain, carrying a double nut in your pocket, or carrying a doubte nut in your poeses, or your finger and nail paring, wrapped up in paper, and other like nonsensual whims. Fresh butter and honey, the brain of a suckling pig, and the milk of a female dog, the brain of a hare and blood from a cock's comb. vere all old grannies' remedies for teething bahies. But now the lance, with and a dash over the swollen gum of the baby, nas forever consigned all these weapons of superstition and tools of ignorance to the things that once were, but are no more.

The courage of the Bedouin is one of their most lauded virtues, but which within the present century has not been conspicuously vindicated. I have seen more than once a tribe on a raid, and have heard more than one tale of Bedouin batties. As a rule, the bulletin seems to be to the following effect:— "We bravely attacked the enemy, which made its appearance in a force of one to our ten. We took several prisoners, and the enemy lost heavily, two horses and several cows being slain. At length his remaining forces withdrew, and we found our casualties to include one mare hurt in the leg by a spear. We cut off the fore fingers of our prisoners We cut off the fore fingers of our prisoners in remembrance of those of our tribe whose beards and hair had been burned off on a former occasion, and letting them go, drove off the captured camel, and endeavoured to conceal as far as possible the direction of our victorious retreat." Such are the deeds which I have heard recounted, and although men are sometimes slain in battle, and Fahed en Nimar has legs which have been peppered with small shot, it littles to most serious cir-to initiate a blood feud is a most serious cir-cumstance in tribe life, and the whole policy of the leaders will for many years be direct to the healing of the breach thus caused, and to the settlement of blood money. disagreement occurs between two tribes, they will gather their spearmen, concentrate their encampments, and square up, so to speak, to ward each other, but they generally contrive, before matters come to an open breach, to find a third party willing to mediate, and a compromise is established, to the great relief of the bold warriors on either side.—Black-

In Pius V. we may perhaps find one of the best specimens which history allords of that serrible creature, a perfect priest, a man seriously believing himself invested with mys terious power from above, resigned, in all singleness of heart, to follow the behests of his religion wherever they may lead, and ready actually to do that which most of its votaries are content merely to say ought to be done. Seldom has a better nature been marred by the evil touch of fanaticism. Brave, just, and gentie, he might as a layman have led a life wholly blameless and beneficent. Even as a churchman he remained unspotted from the world of corruption wherein he dwelt and as Pore for pipe. ne dwelt, and, as Pope, for six years befor chief rule. His dealings with the property and patronage of the Roman See contrasted strangely with the shameless nepotism of other poutiffs, and of his immediate predecessor. On a sister's grandson, once a tailor's runaway but the provision made for the youth was modest indeed compared with the splendid endowments which generally fell to Papal nephews. In the service of God and the Church, of course, Pius shrank from no atroc-ity and no absurdity. He praised and reward-ed the massacres of Alba; he was an active member of the Ridolfi conspiracy against the life of Queen Elizabeth, and he was ready, as he wrote to Philip II., to give his last shirt and last chalice to compass her assassination. He forbade medical ad to be given to those of his sick soldiers who had neglected their religious duties, although on their bodily vigour in some measure depended their efficient slaughter of Huguenots. But his career affords no evidence that he ever stooped to that which he himself believed to be base. In the service of his religion he did much wrong, but he was at all times ready to die for that which his conscience, such as his religion had made it, told him was right. While other Popes, superior to him in intellectual ability and political skill, were absorbed in the aggrandizement of nephews, or at best of the Papacy, Pius V. conceived a nobler policy, and, looking beyond the Italian peninsula and the Roman Church, laboured for what he believed to be the interests of Christianity and civilization.

The banquet to Lord Carnarvon at Mont-real is likely to be a grand success.

METHODIST

First Meeting of the United Conference.

THE BODY PROVISIONALLY

segal Relations of the For Bodies Reported On. Belleville, Sept. 5.—On the mion being adopted by the for Methodist bodies, it was recomm the committee which drew up the

the first general conference of Methodist Church should be he Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle in Pursuant to that resolution the In view of the importance of the it is no wonder that the spacious crowded with delegates and vis proceedings were opened with exercises, in which ministers of bodies took part, and they were with great fervour. After the co the religious services.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATIO Rev. Dr. CARMAN rose and mo-provisional organization be appo-the nomination of Rev. Dr. V thairman pro tem. of the meeting.

The resolution was agreed to
Williams took the chair amid chee
Rev. E. Roberts, of Toronto, p the Bible Christian Conference, vice-president. Rev. F. B. Stratudist Episcopal) was appointed secr J. C. Antliff (Primitive Methodis Allison (Methodist Church) assist taries.

The roll of delegates was calle lowing number being found present dist Church, 161; Methodist Epis Primitive Methodists, 8; Bible Ch

PLACE OF MEETING, It was proposed that on account acoustic properties of the room, the beheld in future in the Bridge street church. Several members objecte as it was stated in the basis that t meet where they were.
Rev. J. G. GRAHAM—If this were to be blown up where should be considered to the constant of the constant Rev. Dr. DEWART—That would your previous life, (Roars of laug The motion was adopted, and

ance took recess. Afternoon Session. The President took the chair at t RELATIONS OF DELEGATES TO CO. Rev Prof. SHAW moved that t received by the Conference the relation of the several conferen tions to this body be referred t committee, which shall consider and report to this conference possible their judgment on the l

of the said relation.

The motion being adopted, a was nominated by the chairman Judges Jones and Dean, Revs. W Dr. Rice, Dr. Stone, Dr. A. G Roberts, Messrs. Kent and Alliso THE LEGAL QUESTION

Rev. Prof. SHAW presented the the committee appointed by the to examine the legal relations uniting bodies. It reported as "We have carefully examined things observed in each of the four blick are contracting parties in the ich are contracting parties in th tions for union. We have consid rious legal questions involved, examined all available docum questions. We unanimously find opinion: First, the legal status in ference of the delegation of the Church in Canada is satisfactory. The legal status in this Confere delegation of the Methodist Church in Canada is satisfactory. legal status of the delegation of tive Methodist Church is Fourth, As regards the Bittian Church, we find the we think the Bible Christia in Canada is in a certain state no dent of the Bible Christian Church Ind. whose consent to their goin proposed union may be technically yet we find that the Bible Christian Church Indian Canada the the Christian Canada the the Canada the C

ons in Canada are the parties for efit the property here is held, and property has been almost entirely by the contributions here, and th morally and equitably considered aries for whom said property is h according to the form of the trust mitted to us, the Church propet held for the use of the Church no reference being made to the England, the terms of the being as follows:—'For the use of the Bible Christian Church in or the Bible Christian Church in cording to the rules and discip now or hereafter may be adopt general annual meeting of the sa in Canada.' We are of opinion legislation would in any case be need vided in the basis of union, to with the control of the control o United Church the property to be tramed for such Church, the future shall be fixed for sai tion to take effect as recomm learned counsel, and in the me necessary enactment by legislatio applied for, which shall be so fre give effect to the action of the united Conference and validate the uniting Churches to the prop said uniting bodies. The commi-opinion, from enquiries and made by them, that the consent of Christian Church in England would be withheld on a further and fuller tion of the case to them; and furt if such consent were withheld we able to obtain from Parliament th legislation without their consent, find that the delegation of the Bibl Church in Canada to this united G ference was regularly elected and to represent such Church in this a ference, and as such is entitled to

this body, subject to the legislation wided for. All of which is respect THE REPORT ADOPTED. Bishop CARMAN moved that the

The motion was agreed to, and was then considered clause by cl them being passed without discur-the exception of the one referring to Christian body. On the latter a sion took place. It was, howe The report as a whole was then the conference adjou ned.

SECOND DAY. Belleville, Sept. 6.—The unit-ence of the Methodist Churche bled this morning, Rev. Dr. Willi man pro tem. After devotional METHODIST CENTENARY CELEB Rev. F. B. STRATTON MOVE

a committee on the centenary of tation of the Methodist Church The motion was agreed to. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITT It was decided that committee on the proposed Ecumenical Co. 1887, and to draft an address of the Governor-General on his

Canada. Mr. John MacDonald moved documents of the uniting bo grossed on veilum, together wit of the delegates to the first confer Rev. W. S. GRIFFIN suggested graphs of the delegates be

The motion of Mr. Macdonald NAME OF THE UNITED CHI Rev. Dr. Douglas gave notice al writers who preceded him. Keeping Ahead of Her

There was a Vicar of Dronfield who could deliver without observation the sentiments of the late Dr. Blair; until an old lady, one of his flock, chanced to read the identical sermon in the evening which she had heard in the ning. olumes locked up in a bux in the family pew. He mentioned that, on a later occasion, be pressed for time, he drew upon his favourite author. No sooner had he given out the text than the lady produced her copy of Blair. But I just put the old woman off the scent,' for I began three pages further on, and she never overtook me all the way

An Office-seeker Rewarded.

Anecdotes of Lincoln are always in place, and one which Ben Perley Poole tells in the Youth's Companion, if not particularly new, s very timely in these days of office-neking Lincoln was hardly installed in the White House before the wild hunt for office com-menced. Among other good stories told of im was one of a man who came day after y asking for a foreign mission. At last the President, weary of his face, said : " Do you "No," said the eager asknow Spanish?" "No," said the eager aspirant, "but I could soon learn it." "Do so," said Mr. Lincoln, "and I will give you a good thing." The needy politician hurried ome and spent six months in studying Oldorf's grammar. He then appeared at the Vhite House with a hopeful heart and a fine astilian accent, and the President presented him with-a copy of "Don Quixote

Sontag Against Mozart. The \*admirable cantatrice, Sontag, at the nd of the trio of the masks in "Don Juan," vented a musical phrase which she substituted for the original. The example was too npting not to be followed. Every singer Europe who sang Donna Anna adouted me. Sontag's alteration of the text. One lay, at a general rehearsal in London, the d'orchestre, a friend of Berlioz, on hearog this audacious substitution at the end of asked the prima donna, "Pray what is ail this? Have you forwotten your part, Madame?" "No, Monsieur, but I give Sontake the liberty of inquiring why you prefer

ontag's version to Mozart's version, which,

after all, is the only one we have to do with

here?" "Because it produces better effect."

Folk-Lore About Teeth Midwives, nurses, and grannies have a great deal of folk-lore and learning about teeth, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. They you of charms to keep away the pain, and have odd remedies to aid nature and babies gums. In Sussex they say that if you out on your right stocking, right shoe, a right trouser-leg before your left you will never have the toothache. In other places there are such charms against the toothache s drinking out of a skull taken from a graveyard, taking a tooth from such a skull d wearing it around the neck, applying the tooth of the deceased party to the living and ching tooth, and thus drawing out the pain, carrying a double nut in your pocket, or your finger and nail paring, wrapped up in paper, and other like nonsensical whims. Fresh butter and honey, the brain of a sucking pig, and the milk of a female dog, the vere all old grannies' remedies for teething and a dash over the swollen gum of the baby, has forever consigned all these weapons of superstition and tools of ignorance to the

things that once were, but are no more, Arab Courage. ourage of the Bedouin is one of their most lauded virtues, but which within the esent century has not been conspicuously indicated. I have seen more than once a be on a raid, and have heard more than one tale of Bedouin battles. As a rule, the bul-letin seems to be to the following effect:— "We bravely attacked the enemy, which made its appearance in a force of one to our ten. We took several prisoners, and the enemy lost heavily, two horses and several cows being slain. At length his remaining orces withdrew, and we found our casualties o include one mare hurt in the leg by a spear We cut off the fore fingers of our prisoners remembrance of those of our tribe whose eards and hair had been burned off on a form-r occasion, and letting them go, drove off the captured camel, and endeavoured to conceal as far as possible the direction of our rictorious retreat." Such are the deeds which have heard recounted, and although men are sometimes slain in battle, and Fahed en Nimar has legs which have been peppered with small shot, it must be remembered that to initiate a blood feud is a most serious circomstance in tribe life, and the whole policy the leaders will for many years be directed the healing of the breach thus caused, and the settlement of blood money. asagreement occurs between two tribes, they ill gather their spearmen, concentrate their encampments, and square up, so to speak, to ward each other, but they generally contrive, before matters come to an open breach, to find a third party willing to mediate, and a compromise is established, to the great relief t the bold warriors on either side, -Black-

vood's Magazine, In Pius V. we may perhaps find one of the est specimens which history affords of that errible creature, a perfect priest, a man seriously believing himself invested with myserious power from above, resigned, in al singleness of heart, to follow the behests of is religion wherever they may lead, and ready actually to do that which most of its otaries are content merely to say ought to be ione. Seldom has a better nature been arred by the evil touch of fanaticism. Brave, just, and gentle, he might as a layman have lcd a life wholly blameless and beneficent. Even as a churchman he remained unspotted from the world of corruption wherein he dwelt, and, as Pope, for six years before nief rule. His dealings with the property and patronage of the Roman See contrasted strangely with the shameless nepotism of other pout its and of his immediate predecessor. n a sister's grandson, once a tailor's runaway apprentice, he, no doubt, b stowed a red hat ut the provision made for the youth was modest inde d compared with the splene dowments which generally fell to Papal nephews. In the service of God and the hurch, of course, Pius shrank from no atroc ity and no absurdity. He praised and rewarded the massacres of Alba; he was an active member of the Ridolfi conspiracy against the life of Queen Elizabeth, and he was ready, as he wrote to Philip II., to give his last shirt an ast chalice to compass her assassination. He forbade medical ad to be given to those on his sick soldiers who had neglected their religi ious duties, although on their bodily vigour in some measure depended their efficient slaugh-ter of Huguenots. But his career affords no evidence that he ever stooped to that which he himself believed to be base. In the service of his religion he did much wrong, but he was at all times ready to die for that which is conscience, such as his religion had made it, told him was right. While other Popes, superior to him in intellectual ability and political skill, were absorbed in the aggrandize-

The banquet to Lord Carnaryon at Mont-real is likely to be a grand success.

ment of nephews, or at best of the Papacy, Pius V. conceived a nobler policy, and, look-

ing beyond the Italian peninsula and the Roman Church, laboured for what he believed

to be the interests of Christianity and civiliz

METHODIST UNION.

First Meeting of the United General Conference.

(HE BODY PROVISIONALLY ORGANIZED.

egal Relations of the Four Uniting Bodies Reported On-

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 5.—On the basis of snion being adopted by the four uniting Methodist bodies, it was recommended by the committee which drew up the basis that the first general conference of the United Methodist Church should be held in the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle in this city. Pursuant to that resolution the delegates assembled there at nine o'clock this morning. In view of the importance of the gathering it is no wonder that the spacious church was crowded with delegates and visitors. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises, in which ministers of the four bodies took part, and they were conducted with great fervour. After the conclusion of he religious services.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION. Rev. Dr. CARMAN rose and moved that a Rev. Dr. Carman rose and moved that a provisional organization be appointed, and the nomination of Rev. Dr. Williams as thairman pro tem. of the meeting.

The resolution was agreed to, and Dr. Williams took the chair amid cheers.

Rev. E. Roberts, of Toronto, president of the Bible Christian Conference, was elected vice-president. Rev. F. B. Stratton (Methodist Episcopal) was appointed secretary, Rev. dist Episcopal) was appointed secretary. Rev. J. C. Anthiff (Primitive Methodist) and Mr. Allison (Methodist Church) assistant secre-

The roll of delegates was called, the fol-Memorials were presented from Innisfield, Bradford, and Thornbury, on the children's fund and general superintendency, and referlowing number being found present:—Methodist Church, 161; Methodist Episcopal, 30; Primitive Methodists, 8; Bible Christian, 9.

PLACE OF MEETING. It was proposed that on account of the bad acoustic properties of the room, the meetings beheld infuture in the Bridge street Methodist church. Several members objected to this as it was stated in the basis that they should meet where they were. Rev. J. G. GRAHAM-If this tabernacle were to be blown up where should we meet

Rev. Dr. DEWART-That would depend on such restrictive rules in the discipline to be your previous life. (Roars of laughter).

The motion was adopted, and the conferance took recess.

Afternoon Session. The President took the chair at two o'clock. RELATIONS OF DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.

Rev Prof. SHAW moved that the records received by the Conference concerning the relation of the several conference delegations to this body be referred to a special committee, which shall consider the same and report to this conference as early as possible their judgment on the legal aspects of the said relation.

The motion being adopted, a committee

was nominated by the chairman as follows:
Judges Jones and Dean, Revs. W. J. Shaw.
Dr. Rice, Dr. Stone, Dr. A. Gardner, E.
Roberts, Messrs. Kent and Allison. THE LEGAL QUESTION.

Rev. Prof. SHAW presented the report of the committee appointed by the Conference to examine the legal relations of the four uniting bodies. It reported as follows:—"We have carefully examined the proceedings observed in each of the four Churches which are contracting parties in the negotiarious legal questions involved, and have examined all available documents on such examined all available documents on such questions. We unanimously find that in our opinion: First, the legal status in this Conference of the delegation of the Methodist Church in Canada is satisfactory. Second, The legal status in this Conference of the delegation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada is satisfactory. Third, The legal status of the delegation of the Primitive Methodist Church is satisfactory. Fourth, As regards the Bible Christian Church, we find that while we think the Bible Christian Church in Canada is in a certain state not independent of the Bible Christian Church in England, whose consent to their going into the proposed union may be technically necessary, yet we find that the Bible Christian congregations in Canada was therefore. tions in Canada are the parties for whose ben-efit the property here is held, and that such property has been almost entirely obtained by the contributions here, and they may be morally and equitably considered as benefici-aries for whom said property is held. That according to the form of the trust deed submitted to us, the Church property here is held for the use of the Church in Canada, held for the use of the Church in Canada, no reference being made to the Church in England, the terms of the trust deed being as follows:— For the use of members of the Bible Christian Church in Canada according to the rules and discipline which now or hereafter may be adopted by the general annual meeting of the said Church in Canada. We are of opinion that as legislation would in any case be needed, as provided in the basis of union to test in the said of the said church in the basis of union to test in the said of egislation would in any custom, to vest in the United Church the property of the said aniting bodies and confirm the constitution to be framed for such Church, a time in the future shall be fixed for said constitution to take effect as recommended by learned counsel, and in the meantime the necessary enactment by legislation shall be applied for, which shall be so framed as to give effect to the action of the present united Conference and validate the title of the uniting Churches to the property of all said uniting bodies. The committee are of opinion, from enquiries and statements made by them, that the consent of the Bible Christian Church in England would not longer be withheld on a further and fuller presenta-tion of the case to them; and further believe if such consent were withheld we would be able to obtain from Parliament the necessar legislation without their consent. We further find that the delegation of the Bible Christian Church in Canada to this united General Co ference was regularly elected and appointed to represent such Church in this united Con-

ference, and as such is entitled to a place in this body, subject to the legislation above pro-vided for. All of which is respectfully sub-

Bishop CARMAN moved that the report be

The motion was agreed to, and the report

was then considered clause by clause, all of them being passed without discussion, with

the exception of the one referring to the Bibl

Christian body. On the latter a long discus-

sion took place. It was, however, finally

nce adjou ned.

The report as a whole was then passed, and

SECOND DAY.

ence of the Methodist Churches reassem bled this morning, Rev. Dr. Williams chair

METHODIST CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Nominating Committee be requested to report

a committee on the centenary of the organi-

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

It was decided that committees be struck on the proposed Ecumenical Conference in 1887, and to draft an address of welcome to

the Governor-General on his arrival in

Mr. JOHN MACDONALD moved that the

documents of the uniting bodies be engrossed on veilum, together with the names of the delegates to the first conference.

Rev. W. S. Geiffin suggested that photographs of the delegates be included. (Laugh-

The motion of Mr. Macdonald was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Douglas gave notice of a motion

NAME OF THE UNITED CHURCH.

The motion was agreed to.

Rev. F. B. STRATTON moved that the

man pro tem. After devotional exercises,

Belleville, Sept. 6. - The united Confer-

THE REPORT ADOPTED.

Evening Session. ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES

After devotional exercises the Committee on nnual Conference Boundaries presented their second report. They recommended:—

1. That no change be made in the boundaries of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland Conferences.

2. That the remaining portion of the work be formed into the following conferences :

LONDON CONFERENCE, mbracing the following districts :- London St. Thomas, Chatham, and Sarnia. In these districts the Methodist Church of Canada has 84 circuits, 111 effective ministers, 16 super-annuated ministers, and 13,996 members. The Methodist Episcopal 34 circuits, 44 effective ministers, 7 superannuated ministers, and 4,129 members. The Primitive Methodist 12 circuits, 12 effective ministers, 5 superannuated ministers, and 1,151 members. Bible Christian Church 10 circuits, 10 effective ministers, 2 superannuated, and 1,018 members. Total, 140 circuits, 177 effective ministers, 30 Total, 140 circuits, 177 effective ministers, 30 superannuated ministers, 20,294 members. GUELPH CONFERENCE,

including Guelph, Stratford, Wellington, Goderich, Walkerton and Owen Sound dis-tricts. The Methodist Church of Canada has 97 circuits, 117 effective ministers, 13 superannuated ministers, and 15,481 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 15 circuits, 18 effective ministers, 3 superannuated ministers, and 2,034 members. The Primitive Methodist 12 circuits, 13 effective ministree Methodist 12 circuits, 13 effective ministree min ters, 2 superannuated ministers, and 1,038 members. The Bible Christian Church 8 circuits, 8 effective ministers, 1 superannuated minister, and 1,210 members. Total, 132 circuits, 156 effective ministers, 19 superannuated, and 19,763 members.

HAMILTON CONFERENCE embracing Hamilton, Niagara, Brantford, Woodstock, and Sincoe districts. The Me thodist Church of Canada has 83 circuits, 98 effective ministers, 26 superannuated minis effective ministers, 26 superannuated ministers, and 14,630 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church 29 circuits, 43 effective ministers, 7 superannuated ministers, and 4,713 members. The Primitive Methodists 8 circuits, 8 effective ministers, 1 superannuated minister, and 807 members. The Bible Christian 3 circuits, 3 effective ministers, and 222 members. Total 192 circuits, 152 effective ministers, and 233 members. Total, 123 circuits, 152 effective ministers, 34 superannuated, and 20,583

TORONTO CONFERENCE embracing Toronto, Brampton, Whitby, Bradford, Barrie, Bracebridge, Collingwood, Algoma, Victoria, and New Westminster, Port Simpson, and Japan. The Methodist Church of Canada has 154 circuits, 168 effect.

that the name of the united Church be "The Methodist Church of Canada." (Hear, hear.) ive ministers, 38 superannuates, and 19,291 members. The Methodist Episcopal 25 circuite, 21 effective ministers, 4 superannuates, and 3,023 members. The Primitive Methodist 30 circuite, 38 effective ministers, 8 superannuates, and 4,563 members. The Bible Christian 10 circuits, 17 effective ministers, 2 superannuates, and 2,324 members. Total, 224 circuits, 244 effective ministers, 52 superannuates, and 29,201 members, or, omitting Victoria and New Westminster, Port Simpson, and Japan, a total membership of about 27,000. Rev. JOHN HUNT gave notice of the follow-Rev. John Hunt gave notice of the following motion: "Whereas, in the judgment of the General Conference, it may be for the welfare of the Church. especially within the bounds of the Manitobs conference, and therefore expedient to retain the office of superintendent of missions, thereby materially lessening the duties of superintendents in general, therefore resolved, that at such time as may hereafter be fixed upon, this conference shall elect one general superintendent, who shall hold office for a term of eight years, whose duties and conditions of office shall be in accordance with the rules and discipline hereafter to be formulated."

Rev. JNO. HUNT also gave notice of the following motion:—"That all restrictions relations."

NOTICES OF MOTION.

committee the same as ministerial member also that the constitution of the Station

THIRD DAY.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 7.—The United Metho-

dist Conference reassembled at nine o'clock this morning, Rev. Dr. Williams in the chair.

THE RESTRICTIVE RULES.

Rev. Dr. SUTHERLAND presented to the con-

erence the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Can-

ada on the subject of the restrictive rules.

Rev. W. S. GRIFFIN moved, "That inas-

Church of Canada were unintentiqually omit-

Mr. ALLISON moved in amendment that the

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland presented the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Church on the question of the

general superintendency.

Rev. John Leanond moved that the resolu-

General Superintendency.

Rev. Dr. GARDINER thought it would be

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE.

The Committee on Discipline presented

page 33, be incorporated in the new Book of

within the bounds of said conference, and the

(3.) The ministerial delegates shall consist f one member in every ten ministerial mom-

bers of each annual conference; the president of each annual conference shall be one

of that number. Provided nevertheless that a fraction of one-half shall entitle the

conference to an additional representative.

(4.) Each delegate to the General Conference

must receive a majority of votes of the men bers of the Electoral Conference who may h

the General Conference who shall be unde

twenty-five years of age, and must have been a member of the Church continuously during the five years next preceding his election. (6.) Each electoral conference after the elec-

(6.) Each electoral conference, after the elec-tion of the number of delegates as provided in paragraph 2, shall elect a reserve delegate, and in addition a reserve de gate for every ten members it is entitled to send, such reserve to take the place of a delegate when by reason of death or other cause there is a vacancy in

the delegation; provided always that the va

The report of the committee was adopted.

cancy in the delegation occurs before t meeting of the General Conference.

present and vote in order to an elec

ote shall be by ballot.

tion be referred to the Committee on

langerous to refer the resolution at

tage to the committee.

The motion was withdrawn.

The amendment was carried.

red to their respective committees.

erence adjourned.

discipline.

isters, 13 superannuates, and 14,638 member. The Methodist Episcopal 34 circuits, lowing motion:—"That all restrictions relat-ing to the presence of properly appointed lay members of district meetings at any and all times shall be eliminated from the discipline now in course of being formulated, and that said lay members shall be eligible for election to represent said district on any conference effective ministers, 10 superannuates, and 6,256 members. The Bible Christian 14 circuits, 15 effective ministers, 5 superannuates, and 1,309 members. Total, 135 circuits, 167 effective ministers, 28 superannuates, 22,203 MONTREAL CONFERENCE,

embracing Montreal, Kingston, Brockville, Perth, Pembroke, Ottawa, Quebec, Stansted, Waterleo, and the French district. The Methodist Church has 165 circuits, 175 effective ministers, 27 superannuates, and 19,996 members. The Methodist Episcopal 31 circuits, 23 effective ministers, 6 superannuates, and 4,726 members. The Primitive Methodist two circuits, one effective minister, and 67 members. Total, 198 circuits, 199 effective ministers, 33 superannuates, and 24,789 members.

On motion the names of Belleville and Hamilton Conferences were changed to Bay of Quinte and Niagars. Committee and any other part of the discip-line affected by the above shall be so changed as to harmonize therewith."

Rev. Dr. Fowler moved that the Nominating Committee be instructed to strike a committee to consider the question of test of membership in the Church. The motion was negatived.
Rev. Dr. Gardiner moved that it be an instruction to the committee on the annual conference to report a plan for the election of laymen as members of the first annual con-Hamilton Conferences were changed to Bay of Quinte and Niagara. The conference then adjourned. The motion was agreed to, and the Con-

FOURTH DAY. Belleville, Sept. 8 .- The United Conference of Methodist Churches re-assembled this morning, Rev. Dr. Williams in the chair.

THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCIP

Rev. F. CHISHOLM presented the third r port of the Committee on Discipline. recommended that the next General Confeence shall meet on the first Wednesday ence shall meet on the first Wednesday in September, 1886, and thenceforward on the first Wednesday in September once in four years, and in such places as the previous General Conference may dotermine. Fifty members present of the General Conference shall constitute a quorum. The General Conference shall constitute a quorum. nuch as the restrictive rules of the Methodist ted from the basis of union, it be an instruc-tion to the Committee on Discipling to insert ministers of the Church by ballot without de pate one or more itinerant general superin bate one or more itinerant general superintendent in agreement with the basis of union. The general superintendent shall preside over all the sessions of the General Conference and over all the standing committees of the same, but in case no general superintendent be present the General Conference or committees shall elect by ballot without debate a president pro tem. The General Conference only shall have full power to make rules and regulations for the Church under the following limitations and instructions. esolution be referred to the Committee on

mitations and instructions. 1. It shall not make, alter, or change any article of religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our existing and established standards of doc-2. It shall not destroy the plan of our

tinerant system.

3. It shall not make any change in the general rules of our society.

4. It shall not doaway with the privileges of

The Committee on Discipline presented their second report. They recommended:

1. That the basis of the Union be published in the Book of Discipline;

2. That the doctrines, articles of religion, general rules, ordinances, reception of members, and means of grace, as contained in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada, edition of 1879, from page 13 to 4. It shall not doaway with the privileges of our ministers or probationers for the ministry, of trial by a corrmittee, and of an appeal; neither shall it do away with the privileges of our members of trial by the society or by a committee, and of an appeal.

5. No change shall be made in the basis of union affecting constitutional questions or the rights and privileges of the ministry and laity except by a three-fourths majority of the General Conference; and if required by either order of the ministry or laity, or two-thirds majority of each order voting separately, the General Conference by a vote of two-thirds of its members shall have power to increase or diminish, change or alter, the boundaries of the several annual conferences. The General Conference shall appoint a special committee on the nomination of the general superintendent of twelve members. superintendent or superintendents from one General Conference to another, watch over and guard all the rights and privileges of our Church throughout the connexion, and carry out as far as possible the recommendations of the General Conference, and decide on any measures which may seem necessary for the general interests of the Church which could not have been foreseen at the meeting of the General Conference, and adopt such mea-sures for their accomplishment as it may deem expedient, said committee to report to the General Conference.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT. The report was considered clause by clause.

The first and second clauses were passed, but amendments were offered to the third clause, when the president ruled them out union included the rules laid down in the re

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 10.—The fifth day's session of the United Methodist Conference commenced at nine o'clock this morning Rev. Dr. Williams in the chair. After deve tional exercises,
Mr. A. S. FISHER presented a memoria from Clinton circuit in relation to the chi dren's fund.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES AND MINISTERIAL STANDING.

The second report of the Committee on the Annual Conferences and Ministerial Standing was presented. Its recommendations included the following:

The territory occupied by the Church shall be divided into ten annual conferences. The Annual Conference shall be composed of all ministers within its jurisdiction who have been received into full connection, and an equal number of laymen who have been exceived. been received into full connection, and an equal number of laymen who have been elected as elsewhere adopted. All preachers who have received ordination in any of the uniting bodies and are in good standing at the time of union shall retain all rights and privileges conferred by such ordination. Laymen elected shall have the right to be present at all ordinary sessions of the Annual Conference and to speak and vote on all questions except examination of ministerial character and qualification, the reception by vote of probationers into full connection and their ordination, and the granting of supernamerary relations, on which exceptive questions ministers

ations, on which exceptive questions ministers alone shall take action. aloue shall take action.

Each annual conference shall assemble not earlier that the first Wednesday in May nor later than the last Wednesday in June of each year. The general superintendent, when present, shall open the annual conference and preside during the first day of its sessions, and afterwards alternately with the president elected by the conference. In the absence of a General Conference supertendent the president of the previous year the assence of a General Conference super tendent the president of the previous year shall take the chair and open the conference. In association with the president the general superintendent shall conduct the ordination vice, and they shall jointly sign the ordi nation parchments, but all other duties per-taining to the presidency of the Annual Con-ference shall be vested in the president elected by that body, and in the absence of the

general superintendent he shall conduct the The president of the Annual Conferen shall be ex officio superintendent of the dia-trict in which he may be stationed during the year of r is presidency. The Annual Confer-ences shall elect by ballot without debate a superintendent for each district from among the ordained ministers within the bounds of

such district.

Each Annual Conference at its session next preceding the General Conference, shall divide into Ministerial and Lay Electoral Conferences for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Conferences, each body electing its own representatives.

The remaining clauses of the report, which was a lengthy one, vary little from the rules

as to the conduct of the Annual Conference recognized by the Methodist Church of Canada.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ideration of the report was defe THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY. The second report of the committee on the general superintendency, which will be found to be an important one, was next read. 1. That the itinerant general superintendent hall preside over all sessions of the General conferences and over all standing committee

AE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER .18, 1888;

Conferences and over all standing committees of the same.

2. He shall not be stationed, but shall travel at large throughout the Church, and render such service as the General Conference many direct.

3. He shall when present, in association with the president, conduct the ordination services.
4. He shall sign all ordination parch-

ments.
5. He shall be elected to hold office for eight years, but if it be decided to elect more than one general superintendent one of them shall be elected to hold office for only four ears, so that there may be a recurring elecion or re-election every four years.

6. That we elect two general superin-7. That the salary of each general superintendent be \$2,500 per; aunum and actual travelling expenses of fare and public convey-

THE RESTRICTIVE RULES. Consideration of the third report of the ommittee on Discipline, which was under scussion when the Conference adjourned on

discussion when the Conference adjourned on Saturday, was resumed.

After a brief discussion the third and fourth restrictive rules were adopted.

When the fifth clause was taken up,
Rev. W. R. PARKER moved the following as a substitute:—"Provided, however, that the General Conference may by a constitutional vote vary or change any of the rules of our society embraced in the third restrictive rule."—Carried.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY. The committee then decided to proceed rith the consideration of the report of the Committee on the General Superintendency.

The first, second, third, and fourth clauses were agreed to without debate; the fifth clause was amended so as to define the term four years to mean from one General Conference to another. The sixth clause was adopted, but the seventh amended so as to reduce the salaries of superintendents to \$2,000 per annum.

ONE OF MOWAT'S J.P.'S. He Levies Blackmail for Illicit Liquo.

From the Collingwood Enterprise. At the Division Court yesterday sever ases were tried, but none were of much importance except the case of Reynolds v. Henry, which is not without interest to the community, as showing somewhat of the merits of Mowat's newly promoted J.P.'s. By what we gathered from Mr. Gamon, plaintiff counsel, it appears that Mr. Henry went with a friend into Mr. Petrie's wholee liquor store at Stayner, on the evening February 7th, and treated himself and a of February 7th, and treated himself and a friend to a glass of whiskey, paying therefor ten cents. It was undoubtedly wrong of Mr. Petrie to sell liquor, but from what follows, the magistrate seems to be in a worse predicament. On the 9th of February Mr. Henry was strolling about Stayner, presumably on the same whiskey when he happened promiscously into the Cameron house, where he met Messrs. Reynolds and Gray. After imbibing at their expense he informed them he was going to put Petrie through, and intended to fine him \$60 on two cases for selling liquor to himself and others; and that if they were friends of Petrie's it had better be settled. After some discussion the macroniment interest interest. Petrie's it had better be settled. After some discussion the magnaimous justicelowered his price \$10; and agreed to take \$50 insettlement. The young men, without advice and thinking they were benefitting Mn. Petrie, at once came to the d. P.'s terms, paid him \$50, and received a receipt to the effect that they paid \$50 in full for liquor sold to Wm. Henry and John Gray, and that Wm. Henry agreed to exouerate said Petrie from all harm. To recover the money an action was brought, and after hearing the evidence of Gray and reading the receipt Mr. Melatyres for the state of the said of the state of the said of the

ing the receipt, Mr. McIntyre, for the defendant, wisely gave up the case and submitted to judgment.

Now here is an admirable exposition of the Now here is an admirable exposition of the Crooks Act as administered by one of Mowat's J. P.'s. He first demeans the dignity of his office by playing whiskey informer, then threatens to try the offender and fine him, and by these means succeeds in extorting \$50 for his own pocket. This is the way the laws of our province are enforced, this the way our magistrates act, this the way the people are imposed upon, and this the way justice is outraged and insulted. A corrupt, whiskey drinking, whiskey informing justiciary is thrust upon us to enforce the laws and protect the people, and we are asked to respect our law makers and administrators. The aburning disgrace to the country, and the only amends Mr. Mowat can make to an offended people is the prompt dismissal of this whiskey guzzler, who, by the Ontario Government's appointment, wears the plumes of a J. P.

Hair Out of Place, Pliny, the naturalist, declares that Aris-omenes had hairs in his heart, and Arnatus Susitanus gives an account of a man who had hairs on his tongue. Hairs have been found in the breasts of women, and were thought to caused the distemper known as trichiasis, yet some authors think they are small worms, and not hairs. That hairs have been found in the kidneys, and were voided by the natuin the kidneys, and were voided by the natural discharge is an indisputable fact. The learned Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, was of opinon that the glandular partwere most subject to hair, yet biddles of hair have been found in the muacular parts of beef, and in parts of the human body equally firm. Abscesses sometimes contain hair. Scultetus opened the abdomen of a human body, and found 12 pints of water and a lock of hair floating around loose. Cordan found hair in the blood of a Spaniard, and Sionatius in that of a lady of Cracovia.

The Humble Hornet.

Last fall I desired to add to my rare collection a large hornet's nest, says Bill Nye, in a mild, Western paper. I had an embalmed tarantula and her porcelain-tined nest, and I desired to add to those the gray and airy home of the hornet. I procured one of the large size after cold weather, and hung it in the cabinet by a string. I forgot about it until this spring. When warm weather came, something reminded me of it. I think it was a hornet, He jogged my memory in some way and called my attention to it. Membry is not located where I thought it was. It is not located where I thought it was. It seemed as though wherever he touched me he awakened a memory—a warm memory with a red place all around it.

Then some more horners came and began to rake up old personalities. I remember that one of them lit on my upper lip. He thought it was a rosebud. When he went away it looked like a gladiolus bulb. I wrapped a wet sheet around it to take out the warmth and reduce the awalling so they I could go the well. Miss Geraldina came out in a checked silk dress with seven pink flounces, a fancy straw hat with a wreath of corn flowers, bronze boots, and kid gloves that reached nearly to her lean, skinny elbows. She made a low courtesy in dancing-school fashion, when filly introduced her uncle.

"How do you do sir?" said Geraldina. "The man is bringing down my trunk."

Uncle Ben and Tilly both stared to see a high trunk tipped in at the back of the cartyall, where they had expected only a little satchel like Tilly's own, but of course they were too polite to make any remark, and Tilly took the back seat, perched uncomfortably up at the end of the trunk, while Geraldina rode in front with Uncle Ben.

Uncle Ben, who was rather inclined to be talkative, asked a good many questions, but Miss Geraldina did not seem very communicative, nor had she much to say for herself. And somehow Tilly Wallis began to feel rather disappointed in her fine companion. When they got to Wild Rose Farm, Geraldina did not notice the elim trees, nor the pet duce the swelling so that I could go through the folding-doors and tell my wife about it. I remember once, while I was watching the busy little horner gathering honey and June bugs from the bosom of a rose, years ago, I stirred him up with a club, moreas a practical joke than anything else, and he came and lit on my sunny hair—that was when I wore my own hair—and he walked around through my gl aming tresses quite a while, making tracks as large as a watermelon all over my head. If he hadn't run out of tracks my head would have looked like a load of summer squashes. I remember I had to thump my head against the smoke-house in order to smash him, and I had to comb him out

waste-paper-basket two weeks for a hat.

Much has been said of the hornet, but he has an odd, quaint way after all that is for-A telegram from El Paso says the news that the Slade-Mitchell fight will occur there has been received with great enthusiasm.

Catching Sunshine. y next door neighbour's little girl, A cunning two year old, Wondered one day why drooped her flowers, And pleaded to be told. Then said her mamma, "Here in doors
The sunshine doesn't come
To warm and bless and gladden them,
And drive away their gloom. And so they droop as children do
Who get no tender love
To cheer them on that upward wav
Whereon we all must move." Next day when mamma went to seek Her darling at her play. She found her standing in the sun, In just the queerest way. For there she held aloft a cup Above her pretty head. "What are you doing, Lulu dear?" Mamma, astonished said.

And she, her cup still held aloft-Type of all children there was she, Who in life's garden stand, Still holding patiently aloft Their life-cups in their hand. We, buried in our solid cares, Ars, flowers that droop and die; They catch God's sunshine as it pours Forever from on high. Upon our weary, aching hearts
They let its blessing fall;
Their office in every land,
In cottage, hut, or hall,

And so the world is kept alive,

And freshened every minute, By the dear grace that overflows The children who are in it. TILLY'S COMPANY.

Tilly was a little girl eight years old when her Uncle Ben came in from the country one morning with his nice covered carryail and two fat black horses. She ran eagerly to the door—for Uncle Ben was a special favourite of hers, and almost always brought her something nice from the old farm. Once it was a pair of lovely lop-eared rabbits, once a beautiful white carrier dove, once a moss beautiful white carrier dove, once a moss basket full of ferns, which kept green and growing on the parlour table until Christmas. And once Aunt Matie sent a bowl of ripe red strawberries, nestling in their own leaves, and a beautiful wax doll, dressed in clothes which had real button-holes and buttons and would come off and on, just like Tilly's

And now do you wonder that she skipped hastily to the door when she heard the tramping footsteps of Blackeyboy and Jet on

the pavement,

"What have you got for me this time,
Uncle Ben!" she cried, as the good farmer
lifted her up in his arms and gave her a
sounding kiss.

"An invitation," said Uncle Ben. "Get your things pseked, quick! Your Aunt Matie says that you, and any little girl you may choose of your acquaintance, are to come out to Wild Rose Farm, and stay a week with

her."
"Oh how nice, how awfully nice!" crief "Oh how nice, how awfully nice!" cried Tilly, bounding up and down with joy. "Isn't it good of Aunt Matie! A week in the old farm-house—a whole week. Seven beautiful cool mornings, and seven nice afternoons in the woods, and seven moonlight evenings on the old front parch, with Grandmother Graley to tell us stories! Mamma, whom shall I ask to be my company?"

"Select for yourself, my dear," said her

"Select for yourself, my dear," said her mother, with a pleasant face, while Uncle Ben went away to transact his business in the city, until four o'clock, at which time, he told his niece, he should expect to find her and her little mate all dressed and ready with their satchels packed.

"Because it's a good long drive out there, you know." said Uncle Ben with his face

beaming with good-nature, "and we don't want to get there too late for your aunt's flap-jacks and maple syrup. "I think that I will invite Geraldina Brown." "Geraldina Brown." "Geraldina Brown." "Fepeated Mrs. Wallis; "who is she? I never heard her name before. Surely she cannot be a very intimate friend of yours." "Oh, mamma, don't you remember?" said Tilly earnestly. "That little girl who comes to dancing-school in a carriage and

comes to dancing-school in a carriage and wears such beautiful silk stockings and elegant wide sash ribbons. And has a set of real pink coral and so many different coloured silk dresses."

"Oh, yes, I do remember, now," said Mrs.
"allis. "That odd, stiff, monkey-faced little thing?"

On, mamma, she is very stylish," said
Tilly. "She says her mamma will not let
her speak to the other children in dancingschool, because they are so common. But she

speaks to me."
"Very kind of her, I am sure," said Mrs. Wallis, in a tone which made Tilly wonder whether or not her mother was laughing at

"I should like her to know that Uncle Ben has such a large farm and such handsome horses," said Tilly, with conscious vanity. "So if you don't object, I'll go round to Mrs. Brown's house and invite Geraldina."

"Well, my dear, I want you to choose the companion whose society mill

companion whose society will please you most," said Mrs. Wallis, "But if I were to advise, I should mention Lizzie Wells."
"Lizzie Wells!" said Tilly, scornfully. Why, she helps her mother wash here or "Yes, I know she does," said Mrs. Wallis.

"Yes, I know she does," said Mrs. Wallis.

"She is one of a large family, a kindly, hard-working little girl who has never seen a field of buttercups or a barn full of fragrant hay in her life. And her mother tells me that Lizzie's cough is very bad this summer, and that the dispensary doctor recommends change of air, only that they are so poor that she cannot possibly afford it."

"Oh, mamma, that wouldn't suit me at all," said little Miss Tilly. "Lizzie Wells has only calico frocks and big patches in her

gingham aprons, and such big hobnailed shoes, that go clamp, clamp round the kitchen floor, like Blackeyboy's hoofs." "She is a very amiable and good-natured child," said Mrs. Wallis "But of course Uncle Ben wants you to please yourself."

So Thly put on her hat, and went round to the big brick house in which Geraldina Brown resided, to convey the invitation to

that young lady.
"Is it at Saratoga?" asked Geraldina.
"No, it's out in the open country," said "Are they very dressy there?" asked Geraldina. "Because my summer muslins are not all made yet, and I haven't but two

hats."
"Oh," cried Tilly, "one will be all sufficient. Aunt Matie only wears a sun-bonnet ont to walk with us. And it's when she goes out to walk with us. And it's so nice there. Hens' nests and wild flowers, and a little brook with speckled fish in it and such nice shady roads."

"Well," said Geraldina, with a patronizing air, "you may tell your make to all. izing air, "you may tell your uncle to call

Tilly ran back in high glee to report her success—and at four o'clock she was sitting in the front seat of the carryall beside Uncle Ben, as they drove to the big brick house on Spalding street.

Miss Geraldina came out in a checked silk

afterwards with a fine comb, and wear a

fawn, nor the little yellow chickens running round the door—she was only anxious to get in and unpack her trunk.

"Will you please send the maid up to help me, a ma an ?" she asked of Aunt Matie.

"Oh, we don't keep any maids here," said Aunt Matie, cheerfully. "We all wait on ourselves."

But Geraldina Brown kept them all waiting nearly half an hour while she put on a stiffly starched Swiss muslin dress all covered with bows of blue ribbon, and blue kid shoes, and recurled her hair.

"Oh, Geraldina, why did you must on those "Oh, Geraldina, why did you put on those fancy shoes?" cried Tilly, "We can't go down into the barnyard now and see the

"I didn't come here to go into barnyards, "I didn't come here to go into barnyards," said Geraldina, haughtly—and Tilly, most of whose country delights were connected with the barnyard, hung down her head, feeling reproved:

"How do you like it, Geraldina?" Tilly

asked, after they had gone to bed, and Aunt Matie had taken away their light. "I never went to bed before nine o'clock in my life before," pouted Geraldina.
"Why, what do you do?" questione Tilly.
"We dance," said Geraldina. "Or go to parties. They always have hops at all the country places I ever was at !"

"Hops!" said Tilly, thinking of the big

curly tendrilled green vine that grew in front of the buttery window, "what do you mean "
"Why, dances, to be sure," said Geraldina. "In full dress. With music! I never saw such a snuffy place as this. I sup-

never saw such a snuffy place as this. I supposed, of course, it was gay, or I wouldn't have come here."

"I'll take you to the spring in the woods to-merrow," said Tilly. "Where the big frog sits and splashes down into the water the moment he sees you!"

"I hate frogs," said Geraldina. "And I'm afraid of snakes and mosquitoes in the woods. And I'm quite sure I shall be homesick in this dreadful place where everybody wears calioo frocks, and the carpets are made of woven rags! Why, our chambermaid dresswoven rags! Why, our chambermaid dress es better than your aunt! And I never was so snocked in all my life as when I saw your

uncle sit down to tea in his shirt sler

At this, Tilly was very indignant. "If you don't like it," said she, "you needn't stay here." "I don't think I shall," said Geraldina. The next day Uncle Ben took the little city lady home, big trunk and all—and in her stead he brought Lizzie Wells, a neat, modest, stead he brought Lizzie Wells, a neat, modest, gentle little girl, who was overjoyed at everything, and thanked Tilly, with tears in het eyes, for introducing her to such a new world of beauty! Oh, how happy they were together picking wild flowers, hunting hens' nests, listening to grandma's fairy stories, and looking at the old picture books that had belonged to Auat Matie when she was a child. And when Lizzie went home at the week's end, with a sunburned face and sparkling eye, she told her mother that she thought heaven must be like Wild Rose Farm.

And Tilly was cured of her foolish idea that little girls who dressed elegantly must

that little girls who dressed elegantly must be pleasanter companions than those who wore thick boots and calico gowns. And she didn't feel at all bad, when Miss Geraldin Brown pretended not to see her the next time they met at dancing-school.

"This world isn't all outside show," said wise little Tilly. "And Lizzie Wells is a wise little Tilly. "And Lizzie Wells great deal more of a true lady than Gerald

HUMOROUS.

On a vacant lot back of Covington is posted the sign : "No plane base boll on theas pre

The Fenian's motto—" Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with dynamite."—
Burlington Free Press.

The young woman who eloped with an unknown man was reported as Mr.-iously missing.—Cincinnati Traveller.

When doctors disagree who shall decide? It is generally the undertaker who is called in to decide on the size of the coffin.

When the widow buries her first husband she becomes pensive, but after she gets the second she is usually ex-pensive.—Yonkers Gazette.

Edith-It's really difficult to advise vo Night marriages seem to have the prestige of greater antiquity. Adam, you know, wasn't married till Eve.

"I examined a man's financial standing to-day," said Zenas, "and was greatly disap-pointed in his credit," "Ah! Who was it?" "Myself."—Boston Star.

"I never loved but one person," sighed Biggs. "And as a man cannot marry him-self," remarked Fogg, "of course it came to nothing. Poor fellow!"—Boston Transcript. "Are you going to fail?" asked one Boston broker of another. "I don't know yet; what are they paying on the dollar now?" was the cautious but earnest reply.—Boston

"I know it's pretty hot here," said a Milton storekeeper, "but I am going down to the beach where my wife is, to stay over Sunday, and it's scoid enough there!"—Milton News.

"Yes," said the druggist, "I'm very sorry I gave Mr. Snaggs the wrong dose by mistake and he died. He's the second good customer I've robbed myself of in that way this year.—

"Walk slower, papa," cried the little girl whose short steps were no match for the strides of her masculine progenitor. "Can't you go nice and slow like a policeman?"—Lovell Citizen.

"You've got a new hat," said one man to another who was noted for his love of the flowing bowl. "Yes (hic) got a ne (hic) hat, but it's got (hic) the same old brick in it."—

A medical advertisement commences:—
"When you feel yourself gradually breaking down—"there, there, we will finish the sentence—get a shingle nail and repair the compound fracture in your suspender.

A reporter who had just done his first boat race was rebuked by the city editor for not mentioning anywhere that the oarsmen "took water," and replied that none of them took water. They all took gin.—Boston Transcript script.

An Altoona plumber started with a lighted lamp to look for a leak in a gas pipe. He found the leak, but couldn't stop to take advantage of the find. It is presumed, however, that he is still busy charging "time" on the bill.—Oil City Blizzard.

A little girl unconsciously and touchingly testified to the excessive drudgery of her mother's life when on being asked, "Is your mamma's hair gray?" she replied, "I don't know. She's too tall for me to see the top of her head, and she never sits down."—Chicago

"Have you heard any bad news?" asked a minister's wife of her husband, as he entered the house, looking a little despondent. "Yes," the good man replied, "I have; the marriage of young Smith and the Begley girl is put off until next year."—Rochester Poots Express.

Post Express.

Recorder—"Witness, did I understand you to swear that you saw the accused at ten o'clock on Tuesday night on Austin avenue" Witness (slightly tight)—"I can't schwear to it, your honour, but I'll betyer two schooners of beer I shaw him." A Los Angelos rancher has raised a pump-kin so large that his two children use a haif each for a cradle. This may seem very won-derful in the rural districts, but in this city three or four full-grown policemen have been found asleep on a single beet.—San Francisco Post.

"You make yourself scarce!" said an irate father to the young man who had been forbidden the house, at the same time reaching for him with a number nine. And the y. m. excitedly remarked, as he cleared the front fence. "I am now taking steps in that direction."—Rochester Post-Express.



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical antihorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be so-carred. Here is where WARNEE'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by Jucking them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Wrimmy troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and bysical troubles. For all Kidner, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for fin distressing disorders of women; to fin and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Boware of impostors, imitations and concections said to be just as good.

For Diabetes nak for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

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Farmers Please Consider This. THE PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER acts

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

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

Colic, Cramps,

Dysentery in Horses, the PAIN KILLER has no equal, and it has never been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance. It is used in seme of the largest livers stables and horse infirmaries in the world. To resuscitate young lambs or other stock chilled and dying from cold. a little PAIN KILLER mixed with milk will restore them to health very quickly. The PAIN KILLER is for sale by Druggists Apotheoaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world

In the Whole History of Medicine nutation, as AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL which is recognized as the world's remedy for continued series of wonderful cures in a climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary olds, which are the forerunners of more seri ous disorders, it acts speedily and surely. always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is bsolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggists

Rheumatic Complaints



# **Kidney Complaints**

TESTIMONIAL From Squire Robertson, who for many years was Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a high-ly respected resident of that part of On-tario, having lived in that Township for the past 20 years:—

N. SUTHEBLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont. May 17:

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS PROPESSOR LISPINARD'S



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THE DAILY MAIL

cents each insertion.

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nsed advertisements on the third page THE WEEKLY MAIL

tisements of Situations Vacant. Situa inted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found Cattle Strayed: 21 cents per word each instion; or 16 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1883.

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

'Some of the Conservative journals again sneer at Mr. Mowat as a 'Christian poli It is too late in the day for any to be injured by the accusation of being sincere and humble believer in the Head of the Christian religion."—Grit organ, Sept. 7th. 1st. No Conservative journals are sneer-

ing at Mr. Mowar because he is a Christian politician. 2nd. Nobody ever called Mr. Mowar a Christian politician except himself; and

the status of the Pharisee is not high in public estimation. 3rd. If any Conservative journals are condemning Mr. Mowar for gross hypocrisy they are doing a righteous act, and

will, we trust, continue to do it in the interest of Christianity. 4th. Mr. Mowar is not a Christian politician at all. He never was such a thing, in our belief, but if he was HARDY and PARDEE have quite put any such notion out

5th. Would a Christian politician deliberately interfere to preserve a lumor license for a house which was represented to hum by one of the commissioners as little

re-puller by means of the bribe of a use inspectorship, as was revealed dur-

7th. Would a Christian politician appoint the son of an unlicensed whiskey peddler an inspector of licenses in a county where, as was proved, lax notions prevailed as to

the selling of liquor?
8th. Would a Christian politician encourage the practice of employing public money for the purpose of getting men of previously good character to de grade and debauch themselves in order to be able to inform against unlicensed sellers.

of liquors? 9th. Would a Christian politician deliberately dodge and palter with the truth. as Mr. Mowar did on two separate occasions in the Legislature recently, to the scandal and amazement and pity of all who saw

10th. Would a Christian politician deliberately employ the "Sluggers" and "Bull Pups" and other cattle of that sort in Rat Portage, and go about the determined corruption of the constituency-if it is possible to corrupt it?

We shall not push our interrogatories into the field of general politics, which would supply us with a rich crop of queswho are serious an opportunity of seeing Christian politician they are not justified by the facts, or their notions of Chrisnanity are very peculiar.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

IF Mr. Mowar ever blushes he must have turned scarlet the other morning when he read in the Toronto organ of his party the reason given for his refusal to advise the Lieut. Governor to assent to the Orange Bills in 1873. The organ

"As a matter of fact, the bill in question was reserved in accordance with specific in-structions given by the Federal Government to the Li-ut. Governors of Provinces. These instructions, moreover, were sent upon the recommendation of Sir John Macdonald."

It is not possible to coin a more inaccurate statement than that. The Lieut. Governors of provinces were never instructed to reserve the bills in question; and Sir John MacDonald never recom mended that such instructions be given. If such instructions were really given Mr. Mowar must have deliberately misled the Legislature on March 9, 1874, when, deling the reservation of the bills, he ed that his course in that respect was guided entirely by precedent. In his speech as reported he said the Lieut. Governors received no instructions on the subject. His words were :

"The Lieutenant-Governor in his comm sion was referred to instructions which were to accompany that commission, from which he was to learn what course to pursue in dis-charging the duties and exercising the powers sesigned to him. These instructions, honcever, cere never sent. The result was that as no astructions had been given in reference to he duties of the Lieutenant-Governor, he had been obliged to follow whatever precedents existed that had any bearing upon actors which from time to time he was the tters which from time to time he might be ed upon to deal with. The course of his

vincial rights." Under the Colonia system he said the colonies had no right to system he said the colonies had no right pass laws which were in any way oppos to Imperial policy. In the same way the provincial legislatures were exceeding their authority if they adopted measures which were not likely to meet with the ap proval of the powers that be at Ottawa. His argument that the veto power rested with the Governor-General-in-Council most convincing, and his statement that it was well that such should be the case was roundly applauded by his friends. He was strongly opposed, he intimated, to the pas-sage by the legislatures of measures of which the Dominion Government might not approve, and that was the reason why he recommended the Lieut. Governor not to assent to the Orange bills until the wishes of Sir John Mac-DONALD regarding them had been made known. No less conclusive on the subject of the instructions was Mr. BETHUNE. That gentleman not only asserted that no instructions were given, but he petulantly omplained of the neglect of the Dominio authorities to instruct the Lieut. -Governor

how he should proceed, exclaiming : "How could they (the Tories) explain the fact that the late Minister of Justice (Su John Macdonald) had abstained from sending nstructions on the subject?"

It is clear that the bills were not re because the Federal Governmen had ordered their reservation. The true on March 10, 1874, by Mr. C. F. FRASER who said:

"The course he pursued in regard to th bills was to prevent a recogn tion of the Orange Society being placed upon the Statute Book."

GAGGING ALGOMA.

-In the pending Algoma election the Mowar Government has assisting it three characteristicaly Grit hand-maidens. These are known respectively as corruption, coercion, and distranchisement. Elec tors who will not support the Government willingly Mr. Mowar endeavours to bribe those who will not be bribed he seeks to coerce; and those who will be neither bribed nor bulled into voting the Grit ticket he has undertaken to disfranchise The system of corruption which has been introduced into the district has already been exposed in these columns.

-But it may not be out of place to explain again to a justly indignant public how it is worked. Algoma is swarmed with carpet-baggers, all of whom are paid. under one pretext or another, out of the public treasury. Some of these men are travelling through the district posting up notices about bush fires-and canvassing for Mr. Lyon in addition. Others are laying out colonization roads and locating bridges in places where Mr. PARDEE never for one moment dreams of building

a road or constructing a bridge. The nearest settlers are informed the election of Mr. Lyon will followed by the building of the roads and bridges, but when the contest is over the settlers will never again, hear of the promised public works. With the col onization road money, too, political work is being done, employment on the roads being conditional upon a promise to vote the Grit ticket.

-It is in Rat Portage though that the most stupendously corrupt business is in progress. Prior to the Mowar outrages two constables were sufficient to keep the peace. Immediately that Brigadier Parrupway, is employed because he is related to Mr. Mowat) arrived, they commenced to swear in roughs to commit breaches of the peace. The men carried out their contract o the letter, and then BURDEN, pretending that further constables were necessary, swore in 135 additional. Those of the constables who are not roughs are voters. and these are paid \$2.50 per day out of the public treasury as an incentive to vote for Mr. Lyon. They have positively nothing to do-the constables who are the roughs do the lawbreaking-but to take their money, attend to their private concerns and pass in a ballot marked for the Reform candidate on election day.

-The headquarters of the Grit 'sluggers" at the Portage is what is called the Ontario gaol. Even in the erection of this building the Mowar Government had an eye on the coming contest. It cost from \$18,000 to \$20,000; it can be built for from \$4,000 to \$5,000! This money and the sums paid to the alleged constables are by no means the only public expenditures made for election purposes. doubtful voter gets a piece of read built in front of his property at the public expense; at the same time he receives a hint that an expression of gratitude will be welcome if given through the medium of the ballot box. Grave as is the bribery which is attempted with public money the efforts to intimidate are more serious When a government tries to coerce a public journal it is clear that tha government holds a somewhat vulnerable osition. That Mr. Mowar's agents should have tried to bribe the local paper at the Portage, and, failing that, to bully it into hiding the faults and extolling the virtues of the Ministry and its agents, is proof that many of the ministerial acts will not bear the light of day.

-But it is for election day that the prossest fraud is reserved. Sheriff CLARKE, of Algoma, who should have been return ing officer, positively refused, after a visit to Toronto, to act. It is very evident that he would not follow the illegal instructions which accompanied the writ. A Grit partisan was then appointed, and he and Pattulio are arranging for their election day effort. In the first place, all the polling places and polling divisions are to be shuffled. None but Grit electors will know until after nomination day where they are to vote. The Grits will be secretly informed in advance where their polling booth is; the Conservatives will, if possible, be kept in the dark on that point until the purposely delayed proclamations are issued. After nomination day posters indicating the location of the booths in various divisions will be sent from Port Arthur. They will reach some distant districts by election day, and the Conservatives will then be able to find out where they could vote, if it did not happen to be too late. Meanwhile the Grits of the neighbourhood will have attended at the poll and cast their ballots. This is one of the disreputable dodges for disfranchising Conservatives. Here is another. Localities in which the Conservatives are strong are to be without polling places; but where the Grits are strong polling-booths and ballot papers are to be plenty. It is said that between After making that statement Mr. Mowar receded to quote precedents in support in position. He posed as a most violation opponent of what he now calls "Possition."

After making that statement Mr. Mowar receded to quote precedents in support half way between these two places will have to travel a hundred and fifty will be the place of three hundred miles, there will not be one polling place. Thus an elector living half way between these two places will have to travel a hundred and fifty will be the place of three hundred miles, there will not be one polling place. Thus an elector living half way between these two places will have to travel a hundred and fifty will be the place of three hundred miles, there will not be one polling place. Thus an elector living half way between these two places will have to travel a hundred and fifty will be the place of three hundred miles, there will not be one polling place. Thus an elector living half way between these two places will have to travel a hundred and fifty will be the place of three hundred miles, there will not be one polling place. Thus an elector living half way between these two places will have to travel a hundred and fifty will be the place of the place of

trict, and the arrangement is made with a

-It is gratifying to find that the friends of the great cause of Liberal-Con-servatism are not daunted by the efforts the Mowar cabal is making to defraud Algoma of her right to speak freely and independently upon matters cont with the Government of Untario. ing earnestly in the interests of their be loved province, they have reason to believe that the independent men of Algoma are with them, and that, despite the reeking corruption of the Mowar Government ar the unblushing attempt which is being made torate, Algoma will make herself heard on the side of law and order, honest govern ment, and Liberal-Conservatism.

MR. FAUQUIER'S CASE.

THE Grit organ naturally sustains, as well as it can, the correctness of the decision which disqualifies Mr. FAUQUIER though, since the decision has been ap pealed from, we can hardly say that Mr. FAUQUIER is disqualified. In order to sustain the decision it is necessary for the organ to go very much further than the judge in mistaking inference for evidence, and, in giving evidence for the voicing of the election, the force of evidence for

As the judge very clearly puts it, there are four conditions which save a candidate who has committed personal violations of the law, from the severe penalties of personal disqualification. These are:

1. The absence of corrupt intent. 2. An involuntary and excusable ignorance of the law. 3. An honest desire to have a pure

4. A faithful endeavour to have a pure

From the judge's charge itself, as from the evidence, it is very obvious that Mr. FAUQUIER should have had the benefit of these saving clauses. The judge decided otherwise. We think the judge was wrong, The absence of corrupt intent is plain to any reasonable mind. Out of thirty-two

meetings treating is predicated of only one. At that meeting all but one man were pledged supporters of Mr. FAUQUIER; it was a business meeting for his purposes and the presence of one man known to an opponent shows that there was neither intention nor fear of any corrupt act. The second case in which liquor was used at the charge of Mr. FAUQUIER was not worth even a passing comment as a reason for dis-qualification. The liquor was supplied to a personal friends and one political opponent in a hotel room. The fact that it was the political opponent who pointed out the nger of treating proves two things, 1st. That there was no corrupt motiv

and no corrupt act; and 2nd. That there was obviously an ignorance of the law on the part of those pre

That Mr. FAUQUIER's ignorance of the law as regards the use of liquor was excusable is very clear. In the first place the judges themselves are not unanimous in their interpretation of the law on the subject. In the next place lawyers have differing opinions about it. The fact that hotel-keepers, agents, canvassers, and electors pretty generally, are, or have been of opinion that treating is legal enough up to the day of nomination, is notorious.

Mr. Fauquier swears that was his view.

The judge denies him the benefit of what was an ignorance of the law shared with half the legal profession and more than half the community. We think the judge

was wrong. we have already pointed out, the udge assumes the existence of an organized attempt to corrupt the constituency; but that is a mere theory of which the supporting data are very weak and very scattered. Now when on this assumption, thus loosely and insecurely founded, the judge adds another assumption, viz., that Mr. FAUQUIER was guiltily cognizant of this alleged organization, he does so in language which conveys to us, as it will convey to any intelligent man, a meaning absolutely incompatible with the judge's conclusion. It is as follows: "Unfortunately for the respondent, whatever evidence there is accords with the presumption of his knowledge-not neces sarily knowledge of any specific act of a corrupt nature—but knowledge of the

general nature of the tactics likely to be

resorted to.' Out of respect for the judge we shall call this " argument," and deal with it as such. The first thing that strikes one is that, if the judge's ruling becomes a precedent. the saving clauses of the statute might as well be repealed, for they will never have any force or virtue. If a candidate is to be held to have a know-ledge of "the tactics likely to be resorted to" by any volunteer combination or individual, then the doctrine of "agency" will give the courts no further trouble, for everybody is an agent at once, particularly every stranger. And if, in addition to this singular interpretation of the law, we are also to be told that the avoidance of political conversation is evidence of guilty intent, then indeed we have got into the land of Topsey-Turveydom, and our ancient theories of logic and law must yield to the conditions of the situation. So much results from Judge PAT-TERSON'S decision. We think the judge was wrong.

MR. MACK NZIE'S SPEECH. WE publish elsewhere all that is interesting of Mr. MACKENZIE's speech in Greenock. Some of it is amusing in its way; most of it is mere rubbish. Mr. BLAKE would have been more wordy, but he would not have been half so frank. And we could admire Mr. MACKENZIE'S frankness if we were not sure that he will probably deny his words and alter his meaning on the passage out. Truth for its own sake is not in favour with these Mr. MACKENZIE does not believe in a

Federal union with the Empire Mr. BLAKE pretends that he does. Perhaps neither of them is sure of what, by courtesy, is called his "mind." It is of very little consequence to the Empire or to Canada what their views are, Mr. Mackenzie tells the Scotch people we have "a very effective" militia force of 40,000 men. The figures are not acof 40,000 men. The figures are not accurate; but the confession of efficiency is worth noting. Mr. MACKENZIE'S organs and friends have been of a different opinion, and next session he will have to

Mr. MACKENZIE says that when he left office in 1878 there were 600 mile the Pacific railway completed.
MACKENZIE had said "under cor there might have been some sense in it; but "completed" is quite another word. In 1878 the only "completed" line, and that was not fully ballasted, was the line from Pembins to Selkirk, 85 miles. All

alter his opinion, or they will have to

the rest was under contract and in pro

Mr. MACKENZIE says that for five Mr. MACKENZIE says that for five years following 1878 there were bad crops—which, of course, accounts for "Protection" and Mr. MACKENZIE's defeat. We were not aware that the "bad crops" were so very continuous; but the farmers will be able to estimate Mr. MACKENZIE's regard for truth when they read the testimate ruth when they read the statement, and member that in 1877, just to mention one year, the crops were very good. In 878 Mr. Mackenzie put this into the mouth of Lord DUFFERIN: "I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest reaned is Mr. MACKENZIE made Lord DUFFERIN ex press his gratitude "for an abundant harvest," We notice, from the Scotch reports, that Mr. MACKENZIE was sufferin from a weak voice on the occasion; there is some reason to regret that his voice was not strong enough to enable him to speak

Mr. MACKENZIE recognizes that there is good deal of Scotch capital in the Pacific railway; and he encourages the investment of more British capital in Canada. This is ratifying in view of the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE did his best to prevent any capital from being invested at all, and that at this time his organs are sneering at the men who are investing it, and whose names are a guarantee to others of the value of the country as a field for industry

and investment.

Mr. Mackenzie pays a tribute to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. This is at least some reparation for the somewhat ruffianly attempts of one of Mr. Mackenzie's organs, and one of Mr. Mackenzie's former colleagues to belittle the life of those at Government House, and to throw ridicule on the two distinruished personages at the head of affairs n Canada

With these very brief remarks we may dismiss Mr. MACKENZIE and his speech out of presence. Neither the one nor the other is likely to be a factor of consequence n the future politics of this country.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

A rew days since we received from its uthor, Mr. PALMER, a paper he proposed o read before the Freethinkers' convention at Rochester, bearing the above title. He asks for justice, and we are quite prepared to mete out to him that justice he oncedes to the religion he reviles. His master mind" is COMTE, from whom he nuotes a characteristic bit of rhapsody But the preliminary text is from EMERSO about circles, with the oracular commence ment from that same learned Theban of Concord, that "We know that all spiri 'tual life is in man." As for the writer he finds a new heaven and new earth in the religion of Humanity, together with ellowship in a new spiritual life!

It appears that some other freethinking iseacre has the word "church" is de rived from the word "circle."-a some what fantastic idea. Of course this etynology is invented to suit the Emersonian netaphor. Church and kirk are of Teu tonic origin—the latter especially being almost identical with the German equivalent Kirche, which has as much to do with "circle," in German Ziakel, as Comtism has to do with the spiritual life. Perhaps we shall hear next that the Greek synonym ecclesia is derived from kuklos.

On the strength of this noneense it will be traced back to protoplasm in the form of a circular speck. This was "potentially "the first Church or circle." In this way

absurdity breeds absurdity. hasten, passing over the 'Epic of Re-'ligion,' which is some day to chant the "symphony of man's advance," if it can only find a publisher. We hasten to the irreverence—the utter disregard of common decency—shown by Mr. Palmer. Take the following for example: "Goo, the greatest of "the ghosts, must go the way of all His "previous ancestry from whom his lineage." "previous ancestry, from whom his lineage is traceable in direct descent." He fears that this may be called biasphemy, and amits that it is; but it is necessary to 'blaspheme God in order that men may not be blasphemed!" Finally he shelers himself behind Barrson, and quotes with gusto SwinBurne's "Ode to Man," which concludes with the line : "Glory to man in the highest; for man is the mas-

"ter of things."
As for Christianity, Mr. PALMER, " As for Christianity, Mr. Palmer, "I myself, in the first person," pronounce that the Kingdom of Christ must pass away—"Christianity must die." For what reason do our readers suppose? Because Christianity must die. "For what reason do our readers suppose? Because he was not aware that the earth was round; because he knew nothing of Republicanism; and finally because he was devoid of Cosmic emotion, whatever that road of Cosmic emotion, whatever that may mean. Mr. PALMER even complains that our Savigur was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and quotes Victor. Hugo saying: - "Jesus wept; Vol-"TAIRE smilled." The sardonic grin is more o the freetlinker's taste than the tears of he Divine Friend of men. Our readers have probably had enough of this ribaldry,

silly as well as blasphemous.

Let us be sten to what the Comtist claims. It is not surprising to find that he has a good corecit of himself. "It comes to pass," he says, "that over CHRIST ery Saviour we stand on the very apex f time and of development." Let as see that is to be seen from this snowpex." Plagiarism-a wholesale syslarceny-from Christian morality, and then a miserable travesty of Christian doctre ie. They have a god—all the peo-ple, god and bad, who have ever lived on the face of the earth. We are asked to bow down and worship this amorphous Levisthan. They have an immortality what is it? Annihilation. But let the writer speak :

"He (man) finds his immortality in his own heart and brain. Reborn into the glory of earth and man, we do not await salvation e are saved. Incorporate with the all, we reat one with the eternal flow of things. I drink daily of eternity as part of the

Did anyone ever hear such senseless observed outside the walls of a lunature sylum? Mr. PALMER fears that his views may be called "vague and poetic." Vague they are, but poetic they are not, but simthey are, but poetic they are not, but simply idle and incoherent nonsense. Our author quotes the sadly pathetic poem of George Ellor, "O may I join the choir "invisible." We say pathetic, although it was intended to be exultant, and utterly failed to be so. The dead are indeed invisible, but the grave-yard is not a choir. There is no sound there, and unless the improvement sound there, and unless tality brought to light in the Gospel be true, and the departed tune their lyres in Heaven, the tombs of those we have loved mile of and lost enclose them, damb and tuneless evermore. One has only to compare the paradise of Gronge Ellor with that of St.

Paul to mark the difference between the
miserable consolations of the Positivist and
the exulting hope of the Christian.

MR. MACKENZIE IN SCOTLAND. out we need not follow him farther. His knowledge of English is like his etymology When asked for a "substitute" for Chris His Speech Before the Greenock Chamber tianity, he repudiates the word, because it means equality. Does it? If Mr. PALMER "substitutes" a trade dollar for a

of the word from the quotation which heads his paper. Mr. HERBERT SPENCES

states that it would be disastrous that

an ethical system "no longer fit" shoul perish "before another and fitter regula "tive system has grown up to replace it.

That is substitution, and in this connetion it should mean, if Comtism were

worth anything, superiority; equality has nothing whatever to do with substitution.

And now to sum up. The whole Posi

tivist system is a pure abstraction, as maginative as the fables of the Koran.

Its deity is absolutely unthinkable, and although a handful of people, some of them

of deep earnestness may work their enthu-siasm up to the devotional pitch about

the shapeless thing, it is none the less a monstrosity. Even Caliban was something tangible and might have been worshipped; the Comtist god is impalpable, and the adoration paid to it a refined sort of refined fetichism. The

divine honours paid to CALIGULA or NERO

of an apotheosis in the aggregate of all

humanity, good and bad-the

in an overwhelming majority? morality of Comtism is inherited

Dristianity, and without it wo sever have been. Its immortality, as have seen, is a cruel mockery. Bes

it let us place the consoling words of the Saviour, "I am the resurrection and the life;

'he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." That is the rea

apex of time, not immortality through

eternal death, and the faith which pro

claims it is the true religion of humanity To be a Christian is to be truly human

to be a Comtist is to be a bundle of idle

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Reform friends have not a very exalte

dea of the morality of the free grant settler

They say that Mr. Fauquier bought Muskoka by treating sixteen persons who had attended a meeting there—in other words, that the

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, by omitting

his trip through Canada, will miss the oppor

tunity of receiving "the freedom of the city of Ottawa," which an exuberant alder-

man of the capital proposed should be con-ferred upon him. Just what the freedom of

the city of Ottawa is, it is impossible to say but anyway his Lordship will not receive i

Everything is quiet at Rat Portage.

eason for this is the temporary absence of

Brigadier Pattullo, who is collecting onion

and squashes throughout the disputed terri

good one, but it will certainly not be com

plete if it does not include a specimen of the Mowat constable and a sample or two of the whiskey used by Mr. Mowat's agents to keep

up their courage, and inspire them to desperate deeds.

It will perhaps interest the people to kno

ust how political fibs are evolved. The fol-

owing incident gives a pretty fair illustra

tion. Col. Gzowski, on resigning the position

ent assigns as his reason for retiring

assertion that the Government is not treat

formers who fought for purity of elections and

were subsequently unseated for corrupt con-

Tremblay

McNabb,

La Rue,

There are thirty-five in all. Besides these

four prominent Reformers have been disqualified for personal corruption, and one has been unscated for atuffing ballot boxes.

A few months ago the party was reprimance

for manufacturing votes, or colonizing, in the county of Hastings, and more recently a (irit assessor in Welland was found guilty of de-

liberately and fraudulently placing on the assessment rolls Recormers who had no right

to be there. The statistics so far are as iol

of Canada by the Globe's advice to young

married people about the babies they are

going to have, is something tremendous

Already we believe several affiliated ladies'

societies have notices out for meetings of in-dignation at the liberties taken with the

traditions of the nursery by Messrs, Edgar, Jatray, and Cook. After Mr. Edgar's kiss

ng and blessing half the babies in Centre Foronto to get ahead of Mr. Hay, who is out

of that line of action now, it is considere

very angrateful in him to insult the intelli-gence of the mothers of families—large families

too-by telling them they don't know how t rear heathy children. In the meantime

gifted poetess sends us the following protest

Now, Edgar, Jaffray, Cook, and Co.,

What, really, do your Lordships know About the cares that babes require, About the mother and the sire?

and, though you're mighty glib of tongue,

There are some things upon the earth That in your brains have not had birth !

We know our duties, rear our babies Without the aid of chattering gabies; We may be fools, but might be worse,

With Pickles, Plander, and had Verse; We may be ignorant, but then We don't find wiselom in your pen.

Pray stick to what's the price of wheat,

Consider how your notes to meet, Puff up your small Most Christian sinne To bring him off a saintly winner;

Concoct your sweetly precious lies,
And pat your frequent Grit mud-pies,
You may indeed write tempting verses,
But don't, oh don't be monthly nurses

Just let us married folk alone,

Grits unseated for corruption

Higginbotham

Macdonald (Cornwall),

Cameron (S. Huron), Walker, Mackenzie,

Kerr, Macdougali (S. Renfrew),

duct? Here goes :-

Mackay,

McGregor,

Cnisholm,

Irving,

Norris, Devlin,

Ayimer, Wilkes,

McLennan,

Christie,

Hughes,

lows :-

Cook,

t is to be hoped that the exhibit will

nstituency sold itself for eighty cents.

Yesterday afternoon (Aug. 29th) the Hon "substitutes" a trade dollar for a twenty-dollar gold piece does that make the two coins equal? Indeed he might have learned the meaning Alex. Mackenzie, ex-Premier of Canada, whis now on a visit to this country, addressed meeting of Greenock Chamber of Commerce on Canadian affairs. There was a fair attend-ance of members, and Mr. McC. Brown occupied the chair. The chairman introduced the hon. gentleman, and said this was the third time that they had had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Mackenzie, who spoke in a low tone

owing to a throat affection, expressed his pleasure at meeting the Chamber of Com merce. After reterring to the late visit of Sir Alex. Galt to Greenock and his speech on Canada, and stating that his views did not harmonize with Sir Alexander's, Mr. Mackenzies and he would end avour to give his own view of what the trade policy of a country ought to be at the present time. He should say a a Cauadian statesman, as one who had been in Parliament in Capada for nearly a quarte of a century, and who had seen the grow up to its present position, that he joine most hearthly with what Sir Alexander Gal said as to emigration and as to Canada being

DID NOT BELIEVE IN A FEDERATED UNION of the colonies and Great Britain. In Canada they did not believe in a standing army. They had a militia force of 40,000 men—a very effective force—one that could be called were bad enough; but what shall be said very effective force—one that could be called into action on very short notice. When the last Fenian raid took place into Canada in 1870 the Government were able in 24 hours to place 20,000 men on the irontier of the country. (Applause,) They disbanded their soldiers when not needed, but they maintained their military schools, artillery, and all parts of the service in such a position that they could be called out at a moment's notice. If the Mother Country should in a just war find herself in lack of men, material, or money he thought Canada's last man or money he thought Canada's last man and last dellar would be given to maintain Britain's prestige, (Applause.) They had devoted themselves as a country to removing the initial difficulties of settling a vast territory, and they were now in the possession of a vast railway system, though he must con-fess that English and Scotch capitalists perhaps furnished more money than the Canadians did. (Laughter.) They had

THEIR PACIFIC BAILWAY ADVANCING towards completion. When he succeeded office in November, 1873, there was not mile of the Pacific railway located. Wh ne left office nearly 600 miles were completed and now 1,600 miles were formed. They had now got to the western base of the Rocky mountains. He had been asked many ques tions in this country regarding the North-West Territory. He had to answer that the winter was very long, that the summer was very hot, but that the people who had gone there liked the climate exceedingly. Mr. Mackenzie gave other geographical details of the country, and said there was not a healthier country on the face of the earth. to politics, he said he assumed office in 1873. For five years following they had very bad crops, and the lumber trade was very low, the trade being alsogether in a wretched co. dition. That naturally led people to propos w theories for the promotion of ness and the bettering of trade. His party, as Liberals, held to the policy of the British Government and the British nation. glad to say that every colony, with the exception of Canada and Victoria, in Australiand pursued the same commercial the Mother Country had shown. But the evil times in Canada led many to desire a change of some sort, and there desire on the part of many to take up the protect on theory. He with his colleagues resisted; the battle was fought fairly; his party were defeated; and he now occupi the position of a simple private member of the Canadian Parliament. There was another

of president of the Dominion Rifle Associa-tion, said he did so because he had not been supported in his efforts to place the associa-tion on a good inancial fo ting. He added, "He did not wish to be understood as reflect-ing upon any individual member of Parlia-ment or the Government." The next day the THE PROTECTION THEORY was again endorsed. The speaker then wen on to condemn protection in detail, and explained the prosperity of the United States by their having such vast resources within themselves, and pointed out that though the States were able to maintain their own trade ment or the Government." The next day the Toronto Grit organ reported Col. Gzowski as saying that he retired because the association was not being treated fairly be the Country of the co ment of the day. Yesterday this garbled report was regarbled, and the organ untruthfully observes edit rially that "the presiwere unable to control any other trade.

Mr. Mackenzie then referred to the fierce
competition between Canada and the United States, and spoke of a large number of the Western States as being really tributary to the militia force has not been fairly treated.'
Thus was Col. Gzowski's complaint that the the St. Lawrence. It only required terminal fac lities on this side of the At antic to direct public did not come forward voluntarily in support of the association twisted into an the stream of traffic from these North-Western States down the St. Lawrence. They had to cope with a people at least as enterprising and much more powerful than the Canadians, By the way, as the subject of bribery and and they gladly welcomed the assistance British capitalists to carry on that competi-tion. Again, referring to orruption is under discussion, would it not be well to call the roll of distinguished Re-

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA, regarding which he said there was a great deal of misapprehension in this country, he said that in the southern part of Ontario they grew in abundance the finest peaches and grapes, and made good wine, besides Indian corn, buckwheat, and other grains not grown in this country at all. The winter there was very mild, though of course in Quebec it was somewhat harder, but somehow people seemed to enjey themselves. In con-clusion he said in Canada they were not now able to agree as to adopting the British policy as to commercial legislation, but he hoped that would come in yet, and that Canada would not be the last to fall in with the grand policy of modern times, the free trade policy f Great Britain. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the hon, gentleman.

Mr. Mackenzie, in replying, said he had been asked whether Cana a was going to se-parate herself from the Mother Country or not. He replied by asking if Renfrewshire was going to leave Sc tland. The question was not one of pr ctica politics. The Canadians desired to remain connected with the British empire, they desired to lend a helping hand to its greatness. He had been ask too about the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, and if it was not a fact that they had been rather unpopular in Canada. He had to say that the Marquis of Lorne was a thoroughly popular governor, and no one could have discharged the cuties better. No one could have fulfilled the duties devolving on the Governor's wife with in re pleasant ness, more assiduity, and more cordiality than Princess Louise.
The meeting then terminated.

Harvest Home at Mooretown SARNIA, Sept. 6 .-- Trinity Church (English) harvest home at Mooretown was held in a beautiful grove on the St. Clair river, at which there was a very large attendance from Sarnia, Dresden, Wallaceburg, Port Lambton, Sombra, St. Thomas, and all the neighbouring townships. A plentiful dinner was served at noon, the tables being very tastefully gotten up under the superintendence of the ladies of the congregation, at which the guests and visitors were most hospitably entertained. Amusements were indulged in until about two o'clock, the Wallaceburg cornet band

two o'clock, the Wallaceburg cornet band furnishing music during the day.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong then took the chair on the speakers' platform, and invited the guests to seats. Among those present were Hon. John Carling, Poetmaster-General; Mr. Lister, M. P.; Mr. Hawkins, M. P.; Mr. Ermatinger, M. P. P., Mr. John A. Mackenzie and Mr. Clark, of Sarnia, and others. Letters of apology were read from Hon. Sir Hector Largevin, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Deienoe. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Mr. Carling and Messrs. Lister, Hawkins, Ermatinger, Clark, and Mackenzie, all of whom highly complimented the ladies of the congregation and Dr. Armstrong for the most enjoyable entertainment, and all expressed themselves much pleased with the beautiful scenery and delightful resort chosen for the harvest home gathering.

gathering.

Dr. Armstrong is to be congratulated on the great success of his undertaking, Trinity church harvest home being an annual affair and always looked forward to by the people of Lambton and Bothwell with the most of the people of the great success of the people of the great success of the grea

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

CANADIAN. A new public school is to be erected at ondon, Ont., at a total cost of \$6.500. An effort is being made to complete the raising of \$33,000 for Acadia College, Nova

A class in telegraphy will be formed during the coming session at the Kingston Collegiate Institute. A very good idea. Prof. Bannister, of Albert College, Belleville, has resigned his position there, and goes to Brockville to establish a ocumercial col-

lege there. Mr. D. E. Smith, of Dundas, Out., has been appointed Modern Language master in the Collegiate Institute at Kingston at a sal-lary of \$500.

Mr. D. Hossack, B.A., a graduate of Victoria College, has been placed in charge of the Preparatory Department at the Cobourg Collegiate Institute. The Council of Public Instruction for Nova

have cordially recommended the use of Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book." Mr. Geo. M. Swayze, writing master of the lievide Public Schools, has been engaged to teach the art of penmanship to the stu-dents of the commercial department of Albert College, Belleville.

Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., has been appointed Professor of New Testament Interpretation and Homiletics in the Toronto Baptist College. It has recently been decided to remove the Theologica. Department of Acadia (N.S.) College to McMaster hall in this city. In-pector Hughes, of the Toronto Public Schools, has been requested to deliver an address on the "kindergarten system" before the Quebec Provincial Teachers' Association, which meets in October in Montreal. He

will apply to the School Board for permission The Hope chemistry prize (\$500) has recently been awarded by the examiners of the University of Edinburgh to Mr. John Waddell, B.A., of Dalhousie College. This prize is the highest honour which the university offers in

department of chemistry. Score another Among the snudents who passed the recent matriculation examination of Victoria College, Cobourg, was a young Cree Indian, Robt. Stainheur, son of Rev. H. B. Stainheur, of Whitefish lake, N. W. T. He has been studying at the Collegiate Institute there, and is said to be of more than average

ability. Says the Presbyterian Witness: "We learn with pleasure that the law school (of Dal-housie College, N.S.) promises in every way to be a very decided success from the start Mr. Bulmer's energetic canvass on behalf of the law library is meeting with marked success. Indeed we will be surprised if the law library of Dalnousie College does not, hand by, excel any of the kind in Canada. Through the energy and liberality of its friends, notably Mr. Geo. Munro, the New York publisher, Dalhousie College to be one of the best equipped and most munificently endowed of stitutions,

The subscriptions for the Ryerson Monument Fund are not coming in as well as could be wished. Only about one-half of the total amount required has been subscribed. Dr. Hodgins, who has just returned from England, intends to have a meeting of the committee in order to make arrangements for a renewed appeal to the teachers, school boards, and pupils throughout the province. While grants from boards and truste at any time be acceptable, the committee are very desirous that every individual pupil and Even one cent will be giadly received as the subscription of a pupil. It may be said that the fund which is being raised among mem-bers and adherents of the M-thodist Church for the endowment of a chair in Victoria University is now almost complete.

The following statistics in regard to the recent departmental examinations may not be uninteresting. Nearly 4,400 candidates pre-sented themselves for examination in the pro-vince. Of these 2,791, or 62 per cent., passed. labour of 55 examiners for nearly thr and will cost the province between \$3,500 and \$5,000, besides the cost to the municipality of presiding examiners. Twenty-nine were successful in passing the 1st class professi In the non-professional examination for 1st class, 2 got grade A, 2 grade B, and 27 grade C. In the 2nd class non-professional, 91 succeeded in getting grade A, and 156 grade B. In the 3rd class non-protessional 1,167 were successful, and 1,318 passed the

Mr. J. H. Smith, Public School Inspector for Wentworth, has issued the following cir-cular to the trustees and teachers of the Public Schools under his supervision, which puts the whole matter in a nutshell:—"The selec-tion of a series of new School Readers will have to be made shortly, since those at pre-sent in use will cease to be authorized after August, 1885. As the Readers are the most important text books used in our Public Schools, it is very desirable, in making the change, to select the best, and to nave a uniform series throughout the country. There are now three new series before the public, viz.; (1) The 'Royal Readers,' published by Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh, and James Campbell & Sons, Toronto; (2) the 'Canadian Readers,' an adaptation of Prof. Meiklejohn's Souttish series unbushed by W. Co. Scottish series, published by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto; and (3) the Royal Canadian Readers,' prepared by Canadian teachers and published by the Canadian Publish-ing Company, Toronto. Of these the first has been authorized by the Education Department; the second has been conditionally authorized, while the third has not received authorization in any form, but the publishers expect that the Royal Canadian will yet be authorised. It would be unwise on the part of any trustee board to adopt any or the series of Readers before the question of authorization has been desnitely settled. As soon as this is done I propose calling a meeting of the various trustee boards in the county to decide which series of Readers shall be adopted cide which series of Readers shall be adopted and how they shall be introduced. My object is simply to get the best, to have the mintroduced without incurring any unnecessary expense, and to have one series used in all the Public schools of the county. I would therefore request trustees and teachers to make no change in the Readers until united action can be taken by all the boards of trustees in the county." It would be advisable if other inspectors would foll with a spector of the county. other inspect rs would foll w Mr. Smith's example, and let no school act in the matter upon its own responsibility till "united action can be taken by all the boards of trustees in the county."

FOREIGN.

Philadelphia has now night schools for workingwomen. Prof. Francis W. Newman, a brother of the Cardinal, has been elected an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Twenty-two young men wno were students at the University of St. Petersburg, and were connected with a Nihilist journal, have been sent to Siberia.

The first place in the competition for drawing at the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, has been gained by an' English student named Fox, a pupil of Gerome's. In Brooklyn, N.Y., additional school ac-

commodation for over 700 children is very urgently needed; \$210,000 has been appro-priated to meet this demand. Dr. Carter, president of Williams' College, will fill the chair of natural theology established there by a gift of \$50,000 from Mr. G. B. Jermain, of Albany, N.Y.

From Buda-Pesth comes the intimation that corporal punishment has again been intro-duced into the schools. A manimous decision of the School Board caused the change.

At the close of 1881 Austria reported 71 industrial schools, 35 for lace and embroidery, weaving, and other similar work; 24 for stone and wood industries; 6 for ceramics and glass works; 7 for metal work; and 6 with other aims. About \$850,000 has been paid out within 11 years to carry on these scho

UNITED METHODIS Election of Superintendents ar (Continued From Third Pa

SIXTH DAY. BEILEVILLE, Sept. 11.—The session of the United Methodist commenced this morning at nir Rev. Dr. Williams in the chair. MISSION COMMITTEE'S REPO

The report of the Committee of was presented, being a statement of sent condition, numerical and fithe missionary societies connated Methodist churches entering into u STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHI

The Committee on Statistics follows on the number of ministers, Sunday school property, &c., conne the four Methodist Churches now into union :-Methodist Church of Canada-Pr

for the ministry at college, 41; 126; effective ministers, 880; super 134; supernumerary, 35: total minis Members on trial, 8,375; full, 120, 128,644. 8,044. Methodist Episcopal Church—Pr at college, 7; at work, 24; effect ters, 189: superannuated, 35; super

4; total, 259. Members on trial 23,788; total, 25,671.
Primitive Methodist Church—Pr at college, mone; at work, 10; eff isters, 64; superannuated, 14; merary, 1; total, 89. Members 1,413; full. 6,677; total, 8,0.40. Bible Christian Church—Probathe ministry at college, 1; at work, tive ministers, 56; superannuated, numerary, 2; total, 79. Member 480; full, 6,918; total, 7,398. Graud total—Probationers for that college, 49; at w rk. 170; effect ters, 1,189; superannuated, 194; merary, 42; total, 1,633. Member 12,151; full, 157,752; total, 169,8

TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROP Methodist Church-Total value property. \$6,809,817. Methodist I \$1,523,514. Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, \$395,210. Total 3,159. Total value of . property,

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Methodist Church—Sunday schools. teachers, 16,781; scholars, 132,32 ang in class, 17,352; volumes in 222,732. Methodist Episcopal—Schools, 4

ers, 3, 182: number of scholars, 23, Primitive Methodist—Schools, 1 ers, 1,172; scholars, 9,065. Bibls Christian—Schools, 1.150; 1.299; scholars, 9,699; meeting 1.178; volumes in library, 17 439. Grand t.t.ls—Schools—2.707; 22,434; scholars, 175,052.
Reports on the discipline, itiners publishing interests were also preserved.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOUNDA Consideration of the report of to resumed.

The second clause was tabled and Rev. R. Cade moved the follow representation to the annual confeso understood as to mean all minist connection who are in active work sentatives of institutions, and an equiportial of laymen be elected to the Annu ence. That superannuates and su aries are not understood to carry wan equal number of laymen, but the rpretation shall not be understo prive superannuates and supernum
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liams, 37; Dr. Sutherland, 18; Dr. 1; or a total of 206 votes cast. As to ensure election 104 votes quired, a new ballot had to be tal result was :-Dr. Rice, 118; Dr. Carman, 79 Rev. Dr. Rice was accordingly

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The PRESIDENT—The Primitive A Hear, hear.) On the second ballot Rev. J. C. seived 106 votes, and Dr. Sutherland dr. Antliff was declared elected.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The conference proceeded to the the officers of the united Cnurch. Rev. Dr. Porrs moved that the no should precede the ballotting. Car Rev. Mr. Chisholm nom nated Stone as western book steward. Rev. J. S. CLARK nominated

Briggs.
Rev. Dr. Spone withdrew his favour of Mr. Briggs, who was e acclamation.

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For the position of associate following gentlement w re nom Revs. Dr. Bagley, Dr. Stone, and J. and on the ballot being taken. Dr. elected by a large maj rity. Rev. T. W. Smith was unanimo ed editor of the Wesleyan.

Rev. Dr. Withrow was un elected editor of the Methodist nd Sunday school periodical.

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priately returned thanks.

Rew. Dr. SUTHERLAND moved Dr. Wood be appointed honorary of the Missionary Society. The motion was carried, and the were requested to convey to Dr. sympathy of the con erence in his NAME OF THE UNITED CHUR

The report of the Committee on of the united Church, recommendate be called "The Methorist Chu taken up. On motion for the ado Rev. Dr. Douglas moved in a

th tit be called "The Methodist Canada." Principal INCH moved that i
"The Methodist Church in Canad
Rev. Dr. Collamore moved
called "The United Methodist Ch

Rev. Robert Cade moved that the The Primitive Methodist Churc After a long discussion, a mot journ was carried without any e question of the name being he conference adjourned at 11.

A class in telegraphy will be formed during coming session at the Kingston Collegiate nstitute. A very good idea. Prof. Bannister, of Albert College, Belle-rille, has resigned his position there, and goes o Brockville to establish a ocumercial col-

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corporal punishment has again been intro-duced into the schools. A unanimous decision of the School Board caused the change. At the close of 1881 Austria reported 71 weaving, and other similar work ; 24 for ste and wood industries; 6 for ceramics and glass works; 7 for metal work; and 6 with other aims. About \$850,000 has been paid out within 11 years to carry on these schools.

UNITED METHODISM. Election of Superintendents and Officer

(Continued From Third Page.) SIXTH DAY. BELLEVILLE, Sept. 11.—The sixth day's commenced this morning at nine o'clock, Rev. Dr. Williams in the chair.

MISSION COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The report of the Committee on Missions was presented, being a statement of the present condition, numerical and financial, of the missionary societies connected with the Methodist churches entering into union. STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee on Statistics reported as follows on the number of munsters, members, Sunday school property, &c., connected with the four Methodist Churches now entering nto union:

Methodist Church of Canada—Probationer

for the ministry at college, 41; at work, 126; effective ministers, 880; superannuated, 134; supernumerary, 35; total ministers, 1, 216, Members on trial, 8, 375; full, 120, 369; total; 100, 369; total; 128,644.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Probationers

at college, 7; at work, 24; effective minis-ters, 189: superannuated, 35; supernumerary, 4; total, 259. Members on trial, 1,883; full, 23,788; total, 25,671. Primitive Methodist Church—Probationers at college, none; at work, 10; effective ministers, 64; superannuated, 14; supernumerary, 1; total, 89. Members on trial, 1,413; full, 6,677; total, 8,0:10.

Bible Christian Church—Probationers for

the ministry at college, 1; at work, 10; effect tive ministers, 56; superannuated, 11; super-numerary, 2; total, 79. Members on trial, 480; full, 6,918; total, 7,398. Grand total—Probationers for the ministry at college. 49; at w rk. 170; effective ministers, 1,189; superannuated, 194; supernumerary, 42; total, 1,633. Members on trial, 12,151; full, 157,752; total, 169,803.

TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY. Methodist Church—Total value of Church property, \$6,809,817. Methodist Episcopal, \$1,523,514. Primitive Methodist, \$402,266. Bible Christian, \$395,210. Total churches, 3,159. Total value of . property, \$9,130,807.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Methodist Church-Sunday schools, 1,968; teachers, 16,781 : scholars, 132,320 : meet ing in class, 17,352; volumes in library, 222,732. Methodist Episcopal—Schools, 432 : teachers, 3,182 : number of scholars, 23,968.

ive Methodist-Schools, 152; teacheys, 1,172; scholars, 9,005.
Bible Christian—Schools, 1,150; teachers, 1,299; scholars, 9,699; meeting in class, 1,178; volumes in library, 17 439.
Grand t.t.ls—Schools—2,707; teachers, 22,434; scholars, 175,052.

Reports on the discipline, itinerancy, and

publishing interests were also presented. ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOUND RIES. Consideration of the report of the annual

The second clause was tabled yesterday, and Rev. R. Cade moved the following sub stitute :- "That the basis on the question of representation to the annual conferences be understood as to mean all ministers in full connection who are in active work and representatives of institutions, and an equal number of laymen be elected to the Annual Conference. That superannuates and supernumeraries are not understood to carry with them an equal number of laymen, but that this in-terpretation shall not be understood to deve superannuates and supernumeraries of any of their personal rights and privileges to

acted as acrutineers in conjunction with the secretaries. The result of the first ballot was as follows: as follows:— Dr. Carman, 76; Dr. Rice, 74; Dr. Williams, 37; Dr. Sutherland, 18; Dr. Gardiner,

1; or a total of 206 votes cast.

As to ensure election 104 votes were required, a new ballot had to be taken. The result was :- Dr. Carman, 79; Dr. Williams, 7.
Rev. Dr. Rice was accordingly declared elected to hold office until 1890.

SECOND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. The voting for second general superintendent resulted as follows:—Dr. Carman, 169; Dr. Williams, 29; Dr. Sutherland, 4; Dr. Gardiner, 2. ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

tion of the General Confesence Secretary.
On the first bal of Rev. Dr. Sutherland received 90 votes, Rev. J. C. Antliff 65 votes, while several other gentlemen received a small number of votes. A second ballot was necessary, the highest candidate not receiving the majority of the votes of the conference. Before it was taken,

caived 106 votes, and Dr. Sutherland 86 votes, ar. Anthiff was declared elected.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The conference proceeded to the election of the officers of the united Church. Rev. Dr. Porrs moved that the nominations should precede the ballotting. Carried. Rev. Mr. CHISHOLM nom nated Rev. Dr. Stone as western book steward.

columnation.

Rev. S. F. Huestide was unanimously electof these latter was so adjusted that an inch in

Dewart was elected by acclamation.

For the position of associate editor, the following gentlement w re nominated:— Revs. Dr. Bagley, Dr. Stone, and J. J. Ryce, and on the ballot being taken, Dr. Stone was elected by a large majority.

and Sunday school periodical.

Rev. Dr. Porrs nominated Rev. Dr. Suther and as general secretary of the Missionary Society. Dr. Sutherland was elected by acclamation.
Senator FERRIER nominated Mr. John Mac-

donald as lay treasurer of the Missionary Society. Elected by acciamation.

The Diary of a Clerk in 1738

January 1, 1733, was, we are informed, a "Monday; it began fair, wind north-west, continued fair, with sunshine; night starry." He had a couple of fowls for dinner, because it was New Year's Day. From this and other passages we observe that our friend generally dined at home; that he left his office sarily that he early dined at home; that he left his oline early; that he was a married man, and, inferentially, in the period called middle life. "At night I went to the Crooked Billet, in Sheerlane, to see Sally Tickling, who is this day six years old. I gave her a shilling, where her many, many happy birthdays, thence home. I pray God to grant us a happy new year." It would appear that Sally was the year." It would appear that Sally was the writer's niece, and that her father was the

The light which the diary throws upon the price of comestibles is valuable thus: "Paid my wife to make a Twelfth cake, 5s.; one gallon of brandy, 5s.; coffee and tea, 5s. 6d." (The quantitr is not stated.) He pays Stephen Asseline "For 12 months' keeping my pendulum to Christmas, 5s." If Mr. Monteage did not smoke tobacco—which we feel certain he did not—he must have consumed, in ready phediarge, to the the entries which makes us breathe a wish mously increased the antiquarian zest with which a Londoner, versed in the social his-

The sword.

bronze was cheap enough to be thrown or shot away without thought of recovering it. The general form of these spear-heads was a kind of pointed oval, a type which has continued with only minor variations in the greater part of the spears, pikes, and lances of historical times. It is difficult to say whether the spears thus headed were oftener used as any of their personal rights and privileges to a seat, voice, and vote in the conferences."

After further discussion Mr. Cade's resolution was negatived by a large majority. The original clause was then taken up and adopted. The other clauses of the report were adupted with slight amendments.

\*\*ELECTION OF AN ITINERANT SUPERINTENDENT.\*\*

The conference then proceeded to decide the momentous and all-important question as to who should be the itinerant general superintendent to hold office until 1890. Revs. A. Campbell, J. J. Rice, and W. C. Henderson acted as accrutineers in conjunction with the combats. However these things may be, the need of a handler weapon than the spear for

> early time. A spear broken off hort would at once give a hand-weapon like the Zulu "stabbing assegai." When metal becomes more abundant, and still in working it more common, such weapons are separately designed a d made; the spear-head is enlarged into a blade, with but little alteration of form, and we have a bronze dagger of the type

> > 9 mches in length.

Chinese Measures,

A writer in the North China Herald gives

The Conference then proceeded to the elec-

Rev. Dr. Porrs asked to what church Mr. The PRESIDENT-The Primitive Methodist. Hear, hear.)
On the second ballot Rev. J. C. Antliff re-

Rev. J. S. CLARK nominated Rev. Wm. Briggs.
Rev. Dr. Sgong withdrew his name in Rev. Dr. Sgong withdrew his name in are mentioned the gnomon of official sundials, favour of Mr. Briggs, who was elected by and the length of certain jade tubes used ac-

ed eastern book steward.

Rev. Mr. Parker nominated Dr. Dewart ne editor of the Christian Guardian. Dr.

Rev. T. W. Smith was unanimously elect-ad editor of the Westeyan.

Rev. Dr. Withrow was unanimously elected editor of the Methodist Magazine

All the above gentlemen briefly and appropriately returned thanks.

Rew. Dr. Sutherman moved that Rev.

Dr. Wood be appointed bonorary secretary of the Missignary Society.

The motion was carried, and the secretaries

Rew. Dr. Sutherland moved that Rev. Dr. Wood be appointed honorary secretary of the Missunary Society.

The m tion was carr ed, and the secretaries were requested to convey to Dr. Wood the sympathy of the con erence in his illness.

NAME OF THE UNITED CHURCH.

The report of the Committee on the name of the united Church, recommending that it be called "The Methodist Church," was taken up. On motion for the adoption of the report. Rev. Dr. Duglas moved in amendment the tit be called "The Methodist Church of Canada."

Principal INOH moved that it be called "The Methodist Church."

Rev. Dr. Collamors moved that it be called "The Primitive Methodist Church."

Rev. Regerer Cade moved that it be called "The Primitive Methodist Church."

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placed in the light (sun if possible) and its contents are stirred occasionally until the gum and copperss are dissolved, after which it is enough to shake the bottle daily, and in the course of a month or six weeks the ink will be fit for use. I have ventured to add 10 drops of carbolic acid to the contents of the bottle, as it effectually prevents the formation and growth of mould without any detriment to the quality of the ink, so far as I know.—Notes and Queries. THE SCENT OF THE BUZZARD

MUTE AERIAL HOUNDS,

tures in particular showed an extreme faith in the guidance of its smelling powers by alighting without demur on the fence half

a dozen paces from the centre of attraction where, after some time of manifest uneasiness

where, after some time of manifest uneasiness and uncouth posturing, it was joined by a few of its more dubious companious. This visitation of uncanny birds continued long after, though I never saw so many as at the first, when the crop was ploughed out, this disturbance probably releasing for a time the century address.

pent-up edours. I could detect no taint in the atmosphere of the place, even while work-

HUNDREDS OF BUZZARDS ASSEMBLED

ing in the freshly-ploughed ground, yet

landlord of the tavern mentioned, and that Monteage dealt with him for his bottled beer. Sometimes we get an insight into household expenses, which is even more instructive than amusing. The price of the New Year's fowls is not stated, but we find elsewhere three fowls costing 4a. "Paid house, one week £2," points both to his propable salary and to the amount being allowed by him to cover domestic expenses. The light which the diary throws upon the

have consumed, in ready obedience to the fashion of his day, large quantities of snuff, fashion of his day, large quantities of snuf, for on the 5th of one month there is the ttem, "Portngall snuff, 5s.; again on the 16th of the same month, "Paid 4 Portl. snuff, 6s. 6d.;" presumably a superior quality to that purchased on the 5th. Perhaps it was a quarter of a pound of the celebrated No. 37. There is a tantalizing reticence about some of for a little more information, just a few words; often one word would have enortory of his metropolis, must read even this meagre record of his forefathers. "Where," he will exclaim, "did our diarist buy the pangent grains of titillating dust," of which he was so fond, and on which he expended, having regard to his position, considerable sums? If we ventured a surmise we snould say that he bought it on his way to the Crooked Billet, for, on his route through Fleet street, he would unavoidably pass Hardham's celebrated snuff shop at No. 106. days would buy his snuffs e sewhere? It was here that Garrick. Johnson, Goldsmith, and all the civic and political notorieties of the

ay met under the auspices of Hardnam's 'Highlander." from far and near, and with unerring accuracy pointed out the place of burial with over-shadowing wings. In consequence of these observations the theory that the vulture family are enabled to detect the existence of a dead body by scent, unassisted by any of the remaining senses, and this, too, at great The sword is essentially a metal weapon. Here at the outset we are on disputable ground; one cannot take a part either way without differing from good authorities. But some part must be taken, and on this point I distances, and when such carcase had lain deep under the ground for several years, was hold with Gen. Pitt-Rivers. The larger wooden or stone weapons, clubs, and the like, to me satisfactorily proved. Gosse, as I before stated, gives an instance confirmatory to the one just related, justly attributing to were not and could not be imitated in bronze in the early days of metal-work, for the one the case just related, justly attributing to the same species of vulture this wondrons faculty of tracking its prey from afar. It was observed in Jameica: "A poor German immigrant, who lived alone in a detached cottage in this town, rose from his bed after a few days' confinement by force." sufficient reason that metal was too scarce. We start, then, with spear-heads of hammered bronze, imitating the pointed flints which doubtless were still used for arrow-heads until ment by fever to purchase in the market some fresh meat for a little soup. Before he sould prepare the several ingredients of herbs and roots, and put his meat in water for the preparation of his pottage, the paroxysm of his fever had returned, and he laid himself on

his fever had returned, and he laid himself on his bed exhausted. Two days elapsed in this state of helplessness and inanimation, by which time the mass of meat and pot herbs had putrefied. The stench became very perceptible in the neighbourhood, vulture after vulture as they sailed past were observed always to descend to the cottage of the German, and to sweep round as if they had tracked some putrid carcase, but failed to find exactly where it was. Extraordinary Memory. A teacher of mathematics named William Lawson, who died at Edinburgh in November, 1757, on one occasion, to win a wager made by his patron, undertook to multiply regularly in succession the numbers from 1 to 40, without other aid than his memory. close quarters, and a readier and more certain one than the club, must have been feit at an He began the t sk at 7 o'clock in the morning and finished at 6 in the evening, when he reported the product, which was tested on paper, and found to be correct. It made a line of 48 figures, and a fair copy of it long occupied a place on the wall of his patron's dining room for which it was framed. known to English archeologists as "leaf-shaped," the characteristic type of the bronze priod everywhere. Some of the Greek bronze daggers, indeed, are rather smaller than the full-sized spear-heads. With inc easdining-room, for which it was framed and glazed. It may be added that in the course of the day on which the mental calculation was made Mr. Lawson received his pupils as usual, and gave them their ordinary lessons in ing command of metal the length of blade is increased; and we have in course of time

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

GENERAL,

some curious information respecting the foot-measure in China. At present it varies large ly in different parts of the country and according to different trades; thus the foot o T. D., Tara,-C. E. Courtney is a carpenter by cording to different trades; thus the foot of the carpenter's rule at Ningpo is less than 10, while that of the junk-builders at Shanghai is nearly 16, mehes. But a medium value of 12 inches is not uncommon. The standard foot of the Imperial Board of Works at Pek-ing is 12½ inches. A copper foot-measure, dated A.D. 81, is still preserved, and is 9½ inches in length. The width is 1 inch. The S.F., Summerburg, N.W.T .- Consult a veteri-BATTY, City.—Courtney has never rowed a race in England. race in England.

X. Y. Z., Erin.—Address Mr. John Littlejohn, 102 Shuter street, Toronto.

Reader.—The largest line of railway in America is the Union Pacific. PHILOSOPHER, Clarksburg. —Your grocer ought to know more about it than we do. small copper coms, commonly called cash, were made of such a size, sometimes, as just to know more about it than we do.

VINE.—Deer cannot be killed in Ontario from December 15 to October 1, and in Quebec from February 1 to September 1.

ENQUIRER, Duntroon.—There is a good Veterinary School here. Address Dr. Smith, V.S., Toronte Veterinary College.

W. C., Meaford.—Your contention is wrong. A herse that wins second money is on the same footing as one which takes first. to cover an inch on the foot-rule. In the course of two centuries it was found that the foot had increased half an inch, and a difference in the dimensions of musical in truments resulted. Want of harmony was the consequence, and accordingly in A.D. 274 a new measure, exactly 9 inches in length, was m.de'the standard. Among the means employed for comparing the old and new foot T. F. G., Mount Forest.—The horse will be marked with his highest record provided it is not made just prior to the event.

H. E. B., Crysler.—The fastest trotting time on record was made by Maud S. at Rochester in August, 1881, when she covered a mile in 2.101. August, 1881, when she covered a mile in 2.10;.

SUBSCRIBER, Ridgetown.— Greatest distance covered in a six days go-as-you-piease is 600 miles 220 yards by Gco. Hazael, New York, Feb. 27—March 4, 1832.

E. F., City.—The population of London, England, according to the last English census (1881) was 4,764,312. That of New York, according to the last United States census (1880) was 4,206,690.

JOHN GRAY, Midland.—The laws of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen have not yet been revised. At present there is no limitation about lapstreak skiffs, as to string measurement or anything else.

T. R. E., Teeterville, wants to know when Sam breadth was equal to the breath of 10 miller-seeds. A hundred millet-seeds, or 10 inches, was the foot. The Chinese foot is really based on the human hand, as is the European foot upon the foot. It strikes the Chinese as very incongruous when they hear that we measure cloth, wood-work, masonry, &c., which they regard as especially matters for the hand, by the foot. Of the jade tubes above mentioned there were 12, and these fermed the basis for the measurement of liquids and solids 4,000 ment or anything else.

T. R. E., Teeterville, wants to know when Sam Patch made his celebrated jump at Niagara Falls. Perhaps some of our readers could inform him, as we have been unable to find anything authentic on the subject.

J.T.R., Argyle.—The most direct route to New Zealand is via San Francisco, and the cost of first-class transport will be about \$375. (2) The Department of Immigration at Weilington, New Zealand, will answer your two latter inquiries.

S. P., Gordon.—Shorthand writers generally years ago. They are mentioned in the oldest Chinese documents with the astrolabe, the

cycle of 60 years, and several of the oldest constellations. It is likely that they will be found to be an importation from Babylon, and in that case the Chinese foot is based on on a Babylonian measure of a span, and should be S. P., Gordon.—Shorthand writers generally claim that Isaac Pitman's phonography is the best. There are others that can be written more readily, but the numerous abbreviations lead to mistakes in transcribing. The Duploye system is rarely speken of now. Old Manuscript Ink, While examining a large number of manu-scripts of an old scribe some twenty years ago, I was struck with the clearness and legi-OLD SUBSCRIBER, Paris.—For the Mounted Police, there is an examination to pass as to physical stamina, and another as to qualifications for mounted work. When more men are needed for the force, a recruiting officer comes east, and application must be made to him for trial.

Wonderful Power of Discovering the Pres-

wonderta rowe of Carrion.

While digging sweet potatoes I noticed a very luxurious growth of the vines covering a small mound in the field, and inquiry revealed the fact that a horse and cow had been buried there some years before. Just then nothing impressed me in that connection save the immensity of the potatoes which we found overlying these two graves, but in the alternoon and during the following day buzzards shadowed the farm by scores, seeming to obey from al quarters of the heavens a mysterious summons to convocation. I soon perceived the sweet potato-field was the "radiant point" of each spesding shadow. Buzzard after buzzard I traced as they appeared in various portions of the sky with balf-folded wings, reminding me of

READ THIS.—Numerous queries reach this office regularly without the senders names. All such are invariably destroyed, as we do not pretend to answer questions from all the ourious or inquisitive people in the country, subscribers only having the privilege of using this column for the acquisition of whatever knowledge they may desire or we are able to impart. "coming down the scent," their course as swift, silent, and undeviating as an arrow's. It was a strangely interesting spectacle to behold them swoop within a few fast of the horse-hades, and rise again with slow, reluctant flaps, indicative of disappointment, then return to deliberately "boat" and "quarter" the ground, aerially spenking, with all the tact and persevering sagacity of their canine compeers; in fact the performance was suggestive of a fox-hunt, in which keynard's place was represented by the dead bodies, "sarthed" in this case, however, for other than Reynard reasons. One of the vultures in particular showed an extreme faith the liver, stomach, bowels, kidney, skin, or blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters, nature's specific medicine for acting on those organs for the outlet of disease. 25,000 bottles sold in the last three months:

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whocping Cough and all Lung Discases in young or old. Sold Everywhere.

Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR BIRTH. BLOMFIELD-At Haliburton, on Saturday Sept. 8th, the wife of C. J. Blomfield, Esq., of

Darling-At 490 Church street, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, the wife of Robert Darling, of a daughter.

ROONEY—At 73 Elizabeth street, Toronto on Tuesday Sept. 11th, the wife of John Rooney, of a son. Toms—At Toronto, on Sept. 5th, the wife of Frederic Toms, of Ottawa, a son.

MARRIAGES.

toms, Toronto.

BOYD—DRGRASSI—On Wednesday, the 5th September, at St. Paul's church, Lindsay, by the Rev. Rural Dean Allen, of Millbrook, assisted by the Rev. S. Weston Jones, Mossom Martin Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, to Lillian, only daughter of A. W. J. DeGrassi, M.D.

DEAN-HUNTER-On 27th August, at Inverlea Peterboro, by the Rev. E. F. Torrance, T. B. Dean, Dominion Bank, Lindsay, to Minnie, see ond daughter of the late G. F. Hunter, of Inger-eall Soil.

FARMER—SMITH—On the 16th August, at the Catholic Apostolic church, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, England, Edward Devey Farmer, formerly of Ancaster, Ontario, to Emily Stedman, youngest daughter of the Jate Thomas Smith, Esq., of Bromley, near Bridgenorth, England, GIBSON—ADAIR—On Monday, 10th instant, in St. Andrews church, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Good win Gibson, of Osgoode hall, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Emily Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Adair.

HARPER—WRIGHT.—On the 5th inst., at the

MacNaughton — Francis — At St. John's Church, Prescott, on Tuesday, September 4th, 1883, by the Rural Dean the Rev. Wm. Lewin, M.A., Wm. G. MacNaughton, of Montreal, to Marguerita, eldest daughter of Mr. Jno. Francis, of Prescott,

you refer to was published in the interests of the legal profession, and a limited edition only published. In several law-books there are records of important investigations regarding the linnary of certain persons, which are accepted as authoties in similar cases, but not knowing the mames of those you read of we cannot now give further information.

Y tohtsman. Cobourg.—Qu.—D. bets M. \$5 that M. dare not make a match for \$500 between two certain yeachts. He agreement for a match was drawn up, providing that \$50 be paid on Saturday in the balance in three weeks. M. made his deposit of \$50 on Saturday morning, and immediately claimed the \$50 he had bet with D. The stakeholder-refused to give it up, saying M. had not won the \$5 yet, and would have to wait to see what D. would do, and if D. put up his \$50 he (M.) would further have to wait until he (M.) had put up the whole \$500. M. then bet the stakeholder he had won Ds. \$6 then. Who wins the latter bet, M. or the stakeholder? Ans.—M. wins.

T. F. Sadows.—You ask a cure for spavin, perhaps forgetting that there are at least four kinds of spavins, namely, bog, blood, bons, and occult or hidden. A bog spavin is stuated in front of the hock joint, and is a soft, fluctuating swelling, which rarely causes lameness. Blood spavin is a more extensive form of bug spavin, involving the hock-joint on the inside, outside, and front side. Bone spavin is the formation of irregular bony matter on the bones of the Joint, which interfere with free action, and may be on the mande or front of the joint. Occult spavin is similar to bone spavin, without any chlargement. For bog or blood spavin consult a veterinary surgeon. For bone or occul froment the part with hot water for an hour at a time, morning of evening; rub dry, and work in the foliowing limiment:—Tincture of arnica, one ounce and a half; thacture of opium, one ounce; aqua ammonis, one ounce; water to make a pint. Give the horse a couple of weeks; rest.

READ THIS.—Numerous queries reach this office regularly without the "coming down the scent," their course as

Reader, if you suffer from any disorder of

Has stood the test for FIFTY."HRES YEARS, and has proved itself the best

ELLIS-On the 11th inst. at 166 Carlton street, the wife of P. W. Ellis, of a son. FULLER—At 195 College street, on the 4th inst. the wife of T. R. Fuller, Esq., of a daughter. HUTCHINSON—At 232 Gerrard street east, on Thursday, September 8th, the wife of Charles Hutchinson, of a daughter. IRWIN—On the 25th of August, at 8 St. Vin-cent street, the wife of John Irwin of a daughter. LEE-At Belleville. on the 4th of September MACNAIR—On Thursday, Sept. 6th, at 50 Bone street, Toronto, the wife of J. T. Macnair Cheraw, South Carolina, of a son, stillborn. MARSHALL—At Fergus, on Thursday, the 6th of September, the wife of i. Marshall, jeweller, of a daughter.

NICOLL—At Grove Hill, St. Thomas, on the 7th inst., the wife of Ed. Nicoli, Esq., of a son.

AUSTIN—HARSTONE—On Wednesday, the 5th September, by Rev. Dr. John M. King, at the residence of the bride's father, 77 Gould street, George R. Austin, to Annie, eldest daughter of Archibald Harstone. All of Toronto

AYLMER—PRINGLE—On the 4th September, at the residence of the bride's father, "The Elms," Cornwall, Oht., by the Rev. Neil McNish, B.D., LL.D., John Athalmer Aylmer, Esq., C.E., eldest son of the Hon. Henry Aylmer, Sr., of Molbourne, Que., to Mary Christine, fourth daughter of his Honour Judge Pringle.

BOYLE—MCCARTHY—At Barrie, on Wedness BOYLE—MCCARTHY—At Barrie, on Wednesday, September 5, by the Rev. Dean O'Connor, assisted by Rev. Fathers Crane and Harrie, with the Revs. Edmund and John Fizmaurice, uncles of the groom, Edmund F. Boyle, of Scranton, Pa., to Minnie Louisa, second daughter of Alex. McCarthy, Esq., Mail Clerk Inspector, of Barrie. BOOTH—GRIFFITH—On the 4th September, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephen's Church, R. H. Booth, merchant, Orillia, to Maure, eldest daughter of Wm. Griffith, of H. M. Cus-toms, Toronto.

BURN-STOCKTON—Sept. 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, of Washington street, by the Rev. J. E. Walton, of Marshall, Mich., W. H. Burn, of Winnipeg, Man, to Mamie, daughter of H. P. Stockton, Esq., Ann Arbor, Mich.

HARPER—WRIGHT.—On the 5th inst., at the C. M. Church, Lindsay, Ont., George R. Harner, of Toronto. architect, to Ceclia, second daughter of Alfred Wright, Esq., of Lindsay. ter of Alfred Wright, Esq., of Lindsay.

HOLLAND—ANDERSON—On Tuesday morning, flist August, at Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. R. Hicks, B.D., W. H. Holland, C.E., of Prince Arthur's Landing, youngest son of the late R. L. Holland, Esq., barrister-at-law of Oshawa. Ont. to Elise Mary, second daughter of T. Anderson, Esq., of Edmonton, N.W.T., and late of Levis, Quebec.

JAPKES—GRAND—At the residence of the bride's brother, Maurice J., Grand, 86 Peter street, on September 4th, by the Rev. D. J. McDonnell, Mr. Price Jackes, son of the late Franklin Jackes, to Katie Grand, daughter of the late James Grand, all of this city.

MACDONNELL—PHILIPS—At St. Thomas, on

MacDonnell.—Philips—At St. Thomas, on the bth September. by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., assisted by the Rev. Mungo Fraser, M.A., George Milnes Macdonnell, Q.C., of Kingston, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Ralph Philips, of Port Stanley. MacNamara—Crawford—At Ashland villa, Cobourg, on Wednesday, 5th inst., by the Rev. Canon Stennett, M.A., Dr. Geo. W. MacNamara, Tara, eldest son of the late Rev. G. MacNamara, to Lilla, daughter of the late Angus Crawford, Springvale place, Cobourg.

Morris-Roberts—At Brantford, Ont., on the hot September, at Grace shurch, by the Rev. r. Mackenzie, Edward D. Morris, Esq., of hicago, to Louisa Tulloch, daughter of Capt. oberts. OWEN—OXENHAM—On Wednesday, the 5th inst, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, James Owen, to Emma Louisa, see ond daughter of William Oxenham, Esq., both of Toronto.

on daughter of winam oxemain, asq., but of Toronto.

PETERS-LILLY—On Wednesday, 5th September, at the Methodist church, Beeton, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Will Peters, of Midland, to Mise E. L. Lilly, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. Lilly.

McLaughtin-Small—At St. Basil's Church, by Rev. Father Brennan, on the 5th inst., J. F. McLaughlin, to Bella, daughter of P. Small, Esq. White—Brooks—On September 5, by the Rev. Geo. Clark, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Sifton, B.A., at the residence of Wm. Buchner, Esq., Collector of Customs, Fort Erie, the Rev. James H. White, of Merritton, to Miss Sarah R., youngest daughter of the late Geo. Brooks, of St. John's. Wilson-Moore-In St. Mary's Church, Barrie, on the 4th of September, by the Rev. Dean O'Connor, P. T. Wilson, of Newmarket. to Miss Julia Moore, eddest daughter of John Moore,

MARTIN—MANN—At the Church of the Ascension, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. James Miss Bessie Mann to Mr. F. Martin, both of thi

Boyes.—Drowned in the Don on Monday after-noon, the 10th inst., Joseph Boyes, aged 9 years and 11 months. BROWNE—At 38 Conway street, on the 10th inst. Ida Gertrude, infant daughter of Ephrain and Jennie Browne, Brown—On the morning of the 9th inst., Gertrude Edith, beloved daughter of William G. and Rebecca Brown.

ELLIS—At Willowdale, Los Angeles, California, on the 8th instant, Mr. James E. Ellis, late of this city, aged 68 years. FRASER—At his late residence, 60 Gerrard street, Riverside, John E. Fraser, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Goodwin—At Niegara, of congestion of the lungs, on September 8th, Mary, beloved and only daughter of John and Ann Goodwin.

Hereo, On Swater the Mark Late O. T. HERST-On Sunday, the 9th Inst., John G. L., third son of Robert and Eliza Herst. HICKS—On Saturday morning, the 8th inst., at the Humber hotel, Humber, Frank Herbert, in-fant son of Octavius and Hannah Hicks. HUGGERS,—On the 4th inst., John Huggens, aged 16 years.

aged 46 years.

JAMES-On the morning of the 10th inst., Florence Louise, only daughter of Dr. W. James, of Burgessylie, aged 1 year 1 month and 17 days.

MALLISON-On Friday morning, 7th September, at his mother's residence, 186 Richmond street west, Frank Mallison, aged 6 years and 3 months. Maloney-In this city, on the 11th inst., James Maloney, aged 25 years. MARTIN—At the parsonage, Kanyunga, Sunday, Sept. 9th, Rev. C. D. Martin, aged 32 years 9 months. MATHEW—Mrs. Mathew, at her residence, 35 Elizabeth street, corner Albert, beloved wife of H. Mathew, aged 33 years and 5 months. McCaffry-Ida Emily McCaffry, aged three months and fifteen days.

McCallum—In Esquesing, Sept. 1, 1883, Dun-dan McCallum, a native of the parish of Ken-more, Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, aged 83 years, 2 months, and 25 days. Powell.—At 29 St. James avenue, on the 9th inst., Ada M., infant daughter of G. K. Powell, aged 1 year and 22 days. REDFERN-On the 25th of August, at Fern cottage. Innisfil, the wife of Thomas Redfern. SELBY—In Aurora, on the 6th September. 1885. Mrs. Selby, daughter of the late Nathaniel Gamble, in the 61st year of her age. SEMPLE—On Friday, September 7th, Mary Porteous, relict of the late Robt. Semple, aged 88 years.

year.

Thomas—On the 19th ult., aged 69 years, Eliza
Belton, the beloved wife of Samuel Thomas, of
Bloxwich, and sister of the late J. J. Evans, Esq.,
surgeon, of Eeston, Bristol, Eng. Also mother
of Mrs. H. Cooley, of 401 Gerrard street, Toronto. WALKER—This morning the 10th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law. Robert Thompson, 400 Church street, Emily, youngest daughter of the late John Walker. WALKER-On September 5th, at Dixie P.O., ames Walker, aged 72 years. Wiogins—At the residence of his son, 188. Little Richmond street, on September 8th, Simon Viggins, ared 76 years, for over sixty years a esident of Toronto.

Medical.

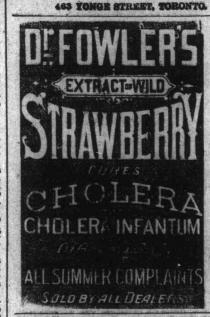




Sanford's Radical Cure.

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Couchs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Fewer, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Poreus Plaster) and laughatpain. 25c. everywhere, Age 18.

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of London, has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure curs of all nervous lisenses, arising from whatever cause. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in sealed envelope to all who address to



THESUTHERLAND INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF

STAMMERING. SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE, 273 Spadina TESTIMONIAL.—I have been treated at the Sulherland Institute and am perfectly cured.

Medical. ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE



274, 276, and 278 Jarvis Street foor, Gerrard), Toronto, Ont. M. Hilsen Williams. M.D., M.O.P.S.O., Proprietor.

Permanently established for the ours of all the various diseases of the Head, Throat, and Chest, including the Eye, Ear, and Heart, viz.—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption: also Catarrhal Ophthalmia (Sore Eyes), Catarrhal Deafness, and the various affections of the heart.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved. Medicated Inhalations, with the addition of the steam atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required.

The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous circulatory and digostive system. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water buths, sizz, steam, shower, electric, and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition, we hesitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number of patients who desire to remain in the institute while under treatment.

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CHAPTER XLVIII.

MRS. GRESHAM AND THE COUNTESS.

lessly into a chair,
"There, Mathilde, take of my things," she

"But, to be sure," Mathilde said, "it was

a long journey that, from London here."
"It is not the journey," said Ida, drawing off her gloves. "I don't know what it is

"But, mamma, I had thought about it so ach—it seemed so near to me—oh, mamma,

annot give it up !"
And Mme. Avioli, holding her daughter's

cheek close against her bosom, with her lips pressed against the dark, silky hair, thought

once sighed for in vain.

"I shall suffocate if I stay here a moment longer!" thought poor Ida.

CHAPTER XLIX

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

be as wearsome to me as now. Perhaps the

and Mme. Avioli bent over her.

# Plot for Alhambra Court

CHAPTER I.

A FATEFUL EVENT. An awed group stood on the grand sweep in front of Alhambra Court—a group of coatless labouring men, with reverentially bared heads and white scared faces.

Shocked whispers passed from lip to lip, while a door, lying on the grass near by,

while a door, lying on the grass near by, told, in its ensangnined stains, a dreary story of physical suffering, and possibly death.

Now and then one or another cast anxious half-shrinking glances along the winding drive lending to the lodge gates.

Suddenly the rattle of wheels and a clear peal of sweet, girlish laughter broke the omni-

ous hush that brooded over the house.

At the sound one of the men hastily aspirated in low, husky tones:

"Sh! There they come. Heaven pity'em, poor things—poor things!"

Directly a pony phaeton appeared round one of the wooded curves, and bowled rapidly

owards them.
In it sat two ladies of rare blonde loveliness one a danty, slender creature, just oursting into womanhood; the other older, bursting into womanhood; the other older, but of extremely youthful appearance and marked stateliness of carriage and form.

A glance would have satisfied the most casual observer that they sustained to each other the relation of mother and daughter.

As the phaeton drew near, the men shrank back and closer together, as if to escape the terrified questions mutely dilating the eyes fixed upon them

Another moment and the prancing popies

Another moment and the prancing ponies had stopped, and the ladies stood upon the fear they mutely clung to each other, their gaze still piteously fastened upon the group.

Directly the mother's pale lips parte i.

At the same instant a broad-shouldered intelligent-looking man started forward.

Pulling his forelock he faltered, huskily: I'm sorry, ma'am-The voice of Camp, the coachman. shrilly upon the sentence.

He had caught the roll of wheels, and came

eaping from the hall, crying with starting mis'ess! Oh, Miss Alba! Son debil's done gwine an' kilt de mars' out an'

"Killed papa! Killed papa!" gasped Alba, with stiff lips and anguished eyes, while Mrs. Urquhart wildly threw up her hands with a smothered cry, and then stood staring at the negro white and rigid as marble. m," sobbed Camp, wringing his "done gwine an' kilt him like a dog "Hush!" sharply commanded the man

who had stepped forward. Do you want to Then respectfully pulling his forelock again addressed himself to the older lady: "Mrs. Urquhart, he is not dead, ma'am, only terribly wounded by a pistol shot. We found him in the Lowland woods, and brought

Standing there in the full radiance of the setting sun, Mrs. Urquhart's lovely face seemed suddenly transfigured with hope and Her stony gaze softened, and she turned

it from the negro to the man's kindly face. "Not dead! Not dead!" she panted.
"Oh, heaven bless you! Heaven bless you for saying that !" Then dropping her eyes with a soft, ecsta-tic smile to the shivering girl beside her, she

Not dead, my darling. Not dead, Do you bear?" Before Alba could reply she cried, in

men, she lifted a hand, and faltered.

rillingly sweet and mournful:
"You brought him to us. God forever Then as a sharp breath that spoke of sobbing broke from the group, she once more arned and staggered away.

At the foot of the stairs she found a group

oing servants. Where?" she interrogated, hoarsely look ing at them with dry, anguished eyes. Dey car'ed him right up to yer own room

moaned two or three in unison. "A physician?" next briefly questioned Mrs. Urquhart, her voice still strained and ried old Brutus, the butler. "But it ain't

no use mis'ess—no use. De trump ob Ga-briel hab soun'ed fur de good mars', an' he's done boun' to go at de call!"

Mrs. Urquhart heeded him not—scarcely heard him, indeed.

With her fair, clinging, stricken child she

vanished up the wide stairway.

Noiselessly she hurried to the chamber in which her husband lay. As her hand touched the knob the door opened. It was the physician.

As he came out and closed it Mrs. Urquart seized his hand and fixed her eyes, full of anguished pleading, upon his.
Involuntarily he averted his eyes, saying in reply to the mute inquiry:
"While there is life there is hope, Mrs.

Urquhart.".
Mrs. Urquhart gazed at him an and then whispered hoarsely:
"The truth, doctor—look me in the face
and tell me the truth. It will be kinder.

"None, Mrs. Urquhart, none. In a very few-minutes all will be over."

A great shiver passed through Mrs. Urqupart's stately form, and then she asked

hollow tones:

"You are not going to leave us—yet?"

"I will take a seat in the hall here. Mr.
Urquhart heard the wheels and is expecting And with the words the doctor hastily moved away to a seat beside the open window, and the mother and daughter—the wife

and child—entered the room of death.

The heavenly messenger, called death, was truly there. Already his loving hand had

intered, the dying man heard them and un-closed his eyes.

Love flashed a radiant glow upon his peace ful, sharpened features and touched his lips

with a fond smile.

Feelily motioning Aunty Phemie, the house-keeper, aside, he stretched out his arms.

"Oh, my precious ones?" he gasped, as Mrs. Urquhart and Alba bent over him in speechless anguish. "Oh, my precious ones. God has indeed been good to spare me for this. To least my eyes once more upon your dear faces—to hear your loved voices—to kiss your sweet lips. Oh, my darlings, thank God that He has so blessed us!"

"Guy, Guy, dear Guy!" suddenly wailed Mrs. Urouhart, in an agony of tearless grief. Oh, Guy, my darling, my husband, if it would only please heaven to take me with you!"
"My dearest, our child," murmured the

"My dearest, our child," murmured the dying man, in tenderest accents.

And he stroked, with feeble but loving hand, the graceful head of the girl as she knelt beside his bed, her lips pressed passionately against the fingers that lay cold and clammy on the light counterpane.

"My darling," he fervently went on.
"Remember that death touches but the machine mark Remember houses." "Remember that death touches but the material part. Remember hourly, momently, that so long as your loving heart cries for my presence I shall be near you. It is only out of sight, love. Your spiritual eyes opened, you would see me beside you even as the

iples saw Moses and Elias. Think of it

disciples saw Moses and Elias. Think of it dearest, for it is a precious consolation when the gate of life called death closes upon the departing spirit."

The words fell brokenly upon the ears of wife and daughter; but a great peace took possession of their souls.

He paused in gasping weakness, while, with streaming eyes, they moistened his lips and bathed his face and hands.

Then there was a little silence, in which no sound was heard but Aunt Phemie's smothered sobs from the other side of the room.

Suddenly rallying, he opened his eyes and looked at them with feverish eagerness.

"Ah! I forgot! I forgot!" he panted, hurriedly. "Beware of him—I saw him—saw him too late—to escape the murderous ball—he sent. Beware—oi—my—murderer!
Beware of—Ah! Ah—"."

His voice died to an indistinguishable His voice died to an indistinguishable mur-

mur. With a last feeble movement he press-ed the lips bent to his; with a last heavenly gazed into the anguished eyes above Then, without struggle or sigh he The silver chord was loosed, the golde bowl broken, and the secret of the murder-er's name was buried in the silence and gloom of his victim's grave.

CHAPTER IL AN OMINOUS VISIT.

Two or three years previous to his death Guy Urquhart had left his Southern home for Massachusetts, the native State of his ovely and accomplished wife.

With wife and child and a retinue of valied servants, he located himself for a short ued servants, he located himself for a short time in Boston, subsequently removing to a villa which he had purchased and converted into the most delightful of residences.

Alhambra Court was a magnificent seat, and prominent among its beauties was a vast rotunda, which, as it grew into a marvel of oriental splendour beneath the eye of its wealthy and sesthetic originator, was aptly named the Court of Delights.

The Court of Delights was a cool retreet.

The Court of Delights was a cool retreat n summer, with its light cane furniture, cobweb laces, and flowers and fragrance and rhythmic fountains. In winter it was luxurious with warmth.

colouring, rich Persian rugs, and upholstery of costly satins and velvets.

But at all times priceless bronzes and marbles, with other articles of vertu, were scattered about in lavish beauty and profusion, while here and there a musical instru-ment of rarest workmanship hinted of the

cultivated hand of the beautiful young heir-This charming spot had been a favourite amily resort during the life of Guy Urquhart, and here, on a certain May more arm with the breath of June, sat Mrs. Urguhart and Alba.

had been consigned to his last resting place. Sympathizing friends and acquaintances had come and gone day after day till now the bereaved mother and child were left to the quiet and retirement for which they had so long sighed in vain. Mrs. Urqubart had just opened a letter re-

ceived a minute before from the footman.
Glancing hastily over it, she said to Alba: 'This accounts for Mr. Pinard's failure to ay his respects to us with others. He is in Canada, or rather was, for he expects to read Boston on the twenty ninth."
"Why, that is to-day, mamma!" exclaimed Alba, her sad face lighting.

then glancing at the date and struark, she added: "There has been delay in mailing. This was written immediately on receipt of mine, which he says was promptly forwarded rom the office. She resumed the perusal of the sheet, and

presently sighed wearily.

"How sorry I am. He cannot administer the estate, Alba," quoting slowly at in-" 'Can remain in Boston but a short time

Before Alba could reply she cried, in a sudden terror:

"Are we mad that we linger here? Come, my child, come?"

And she staggered, half-blindly, forward, with, the clinging shivering girl. As suddenly she stopped again.

Turning her marble-like face, with its shining eyes, upon the bowed heads of the men, she lifted a hand, and faltered, in tones. that there is none to be found." "What could papa have done with it." sighed Alba. "We have searched every

obable and improbable place of concealment without success," The next moment she asked quickly "But it's loss can make no material difference, can it, mamma, since we are the only

"No, dear! but if there is a will, I should And again bending her eyes upon the letter, she read to the close. Then handing it to Alba, she faltered, tearfully:

"Read it, dear, He speaks beautifully of your father and our terrible affliction."

As Alba took the letter both were startled by the sound of the old butler's voice in

high altercation with some one.

Mrs. Urquhart rose, and stood gazing to ward the drawing-room in deepest amaze-

Brutus's voice rose higher. Brutus's voice rose higher.

"Scuse me, sah, ef I step afore you, sah,
Dar ain't no wis'ters lowed inter de Court
ob 'Lights witout special o'dahs, sah, an'
mo' 'tikly since de good mars' was done
gwine an' shot to deaf. De Court ob 'Lights
am de famberly 'zort, sah, an' de pore mis'ess
an' Miss Alba am dar now. So wif all de
'spec' in de worl' fer you, sah, I can't let you
in till I speak to der mis—"

The sentence ended in a slight souffle, and

in till I speak to der mis— The sentence ended in a slight scuffle, and the next moment the stained glass door sipped in its groove and a stranger stepped Close upon his heels followed the indignant Brutus, who observing the cold, inquiring

glance which his mistress fixed upon the in-truder, edged himself forward and panted, as he scraped his foot and to straighten his disarranged collar.

"'Scuse me, mis'ess, but I 'beyed odahs,

souse me, mis ess, but I beyed odahs, as well as I could, an' de—de gemman jes' lifed me out ob de way an' comed in."

"I heard him, Brutu-," said Mrs. Urquhart, quietly, "You are not to blame.' As the servant retired she fixed her eyes again upon the stranger, a man of some fortyfive years and a singularly repellant aspect.
"May I inquire, sir," she asked with a quiet dignity, not wholly unmixed with hau-teur—" may I inquire, sir, to what I am in-debted for this singular intension?"

A bland smile expanded the stranger's un-

pleasant visage, as he advanced to Mrs. Urquhart with a stealthy movement that involuntarily reminded Alba of a cat creeping up to doomed robin.

He smiled, and then sighed, with a swift

tones.

"Relatives, my dear sister, may dispense with ceremony. I knew you would feel so, and therefore insisted upon coming in sans "Relatives! Sister!" involuntarily echoed

Mrs. Urquhart.
And in her profound amazement she stood wholly unobservant of the long, lean hand the stranger had extended.

Quite undisturbed by the oversight, the

stranger bowed fawningly.

"Yes, relatives, dear madame. Permit me to introduce myself as the brother—more correctly, the half-brother-of the late unfortunate Guy Urquhart,"
With these words he executed an elaborate bow and presented his card.

Mrs. Urquhart glanced at it, a sudden fore-

boding of impending evil chilling her soul. Without a sign of her secret emotion, she "You, then, represent yourself to be Ashland Udy, the son of my late husband's mother by her first husband?"

Mr. Udy lifted his hands deprecatingly.

"Represent myself. That sounds a trifle unpleasantly suggestive of—ah—deception, No, my dear sister, I do not represent myself. I am Ashland Udy."

And once more Mr. Udy executed a finished

THE HUSBAND'S TRIAL

CHAPTER XLVIL

THE RETURN HOME. "Mamma," said Ida, one evening, a few days subsequent to that upon which the mother and child were so happily reunited, as she came to Mme. Avioli's side in the twilight, and nestled down on a low velvet ottoman at her feet, "when will you go home with me?"
"How? do you mean to America?" ones. "How? do you mean to America?" questioned her mother, caresaing the soft waves of silken hair which lay over her hands, "Yes, to Beechcliffe."

of silken hair which lay over her hands.

"Yes, to Beechcliffe."

"Are you tired of London?"

"Not of London alone, mamma, but I am weary of the perpetual change and glare and glitter of foreign life. I long to get back to the peace and stillness of my sweet old home on the Connect cut river. And, besides all this, mamma, I want to be in the spot where he told me of his love—where we used to wander through the woods and vales together—where I was so strangely, indescribably happy."

happy."
For Ida had confided to her mother's ears For Ida had confided to her mother's ears the story of the happiness which had so marvellously eluded her grasp; the love tale, which had been so brief and bright, but which had left within her heart such a weight of sadness and vague yearning. Poor Ida! she had indeed found a mother, but she could not but be conscious that she had lost something which might have been dearer and more preceives still.

precious still.

Mme. Avioli sighed. What would not Reginald Delamere, the young husband, who was now only a memory of the past, have given for the merest tithe of this love which Ida poured out so free y upon the man who seemed, in Mme. Avioli's lovingly jealous eyes, a rival to his dead claims. What a strange, inscrutable riddle was the human

"When shall we go, then?" she asked, alsoon?" questioned Ida, wistfully.
"No; I have been anticipating this move,

and am in some degree prepared for it. My little restless bird must not think that the "Is madame, then, so weary?" the girl asked, solicitously, as she removed the round straw hat and the light shawl Ida had worn.
"Yes, treed—tired," Ida repeated, dreamfluttering of her wings have escaped my watchful notice."
"Have I been so restless, mamma?" said Ida laughing, and blushing. "I thought I had concealed my feelings perfectly."
"It is not easy to deceive a mother's eye.

Come, let us go upstairs; we have many things to pack, and Ellen and Mathilde must commence operations immediately, if you are to spirit us away so soon."

Mme. Avioli's apartment and that of her daughter, which communicated by folding doors, now thrown wide open, were filled during the next day or two mass of dresses, jewellery, books, music and the endless trifles which are indispensable to a woman's comfort, whether she is travelling or permanently established. Mathilde was buoyantly happy—Ellen, the staid waiting maid of Mme. Avioli, was busy and silent, as

became her sober English temperament.

Mmc Avioli herself was engaged in giving orders and watching their execution, writing notes of business or courtesy, and settling accounts—while Ida sat like one in a dream her cheek resting on her hand, and her eyes fixed stead(astly on the floor, trying to read the sealed mystery of the future which lay before her vision. Mme. Avioli observed her, quietly speaking ever and anon to her, to for a minute or two from the med

So passed Ida Delamere's last days England; and when she stood on the deck of the steamer once more, the salt air bowing

of the steamer once more, the salt air blowing back her curls, and calling deep, vivid roses into her cheeks, she feft that a great oppression was gone, and breathed more irrely.

The purple glow of the early autumn sunset had faded into dusk on the hills and woods of Beechcliffe, and the full moon was rising, like a tremulous shield of liquid pearl, over the copse of maples and wild beach, whose leaves were just beginning to be tinted with the golds and crimsons that foretell the many coloured glories of a New England autumn. Although one or two light freats autumn. Although one or two light frosts had touched the tenderer foliage on the upland hills, the air was delicitusly soft and balmy, and bore upon its wings the breath of the late roses and beds of mignonette and trembling violets, while the amber mists through which the moon rose were trans

and net illusion cap, was holding high counsel with Mrs. Hyde, in the housekeeper's room, while a flush of excitement on her cheek betokened the agitated state of her mind.

"To think, Mrs. Hyde," said the good lady, eagerly, "that the letters should have been delayed so that we only got them at the same time with the telegram, which announces their arrival this very night. The

postal arrangements must be in very great "1 should think so, ma'am," said Mrs.

Hyde, respectfully.

While Mrs. Gresham was bustling round the house, watching the clock and running to look down the eastern avenue by turns, where a double row of spice-odoured balsam

trees made a black-green awning of dense shadow from the porter's lodge to the carriage The porter's lodge was being kept by the gardener's little blind daughter, in the temporary absence of her father and elder sister. Minnie Riley sat singing on the door stone, contentedly stroking the head of a fat, white kitten, she suddenly paused to listen.
"It isn't a carriage," she murmured to herself, "nor it ain't a horse, but its footsteps coming along fast and steady. And it

ain't the labourers on the quarry—it's a gentleman's tread; yes, and he's coming here, Coming for the big house, I suppose."

And Minnie slipped from her perch and ran to open the gate as promptly as if she were She was right in her conjectures—a gentle-man stood there, but she could not see that he was tall, dark, and stately, with a Spanish cloak thrown care essly across his shoulders,

and a light travelting cap drawn low over his brows. "Please, sir," cried Minnie, "if you're going to give me anything, don't toss it on the ground, like some of 'em do, but put it in my hand, 'cause i'm blind." The stranger smiled at this rather broad hint, and drawing a piece of money from his pocket, laid it in Minnie's outstretched

palin.
"Mrs. Delamere has not returned, I suppose?" he asked, in a voice that faltered "No, sir," said the chi'd, gleefully fingering her money; "she ain't got back yet; thank'ee, sir!" with a sudden recollection of

the duties of gratitude. "Is there much company at the house this evening?" he pursued, doubtfully. evening?" he pursued, doubtfully.

"No, sir; they are all gone up the river
to a picoic, and aint coming back till late,
cause father said it was like fine folkses'
thoughtlessness to keep him up till midnight

to open the gate."
"That is well." said the stranger, evident Int is well, said the stranger, evidently relieved, and he struck up the graveled carriage road, little Minnie still standing with her fresh cheeks pressed against the iron fretwork of the gate, listening intently to the hasty ring of his departing footsteps and wondering, in her small mind, why he walked so fast.

walked so fast.

Yes, Reginald Delamere was walking fast, but not fast enough to escape from the demon of unrest within him, that urged him ever restlessly onward.

"I am a fool," he pondered within him self; "yet I am powerless to check myself in this mad foily. I seem to have passed entirely out of my own domination, to be the sport of a fate which I cannot escape My only safety is in total separation from her. Here, on the green slope of Beechcliffe, I lay down all of hope, or pleasure, or ambition that life has to give—and hereafter my so- journ in the world will be that of a pilgrim,

her heart voluntarily into his keeping.

"Ida," he whispered, as she laid her cheek against his breast—"Ida—my wife!"

"Your wife that is to be, dearest," she answer d, looking up with something of surprise into his face.

"My wife now, by all the laws of God and man!" he answered firmly. "Oh, ida, Ida! look into my face, and tell me if you have indeed so utterly forgotten the man who was once your husband?"

She disengaged herself from his arm, and stood back a pace or two, startled and very pale.

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When her heart voluntarily into his keeping.

seking in far-off lands for the slow coming of said, speaking as if a great weight lay on her chest.

He stood with folded arms, and head bowed "Dearest—nay, do not start from me as if

Mr. Gresham, with one pen back of his ear, another between his teeth, and a third convenient to his hand, was engaged in jotting down some manuscript notes at the library desk, when suddenly he felt the pens flying in all directions, and his shoulder grasped by a nervous hand, that of his wife. "I love you, Rex," she whispered, twining her hand in his with a motion he would have given worlds for some years ago. "I do love you, I cannot find words to express how dearly!" "Quick, Mr. Gresham, quick!" ejaculated that lady, breathless with the haste wherein she had sped to the library; "they are

oming!"
In the same instant the carriage swept up

In the same instant the carriage swept up to the door,
"Dinner is ready, Ida," Mrs. Gresham said, as Mrs. Delamere was turning away, after the congratulations of their first meeting had been exchanged. "Won't you come into the dining rooom now?"

"I will go upstairs with Mathilde a minute or two first," said Mrs. Delamere, "if you don't mind the delaw." me one else and marry him? Is that the don't mind the delay."

The smile with which she spoke faded from uestion that is hovering on your lips?" "Then, dearest, the record on my grave her lips as she slowly ascended the stairs, and, entering her own apartment, sunk list-

said, languidly, "for I haven't a bit of life save you a pang, Ida. What would my life have been worth to me in that case? Not

that wearies me so—it is life, I think."

As Ida sat in her room in the still apathy
of a breaking heart, a soft hand touched her, that the shallow tissue of concentration of concentration of the shallow tissue of the shallow tiss Do you mean the night when we stood

here beside the fountain, and you told me o your love? Oh, Rex, if you had only spoker "Ida—my daughter."
The tears, like a blessed torrent of relief, "Ushed into Ida's eyes.
"Oh, mamma, I am so miserable."
"My child, try to endure it; it is the lot of all women," said Mme. Avioli, sadly. "I was not sure of your heart, Ida," he

And as her eyes, strained through the coon-light, perceived that Ida was not alone, she added, with something of surprise in her

within herself that it was the even-handed re-tribution of Providence, thus denying to Ida the same love which Reginald Delamere had Ida rose, with a g ance into her husband together they walked toward the house.
"Madame," she said, as Mme. Avioli came
half-way down the steps to meet them, The moonlight, clear and soft as melted pearl, lay over the lovely lawn as Ida stepped out upon the marble floor of the portioo and made the sylvan scene look like an enchanted vision. Ida breatned more freely as she leaned on the marble failing and drank in the exquisite beauty of the landscape, her pearl gray dress shimmering around her as if she, too, were robed in the moonlight.

"How much pleasanter it is out here!" she murmured to herself. "Oh, I wonder it the idle talk of the outside world will always be as wearsome to me as now. Perhaps the

"Why, it is Mr. Dorrillon!" called out Mrs. Gresham, who had followed the countess to the door appains on the portico.
"No!" said Ida, her voice thrilled with, low, tremulous happiness, as her head rested on her husbend's arm, "he's my husband Reginald Delamere!"

And the young husband, standing in the moonlight beneath the shadows of the stately portico columns of Beecheliffe, felt that he had at last conquered fate, and won, by his own unaided efforts, the brightest jewel in all life's coroner.

yet it never can entirely. I must live on as people do after the light and sunshine have passed out of their lives—I must learn to be contented with the gray shadow and the quiet and the eventless days. Oh, well, it cannot last forever—only a few years at best, and the weary viril will be over." What more have we to tell? Our tale what more nave we to tell? Our take is end d. The golden thread of love is woven into the fabric of story, and the pen which has so long followed the changing fortunes of Ida Delamere leaves her, at last, a loved and loving wife.

Has life a brighter destiny than this to

cannot last forever—only a few years at best, and the weary vigil will be over."

The tears dropped from her evelashes and sparkled on her cheeks as she leaned against the flowery edge of the fountain, and a low, sobbing sigh broke from her lips.

"If I could eruse from the records of life the days and weeks that have passed—if I could turn back the wheel of time and stand beside him once more!" she murround. peside him once more!" she murmured, scarcely above her breath. "Oh, Frederic, shall I never see you more?"

Softly, like the murmurous sound of the low wind among the leaves, the drooping boughs of the elm were put aside, and the

electric consciousness of a second presence on the lawn beside her thrilled through Ida's soul, even before she turned and saw that

"Ida!"
She uttered a low cry, clinging to the fountain rim tor support. Was the overtred brain giving way? was this the premonition of coming delirium which conjured up impossible visions? or was her lover dead in loreign lands, and this, his spectre, come back foreign lands, and this, his spectre, come back to haunt her?

"Oh, speak to me—speak to me, for heaven's sake, Idal" he said in accents that trembled strangely in their depth. "Tell me that it was my name your spoke, or else—" and his brow hardened with rigid despair as he heard no sound issuing from the parted lips of the woman who stood before him, like a heartiful status. "let me go away from

hips of the woman who stood before him, like a beautiful statue, "let me go away from you, forever—forever, to curse the hour in which I first looked upon your face!"

He turned from her, striding across the lawn like a dark shadow in the moonlight—

she put out her hands imploringly.

"Frederic! Frederic! come back to me!"

And before she was fairly conscious of her own movements, she had followed him, and stood with both hands laid pleadingly on his arm, and her eyes litted, full of appealing light, to his face, ... Frederic, I love you, I cannot live with-

She could feel the strong thrill that con rulsed his whole frame as she spoke, but she did not draw away the hands he had taken into his own.

"Ida, let me hear the words again. Speak

them once more that I may be sure that I am not deceived by the testimony of my own senses!" he said, slowly, still looking down into her eyes.

There was neither fear nor shrinking coyness in her nature now—only the strange, ssionate outcry of one human heart speaking to another.
"I love you! stay with me—for life, with-

out your answering love, would be a gift not worth the acceptance! I love you, Fred-He drew her tenderly—so close to him. that he could feel her heart pulsing against his, her soft hair stirred by the deep, strong respirations of his breath, This, then, was the moment for which he had hoped and the moment for which he had noped and waited all these years—the fruition of his life's harvest—the goal he had striven for—silence and despair, for so long. She loved him at last—she had given the treasure of

him at list—she had given the treasure of her heart voluntarily into his keeping. "Ida," he whispered, as she laid her cheek against his breast—"Ida—my wife!" "Your wife that is to be, dearest," she

said, speaking as it a great weight lay on her chest.

"Dearest—nay, do not start from me as if I were a cold, wave-drenched corpse. Feel my hand—it is warm and living; let me touch my lips to your forehead. Is that the contact of a corpse?"

"What do you mean? You are not—"

"I am Reginald Delamere, your own husband, dear are, who was not drowned off the island of Ischia, but stands here, living, before you. Sweet love, I never would have claimed your hand without your heart; but now that you have freely given me your love, I may at last tell you how dearly you have been cherished in my widowed heart all these years. Do not tremble so. Sit down here beside me, on this rustic chair, with your head against my shoulder—so—and let me tell you the strange romantic history that has singled me out for its hero."

And there, in the lucid moonlight, with the silvery drops of the fountain filling in the pauses of his low spoken narrative, he told her the strange recital, while her heart throbbbed within her at the noble chivalry of the nature which had so long gone unrewarded, and the deep tide of love grew stronger as she listened.

"Oh. Rex. is this real?" she murmured. He stood with folded arms, and head bowed down upon his breast, when the soft beams of the moonlight seemed to draw a magic circle round about him, and the descending drops of the fountain shone and glimmered like a golden veil before his eyes—the spot where he had seen Ida last.

"My treasure," he murmured through his set teeth, "the light of my eyes—the only woman I have ever loved! God help me to be true to her—to myself, in this last hour of peril! To have died for her would have been easy—but to live on, and never see her more, that is an ordeal more bitter than the grave. Ida! Ida! will you never know how more than faithful I have been? In this world, no! but in the next, where there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage, you will know in the seen to the sound of the sound of the seen that the seen that the marriage nor giving in marriage, you will know in the seen the seen that the seen world, no! but in the next, where there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage, you will know it all, my wife, my darling, and perhaps you will learn to love me then!"

And as he stood there, the cold drops stood out on his marble-pale brow like dew.

Truly, Reginald Delamere had spoken truth—this was worse than death,

ed, and the deep tide of love grew stronger as she listened.

"Oh, Rex, is this real?" she murmured, when at length he ceased speaking. "Are you my husband come back from the dead?"

"It is real, dearest, and I am your husband come back, not from the dead, but from the forgotten. Now tell me once again, after all that I have related to you—do you love me?"

He pressed the little warm hand tenderly "But, Rex—suppose—"
She stopped here, and he finished the sen-

"Suppose you had taken it into your capricious little head to fall in love with

stone would have wiped out the possibility of any sin on your part," he answered, quietly. "Rex. you do not mean—"
"I do mean that I would have died to

have been worth to me in that case? Not the turning of a finger."

She nestled closer to his heart, as if the possible fear thrilled her into awe.

"But, Rex, how could you have been so silent all these years?" she asked.

"I had learned the lesson of self-government, Ida," he answered, "but there were times when I was here in your presence, that the shallow tissue of concealment was

"I was not sure of your heart, Ida," he answered, in a low voice.

"And, ob—but I have so much to tell you, Rex, and—"
She stopped abruptly, the sentence half completed. Mme. Avioli was calling to her from the terrace beyond.

"Ida, you have been out too long in the night-damps; come in, now, dear."

And as her eves strained through the

ents; ... Who is that with you?"

face, where shy, exultant triumph and a ful-ness of trusting love shone softly out, and this is my husband?"
"Why, it is Mr. Dorrillon!" called out

THE END. A Donkey's Suicide, It has always been thought that man pes-sesses one point of superiority, if it can be so called, over the lower animals, in that he called, over the lower animals, in that he alone is capable of committing suicide. Man's soie claim to this sad privilege is now assailed from a quite unexpected quarter of the animal kingdom. The Paris Paix of the 12th uit. gives particulars of the suic de of a donkey,

which was witnessed recently by a dozen persons, who are one and all convinced that the animal's death was premeditated and intentional. The unfortunate quadruped, which was reduced to a condition of ski which was reduced to a condition of skin and bone from eating too little and work-ing too much, managed to escape from his stables in the Rue du Chardonneret and made for the Seine, into which he entered near the Pont d'Austerlitz. A man who happened to be giving a Newfoundland dog a bath close be giving a Newfoundland dog a bath close by, perceiving that the donkey made uneffort to swim and was on the point of drowning, despatched the dog to his assistance. Seizing the drowning animal's ear in his mouth, the Newfoundlander managed to bring him to land. But to no purpose. The donkey looked round with his large sad eye and quietly walked back into the water again. The dog was again sent after him, but this time the donkey kicked out so vigorously that his preserver. kicked out so vigorously that his preserver could not approach. The donkey, once be-yond his depth, resigned himself to the action

of the current, made no movement to sustain himself, and was speedily drowned. —St. James' Budget. Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoebs in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are: hiorbid state of the blood, as the blighter corpusels of tubercle, the term poison of sybnilis, mercury, toxemea, from the retention of the effected matter of the s.in., suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated scepting apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fances or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat: up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the ameeba are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absqlutely and permanently eradicating this norriole discover the proper standing for one year of forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SGN. 365 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Montreal Star. What is Catarrh ?

A very old woman, on her death-bed, in penitential mood, said: "I have been a great sinner more than lighty years, and didn't know it." An old coloured woman, who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed: "Laws, I know'd it all de time." culties of an introduction had been surmounted, the courtship is said to have advanced smoothly, and their mutual sympathy and understanding are now so deep that when they are together, each readily supplies the other's lack, and their combined senses are WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Love's Power. Love's Power.

If I were blind, and thou shouldst enter
E'er so softly in the room,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it,
And a glory round thee centre
That would lighten up the gloom.
And my heart would surely guide me,
With Love's second sight provide me,
One amid the crowd to find,
If I were blind!

If I were blind }

If I were dead, and thou hadst spoken Ere thy presence I had known, I should know it.

I should know it.

Something subtle would reveal it, And the seal at once be broken By Love's liquid undertone. Dear to other, stranger voices, And the world's discordant noises—Whisper, wheresoe'er thou art, "Twill reach my heart!"

If I were dead, and thou shouldst venture
Near the coffin where I lay,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it,
And no look of mildest censure
Rest upon that face of clay.
Shouldst thou k as me, conscious flashes
Of Love's fire through Death's cold ashes
Would give back the check its red,
If I were dead I

Fashion Notes French dressmakers are working hard seep redingotes in the fashion. When belts are used the tunique and waist oust form a kind of blouse, but never asque, with a separate skirt. Plain straight jackets can be worn with white vests. Ladies also wear with these jackets a kind of puffed chemise of coloured

Green is much used for suits of veiling, light cloths, and fine woollen goods. The shade of green most favoured is dark, with a

Jackets of all kinds will be seen during the coming winter, and fancy vests for wear under these are already made at all Parisian

Parisian theatre and opera cloaks are in bright colours and white. White gros grain cloaks are enriched with self-shaped Spanish trimmings, shaded silk embroideries, or gold soutache work. Many gathered waists are shirred on the houlders and waist, and form a fichu over

the breast. They are flat in the back, with only a slight fulness at the belt. This is irawn in under a deep velvet belt. Black lace dresses have full waists and jet elts, which form perfect coats of mail, and are so covered with jet-work that not a piece of the goods can be seen. These belts have either large buckles in the same style of jetwork, or are fastened on one side by means

of small hooks and eves. A rather eccentric novelty is a jacket with a very short basque in Louis XIII. style, with a puffed chemisette taken around the waist and left to fall below the jacket. This is a pretty model, but it is difficult to have i properly made, as the puffing must have a certain fulness and depth or the effect is

Foremost among the coming novelties are waists with fronts and backs of different fabrics. Some of these articles have lace fronts, while the backs and small side pieces are of velvet. Others are of poplin and velvet in one colour. Only the small side pieces under the arm and the under part of the leeves are of poplin. Black straw hats are trimmed with white répon or embroidered muslin scarfs. Fine ostly laces are to be extensively used on bonnets. Capotes are covered with black gauze tightly drawn over the frame, with rich black lace over the gauze also sewed on

plain. The brims are bound with cordings of narrow velvet, and covered with two or three rows of lace. Winter ball dresses are also to be trimmed with a profusion of lace. An evening toilet may be of white silk gauze, lace, and silk. The train skirt is of silk. On the lower part in front are two lace flounces. A large lace apron is slightly draped on the lower part under a white ribbon rosette. Down each side of the apron is a breadth of goods which forms a slight puffing. The back of the skirt is of silk gauze lightly draped, and the train is covered with putfings alternating with lace. On the lower border is a fluted flounce. A shell-shaped lace trimming extends from the hips down the sides, and is taken in the back above the

highest puffing. A plaiting of lace falls from the waist to form a basque. A tight-fitting redingote of grey gros grain Two plaits start from below the waist and form the necessary fulness. The garment crosses over the breast and close on the side. It reaches to the lower part of the skirt, and is lined with dark red surah. Over the plaits in the back are two grey satin ends terminat-ing with an olive-shaped passementerie ornament. This ornament is drawn through the satin. The grey s tin belt is fastened in front under long ribbon loops with the same ornaments on the ends. Down the front of the waist are two rows of fancy buttons.

Lady Paget says that a woman with big nose ought to wear hair at the back the head so as to re-establish the balance. Every young man ought to take a vacation, especially if he has a girl. It will enable her to retire at an early hour when he is away,

and thus get a much-needed rest.

than earth."

a Philadelphia woman used a weak tincture of iodiue to stain herself and her children brown, and then succeeded in convincing all the neighbours that she had been to Quinn, being asked by a lady why it was reported that there were more women in the world than men, replied :- "It is in conformity with the arrangements of

nadame; we always see more of Heaven

After shutting up her house for some time,

A Scotch paper relates the following story of a whimsical bequest:—Some years ago an English gentleman bequeathed to his two daughters their weight in £1 bank notes. A finer pair of paper weights has never yet been heard of, for the elder daughter got £51,200, and the younger £57,344.

Mrs. Mackey enies the rumour that her daughter is engaged to a prince, and says:

-''l mean to give my daughter to an honest
man." The lucky man, whoever he may be,

has our congratu ations. Also our sympathy, for Mrs. M. says her daughter will receive not a penny of dowry on her marriage. "I am so alarmed, Lizzie," exclaimed St. Louis girl, who was engaged to be married to a young army officer. "He hasn't written me in three days." "There is no occasion to get excited," was the reassuring reply ; "he is out of the reach of the Indians, ere is no epidemic prevailing where he is stationed, and when he last wrote he was i perfect health." "Oh, yes, I know all that, Lizzie," said the timid, agitated creature,

but then there's the army worm." Mrs. Parvenu had recently furnished her new house, and it was gorgeously done. Everything was in style, and the carpets were woven in one piece to fit each room. Mrs. Parvenu had a daughter, and of her she was talking to a visitor. "Ah, Mrs. Parve-nu" said the lady, "your daughter doesn't go out much." "No, not a great deal. It tires the poor dear so much." "Indeed! Isn't she well?" "Oh, yes, well enough; but you see. at many houses where she must call she has to walk over the seams in the carpet, and it hurts the poor dear's feet and makes her so tired."

The Human Girl
Your real frivolous girl, fictitious, audacious, mendacious, is seldom found at a greater altitude above the sea than 1,000 feet. She belongs to a lower formation. Her proper piane is in the horizon. Given a sandy beach, drowsy with an ebbing tide, for footights the reflected brilliancy of the twinkling stars, a bold cavalier equal to airy nothings, sotto voice, and her small part has a fitting theatre. She has no fellowship with mountain peaks and sylvan solitudes. A rocky path plays sad havoc with French heels and

the early dew disconcerts the most carefully the early dew disconcerts the most carefully prepared crimp. A variety of what the humorist calls the "human girl," much in vogue in hotel piazzas in mountain resorts at this time, is the girl with ideas. She is a magazine of information on subjects generally recondite and unexpected. She is sober, proper, and yet primed to the lips with retort and repartee.

The New York police detectives are searching for one young girl who has fled from home, and have just captured another in a Bowery concert saloon. An old detective was asked if many complaints of this kind reached headquarters. "Yes," he answered, "a great many, but not so many as there might be." This was puzzling, and an explanation was asked. "Many young girls of poor and dissipated parents drift away from them without ever being enquired after. Where do they go? Usually from poverty, which they have long endured, to the shame they have become familiar with by contact with the dis-Foolish Girls, become familiar with by contact with the dis-solute whom they have grown to envy. The parents know well enough what the girl's disappearance means, and either do not search disappearance means, and either do not search for her or do so only to demand kelp from her. In such cases they do not ask or desire police interference." "And of those recaptured and reclaimed?" "Well, we either never hear of them again, or very soon the same old story is repeated to us." As a rule, detectives are inclined to take the darkest views of life, and it is to be hoped this one was no exceptional character

A gay little maiden with glad brown eyes, Sings neath the blossoming bough; Up in the apple tree Robin replies— Building his nest I trow. "What is life? What is love?" sang the maiden

Robin, O Robin trilling up there,
What will you answer now?
Never was maiden so happy as she,
Never did birdie sing sweeter than he,
And never did oracle truer word give;
"What is living but loving—to love is to live!" Gold, silver, and mixed braids still continue the most fashionable trimming for walking costumes, and also for the more dressy toil-ettes for atternoon wear. The skirts of these dresses are frequently ornamented with per-pendicular rows of broad braid placed between the wide box-plaits, the tunics and bodices outlined with several rows of narrow width. Imagine a gown of two shades of "clover" tinted vicuna of finest texture, which is trimmed in this way with excellent effect.
The broad silver braid on the skirt has a pattern of bright silver in relief on a dull ground; the narrow braids on the tunic and very short basque bodice are closely set, but of alternate bright and dull silver. The tunic, gathered in festooned paniers, shows here and there a lining of velvet of a dark shade; a few loops and ends of velvet among the a few loops and ends of velvet among the folds at the back of the skirt, the ends of which are cut in long points and edged with narrow braids. A lovely dinner dress has a plain skirt of crimson velvet, cut in deep battlemens at the edge, and trimmed with fillings of ficelle lace, which fall over a plaining of salmon satin. The velvet is applique all over with large research should be a supplique and over with large research should be a supplique. all over with large roses of chenille in exqui site shades of salmon pink, outlined in gold thread. The tunic, of crimson flowered brocade, is untrimmed, and the pointed bodice is simply finished round the basque and elbow sleeves with frillings of lace as the skirt. A cluster of shaded feathers for

#### HEREDITARY DRUNKENNESS. The Effects of Liquor Transmitted to Your Children's Children.

an epaulette on the left shoulder

Children's Children.

The following extract is from a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Willard Parker:

The tendency of like to beget like is stamped upon the whole organic world. In the vegetable kingdom, peculiarities in species are produced and propagated by the observance of certain conditions. The hereditary traits of animals are transmitted with wonderful accuracy, and the preservation of various breeds of domestic animals, and their improvement even, is based upon the principle of heredity. In the human race, family traits of character and peculiarities of form, feature, complexion, and temperament, are carried from generation to generation. And since the fibre of the man, his natural vigour, since the fibre of the man, his natural vigour, and the constitution of his nervous system determine his intellectual grasp and character, we find, upon examination, that mental ability runs in families. An exceedingly interesting and able work by an English author, Francis Gaiton, on "Hereditary Genius," was issued by a New York publishing house a few years ago, in which the various professions are classified, and the family relationship of many of the prominent members examined. It is there shown, among other things, that ability for the investigation and decision of judicial questions was decidedly hereditary, and that many of the most eminent judges were grandfathers, sons, and grandsons. This, however, is physiological heredity. There is a diseased heredity in which there is a still more marked tendency to the transmission of diseased conditions. Thus, as is generally well known, consumptive parents beget conwell known, consumptive parents beget con-sumptive children, and the taint of certain specific diseases is sure to place its mark somewhere upon the constitution of offspring for several generations.

But of all agents, alcohol is the most potent

in establishing a heredity that exhibits itself in the destruction of mind and body. Its malign influence was observed by the ancients long before the production of whiskey or brandy, or other distilled liquors, and when fermented liquors or wines only were known. Aristotle says, "Drunken women bring forth children like unto themselves," and Plutarch remarks, "One drunkard begets another." Lycurgus made drunkenness in women infamous by exhibitions, and Roma-lus made it punishable with death, because the habit was regarded as leading to immorality which would compromise the family in-tegrity. But although the broad features of alcoholism were appreciated by the ancients, later and more exact investigations have

thrown more light upon the subject.

The hereditary influence of alcohol manifests itself in various ways. It transmits an appetite for strong drink to the children, and these are likely to have that form of drunkthese are likely to have that form of drunkneness which may be termed paroxysmal;
that is, they will go for a considerable period
without indulging, placing restraint upon
themselves, but at last all the barriers of selfcontrol give way; they yield to the irresistible appetite, and then their indulgence is extreme. The drunkard by inheritance is a
more helpiess slave than his progenitor, and
the children that he begets are researched. the children that he begets are more helpless still, unless on the mother's side there is engrafted upon them untainted stock.

But its hereditary influence is not confined

But its hereditary influence is not confined to the propagation of drunkards. It produces insanity, idiocy, epilepsy, and other affections of the brain and nervous system, not only in the transgressor himself, but in his children, and these will transmit predisposition to any of these diseases. Pritchard and Esquirol, two great authorities upon the which attribute half of the according to the product attribute half of the according to the control of th subject, attribute half of the cases of insanity in England to he use of alcohol. Dr. Benjamin Rush believed that one-third of the cases of insanity, in this country were caused by ininsanty, in this country were caused by in-temperance, and this was long before its here-ditary potency was adequately appreciated. Dr. S. G. Howe attributed one-half of the cases of idiocy in the State of Mas-sachusetts to intemperance, and he is sustain-ed in his opinion by the most reliable authori-ties. Dr. Howe states that there were seven idiots in one family where idiots in one family where both parents were drunkards. One-half of the idiots in England drunkards. One-half of the idiots in England are of drunken parentage, and the same is true of Sweden, and probably of most European countries. It is said that in St. Petersburg most of the idiots come from drunken parents. When alcoholism does not produce insanity, idiocy, or epilepsy, it weakens the conscience, impairs the will, and makes the individual the creature of impulse and not of reason. Dr. Carpenter regards it as more potent in weakening the will and arousing the more violent passions than any other agent, and thinks it not improbable that the habitual use of alcoholic beverages, which are produced in such great quantities in civilized countries, has been one great cause of the hereditary tendency to insanity.

AGRICULTURA

We will always be pleased to rec of enquiry from farmers on any ma-ing agricultural interests, and ans-given as soon as practicable.

POTATO STALK WEET

The possible destruction of the

by an insect which destroys the st

plant is not confined to Canada, as

complaints are made by farmers in States, where the weevil is commost as great ravages as in Canac respondent of the Country Gentlen from Radnor, Pa., who has paid tion to the ruin the insect is wor the result of his observations as "It has been noticed that the become dried and dead a little t The five acres which I had planted appearance they should have t later. I am taking out the crop, prices were good I shou d be satisfied with the investment, for t are extremely fine in size, smooth in appearance, and the quantity tubers large in proportion to and very few smaller ones. My are not aroused so much therefore present crop as about the future new pest has come, which next ye worse than the potato bug. The scarcely an exception, are punctur or worm, near the ground, and or the vine, it is found that the cent been consumed. The worm is snu ced in a nest or bed which it has end of its burrow. The cavity belo with its 'borings,' and though it size (not more than an eighth of length) yet its plumpness and the its working show it to be a monster as well as appetite. The ones I se of two kinds-the grub full and co the other with the hind part exact grub, but with its front part, near dark in colour, bug-like, and armed formidable mandibles or antenne (1 tinguish with the naked eye). Th appears to be in the transition sta he bug that has bored its way int and the worm that it would become days. It was the only one of the covered in opening a dozen or mout I am satisfied that it was the made the entrance, for the worm i as not to stand the slightest pr hence could have no out-door this pest is to remain among us, its devastations early in the afraid we shall sigh for the when a little Paris green would tato from its worst enemy, for tive can save the crop from a

The editor, after examining th sent by his correspondent, said potato stalk weevil in the pupal forms, and added it was quite con Middle and Western States. deposits a single egg in each pota a slit previously formed with he beak. The larva bores into the heal and thence always works downw the root. It becomes a pupa within and emerges in the image or about the last of August. burning affected vines, roots and as the insect's work in noticed.

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the 21st inst. The animals consi norns, Cotswold and Lincoln shire pigs, etc., catalogues and which will be furnished on ap Mr. Chambers, Woodstock. The first annual exhibition of t Horse Show Association of Amplace in New York on Oct. 22-2 object of the association is to improvement of breeds of all-class and by offering handsome prize

and encourage breeders and or parts of the world to compete. on Oct. 1st. Mr. R. Stratton, the success feeder of Shorthorns, says:—"for feeding fat stock for the Chrisis—first, breed them right (and the pith of the secret). How this complished everyone must det himself, but having gained the fit point, best linseed cake, mixed and oatmeal, in equal quantities pounds of each, with roots and found equal to anything. I have

Nature gave the hog natural li went wheresoever he pleased i food, drink, shelter, and please fore we should restrain him of liberty as little as possible. practice is to shut hogs up in Nothing can be more likely to ease. Farmers still believe that not be properly fattened in a This ought to have passed away belief that a hog could not be tened before it was two years now bred hogs are not dispose much exercise. The best place herd of hogs for market is in a ter field. The worst place is in

which will soon become inexpre A few weeks ago we publish taken from the Farmers' Advo stated that thirty-five lambs I died on the Ontario Experim Guelph, from tapeworm. of the Agricultural College, reference to the above as "Guelph, Sept. 10.—Sir,—The the Farmers' Advocate as to the disease among the Ontario E farm flocks is simply untrue. tapeworm was effect nearly three months ago. Allow THE MAIL, and oblige the farmers We cheerfully set Prof. Brown this master, and congratuate getting the disease removed so re

Fall Care of Stock. In the fall of the year there is of stock being neglected than i think. The transition from the to the cool, and from the succule the warmer months to the fall quite an effect on the condition of permanent pastures the grass is d gone, and only on second growt grassy stubble fields can any kind be obtained. Hence between the and the commencement of wint feeding, stock are liable to suffe scant diet. When this is the commence in the face of a hard w heart, and they conseque gain up, and there is a oss. We are fully of that the neglect of proper matock in the fall is of more imp any other season of the year pastures are getting bare every is have a ro ation of soiling, and a nights come, especially in the cows, they should be put in a

The New York police detectives are searchng for one young girl who has fled from home, and have just captured another in a Bowery concert saloon. An old detective was asked if many complaints of this kind reached headquarters. "Yes," he answered, "a great many, but not so many as there might be." This was puzzling, and an explanation was asked. "Many young girls of poor and dissipated parents drift was from sipated parents drift away from them with-out ever being enquired after. Where do they go? Usually from poverty, which they have long endured, to the shame they have become familiar with by contact with the dis-solute whom they have grown to envy. The parents know well enough what the girl's disappearance means, and either do not search for her or do so only to demand help from her. In such cases they do not ask or desire police interference." "And of those recaptured and reclaimed?" "Well, we either never hear of them again, or very soon the same old story is repeated to us." As a rule, etectives are inclined to take the darkest views of life, and it is to be hoped this one vas no exceptional character.

Living and Loving. A gay little maiden with glad brown eyes, Sings 'neath the blossoming bough; Up in the apple tree Robin replies suilding his nest I trow.

What is life? What is love? sang the maiden

what is life?

Robin, O Robin trilling up there.

What will you answer now?

Never was maiden so happy as she.

Never did birdie sing sweeter than he,

And never did oracle truer word give;

What is living but loving—to love is to live?

Gold and Silver Braid. Gold, silver, and mixed braids still continue the most fashionable trimming for walking ostumes, and also for the more dressy toil ettes for atternoon wear. The skirts of these dresses are frequently ornamented with per-pendicular rows of broad braid placed between the wide box-plaits, the tunics and bodices utlined with several rows of narrow width. Imagine a gown of two shades of "clover" tinted vicuna of finest texture, which is trimmed in this way with excellent effect.
The broad silver braid on the skirt has a pattern of bright silver in relief on a dull grou he narrow braids on the tunic and very short basque bodice are closely set, but of alternate bright and dull silver. The tunic, gathered in festooned paniers, shows here and there a lining of velvet of a dark shade; a few loops and ends of velvet among the folds at the back of the skirt, the ends of which are cut in long points and edged with narrow braids. A lovely dinner dress has a pain skirt of crimson velvet, cut in deep battlements at the edge, and trimmed with fillings of ficelle lace, which fall over a plaiting of salmon satin. The velvet is appliqué over with large roses of chenille in exquisite shades of salmon pink, outlined in gold thread. The tunic, of crimson flowered procade, is untrimmed, and the pointed odice is simply finished round the and elbow sleeves with frillings of lace as on the skirt. A cluster of shaded feathers form in epaulette on the left shoulder.

#### HEREDITARY DRUNKENNESS.

The Effects of Liquor Transmitted to Your Children's Children. The following extract is from a lecture

ecently delivered by Dr. Willard Parker: The tendency of like to beget like is The tendency of like to beget like is stamped upon the whole organic world. In the vegetable kingdom, peculiarities in species are produced and propagated by the observance of certain conditions. The hereditary traits of animals are transmitted with worderful accuracy, and the preservation of various breeds of domestic animals, and their improvement even, is based upon the principle of heredity. In the human race, family of heredity. In the human race, family traits of character and peculiarities of form feature, complexion, and temperament, a since the fibre of the man, his natural vigour, and the constitution of his nervous system determine his intellectual grasp and character, we find, upon examination, that mental ability runs in families. An exceedingly interesting and able work by an English author, Francis Galton, on "Hereditary Genius." was issued by a New York publishing house a few years ago, in which he various professions are classified, and the family relationship of many of the prominent members examined. It is there shown, among other things, that ability for the in restigation and decision of judicial questions was decidedly hereditary, and that many of the most eminent judges were grand-fathers, sons, and grandsons. This, however, is physiological heredity. There is a diseased heredity in which there is a still more marked tendency to the transmission of diseased conditions. Thus, as is generally well known, consumptive parents beget consumptive children, and the taint of certain specific diseases is sure to place its mark somewhere upon the constitution of offspring for several generations.

But of all agents, alcohol is the most potent in establishing a heredity that exhibits itself in the destruction of mind and body. Its maign influence was observed by the ancients long before the production of whiskey or brandy, or other distilled liquors, and when ermented liquors or wines only were known. Aristotle says, "Drunken women oring forth children like unto themselves, and Plutarch remarks, "One drunkard pevets another." Lycurgus made drunkenness in women infamous by exhibitions, and Romnlus made it punishable with death, because the habit was regarded as leading to immorality which would compromise the family integrity. But although the broad features of alcoholism were appreciated by the ancients, later and more exact investigations have

The hereditary influence of alcohol manifests itself in various ways. It transmits an appetite for strong drink to the children, and these are likely to have that form of drunk neness which may be termed paroxysmal; that is, they will go for a considerable without indulging, placing restraint upon themselves, but at last all the barriers of selfcontrol give way; they yield to the irresis-tible appetite, and then their indulgence is ex-The drunkard by inheritance is a nore helpless slave than his progenitor, and the children that he begets are more helpless still, unless on the mother's side there is engrafted upon them unrainted stock. But its hereditary influence is not confined

to the propagation of drunsards. It produces insanity, idiocy, epilepsy, and other affections of the brain and nervous system, not only in the transgressor himself, but in his children, and these will transmit predis position to any of these diseases. Pritchard and Esquirol, two great authorities upon the subject, attribute half of the cases of insanity England to he use of alcohol. Dr. Benjamir Rush believed that one-third of the cases of nsanity in this country were caused by intemperance, and this was long before its hereditary potency was adequately appreciated. Dr. S. G. Howe attributed one-half of the cases of idiocy in the State of Massachusetts to intemperance, and he is sustained in his opinion by the most reliable authorities. Dr. Howe states that there were seven idiots in one family where both parents were drunkards. One-half of the idiots in England are of drunken parentage, and the same is true of Sweden, and probably of most European countries. It is said that in St. Petersburg most of the idiots come from drunken parents. When alcoholism does not produce insanity, idiocy, or epilepsy, it weakens the conscience, impairs the will, and weakens the conscience, impairs the will, and makes the individual the creature of impulse makes the individual the creature of impulsa-and not of reason. Dr. Carpenter regards it as more potent in weakening the will and arousing the more violent passions than any other agent, and thinks it not improbable that the habitual use of alcoholic beverages, which are produced in such great quantities in civilized countries, has been one great cause of the hereditary tendency to ins

#### AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

POTATO STALK WEEVIL.

The possible destruction of the potato crop by an insect which destroys the stalks of the plant is not confined to Canada, as numerous complaints are made by farmers in the United States, where the weevil is committing almost as great ravages as in Canada. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Radnor, Pa., who has paid close atten-

from Radnor, Pa., who has paid close attention to the ruin the insect is working, gives the result of his observations as foll ws:—

"It has been noticed that the vines have become dried and dead a little too quickly. The five acres which I had planted have the appearance they should have three weeks later. I am taking out the crop, and if the prices were good I should be abundantly satisfied with the investment, for the potatoes are excremely fine in size, smooth and clean in appearance, and the quantity of saleable tulers large in proportion to the seed, and very few smaller ones. My suspicions and very few smaller ones. My suspicions are not aroused so much therefore about the present crop as about the future. I tear a new pest has come, which next year may be new pest has come, which next year may be worse than the potato bug. The vines, with scarcely an exception, are punotured by a bug or worm, near the ground, and on slitting up the vine, it is found that the centre pith has been consumed. The worm is snugly easconced in a nest or bed which it has made at the end of its burrow. The cavity below it is filled with its 'borings,' and though it is of small size (not more than an eighth of an inch in length) yet its plumpness and the evidence of its working show it to be a monster in industry as well as appetite. The ones I send you are as well as appetite. The ones I send you are of two kinds—the grub full and complete and the other with the hind part exactly like the grub, but with its front part, nearly its half, dark in colour, oug-like, and armed with quite formidable mandibles or antennæ (I cannot distinguish with the naked eye). The latter kind appears to be in the transition state between the bug that has bored its way into the vine and the worm that it would become in a few days. It was the only one of the kind I discovered in opening a dozen or more vines : but I am satisfied that it was the insect that made the entrance, for the worm is so tender as not to stand the slightest pressure, and nence could have no out-door entrance. If this pest is to remain among us, and begin its devastations early in the season, I am afraid we shall sigh for the happy times when a little Paris green would free the potato from its worst enemy, for what preventive can save the crop from a fee whose presence is only known when it has killed the

The editor, after examining the specimens sent by his correspondent, said it was the potato stalk weevil in the papal and perfect torms, and added it was quite common in the Middle and Western States. The female deposits a single egg in each potato stalk, in a slit previously formed with her shout or beak. The larva bores into the heart of the stalk and thence always works downward toward the root. It becomes a papa within the stalk, and emerges in the image or perfect form about the last of August. Riley advises burning affected vines, roots and all, as soon as the insect's work in noticed.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Crystallized carbolic acid dissolved and fed to hogs with bran slop is found by Nebraska farmers a sure cure for the hog cholera. It has been tried several years and with uniform suco s. The pure article resembles camphon

Among the recent importations of Clydes-Among the recent importations of diversibles is a lot comprising eleven stallions and aix mares, brought out by Robert and James McKay, of Oxford county, and John Daiglish, of Glasgow, Scotland. They are on exhibition here, and will also be shown at Guelph. A new disease has appeared among the hogs n ar Madison, Wis., which is proving very fatal. The affected animals first refuse to rst seek for water, and soon die of fever. Though there are some of the ymptoms of hoz cholera, good judges say it is an entirely different disease.

Some excellent thoroughbred stock, the property of E. W. Chambers, will be sold by auction at Springvale farm, East Oxford, on the 21st inst. The animals consist of Short-horns, Cotswold and Lincoln sheep, Berkshire pigs, etc., catalogues and pedigrees of which will be furnished on application to which will be furnished on Mr. Chambers, Woodstock.

The first annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America takes place in New York on Oct. 22-26, inclusive, when \$11,000 will be given in prizes. The object of the association is to promote the improvement of breeds of all-classes of horses, and by offering handsome prizes stimulate and encourage breeders and owners in all parts of the world to compete. Entries close

Mr. R. Stratton, the successful English feeder of Shorthorns, says :- "My receipt for feeding fat stock for the Christmas shows first, breed them right (and therein lies the pith of the secret). How this is to be accomplished everyone must determine for himself, but having gained the first essential point, best linseed cake, mixed bean or pea, and oatmeal, in equal quantities up to six pounds of each, with roots and hay, will be pounds of each, with roots and nay, will be found equal to anything. I have never used

Nature gave the hog natural liberty. He went wheresoever he pleased in search of food, drink, shelter, and pleasure. There-fore we should restrain him of his natural liberty as little as possible. The common practice is to shut hogs up in small peus. Nothing can be more likely to produce disease. Farmers still believe that a hog cannot be properly fattened in a ten-acre lot. This ought to have passed away with the old belief that a hog could not be properly fattened before it was two years of age. As now bred hogs are not disposed to take too much exercise. The best place to fatten a herd of hogs for market is in a ten-acre clover field. The worst place is in a small pen, which will soon become inexpressibly foul.

A few weeks ago we published an item taken from the Farmers' Advocate, which stated that thirty-five lambs had recently died on the Ontario Experimental farm, Guelph, from tapeworm. Processor Brown, of the Agricultural College, writes in reference to the above as follows:—"Guelph, Sept. 10.—Sir,—The statement in the Farmers' Advocate as to the avistance of the Farmers' Advocate as to the existence of disease among the Ontario Experimental of tapeworm was effectually cured nearly three months ago. Allow me this in THE MAIL, and oblige the farmers of Ontario." We cheerfully set Prof. Brown straight in this matter, and congratulate him upon getting the disease removed so readily.

Fall Care of Stock. In the fall of the year there is more danger of stock being neglected than most farmers think. The transition from the warm nights

Footrot is the greatest drawback breeders of Merino sheep have to contend with in many sections of the country. Although easily cured, it is almost impossible to eradicate it entirely from large flocks on account of its rapidly-spreading nature. Though claimed to be contagous, sheep will live in the same flock from lambhood to age and never contract the disease, and it is astonishing how a sheep with footror, will hold its ing how a sheep with foot-rot will hold its condition, while on its knees some of the time when feeding in pasture, and raise a good lamb and produce a heavy and fine fleece, although troublesome and pitiable to behold.

A sheep never was known to die of footrot.

sire respectfully to remind you that the Tor-onto convention will afford us all an opportun-

ity of paying a well-earned tribute to the memory of our honoured dead—Samuel Wag-ner, Moses Quinby, Adam Grimm, Richard Calvin and others, who did so much to ele-

vate American Apiculture to its present high

Weak Colonies. Weak colonies should not be tolerated

the apiary at this season of the year. If neglect or other causes have made weak

onies, get rid of them as soon as possible

either by strengthening from stronger colo-nies or by doubling up. If the latter plan is followed, do the work at once to give them a

chance to prepare for winter. In tavourable localities, strong colonies will gather large quantities of fall honey, but weak colonies will not do so well proportionately. In doubling up the poorest queen should be removed, and the work had best be done while honey is still coming in. The bees are more peaceable, and there is less liability of disturbance by robbers.—Indiana Farmer,

Preparing Bees for Winter.

In the American Agriculturies for Septem

ber, Prof. Cook writes thus:—
The apiarist should prepare his bees for

THE DAIRY.

Up to the end of July Canada exported \$2,500,000 worth of cheese, or 400,000 boxes. The exports show an increase by 99,000 boxes over the highest figures for any corresponding period last year. Canadian cheese is highly prized in England. The majority of buyers cannot distinguish it from the best Cheshire cheese.

Valencey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, owner

Valencey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, owner of the Jersey cow Mary Ann, whose former records in milk-giving have been referred to, has completed his three months' trial, which shows that in 93 days she produced 311 lbs. 13 ozs. of butter. All through the test she was fed but twice daily, her feed consisting of ground cats, cut clover, and green fooder.

of ground cats, cut clover, and green fooder.

It is a good plan to burn sulphur in cellars where milk is kept, especially if they are damp. The sulphurous acid evolved destroys the mildew, which, it not checked, will injure the flavour of cream and butter. In many damp cellars the mildew wastes the cream so that the butter product is eriously decreased, besides the injury to quality.

The well-known fact that a cow will give

more milk and make more butter on a bright, sunshiny day than during one of a dull, dark

safer to point out to a woman faults in her

work in the house," and not because they think the butter made there is better than

could be made at home. But each dairy-woman will acknowledge the creamery but-

ter to be better than that her neighbour used

How much is skimmed milk worth for feed

to make.

cheese.

A blind man who has had experience in this disease can detect its presence by the smell, which is very offensive, and flies blow the diseased feet and maggots are the result. When the the sheep lies down the foot comes in a neact with the point of the shoulder and the maggets spread from the foot to the sheep's body; these rapidly spread, and death results from this cause and not from ootrot, strictly speaking, for any cause that would produce maggots would bring the same result; and let it is frequently said that thousands of sheep have died of footrot. Some writers claim that footrot is consti-tutional, and works in the blood and cannot be cured without internal treatment. If so, a flock of sheep badly infected would not be worth pottering with, and might as well be slaughtered at once. Thousands of sheep have been cured of the disease by an application externally of the proper remedy, and would never c ntract it again if kept away rom diseased sheep. This proves conclusively that footrot is not a constitutional disease, and requires local treatment only. Merinos are by nature more subject to footot than other breeds, while well-kept flocks are entirely exempt from tacks, which are a greater drawback on all the coarse-wool breeds than footrot is on the Merinos. Any considerable number of the coarse breeds herded together, and having poor care, soon

L. H. Bailey picks off the wormy apples in his or chard by means of a curved knife or look fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, seldom drop until the worms have left them, and the popular notion that the hogs in devouring the fallen apples are also exterminating the worms is a mistake.

Prof. Cook, of Michigan, recommends the destroying of all birds' nests in apple orchards, as they are good hiding-places for app'e-worms and other insects. He also ades putting wire screens on cellar windows to prevent the escape of codling moths, which hatch out in warm days in fall and spring from apples stored in the cellar.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in Guelph, on Tuesday evening, September 25th, 1883, at half-past seven o'clock, in the City hall. The directors' meeting will be held in the judges' room on the fair grounds on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. E. L. Sturtevant says he found strong to

bacco water a remedy for the cabbage flea beetle. Hallica striolata, the little black bug or flea which is so destructive to young plants of turnip, raddish and cabbage. The decoction must be made strong. The tobacco water is of no avail with the striped bug or cucumber beetle. Corncobs dipped in coal tar or in turpentine and keresene seemed to drive away a large proportion of the beetles. It is a false notion that hogs destroy many larvæ of the codling moth by eating windfall apples. The worms usually leave the apple before it falls. If not, they almost immediately quit it after it strikes the ground. Let anyone cut open a hundred wormy wind-falls, and he will find worms in but few of them. The only sure way to feed the larvæ hogs is to pick off the wormy apples by means of an edged hook secured to a long light pole. If windfalls are fed to hogs they should be given as soon as possible after they fail

If one has a considerable apple orchard do s not pay to run to the nursery every spring for a few trees to fill vacancies. The trees should be raised at home. Select a rick, well-drained soil near the garden or the buildings as a place to be given entirely to the growth of apple and pear trees. It may be only a strip along a fence or an odd corner in the world or some field. in the yard or some field. Each fall save seeds from a few of the best sorts of apples, and plant them. Seeds usually do well if planted in the fall. As stocks for top grafting Northern Spy and Golden Russet are recommended.

Harvesting Apples,

Nearly every grower has a way of his own to harvest apples. Many of these methods are neither expeditious nor profitable. A good crop of fruit is often half wasted through lack of good management im picking, packing, and storing. It is, of course, an upprofitable practice to knock or snake off fruit. of stock being neglected than most farmers think. The transition from the warm nights to the cool, and from the succulent grasses of the warmer mont is to the fall herbage, has quite an effect on the condition of stock. In permanent pastures the grass is dried up and gone, and only on second growth clover and grassy stubble fields can any kind of properfield be obtained. Hence between the autumn grass and the commencement of winter or stall-feeding, stock are liable to suffer from a too scant diet. When this is the case, stock commence in the face of a hard winter in poorheart, and they consequently never gain up, and there is a consequent oss. We are fully of the opinion that the neglect of proper management of stock in the fall is of more importance than any other season of the year. When the pastures are getting bare every farmer should have a ro ation of soiling, and when the cold nights come, especially in the case of milch cows, they should be put in a comfortable some claim that milking three times a day makes the milk richer, as if left longer in the bag the fat is absorbed into the system, to become tallow.

as to the condition of the cattle of Canada. The following certificate will satisfy all parties that our cattle are free from disease:

"LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

yard or stable, and not allowed to rest on the cold damp grass. This has a baneful affect, and causes more harm than anything dear the stable putting shock in combridge and shock in the stable putting shock in combridge and the stable putting shock in combridge and the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily, the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily to the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily controlled in the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily controlled in the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily controlled in the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily controlled in the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement when the stable shed in the stable stable shed in the stable stable shed the stable shed the stable shed the stable shed in the stable shed them have a statement when the stable shed the

milk in it waiting until after dinner for the boss to take it to the pigs. And then, most likely, he forgets to take it back to the house, and the dog finds it and licks it pretty clean, and the dog finds it and licks it pretty clean, and when milking time comes it is hunted up and washed for the evening's milking. Now, a wooden pail won't stand that kind of treatment. A tin pail may be used so, and if it is thoroughly well washed and scalded it can be made clean again; but no dairyman should ever use a milk pail for any other purpose than to milk in. If one prefers to have a wooden pail, it may be made passably useful by giving it two coats of shellac varnish and never using it to put soursell in his to the first standard to the same transfer of the sa discard all wooden utensils in the dairy and use only metal ones. I like the idea of nickel-plated or tinned copper ones, and perhaps in time we will learn to find these are the best, and that the heat are the character in the and and that the best are the cheapest in the end.

—Correspondent N. Y. Dairy.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Sir Charles Tupper's Prompt Action at Siverpool. He Saves Canada from Being Scheduled. OTTAWA, Sept. 10. - Letters and despatches have been received giving full particulars of the cattle affair in Liverpool, England, to which I made reference some days ago. One correspondent writes from Liverpool as fol-

The apiarist should prepare his bees for winter as soon as the frost makes all farther gathering of honey impossible. Examination will show whether there is sufficient honey atored to winter the bees. If the frames, just as they are taken from the hives, containing bees, heney, and comb, weigh 30 pounds in the aggregate, then there is enough honey. If not, good thick honey, or thick syrup, made by dissolving granulated sugar, should be fed at once, so that all cells may be capped over before the cold days of October check the labours of the hive. It is best that the honey be so abundant in the frames that we Sir Charles was here, and had a turn at "Sir Charles was here, and had a turn at the cattle disease. We kept him in the slaughter-house among the blood and muck from 10 a.m. till late at night. We succeeded, however, in saving the trade, for a healthier lot of cattle were never snipped. Sir Charles worked like a steam engine, and the cattle men think a great deal of him."

breeds than footrot is on the Merinos. Any considerable number of the boarse breeds herded together, and having poor care, soon become a prey to the ravenous ticks, which will use up a flock of sheep much quicker than footrot.—N.Y. Tribune.

Late cabbages are often attacked by a little green worm, which ruins the leaves disastrously. This insect is the cabbage tineid or cabbage-leaf roller. The following remedies may be applied:—Plaster with turpentine mixed in; whale-oil soap solution or time.

Mr. A. M. Purdy has whitewashed his fruit trees for thirty years, and closely observed the crest for thirty years, and closely observed make smoother bodies and healthier trees. He therefore designates the articles in some of his exchanges which oppose whitewashing as injorious to trees, as "mere bosh."

L. H. Bailey picks off the wormy apples in his orchard by means of a curved knife or ook fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, seidem drop until the worms have the fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, seidem drop until the worms have the fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, seidem drop until the worms have is desirable to cut small holes the size of a thimble through the combs, an inch or two above the centre. Cover above the bees with sacks of dry sawdust, which should be long enough to reach over the division-boards and to the bottom of the hive. These protect the bees from the extremes of heat and cold, and promote healthfulness. Thus prepared, the bees to be wintered in chaff hives on their aummer stands will need no further care until the aucceeding April. If the bees are placed in the cellar, they need not be touched again until just before winter comes, when they are to be taken in.

shaughter of all the canadian cattle which had arrived by the Oregon, the Nepigon, and the Augerhead, all those cattle having been placed by the inspector in the same category, and that the result would be extremely disastrous to the Canadian cattle trade. Spending the greater part of Monday night in mastering as thoroughly as he could the whole subject by the study of the documents referred to, he on Tuesday morning waited on Prof. Duguid, gave him the secretary's letter, and discussed the subject with him. He then proceeded with the professor to the Canadian cattle lairage, where a number of parties interested had assembled, including half a dozen "vets." The inspector at first refused to select half a dozen of what he considered the worst cases, but his unwillingness was overcome by Sir Charles threatening to enter a formal protest against his proceedings, and to bring the matter under the notice of the Privy Council. The result was that some of the cattle were alaughtered and appointed to a most SLAUGHTER OF ALL THE CANADIAN CATTLE

slaughtered and submitted to a most CAREFUL POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION. Previously to being slaughtered the tem-perature of the cattle was tested by the ther-mometer, and found to be normal. The exination of the blood by the microscope was entirely satisfactory. The weight and condition of the spleen, the condition of the fourth stomach and intestines, all resulted in indi-cating that the cattle were entirely free from

character is a strong argument in favour of having our winter stables so arranged that the animals get the benefit of plenty of sun-shine. If possible, have the cows on the south side of the barn, and provide plenty of Even this did not satisfy the inspector, Even this did not satisfy the inspector, who was exceedingly unwilling to have the decision at which he had arrived and the action he had taken overruled. Sir Charles immediately returned to London, arriving there at midnight on Tuesday, and the next morning saw Mr. Peel, who, after a full discussion of the whole question, stated that he was exceedingly glad Sir Charles had been able to go to Liverpool, and that an order would be immediately given for the prompt release of all the Canadian cattle. The result has been to not only windows.

A great difficulty in teaching those who have made butter for many years how to improve the quality of their product lies in convincing them that they do not already make as good butter as the best. It is not much safer to point out to a worse failed. safer to point out to a woman name in her butter than it would be to speak ill of her children. Even in these regions where farmers are sending milk to the creameries, they do it "because it sares so much hard to not only REMOVE THE IMPUTATION OF DISEASE

from Canadian cattle, but to conduce greatly to much greater caution in the future on the part of the officials in dealing with a question so important to our interests.

The following letters will show how the prompt action of Canada's representatives is regarded by those directly interested. Messrs. Finn, Main & Montgomery write to Sir Charles:—"We have learned from Mr. Doyle that he has received a telegram from you intimating that the eastle ex-Ontario and

How much is skimmed milk worth for feeding purposes? This is an important question in butter making districts, and quite often the possible use of skimmed milk determines the profit or loss of the dairy. With young, growing pigs, an addition of the skimmed milk from a cow in full flow of milk for each and the skimmed milk from a cow in full flow of milk for each in all beautham graying with your little. you intimating that the cattle ex-Ontario and Lake Nepigon are released. Permit us to express our sense of the importance of your visit to Liverpool at a critical juncture in the cattle trade of Canada. Your presence at the examination by half a dozen veterinary milk from a cow in tall how or milk for each pig will keep them growing with very little corn. It is quite as well, however, to have two or three pigs to every cow, and supplement the feed with a greater proportion of surgeons gave an importance to the enquiry which it would not otherwise have had. We grain. For the amount that they will eat no kind of stock will make so profitable use of have to express our personal obligations for THE PROMPT MEASURES YOU TOOK,

kind of stock will make so profitable use of milk as laying hens.

A two thousand dollar Jersey cow owned in Baluimore, Md., has just earned the reputation of being the best sutter producing cow in the United States, having, in a seven dayatest, given 327 pounds of milk, which made 25 pounds 2½ ounces of butter, being one pound of butter from a little less than thirteen pounds, or six and a half quarts of milk, Some Jersey own have made a pound of butter from a smaller quantity of milk, but they did not give near as many quarts per day. The above was a yield of about 23 quarts per and for the personal inconvenience and fatigue you sustained in carrying the matter through with the Privy Council."

Messrs. Allan Bros. write:—"We are very much interested for the sake of our Glasgow line in the maintenance of the present regula-tions affecting the conveyance of cattle from Canada to this country. We therefore beg to points 2½ ounces of butter, being one pound of butter from a little less than thirteen pounds, or six and a half quarts of milk. Some Jersey cows have made a pound of butter from a smaller quantity of milk, but they did not give near as many quarts per day. The above was a yield of about 23 quarts per day. The cow was milked at intervals of eight hours, which probably increased the ake of our Grasgow line in the maintenance of the present regulations affecting the conveyance of cattle from Canada to this country. We therefore beg to express our thanks to you for the very valuable assistance rendered by you in the difficulty uniform, which consists solely of a cap, at the Chinese soldiers, who may soon face the French troops, have one fighting advantage over the latter. They wear a light, and possibly of about 23 quarts per day. The cow was milked at intervals of eight hours, which probably increased the amount of milk, and possibly of butter, as generally may preserve their souls in peace.

"LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.

"We the undersigned veterinary surgeons, fellows and members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, hereby certify that we have examined the under mentioned lots of Canadian castle standing, first, in the Canadian lairs at Huskisson's dock, Liverpool, and stated to have been conveyed in the Ontario; and, second, in No. 4 ahed, Wallesay's lair, or Lake Nepigon. About fifty of the said castle were inspected by us after slaughtering, and these as well as the remaining living ones were found to be

The Recommodation in All Departments and the second contactors of the second contactors of the Reavily Taxed.

We observed that a few of the cattle presented symptoms of disorder of the digestive organs, manifested by slightly blood-tinged feetal matter, falling of the first stomach, and a slight elevation of temperature. These symptoms were in our opinion due to the system of feeding and the sea voyage.

"W. Williams, W. Woods, Joseph Welsby, Walter Lewes."

The hasty action taken by the Privy Council officials has resulted in an expense to the

cil officials has resulted in an expense to the Imperial Government of not less than two or three thousand pounds. The character of Canadian cattle has been vindicated, however, and all the parties interested in the Canadian cattle trade have reason to be gratified with the prompt and successful effort made to aid

Lindsay Lindsay Middleton 1994 Confutant
Middleton 1994 Confutant
Rainham Centres at 1995 Woodhouse Fort Dover
Carrick Midmay Hibser Staffs
Durham East Milbrook Simcoe South Cookstow
York East Markham Dresden

Fergus.

Middleville.

loorefield. etrolia....

orld's Fair.

Cartwright ..... Nelson .....

Fat Stock Shows,

lin's Mille

FALL FAIRS. [Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will confer a favour on The Mall, and its readers by forwarding the dates upon which their respective fall fairs will take place.] Place. Strathrey Horticultural.

Industrial Teronto.
Peterboro' North Peterboro' Dundas Morrisburg
Brackville Unionville I nion! Woodstock
Unionville Unionville Harwich Blenheim
Hay Zurich hay
Plympton
Reach
Renfrew, South
Southern Counties
Grey, South
Leeds, South
Grenville, South
Lanark, South
Lanark, South
Walpole
Grey, North
Walpole
Glenele

it is satisfactory to note, will be more thoroughly represented than at any former exhibition in the province. The entries of horses and cattle are in fact so numerous that the directors are somewhat doubtful whether they can find accommodation should all the animals be sentaceerding to notice. THE MAIN BUILDING. The state of affairs in the main building was very backward yesterday, and the general scene presented was one of chaos and confusion. No doubt that by the opening this afternoon the army of carpenters and exhibitors who were in possession yesterday. Nassagaweya. Mount Forest. exhibitors who were in possession yesterday will have evolved order out of the piles of will have evolved order out of the piles of incongruous materials which lay around in heaps. The work of hanging the pictures in the art gallery was completed by noon. The collection makes a very beautiful display, and one reflecting great credit both on our professional and amateur talent. The entries exceed those of last year by over a hundred, and among the list are seventy or eighty and among the list are seventy or eighty works that are now shown for the first time. The various manufactures and industries which are to be represented in the main building will make this portion of the Exhibition the most interesting to those of the visitors who come from among the non-agri-cultural portion of the community. Lincoln. The grounds present a gayer appearance than ever. The small buildings erected for

> LADIES WORK The ladies' department, which is always the chief centre of attraction for a large portion of the fair sex, is farther advanced to wards completion than many other sections of the Exhibition. The number of exhibits, too, is considerably in excess of that of any previous year, and though additional space has been allotted, there is the utmost difficulty in acyear, and though additional space has been allotted, there is the utmost difficulty in accommodating all the exhibitors. The arrangement of the exhibits is again under the direction of Mrs. Heaslip, who has so efficiently superintended this department at former exhibitions. During all of yesterday the ladies flat was thronged with tardy exhibitors, who were busy unpacking and placing their articles in their allotted places under the direction of those in charge. In the childrens class, open to girls under layears of age, there is a considerable quantity on exhibition. The management complain that many exhibitors have misconstrued what was meant to be included in class 35, which was devoted solely to "novelties," and that a good deal of confusion has been caused thereby. It was intended that entries should be made in this class only for articles which were quite novel and unique in their kind, but a good many exhibitors have entered under the head of "novelties," old time-honoured articles of apparel or household furnishing, whose sole novelty, if any, consisted in some fanciful design in shape or ornamentation. Only two or three articles are shown which can properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the state of the contents of the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the contents of the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the contents of the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novel to the properly claim to the prope Only two or three articles are shown which can properly claim to be novelties; among these may be mentioned a fancy iamp bowl, made out of a ginger jug, or some such homely kitchen vessel, and tastefully decorated and fitted with a burner and chimney, exhibited by Miss Robinson, Government house, and a very tastifully arranged collection of imitation fruit work, done in knitted yarns of various colours, by an exhibitor whose name various colours, by an exhibitor whose was not ascertained.

MACHINERY HALL The exhibit of wood and iron working ma-chinery this year will be the finest and most chinery this year will be the finest and most complete ever witnessed in the Dominion of Canada. Prominent western manufacturers are sending a most varied assortment of their machinery, and their representatives here were yesterday busily occupied in putting goods into position. Although the hall is rapidly filling up, sufficient progress has been made in putting the machinery together to render it feasible to get an adequate description. At night the hall will be illuminated by the electric light, and will present one of the most brilliant spectacles on the grounds. The power for driving the machinery will be supplied by the two large engines which were in use last year. Among the novelties this year will be a machine for making the barbed wire used for fences.

NATURAL HISTORY.

NATURAL HISTORY.

One of the most interesting departments of the Exhibition is the Natural History section, as it contains some rare specimens valuable to the mineralogist, the botanist, the zoologist, the ornithologist, and the taxidermist. The most prominent display of stuffed animals and birds is that of Mr. John McFarlane, who exhibits the collection of birds and small fur-bearing animals of Manitoba made for the Dominion Government by Mr. Nagle, for which he asks \$3,000. It includes specimens of the hawk species, sand hill cranes, kites, buzzards, bitterns, pinnated and spotted grouse, a pelican, loons, a magauza duck, blackcaps, shell-drakes, grebe, black plover, domestic fowls, and innumerable specimens of insectiverous birds of the North-West. Among the animals are a hare, a badger, a skunk, a prairie woit, a red fox, Huntingdon, Que...Huntingdon ....Sept. 12, Nova Scotia.....Truro.....Sept. 25,Oct Yarmouth, N.S......Oct. 11, 1 Andrewsea. Among the animals are a hare, a badger, a skunk, a prairie woit, a red fox, ermine in summer and winter coat, mink, muskrat, prairie dog, and pocket gophers. John Nairn shows a collection of sea-weed beautifully arranged in a case and upon card. The Natural History Society of To-

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

lead ores, and a miscellaneous collection of minerals, which are generally admired. Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder, of this city, shows two comprising pipes, weapons, totums, pottery, and cooking utensils. In one of the cases is an Indian's skull, which is declared to be over 300 years old. A peculiarity is that it axhibits marks of having been split in three places by an axe or other sharp instrument.

The Toronto Exhibition of 1883 was officially opened yesterday by his Excellency the Governor - General. The eeremony took place at two o'clock, and one of its most interesting features was the presentation of an address to his Excellency by the directors of the Exhibition Association. As was expected his Excellency was accompanied by the Princess Louise and H. R. H. Prince George. Every preparation had been made to give the viceregal party a loyal reception, and there is but little doubt that this the final visit of his Excellency induced large numbers of the citizens to attend the opening m order to wish him farewell.

Tuesday was called the first day of the Exhibition, but in reality it counts for nothing, as there was but a small proportion of the goods in place. Very few entries in the dairy department have arrived. Mounted police guard the fences, on the look out for the climbers who come in that way. All the pictures in the Art gallery have been hung, and present a very creditable appearance, A great deal of honey arrived yesterday, but one of the principal exhibitors had not a can placed. A windmill has been placed near the live stock sheds and will be utilizeed in driving a feed cutter. thing, as there was but a small proportion of the goods in place and the attendance of thing, as there was but a small proportion of the goods in place and the attendance of visitors was very meagre. It is beginning to be an understood thing with the public that the first and second days of our large fairs are devoted to bringing goods on to the grounds and to putting things in order, and consequently they keep away until they think that they can see all the departments to the best ad-vantage. The directors are confident that this year's Exhibition will eclipse any of its predecessors. The number of entries are far in excess of those of former years, and if there There are thirty more entries of horses than there is stable room for. Temporary buildings will be erected. A pheasant house will be a new feature of this year's exhibition. It will be placed near the main building on the south side, Several flyers were exercised in the horse ring yesterday. The cutries for speeding are numerous, and an exciting time is expected. The exhibition of live stock is expected to be so large that Mr. Christie apprehends that n excess of those of former years, and if there is a continuance of fine weather the attend-ance will no doubt be sufficiently large to

the accommodation will be severely taxed. Mr. Chambers, the gardener, has recovered from the shock which the recent frost gave him and his foliage plants, and was out yes-terday trimming the flower beds which weathered the cold. enable the directors to achieve their greatest triumph. The departments in which the most marked improvement in the quality and quan-tity of the exhibits will be shown are the machinery and live stock—classes which have apparently but little connection, but which, The Y. M. C. A. have a tent on the grounds

where religious services will be held twice a day. It is supplied with newspapers and other reading matter. A very nest drinking fountain has been erected in front of the Some one erected a barbed wire fence ex

INDIAN CURIOSITIES

places by an axe or other sharp instrument, all of which wounds, it is asserted, closed and healed. The Natural History Department is situated in the western end of the upper gallery in the main building.

Watchmen guard the exhibits at night.

The poultry-house is being prepared for its

Some one erected a parped wire tence exhibit at the eastern entrance to the agricultural implement building yesterday. A prominent exhibitor protested that if it was not forthwith removed he would take his exhibits out of the grounds. The barbed wire fence had to go. The show of honey and aplary articles will

be one of the prominent attractions of the fair. It is expected that about 80,000 pounds of honey will be sent by various exhibitors. The apiary building is having an annexe added to it which will double its former capacity. Among the exhibitors are Messra. D. A. Jones, Beeton; G. B. Jones, Brantford; Martin Ramer, Cedar Grove; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; W. C. Wells, Phillipstown; W. Goodyer, Woodstock; W. Ellis, St. Davids.

Mr. Simon Beattie, the veteran imports Mr. Simon Beattle, the veteran importer and exhibitor of blooded stock, arrived at Quebec by the Allan steamship Hanoverian on Saturday with a large importation of stock for Canada. The lot includes twenty Clydesdale stallions and mares and one thorough dale stallions and mares and one thorough-bred mare, forty-eight Galloway and three Shorthorn cattle, and eighty-four sheep, principally Shropshires. He also brought ever twenty-three Clydesdales and Cleveland bays for a stockholder in Indiana. The catthan ever. The small buildings erected for special purposes are unusually numerous this year, and there is a proportionate increase in the flags and banners flying from tower, turret, and marquee. At the rate the grounds are being engroached upon it is safe to predict that in a few years there will be very little of the greensward left to refresh the eye.



DISFIGURING Humours, Humiliating Eru tions, Itching Tortures, Servicia, Sakheum, and Infantile Humours cured by the Curretura Remedies.

Cutteurs Resolvent, the new blood purifier denses the blood and perspiration of impur-ies and poisonous elements, and thus remove Cuticurs, the great Skin Cure, In allays Itching and Inflammation, clears t and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and the Hain

Cutteura Soap, an exquisite Skin Bear and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Curri is indispensable in treating Skin Dissesses, Humours, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and E Chapped, or Greasy Skin. Cutieurs Remedies, are absolutely pure and the only real Blood Purifiers and Ski Beautifiers, free from mercury, arsenia, lead kino, or any other mineral or vegetable peison

It would require this entire paper to do jus-tice to a description of the cures performed by the Carticura Resolvent internally, and Curr-cura and Curicura Soap externally.

Eczema of the paims of the hands, and of the ends of the fingers very difficult to treat, and use eily considered incurable; small patches of tetre and sait rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

Scald Heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of chicren and infants many of which since birth had been a mass of

Itching, burning and scaly tortures affled even relief from ordinary remothed and healed as by magic. Paoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful form of skin diseases, scrotulous ulcers, old seres, as ilecharging wounds, each and all of which have seen speedily, permanently, and economical under the common of the conomical incians, hospitals, and all other remedies falled, a oven by a vast number of aworn testings our possession, which we will cheerfully o any address.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents. RESOLVENT, \$1. Sorn, 25 cents. Potter Date and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominio Send for " How to Care Skin Diseases," BEAUTY For Rough Chapped, and Grensy Skin, Black Heads, Pimples and Skin Blemishes useCuttours Soan

### 25 YEARS.

Mr. WILLIAM PAVEY, Woodstock, writes, "I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERKY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never failing remedy for all diseases of the lungs. I would strongly recommend it to all persons with weak lungs, or inclined to consumption."

JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in the

same place, write:—"This is to certify that the above testimonial of Mr. Pavey we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased t have an opportunity to testify in its favour, IVe have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of, and that gives se universal satisfaction."

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Ch always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup. Influenza, Co. tion, and all Throat and Lung Com

They's somethin' kind o' hearty like about the Atmosphere.

When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms on the trees.

And the mumble of the hummin' birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin', and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the early aumorates. Is a picture that no painter has the colourin' to When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's

The husky, rusty rustle of the tossels of the And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kind o' lonesome like, but still A preachin' sermons to us of the barns they ons to us of the barns they A preachin' sermons to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed; sees in the stalls below—the clover over-Oh, it sets my heart a clickin' like the tickin' of a clock.

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

Only One Conclusion, "You said that you were going to vote for me," indignantly exclaimed a defeated candi-date addressing Mike, the well-known Irish-

"An' didn't I vote fur ye?" Naw, you didn't." "Well, sor, in that evint there's only one conclusion that I kin arrive at."

"And what is that?" That I towld ye a lie, sor." So Glad to See Him,

When the stranger remarked that he was from Arkansas, one of the passengers suddenly turned and asked:

"You are, eh? Maybe you are from Crittenden County?"
"I am that."

"Perhaps from James' Landing?" That's it, exactly."

"Then maybe you know my brother, William Henry Jones, from Penn Yann, this Stranger, put it thar!" exclaimed the Arkansas traveller, as he extended his hand and smiled all over. "Bust my buttons if I didn't help hang your brother for cattle stealing jist before I left home."

She Certainly Knew the Difference, "And yet you don't seem to understand the difference between misfortune and fault."
"Pshaw, Topnoody, you make me tired.
If there is anything I do not understand, it is that one difference."
""I don't believe you."

"I don't believe you."
"Don't you? Well, I'll convince you. I accepted you as a husband, didn't I? asked Mrs. Topnoody.

"That was my misfortune. I could have refused you, but didn't."
"I—I—suppose so."
"Well, that was my fault. Now, Topnoody, do you mean to tell me that I don't know the difference between—" But Mr. Topnoody had to go to see his

They were two chaps with paper collars on, pants tucked into their boots and a thirsty look round the corners of their mouths. They set out to cross the Brooklyn bridge, and upon reaching the towers they walked round them several times as if looking for a door.

"Don't see any sign of one, Bill," said the first, as he carefully looked round. "Maybe we have to go up in an elevator," 'Say, kurnell, whar' d'ye git in ?"

"Into the saloon."

"There is no saloon here," "Thar' ain't! Ain't thar' no place 'tween here and t'other shore whar' a feller kin lick-

"Then we don't go another rod, Sam. A town as will put fifteen millyon dollars into a shebang like this 'ere and forgit a half-way saloon is too fresh a burgh fur Sam and me. Come, pard—the bridge is a blunder and may not be safe."

A Degree of Intimacy.

Mrs. Richesse, whose money enables her to live in a swell suburban neighbourhood, but does not give her the entree to the best society, was away for the summer and met several persons who knew all the best people. One day a lady said to Mrs. R:

"Mrs. Richesse, do you know the Elans?"

"Not personally, but quite well by reputation."

"They are lovely people and you should meet them. And the Browns, do you know

them?"
"They are our next door neighbours.""
"Indeed? Then you know them inti-

"Well, no, not exactly. Our families can hardly be said to be very intimate, and Mrs. B. has never called, but their coachman is engaged to our hired girl, and the degree of intimacy existing is sufficient to permit his coming over to our house seven nights in the week, and wearing all the paint of the back

They Made Him a Quiet Citizen. Bill Sills, who was a very bad man, went West, and no one heard anything from him for a dozen years or more, when one of his Eastern acquaintances happened to land in the town William had selected as his residence. During a conversation with the hotel keeper, he asked if a man named Sills hadn't come to that place some years ago.

"Which?" replied the landlord, "Bill single and the landlord and

"That's the man." "Yes, William came to our town about a ožen years ago."
"What kind of a citizen was he?"

"Well, we never knowed what his home folks thought of him, but we always con-sidered him, a sulphur pot hang on the

swingletree."
That's about how he stood at home. How "That's about how he stood at home. How did he get along out here?"

"Oh, he was just splittin' the town wide open for the first ten years, but for the last two years he has changed so you weuldn't know him, and there am't a quieter man in the whole country than Bill Sills."

"No. You don't say!"

"Yes, I do say, for I know."

"I'm mighty glad to hear that he has changed. I always said Billy would be a quiet citizen if he had a chance. But what the mischief happened to him to effect the good result?"

the good result?"
"It was the simplest thing in the world.
You see, Bill kept going from bad to worse, until he struck the limit, and we just turned out one night and hung him, and Bill hasn't troubled us since. Quiet? Well I should drink if you ask me."

One of the practices peculiar to Japan, and one that naturally excites the curiosity of the stranger, is the singing of men at work upon the foundation and frame of any building that is being erected. There is no set ong they sing, but they give voice to their wishes for the prosperity of the owner and wilder, coining their song as they proceed with their labour, invoking the favour of the gods for their employer and all having any interest in the structure they are erect-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Wenther And Commerce and Consumer Commerce and Consumers and Consumers (as. 1966).

A greater disposition to sell was extinced this morning, and there was a more active market, were principally of small joins, and bursen as state and force of the morning, and there was a more active market, were principally of small joins, and bursen as force of the morning, and there was a more active market, were principally of small joins, and bursen as force of the morning, and there was a more active market, were principally of small joins, and bursen phenotropially of small joins, and bursen phenotropially of small joins, and bursen and the process of the morning and there was a more active market, were principally of small joins, and bursen and active procession on the part of holders, who months, and dimensions of the part of holders, who months, and dimensions of the more discussions of the more discussions of the more discussions of the part of holders, who months and discussions of the more discussions of the more discussions of the more discussions of the part of holders, who months are provided to the process of the more discussions of the more discussions of the more discussions of the part of holders, who months are provided as the color persecution of the part of holders, who more discussions of the part of holders, who more discussions of the part of holders, who have a shrape of burgers at 85. North-West Land was weak, sell-ing down to 63, and closing with bids at 60, Land and consumers of the part of holders, who have a single down to 63, and closing with bids at 60, Land and consumers of the part of holders, who have a single down to 63, and closing with bids at 60, Land and Changlain. Fours aheres of Bulifling and the close persecution of the part of

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-

Sept. 1. Aug. 23. Sept. 2. Sept. 3. Sep

Total bu.38.740,675 36,609,618 24,762,396 50,113,785 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat

FLOUR-Offerings have been small and sales few, but the demand has been steady and at firm prices. Superior extra sold in the latter part of last week at equal to \$5.10 to \$5.15, and a very few barrels of very choice at equal to \$5.20; and

Sept. 6.
11.30a.m.
Sept. 7.
6.30 p.m.
Sept. 8.
11.30a.m.
Sept. 10.
11.30 p.m.
Sept. 11.
2.30 p.m.
Sept. 12.

and flour being top figures:-

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. WEEKLY REVIEW. Wheat, fail, per bushel ...... THURSDAY, Sept. 13. The local market has been very quiet on flour and grain throughout the week, but this quietude has been in a great measure due to the smallness of the supplies. There has been very little of anything offered, and the defmand has been fairly good at prices generally steady. New grain is not expected to arrive to any considerable extent for another fortnight, and prices of all sorts of new may be regarded as purely nominal so far. Stocks in store have been decreasing, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—
Flour, 2.350 bbls.; fall wheat, 63.822 bush.; spring wheat, 41.833 bush.; oats, 2.700 bush.; barley, 30.517 bush.; peas, 1,039 bush.; rye, 341 bush.; against. on the corresponding date last year, flour, 125 bbls.; fall wheat, 23.559 bush.; spring wheat, 13,779 bush.; oats, 400 bush.; barley, 7.664 bush.; peas, 4.523 bush.; and rye, 6.284 bush. Outside advices show a fall in English quotations of 2d. on red winter and No. 2 Californian wheat, and a rise of 2d. on corn. Markets have been dull and declining during the last couple of days, probably in consequence of continued large supplies. Imports of wheat last week were 405.000 to 410.000 quarters, making a total supply of from 630 000 to 650,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1,775.000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 6th inst. was equal to 1, PRODUCE. Hay, per ton... Straw, per ton PROVISIONS. TRADE—Has been decidedly unsettled all week, but the feeling at the close seemed rathe improved.

BUTTER—There has been some little demand heard for shipment, and a few small lots of aver are shipmen quality sold in the latter coars.

Rye.

receipts have been fair, and have sold about 18 to 21c. for pound rolls, and 14 to 15c. for tubs and crocks of fine dairy.

CHESSE—Seems tending upwards; small lots of fine have been bringing 11 to 11jc., but at the factories 11c. is, we understand, usually asked for round lots.

Ecos—The demand has improved, and is like—

for round lots.

EGOS.—The demand has improved, and is likely to continue good during the exhibition; prices have risen to 17½ to 18c. for round lots, and on the street to 19 to 20c. for really fresh.

PORR.—Inactive, and decidedly unsettled; but we understand that some few small sales have been made at \$17 to \$18.

BACON.—The market may fairly be said to have been somewhat demoralized, but at the close something of an improvementhad begun to show itself. Long clear sold last week at \$c. for car lots, and one car changed bands at the same figure yesterday; but at the same time tons and cases were also going at 9 to 9½. The fall in price seems to have led to an improved demand, and holders appear in better hope of getting stocks off than some time ago. Cumberland scarce and only small lots moving; these selling usually at \$c. Rolls and bellies very scarce; new being cured and will be offered at 12½ to 13c.

HAMS.—Seems steadier than anything else in the market, with an active demand heard. Smoked have sold in round lots at 13½ to 133c. and small lots at 14c; canvassed range from 14 to 14½c.

LARD.—Fairly steady; the range seems to have been from 11½c, for tinnets to 12½c, for small pails in small lots; one round lot of tierces is quoted at 11½c.

Horss.—Receipts small, and all offered have

need to be imported. A large portion of the cereal crops is said to have been secured in good condition, and the quality of the grain and straw to have been fine. It would appear that the yield of the last four years had not once reached an average. French advices report the wheat crop as likely to prove about 85 per cent. of an average. The Paris market in the week ending on the 25th ult. showed a marked decline on flour, but it was thought to have touched bottom. Supplies of wheat in the country markets were very small, and were expected to continue so in view of the short crop and large imports being needed. In the ports trade was quiet. Belgian advices showed. Antwerp closing rather lower on wheat, but unchanged on rye. German markets closed rather easier for wheat, but unchanged for rye. Pesth was rather lower for "term" wheat, but Vienna unchanged. At the latter city the international corn and seed market was opened on the 7th ult. The quantity of wheat available for export from the Austro-Hungarian empire in the coming harvest year was estimated at 54 million bushels. Russian advices report shipments of wheat from Crohstact in the week ending on the 25th ult. at 151,500 quarters, against 112,200 in the preceding week, and the fotal since the opening of navigation 1,228,000, against 537,900 in the corresponding period last year. Crop reports seem generally favourable; the yield of wheat is said to have been generally satifactory, but not wholly so in 23 provinces. Advices from southern Russia, however, state that on the 15th ult. the harvest was nearly finished and the yield not quite equal to that exaceled. The very great heat, preceded and followed by heavy showers of rain, did much harm to the crops. especially to the winter wheat, which consequently was of rather interior quality. Good qualities were rare and the demand for same being itively, prices were very firm, and had still a rising toudency at Nicolaieff. But at Odessa buyers and sellers seemed to be apart, and the exports were small. On this s in small lots; one round lot of tierces is quoted at 11;c.

Hors—Receipts small, and all offered have been readily taken at \$8.25 to \$8.50.

Salt—Quiet and casy. Liverpool coarse offered in car-lots at 55c., and selling in small lots at 70 to 75c. per bag; dairy going quietly in small lots at 50c, per quarter-bag. Canada very quiet; small lots selling slowly at \$1.32 to \$1.35, and single bags at \$1.50.

DRIED APPLES—Very quiet; dealers have been selling small parcels at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 10c., and would have paid \$c., for round lots had there been any offered.

Hors—quiet and easy; single bales have sold at 28 to 33c,, and the first bale of new has changed hands at \$5c., but this seems rather a fancy price.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been fairly active with the country but jobbing rather quiet.

TEA—Lines have been quiet; the demand slack but holders firm and looking for an improvement. One line of young Hyson, low first, sold at 33c. another at 34c., and a fourth at 16c. A line of medium Gunpowder brought 30c. Japans inactive; one line of good medium sold at 30c. Coarse Congous seem to have been the most active grade in the market; one line sold at 14jc., another at 16c, two lines at 18c., one line at 20c., and another at 23c. Sales on English account at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. for second Young Hysons and at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. for fine Congou. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' léts:—Young Hyson, commen to fair, 14 to 30c.; medium to good, 22 to 32c.; fine to choice, 33 to 52c.; extra firsts, 58 to 62c.; Twankays, 15 to 20c.; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good. 20 to 33c.; fine to extra choice, 46 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, 30mmon, 16 to 20c.; medium, 22 to 30c.; good, 32 to 40c.; fine, 42 to 60c.; Souchong, 35 to 50c.; Scented Pekoes, 30 to 45c.; fine, 45 to 52c.

COFFEE—Held very firmly, with one sale of fine Rio reported at 10jc, but this the only jobbing transaction of which we have heard. Quotations are as follows, outside figures for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 22 to 27c.; Singapore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 10 to 10jc.; Mocha, 30 to 32c.

gapore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 10 to 10ic.; Mocha, 30 to 32c.

SUGAR—Seems rather unsettled; the unusual event of a sale of a round lot of Porto Rico for Montreal is reported, the price being equal to 65c.; but we can hear of nothing else doing save in Canadian yellows at former prices. Granulated is unchanged. Scotch seems caree. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers lots, and all sugars now being sold for 60 days:—Porto Rico, new per lb., dark to bright, 6† to 74c.; choice, 7‡ to 75c.; Barbadoes, none; Scotch, low-grade, 6‡ to 85c.; Baris, lump, 9‡ to 10c.; granulated standard, 3½ to 3½c.

SYRUPS—Inactive at unchanged prices, but we hear that 48c, was bid for a round lot of West India molasses. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Common, 50 to 52c.; medium, 33 to 62c.; choice, 65 to 75c.; sugarhouse molasses. 38 to 40c.; and West India, in hhds. and tierces, none; in bbls., none; choice on, none.

FRUIT—Valencias more active and firmer. 

with \$4 asked for trout, and \$4.50 for white-fish. Cod is quiet but steady. Nothing doing in other sorts of salt-water fish. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Herrings, Labrador No. 1, bbls., \$7.50; half-oble, none; No. 2 do., \$6.25 to \$7.00; No. 1 Bay splits, bbls., none; half-bbls., \$3.50; round half-obls., \$2.87 to \$3.12; bbls., \$5.25 to \$5.00; No. 1 split, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 1 gibbed. bbls., none; half-bbls., \$2.50; to \$5.00; No. 1 split, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 1 gibbed. bbls., none; half-bbls., \$2.50; salmon, asit water, none; codfish, per 112 lbs., \$6.25 to \$5.50; boneless, in 40-lb. boxes, per lb., 47 to \$4.0; in 5-lb. boxes, \$4 to 50.; trout, \$4.75 to \$5.00; white-shs, none; mackerel, bbls., none; half-bbls., \$5.75; kits, \$1 to \$1.20; No. 1 mess do., \$2.50; sardines, \$4.5; 130; do., \$5.76; American do., \$7.50; do., \$1.50; do., \$5.75; No. 1 lake Huron herrings, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Tobacco—The demand has been improving, and the feeling has continued very firm with an open price list statche factories. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots—Prince of Wales' blacks, in boxes, \$14 to 32c.; 65 and \$8.50; cattless. \$2 to 34c.; navy \$3.82 to 36c.; bright-mavy 3\*s, 38 to 35c.; extra brights and myrile, \$0 to 60c.; solaces, 30 to 45c.; V.T.O. blacks, 12\*s, 30 to 32c.

Liquors—There has continued to be a quiet business doing at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows;—Pure famalca rum. 16 o.p., \$2.96 to \$3.50; red., \$8.50 to \$8.75; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$3.60 to \$4.50; champagne, per case, \$11 to \$25.50; box box box box box solutions are as follows;—Pure famalca rum. 16 o.p., \$2.96 to \$3.50; red., \$8.50 to \$8.50; do., Otards, \$9 to \$9.50; Central Soniety, \$8.50 to \$8.50; do., Otards, \$9 to \$9.50; Central Soniety, \$8.50 to \$8.50; do., Otards, \$9 to \$9.50; Central Soniety, \$8.50 to \$8.50; do., Otards, \$9 to \$9.50; Central Soniety, \$8.50 to \$8.50; do., Otards, \$9 to \$9.50; do., Jules Belleire, \$7.50 to 38. Whiskey—The following are Messrs, Gooderham

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, -Seems to have been fairly well main unchanged, but cannot be said to be very
1. Cured have sold slowly at 8 and 8ic.,
or selected at 8ic.
FERLINE-Offerings very small and prices from the factories but no sales, as they and dealers seem apart.

Tathow-Rather scarce but in good demand, and firm at 84c; for rendered and 4c. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, 87.75; choice No. 1 steers, 88.75; No. 2 inspected. \$6.75; No. 3 inspected. \$6.75; No. 3 inspected. \$6.75; caifakins, green, 13 and IIc.; caifakins, cured, 15 and 13c.; caifakins, dry, none; sheepskins, green, 60c.; wool, facec, 15 to 20c., Southdown, 2t to 25c.; wool, super. 23 to 25c.; extra super, 29 to 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 4c.; rendered, 8 to 8 c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK. From Friday until Tuesday cattle were some what scarce, and at Tuesday's market prices wer irm to a shade higher, owing to the increase CATTLE Rough to Prime

None. .....\$6 to \$12 each. SHEEP.

BY TELEGRAPH. MONTREAL

\$5.20; superfine, \$4.30 to \$4.35; strong bakers; \$5.50 to \$6.50; fine, \$3.90 to \$4.15; middings; \$3.75 to \$3.85; Poliards, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario bags. \$2.20; to \$2.65; city bags. \$3.00 to \$3.65 for strong bakers; Sales—100 bbls. superior extra at \$6.45; 125 bbls. do. at \$6.40; 100 bbls. superfine at \$4.85; 100 bbls. fine at \$4.15;

BRANTFORD Sept. 12. — Flour. No. 1 super, \$0.00 to \$0.00; fall wheat, \$8c. to \$1.08; spring wheat, \$0.00 to \$0.00; barley, \$60 to \$6c.; pease, \$60 to \$6c.; oats, \$7c; cattle (live weight). \$0.00 to \$0.00; beef, \$6\) to \$7c.; mutton, \$6\) to \$7c. to \$5c.; wool, \$18\) to \$2c.; butter, \$17\) to \$18c.; eggs, \$15\) to \$16c; cheese, \$10\) to \$16c; hay, \$8.00\) to \$8.00\; potatoes, per bag, \$70\) to \$76c.; corn, \$60\) to \$65c.

GUELPH. Sept. 12. — Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.60 to \$2.85; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.08; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.08; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; barley, 50 to 60c.; peas, 60 to 70c.; oats, 39 to 41c.; cattle (live weight). 4 to 5c.; beef, 3 to 10c.; mutton, 8 to 10c.; dressed hors, 00 to 60c.; hides, \$5 to \$6; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1.00; wool. 18 to 22c.; butter, 15 to 16c.; eggs, 16 to 18c.; cheese, 00c.; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 60 to 75c. per hugh.

PORT PERRY. Sept. 12.—Flour. No. 1 super. \$2.25 to \$2.50; all wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.05; spring, \$1.04 to \$1.05; sariey 50 to 58c.; peas, 60 to 70c.; oats, 40 to 48c.; astle, live weight, \$5 to \$5.50; beef, \$6 to \$7.50; nutton, none; dressed hogs, none; hides, \$5 to \$6; sheepskins, 40 to 65c.; wood, lå to 17c.; buter, 15 to 16c; eggs, 16c.; cheese, 11 to 12c., asy, \$3 to \$8.50; potatoes, 40 to 45c.; corn, none.

Sept. 12.—Flour, \$5.75 to \$6.00; fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.15; barley, 55 to 50c.; peas. 70 to 75c.; oats, 45 to 50c.; cattle dive weight), 3to 4c.; beef.6 to 75c.; nutton, 8 to 9c.; dressed hogs, \$7 to \$8.50; hides, inspected, 5 to 6c. per 1b.; wool, 20 to 29c.; butter, 16 to 29c.; eggs, 15 to 17c.; cheese 13 to 15c.; hay, \$6 to \$8 a ton; potatoes, 50 to 55c. per bag; corn, 70 to 75c.

PETERBORO'. PETERBORO'.

Sept. 12.—Flour. No. 1 super., \$0.00 to \$0.00; fall wheat, \$0.00 to \$0.00; spring wheat, \$1.05to \$1.08; barley, 50 to 60c; peas, 70 to 75c.; cats, 37c.; cattle dive weight, 3c.; beef, none; mutton, sto 9c; dressed hogs, none; hides, \$4.50; sheepskins, 40 to 60c.; wool, 18c.; butter, 15 to 20c.; eggs. 14 to 15c.; cheese, 10c.; hay, \$7 to \$9; potatoes, 75c.; corn. none.

NEW YORK.

Sept. 12, 11.55 a.m.—Corn—64c. asked for cash;
63t to 63tc. for September; 64tc. for October;
63t to 63tc. for November.; 64t to 62c. for December. Receipts—Flour, 22,793 bbls.; wheat, 194,000 bush; corn, 12,000 bush; oats, 62,000 bush; rye, 25,000 bush; pork, 283 bbls.; lard, 2,610
tcs.; whitkey, 532 bbls. Exports—Flour, 4,779
bbls.; wheat, 55,656 bush; corn, 112,991 bush;
oats, 500 bush.
12,15 pm.—W heat—Irregular; No. 2 red, \$1.145
for September; \$1.16 for October; \$1.164 to \$1.164
for November; \$1.204 to \$1.204 for December,
Corn—Irregular; 634 to 63tc. for September;
64tc. for Uctober; 63fc. for November; 61g to
61tc. for December. Oats—Irregular.

Sept. 12, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—97½c. for October; 99½c. for November.
10.20 a.m.—Wheat—97c. for October; 99½c. for November. Receipts—Flour, 5,660 bbls.; wheat, 16,000 bush.; corn, 500 bush.; oats, 2,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 18,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 5,623 bbls.; wheat, 500 bush.; corn, 500 bush.; cats, 4,000 bush.; rye, 10,000 bush.; ln store—Wheat, 178,379 bush.; corn, 5,423 bush.; cats, nil.; rye, 26,670 bush.; barley, 201,370 bush.

OSWEGO,

TOLEDO.

Sept. 12, 10.30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red., \$1.05 bid, \$1.06 asked for cash or September; \$1.074 for October; \$1.114 for December; \$1.125 bid for January. Corn—54c. for cash or September; 534c. bid for October; \$30. bid, 54c. asked for November; 51c, for January. Oats—274c. bid, 284c. asked for cash; 234c. asked for September; 28c. bid, 30c. asked for October; 30c. for December. Receipts—Wheat, 144,000 bush.; corn. \$5,000 bush.; costs, 10,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 136,000 bush.; corn. \$4,000 bush.; coats, 2000bush.; costs, 2000bush.; costs,

WARRANTED SIX (6) YEARS. (15) USEFUL STOPS, NAMELY: which doubles the power of the Urgan;
Oospies Octaves Right and Left.

2. VOIX ORLESTE.
Opens set Three Octave Reeds, giving yery charming, sweet, melodious sone.

4. PRENCH HORN.
Imitates a rail Orchestra and Brass Band

8. SAXAPHONE 9 Piccolo, 16 Ecilan, II Clarionet, 12 Ociio, 13 Yox Jubilante, 14 Operated in direct conjunction rights, 16 Grand Organ Rhee Stop. The last eight stops are performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestra decease, 17 You are men whisper, as tweet or a grand burst of harmony, its THUNDERINA TONGUE REEDS as follows: 1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Five (5) Ind Set Dulante, 18 Set Band Organ Charles (1998) as follows: 1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Five (5) Ind Set Dulante, 18 Set Band Organ Charles (1998) as follows: 1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Five (5) Ind Set Dulante, 18 Set Band Organ Charles (1998) as follows: 1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Five (5) Tail Set Dulante, 18 Set Band and Targat Indiante. The Set Band and Targat Indiante. eciated on the SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REED to blasson or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Pive (5) rall set but 0.8, d. Sweet Voir Celeste Reeds of Three rail Octaves Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds. 5th, Two (2) Octaves Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds. 5th, Two (2) Octave hone Reeds combined. The above Five Sets of Reed ered by Patents obtained as the UNITED STATE utifal Plansforts Uprair Parisor Cabinet Organical States. Providing Offer is accepted and order given within Seven Days from date of this Newspaper.

BY CLIP THE FOLLOWING NOTICE AND MAIL WITH ORDER. #1

Upon receip FERRILL FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE WEEKLY MAIL, gether with only 335.00 CASH, by P. O. Money Ords. ... red Letter, Check Bank Draft, mailed within the limited timecs specified, I hereby agree to receive me in full payment for one of my Beatty Organs, New Style, No. 70, &c. Money dunded with interest at 6 per cent. from date of your remittance, if not as expresented after one year's use. Signed, DANIEL F. BEATTY.

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Sept. 12, 10.40 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.072 for cash; \$1.072 for October; \$1.083 asked for November; \$1.102 for December; \$1.07 for year; No. 2, \$1.02.
12.40 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.072 for cash or September; \$1.072 for October; \$1.09 for November; No. 2, \$1.072; receipts, \$4.000 bush.; shipments, 46,000 bush.

CHICAGO. Sept. 12.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:— \$0 98 1 00½ 1 01½ 0 52½ 0 51‡

Opened, Closed,
Oct. \$0.97\ \$0 0 271 0 271 0 284 11 371 11 322 8 20 8 00 11 20 8 00 7 87 Nov.... 7 874 8 00 8 00 7 874

Loose meats—Shoulders, \$5.50; short ribs, \$6.40; short clear, \$6.75; long clear, \$6.30; ureen hams. \$2c. Boxed meats—Shoulders, \$5.75; short ribs, \$6.65; short clear, \$7.00; long clear, \$6.55; iong and short clear, \$7.00; long blush; wheat, \$25.000 bush.; corn, \$21,000 bush.; oats, \$217,000 bush.; pork, 1 bbl.; lard, \$28,900 tes.; cut meats, \$25,000 bush.; corn, \$43,000 bush.; cats, \$258,000 bush.; corn, \$43,000 bush.; cats, \$258,000 bush.; corn, \$43,000 bush.; cats, \$258,000 bush.; corn, \$23,000 tes.; cut meats, \$2,075,260 bs. Receipts y cars—Wheat, \$15' winter, \$105; corn, \$23; cats \$163; rye, 71; barley, 30. Receipts by canal—Corn, \$22,600 bush.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Sept. 12.—Hogs—Estimated receipts. 18.000 official yesterday. 21.206; shipments, 3.828; left over, 10,000; light, \$4.80 to \$5.25; mixed packing, \$4.45 to \$4.50; heavy shipping, \$4.80 to \$5.15. Cattle—Receipts, 10,200.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

Sept. 12.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, depressed; maize, none offering; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, cheaper to sell. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, inactive and cheaper; rod winter, off the coast, was 46s., now 45s. 6d.; do. No. 2 spring, was 44s., now 43s. 6d.; red winter, for shipment the present or following month, was 44s., now 43s. 6d.; red winter, for prompt shipment, was 42s. 9d., now 43s. 3d.; No. 2 spring, for prompt shipment, was 42s., now 41s. 6d.; mixed American maize, for prompt shipment, was 27s. now 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d. Arrivals off the coast for orders—Wheat, very small; maize, w. English country markets firm: French, the turn easier. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat. 405,000 to 410,000 cm 160,000 bls. Weather in England shows signs of improvement. Liverpool—Spot wheat, slow; average red winter, new 8s. 11d.; spring 1d. cheaper; maize, slow, and 4d. cheaper. On passage from the Coutinent—Wheat, 490,000 qrs.; quiet.

Sept. 12, 11.30 a.m.—Flour, IIs. to IIs.6d.; sprin wheat, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; red winter, 8s. 8d. to 9 0d.; No. 1 California, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 7d.; No. 2 Cal fornia, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 0d.; corn 5s. 6d.; baley, 5s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 6d.; peas, 7s. 5d.; pork, 74s lard, 44s. 0d.; bacon, 37s. to 37s. 6d.; tallow, 42s cheese, 52s. 6d. LONDON.

Sept. 12, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, 100 1-16 for money 1801 for account. Bonds—4 s, 1152; 5's, 1012 Erie, 32; Illinois Central, 132. SEPTIMUS A. DENISON. W. STANDISH LOWE. DENISON & LOWE, (Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange),

Buy or Sell Stocks, &c., for cash or on margi From the Mark Lane Express, Aug. 20.

The life-history of the crops of this season is a checkered one. At the beginning of the year the acreage of the wheat crop was very small, and the appearance of the crop was by no means encouraging as a whole. To some extent the deficiency was made-up by sowing winter wheat in January, and spring wheat later on; but the acreage is still smaller than usual. As the season advanced the crop improved greatly, and in June there was a prospect of nearly an average yield, though the straw was very short, and heavy crops were few and far between. The latter part of the season, however, has been extremely unfavourable, and the cars are very defective. Barley was sown under very favourable circumstances, and promised well till the downpour and cold weather of July came. Now all the heaviest of the crops are laid, while the grain has not developed and ripened in a kindly manner. Oats, which at the beginning of July were far behind barley in appearance, and indeed less promising than wheat, have improved so much as to figure in our returns as the best of the cereals, though only slightly ahead of barley. Beans and peas have promised well throughout the season.

The estimates of the corn and-pulse crops are ENGLISH CROPS IN 1883.

100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 Pents.

Tands for Sale.

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Cultivation or Settlement Conditions ARE OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS BY THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND CO., LIMITED,

IN THE Fast Growing District of Manitoba and the North-West. Fertile Farms situated in Southern Manitoba in the beautiful re-

TERMS One-sixth cash and balance in five equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

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CRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, OF Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and keapers: send for illustrated catalogue. L.D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont. ONDON SCALE WORKS MANUFAC I TURES all kinds of scales, heavy and light. Examine our goods and be convinced, they are the best in use. Send for price list and terms, JOHN FOX.

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