TALUARIE FARM FOR SALE - THE the valuable farm known as the east hal ot 10, in the ninth con. of the township oughan in the county of York, containing 10 Vaughan in the county of York, containing 100 acres more or less; on the prope ty are good farm buildings, a large orchard, at out sixteen acres of fall wheat, and two never hading wells of water; this is a good opportunity for anyone desirous of purchasing a farm, as the property is in one of the best farming localities in Ontario. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to MICHAEL BROWN, of the village of Woodbridge, or to ROSE, MACDNALD, MERRITT & COATSWORTH, vendors solicities. bridge, or to ROSE, MACDONALD, RITT & COATSWORTH, vendors solici-8 and 30 Toronto street, Toronto. Dated November, 1883. 100 ACRES-TWENTY CLEARED-BAL-ANCE heavy timbered hardwood: five miles from Markdaie, county Grey; clay loam, W.M. TRENBETALJr., Port Hope.

## Auction Sales.

UCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FARMunder instructions from the proprietor the rsigned will offer for sale at Boswell's hote yoming, on Saturday, the 19th of Janua 34, at 2 o'clock p.m., that valuable farm knot the "Sheadman Farm," comprising the ealf lot 17 and west half lot 18, con. 14. Towns Enn. skillen, county Lan Jon. containing tres. aout 130 acres cleared, 70 acres bus res. aout 130 acres cleared, 70 acres bus choice bearing orchard; large 2-storey brick house and suitable barn, shed, and stable ac-commo lation. Particulars and terms can be obtained on application to Box 70. Wyoming, of to GEORE MONCALEFF, Esq., Petrolia; JOHN MORRISON, auctioneer.

## Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S.S. NO. 1, DUNN -second or third class. Apply. statum salary required, to F. SPLATT, Port Maitland Ont. TTEACHER - WANTED - THIRD-CLASS

JAMES ANDERSON, Dundalk P. O. WANTED - A TEACHER FOR SIX MONTHS, S. S. 6. Normanby, male or female, holding a third-class vertificate. Saiary, \$140. JAMES CLARK, Ayton Post Office. WANTED-A TEACHER FOR S.S. No. 5 CLARENCE, holding a third-class certificate. Salary about \$200 per annum. Apply to the undersigned trustees. JAMES N. El

## 3 gents vanted.

GENTS-TO CANVASS FOR THE DO-

DS or ALEX. ANDERSON, Wend

ship in Canada to canvass for the dian Stock Raisers' Journal." Address "Stock Journal Co.," 48 John st. south, Hamilton, Ont.

## Personal.

DAKOTA-PARTIES DESIRING INFORMATION relative to free homes, with correct maps, circulars, and reliable facts, free of charge. Apply to HARRY MERCER, Travelling Emigration Agent C. M. and St. P. railway, Chatham, Ont.

INFORMATION WANTED BY THE UN DERSIGNED of the whereal outs of Jacob Clowe, John Clowe, and Sylvester Clowe, for merry of the township of Portland, county of

WANTED-THE ADDRESS OF EVERY reader of THE MAIL who will accept \$10 day to sell a first-class subscription book. Address ARTHUR C. JACKSON, 95 King street

## Stock for Sale

TEN PURE SHORTHORN BULLS, COTS y to GEORGE MILLER, Riggfoot Farm,

## Catarrh.

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

Business Chances.

## TOOR SALE - A STEAM SAW MILL-IN

in township of Amaranth, county of Du cheap. Address JOHN LARGE, Camilla TO RENT OR SELL—HOTEL AT NIAGARA

—18 rooms and stable, Apply to A. HERON

70 Isabelia street, Toronto.

Business Chances Canted.

WANTED TO RENT-WITH THE PRIVI-VV LEGE of buying-grist mill, two or three run; water power preferred. C. G. C., miller, Ingersoll.

## Medical.

PR. RYERSON-SURGEON FOR THE EYE Far, Throat, and Nose, to Toronto Genera

## Business Cards.

O NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th, A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. DONALD S. McKINNON, HAMILTON Ont. Sewing machines retailed at whole pale prices. Send for circular.

## Money to Loan.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on farm property; interest low; terms to borrower. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FARM security at 64 per cent.: charges low; no hission. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON,

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL M estate at lowest rates of interest; spic al attent on given to farm applications; farmers will save money by applying direct to me. E. E. KNOTT, 48 Adelaide street east. Toronto. TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN ADA—Money to loan on city and farm property at lowest rates and on favourable terms.

## Specific Articles.

MANCER CURE- \$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMIX ment cure in the

The Grand Nicholas of Russia, feeling unnappy in his place of confinement in Turme stan, attempted to flee to India on horseback but was overtaken and brought back.

It is stated that an alliance exists between Italy, Germany, and Austria, in writing, and that the document was signed by the chan liors of the three powers in September The Comte de Paris and the Duc de Montpensier have been invited by the King of spain to stay with him in Madrid. The invi-

tion to the Comte de Paris is attributed to erman induence. Russian Ninilists have issued a proclamaon urging war to the knife against members of a society for the suppression of terrorism. of which body the official murdered on Satur

day was a prominent member. The Prussian Ministry have ordered the payment of salaries dating from October 1st, 1883, to Catholic priests of the dioceses of Kulm. Ermeland, and Hildesheim, which

have hitherto been suspended. The F. ench Senate has decided by a large najority to re-establish the salary of the rehbishop of Paris, which was reduced b the Chamber to fifteen thousand francs, at the original sum of forty-five thousand francs. Herr von Gossler, Prussian Minister of Ec lesiastical Affairs, has forwarded to the Bishop of Kulm 119 dispensations f r priests in the diocese of Breslau who have hitherto een departed by the May laws from exercis

ing their functions. A Paris despatch says :- The decree pro iting the importation of sa ted meats i It admits until Jan. 20th only lly cured, wholesome, perfectly preserved and completely salted meats, and they must

be so pronounced by experts. The King of Italy has consented to erect e tomb of his father in a side chapel of the Pantheon instead of in the centre, in defernce to the wishes of the Pope, who had threatened to anathematize the building if the latter plan had been adhered to.

The murderers of Lieut.-Col. Sudrkin t. Petersburg on Friday night left a letter in the horse in which the d ed was committed, storne that Count Tolston, Minister of the Interior, and General Greener, chief of the St. Petersburg police, would be the next victims.

The Pope will hold a consistory in April has several cardinals will be created and e vacant sees in America will be filled. It rumoured that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be appointed a cardinal at the ose of the forthcoming council in the United

Premier Ferry stated in the Chamber on aturday that a revision of the constitution rould be proposed by the Government. A puty was expelled from the Chamber f using violent language to the Premier in reying to some remarks made by the latter. The importation of American salted meats will be prohibited by the French Government ntil the Chamber pronounces upon a bil ncerning the su ject whi h will be intro ed next session. Importa ions, howeve

nto Hayre, Nantes, and Bordeaux will be ermitted, subject to rigid scrutiny. A St. Retersburg despatch says :- Lient Sudrkins, of the gendarmerie, chief o the department in the military governorship St. Petersburg for the preservation o order, was murdered last week in a house ear the Newsky Prospekt. One of the

officials who were with him was mortal. A St. Petersburg despatch says :- A com mission which has been sitting many months on has comp eted its ta-k. The Minister o the Interior, nowever, opposes its conclusion

so strongly that a conflict between the com mission and the Minister has arisen, and the Emperor has been appealed to. A new sect has arisen in Finland, the nembers of which call themselves The Pure he distinguishing doctrine of this sect is that woman is superior to man, and that sh nght to g vern the family. As an abstrac loctrine this will not meet with gene al

asculine favour, though it must be admit ted that as a fact the wife and the mother -law are supreme in a large mumber of families. A Paris despatch says :- M. Paul Bert has written a letter to the Voltaire, in which he argues that the fear of an outbreak of sease from the use of American pork is it way chimerical. He quotes statements of lugers, an inspector at Chicago, who cert

ed that diseased and dying hogs passed his ouse daily, and that they were sold cheap and shipped to Bordeaux and Havre. Premier Ferry's intention to annex all Tor nin is all but openly avowed in spite of reterated pledges. Promier Ferry and his lleagues seem convinced that it is sate bully China, and to seize its territory. hey expect that the treaty powers will look on quietly. The Ministerial journals in Paris are invited to say that England acquiesces.

English journals meantime steadily denounce the French policy as dishonest, and reiterate meir warnings that no interference with the treaty ports will be at lerated, and openly manif sts sympathy with China. The American bishops remaining in Rom env that an agreement has been arrived at ncerning Fenianism. B fore the bishops left America it was arranged that the topics of Fenianism in particular and political matters generally were not to be imported into their s ion. Archbishop Gibbons declared ves-

terday :- " To this policy we hope to adhere onsistently on all occasions, at home or abroad. Our sympathies in national movenents and our duties in church administrat on should not be confounded, and avove al should not be misrepresented.' Netshaieff, a Nihilist now imprisoned in the

harr wing tale of suffering to the Nihilist paper Will of the People. He says the lungeons are below the water level of the iver, and bitterly cold and damp in summer Malaria and scurvy are frightfully prevalent Men and women are kept within their cells from one year's and to another. The officials practise most shameful extertions upon the prisoners. Those without money are fed on porsettesh and confined in the outer cells. where be ween their battles with the water and the rats, they soon perish.

abinet Dissensions in Spain. A Madrid despatch says :- Gen. Dominguez,

out at the oack bone. A dagger thrust pene-trated one of her ribs to the neart. Both the dagger and revolver used by Col. Rathbone were new. Col. Rathbone lately began to be very jealous of his wife, though torre was no cause whatever for any such feeling on his part. At the present time an official enquiry into the tragedy is impossible owing to the condition of Col. Ratibone. His mind is still affected, and his utterances are of a rambling character. It is understood he beheves his enddiren have been abducted, and that he was wounded in a fight with their

On Sunday in the Johanniskirche in the Favoriten Shavplatz, the workingmen's quarter of the city, a scene of terrible panic and confusion occurred. Such a scandal has not been witnessed in Vienna since the burnng of the Ring theatre. A Jesuit priest named Hamerle was preaching a mission sermon to an eno mous audience, the majority of whom were women and children. suddenly crowds of excited workingmen roke violently into the church shouting, Down with the esuits, smashing oors, indows, and chairs, tearing the robes of a Jesuit priest named Geon, throwing paving tones at lather Hamer e, and damaging the altar and images. After a severe handling

the priests managed to escape and con-cealed themselves in sacristy. Mean-while the wax tapers on the altar ralling about caused a blate. This was soon extinguished, but a most fearful pinic en-sued. Women and children were squeezed, crushed, and trampled upon. Three dead bodies have been identified. Seven persons were severely and probably satally injured. For some time past great ill-reeling has exsted between the workingmen and the

Fatner Hamerle, who is very cloquent, preaches between seven and ten o'clock i the evenings, and that all the women and children the of neighbourhood flock to hear him instead of staying at home cook ng their suppers. This was the immediate cause of the scandal. Father Hamerle's theme last night was "The glory of poor Christians in the midst of the wilderness of

Simultan ously with the attack of the pro-upon the shurch thousands of S cialist mob I mations were distributed thron hout the city. The chancel was literally torn in pieces, and everything in the interior was de troyed. The floor was here an i there marked with blood stains, and is st.ll covered with Socialist proc. amations, torn prayer books ats. bonnets, shoes, and clothing. During the havor two women gave birth to childre Archbishop Gang hauer has ordered the protaned church to be again consecrated.

dozen arrests have been made, and great excitement prevails. A Vienna despatch says:—The congre-gation in the church where the trouble occurred yesterday numbered over 2.000. Fathe Hamerl had specially denounced Socialism. Suddenly a loud whistle was given, which was the signal for shouting and tooting from all parts o the church. The demonstration ad evidently been pre-arranged. Cries of fire " were also raise i, and a panic ensued. be alarm was fearrul. Firemen, police, and urgeons soon arrived, and the panic was Twelve persons were ilitary patroled in the vicinity of the church roughout the night. Four persons have en arrested charged with being concerned

## in the disturbances.

ASIA. The Viceroy of Yunnan has received rders to cross the border and take persona om a and of the Chinese troops in Tonquia It is reported that China, acting under the dvice of the European powers, has evacuated Bachinh. The Minister of Ma inc has re-

ceived no confirmation of this report. A Paris despatch says :- A telegram fro aigon, dated to day, confirms the report that the Black Flags massacred their prisoners captured before Sontay. Admiral Courbet has decided to take active means for redress A Calcutta despatch says :- The expedi on under Gen. Hil, which left Baleekupung for the Akha country to release a num per of officers, repulsed three attacks upon it on the 23rd in t. The expedition lost one

man killed and eight wounded. Admiral Courbe: telegraphs from Hano ec. 20, that he returned to Hanoi after the apture of Sontay, a fail in the river having prevented an immediate attack on Hong Hoa. The French troops occupy Sontay and the

orts on the river in strong force. It is reported that the Government has selegraphed to Admiral Courbet to follow up his victory at Sontay with the utm st promptuess and energy compatible with rudence. It is expected Houg Ha will be

attacked before the French march against Bacnich. A Hong Kong despatch, dated the 19th nst., says :- The French lost in killed and wounded at Sontay 35 officers and nearly The loss of the Black Flags was ,000 men. ,000. The bunk of the Black Flags' army e reated to Hong Hai and Nam Dinh. The 3.000. French found two million dollars in Sontay.

A Hong Kong despatch says the position o

the French troops in Tonquin has remained unchanged since the fall of Sontay. Lian ong, commander of the Black Flags, was everely wounded and his lieutenant killed at Soutay. It is under-tood the French will ot attack Bacninn before the arrival of renforcements. A Bombay despatch says a revolt of th

hackvors against the Maharajan of B ckanur occurred on the 10thinst., the rebels occ ying Bidassur with 2,500 men. They sent way all the women and cattle, and prosed to defend the place against British Inhan, as well as the Maharajah's troops. On the 15th a large force of European native troops left Bombay to capture Bidassur. The phiest of the expedition has undoubtedly been accomplished, as the troops are return-

China Wants Peace. The Times says it has the best authority or stating that China wa ts peace, and if China will return to her original policy in Tonquin and abstain from further nostile action on the Red river, a pacific agreement action on the Red river, a pacific agreement and the abdomen seemed to cling to the is almost certain. China will abate some of vertebre. He made a fortune by exhibiting her first pretensions if France will show a himself, and went to he native place to conciliatory spirit. The northern bank of enjoy it, but suddenly expired soon after his Minister of War, having insisted that the the main navigable branch of the Red river retirement.

A investigation has been instituted into the desecration of the graves of British soldiers buried in Egypt, over which great indignation prevais in London, England.

Thirteen hundred Egyptian troops have arrived at Knartoum from Gashodu. They met with no resistance. These troops raise the garrison at Khartoum to four thousand men. A Cairo despatch says: It is reported that El vendi is advancing and is expected to reach Khartoum in ten days. The latest advices indicate that El Mehdi is still at El

An Arab, arrived at Khartoum from El Obeid, reports that El Mehdi has gone to attack Sennaar, and that he intends afterward to attack Khartoum and then consoli date his forces and march porthward. A female slave who was captured by E

Mehdi after the slaving of a Kabanish chief her master, and who recently escaped from El Obeid, reports that El Mehdi is in great fear and has sent his family to a piace of salety, and that neighbouring tribes have refused to help him.

A despatch to the Times from Khartoum nfirms the recent report of the engagement between 600 soldiers of the garrison of Gezireh and a force of the rebels. The sold, rs beat off the rebels, who are now trying to retreat on Berber. This movement endangers our postal and telegraphic com-

The Egyptian troops at Dongola, assisted by friendly tribes, have atticked and completely defeated a band of insurgents march ing toward Berber. Later advices show that the rebels attacked Gezirth, a town eight miles from Berber. The garrison, consisting of two companies of Basui-Bazouks, drove back their assa lants with heavy loss after The workingmen complain that Hamerle, who is very cloquent, loss was slight. The rebeis had intended to attack Berner, but were thwarted by their

> defeat. Massacres In Ashantee. A Cape Castle, Africa, despatch savs affairs A Cape Castle, Africa, desputch says affairs in Asnantee are quiet. The people are over-awed by the slaughter of the family of ex-King Koifee and the daily massacre of his adherents, hundreds of the monaches been executed. Sifty-eight of its eventy children have been killed, at one of keilers adherents, hearing that the ex-King's life was in danger, ent ninety men to guard him. They remained several days with the ex-K ng, with the consent of the reigning, chief. They were then suddenly attacked

and a l killed Spread of the Soudan Insurrection, A despatch to the Daily News from Suakim says El Mendi intends to descend upon Egypt proper. The insurrectionary move ment is spreading along the coast, and Baker able religio-p litical character. The Abyssinian demonst ation on the Kassala road ren ders the situation still more critical Nothing can be done at present, as an immediate advance would mean disaster. British gun-hoats have gone to Massowah, One thousand women and cal dren, with four hu dred soldiers, are bravely holding out at Sincat. Even with the promptest action on the part of England there will be barely ne to save those people from a terrible fate It is believed there are twenty thousand rebels between Suakim and Sincat. Should the Egyptians attempt to march to Berber it is heli ved that a hundred th usand rebels would oppose them. A general order was issued on Monday announcing the appoint

## ent of Baker Pasha as Governor-General o

the Eastern Sougan. England and Egypt. The state of Egopt grows steadily worse El Melidi is probably approaching Khartoum. The Ministry at Cairo and the En lish offi cials are alike half paralyzed. The English insist upon reforms to which the Khedive assents, but he does not carry them out. The pinion is daily growing stronger that England will be compelled to accept the direct spons bility for governing Egypt. Intractable Radicals like Mr. Cowen sullenly conede the impossibility of withdrawal : seriou oliticians believe that the meeting of Parlia neut will oblige the Ministry to adopt a definite policy, if not before. Mr. Forster writes the Times that it is useless to abolish the slave trade and slavery Egypt un ess provision be made for freedom

offers to subscibe a hundred pounds to establish a home, and other gifts have also The Times Cairo correspondent says the dministration of Egypt the past your in heen a failure. The so e remedy is abandon-ment of English interference or the accept ance by England of some responsibility There is reason to b lieve this conviction has

## already been forced upon the English Govern GENERAL. At Oritzalan Judge Pilia Horta was assassi-

on Saturday through a window by an un known man. A letter from Pasas-Mavo states that Pugs was completely overthrown in a batt con th leight, of Stollen, lasting ten hours, by the overnment troops under Col. Iglesias. uga fled towards Panca, pursued by the

National forces. A Buenos Ayres despatch says :- Gen. ontero has been elected nonorary member the Military Club. The Minister of reign Affairs has received with coldnes Gen. Yglesias' note concerning the re-estabshment of the Peruvian Government. The linisters propose to consider the recognition

of the new Government next week. Particulars have just been received a ance near Cook's Inlet. Alaska, last October. by which a mountain was split in two from base to summit and a new island was created Several Indians who were hunting near the spot have not been seen since the outbreak and there is little doubt they have perished

The very first living skeleton, and from whom all subsequent o es take their names was Claude Sewrat, born in France in 1797. He was tall, and would have been well shaped had there been any flesh upon him. ut every bone in his body could be seen. His arms were compared to an ivory flute by was a portion of the breast of a woman which had evidently been torn from the body ed, but the justice thought Dragonier was Further search revealed smaller skulls and a crazy and released both.

is feared in the bitumipous coal districts of Pennsylvania when the threatened great strike is maugurated

Maine, whole families being stricken down. Many deaths have occurred. The reduction of the public debt for December is twelve millions. The estimated reduction during the year amounts to about one hun red and ten millions.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has con menced suits at Grand Rapids to recover \$15,000 from the Farr Lumber Company on commercial paper held by the bank. It is considered probable that an Ameri

can will be among the number selected for the coveted distinction of a cardinal's hat at a consistory to be held in Rome in March next. For the first five months of the present fiscal year the total in ernal revenue collections amounted to \$51,279,000, being \$11, 343,000 less than the corresponding period

Such is the location of Eagle City. Nev. in the Cour d'Alene mountains, that the sun does not shine upon it until 11 a.m., and then only for an h ur, disappearing behind the nountains at noon.

The failure of the cotton manufacturing firm of A. D. Smith & Co., of Providence. R.I., with liabilities of a million dollars, is announced. Several other enterprises are involved by the suspension. Ten prominent clergymen and physicians

of Lancaster, Pa., have been crimically prosecuted by the Board of Health, for failure t make quarterly reports. One physician concealed a smallpox patient. Edward Kris, of Unity, N.H., who died a

few days ago, left to the so ool districts of the town twelve thousand dollars, being all his property except forty-five dollars, which he gave to his only daughter. No additional informat on has been obtain-

ed in regard to the overdue steamship Celtic, of the White Star line. The New York agent of the company believes the is proceeding slowly on her way under sail.

Four little conferen, the oldest only twelve, receively arrived at Grand Rapid, Mich., having made the trip from the Netherlands

alone. There was quite a scene between parents and children at the station. The town of Lexington, Mo., has an "Old men's club" with twenty-four members

years of age. It was organized in 1868 by ten men, every one a veteran of the war of Barbara Freitchie's clock is said to be in existence yet, with its hands fixed at 10 o'clock, the hour at which its pendulum was shot away by a soldier's builet. Its final

descination will be the Smithsonian Institu The reported arrest of a crank on Evacuan day who wanged to treat President Arthur as his ill fated predecessor was treated, and which was subsequently denied

and hushed up, is confirmed on unquestion able authority. A Brooklyn Fenian is authority for the statement that an organization called the Irish Crusaders' Club has been formed, which is expected to have one hundred thousand members shortly, for the presumed purpose of scattering dynamite through Eng and. Gen. Grant slipped and fell the other

morning in New York, severely injuring his thigh and causing a serious shock to his system. It is not yet ascertained whether his injuries are dangerous, but the doctors predicate paralysis of the limb for a time. Reuben R. Springer, famous for his gifts to the public, has beque thed to the Cincinnati Art Museum his valuable art collection, and a so the nictures willed to him by his niece.

Mrs. Mills. It is stated that he has given besides \$10,000 more to the College of Music for new buildings. The annual report of Superintendent Payne, of the New York Bank Department, will show that the savings banks in the State are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and that the deposits have largely increased

during the year. Trust companies have been unusually successful. Prominent Scottish citizens of Pittsburg are forming a fund to bring an action for ten thousand dollars damages avainst the Alian Steamship Company for having exacted indi-rectly the death of a woman through the

an agent to give her proper tickets for which her husband had paid. The statement made by M. Paul Bert i Paris, professing to quote from a report by Detmers, of the United States Bureau griculture, to the effect that diseased and dving nogs passed through the stock vards at Chicago daily, has drawn out a letter

Detmers. He declares the statement a false

The seventy five men who lynched Charle

Harvey, taking him from the gaol in Peters-

burg, Pike county, Ind., between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last, cut the wires that connect the town with pl ces that have tel-graph offices, They surrounded the gaol silently and broke down the front door. The youth they sought fainted when he saw them. Every man had two revolvers. They put a rope around his neck and pinioned his arms, and bide him walk ahead of them. At the edge of the town they haited under a locust tree, and five minutes later all was over. A corpse swung under a limb, and in its hands was a card with the words, to follow." There was a storm of sleet and when, at 10 o'clock, the coroner cut the body down, it was covered with ice. Harvey was 21 years of age. The cone for which he was lynched was that of waylaying and killing

Revolting Butchery BEVERLY, West Va., Dec. 27.-Elizabeth comerfield and two children, living on Rich ountain, were murdered and their cabin bu ned by an unknown party on Sunday night. A mail carrier was the first to dis cover the crime, In the grounds surround-ing the house he found a crushed skull with portions of enarred flesh adhering to it protruding from the melting snow. A few steps distant lay a human heart with the ground about it stained with blood. Near

Henry Custin, Jr., for purposes of robbery.

had secreted. The gaoler showing signs of recovery they took a knife from his pocket and hacked him to pieces and then fled. The whole country is in arms. A vigilance com-Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming ex mittee was promptly formed and started in ent in the north part of Kennebunkport,

Mysterious Death of a Woman-Forced to Work to Support Her Husband and His

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 1. - Great excitenent prevails here over the mysterious death f the wife of Frank D. Colts late yesterday iternoon on the top of Luzerne mountain six miles north. The husband of deceased occupies a rough wooden structure in the woods. Nancy, a white woman of bad character, has been an inniate of the place over a year. She and Colts lived together in idie ness, while his wife has been compelled by nim to work out and earn money and pro visions for their support. Although neighbours live within a few yards of Coits' house not a word was heard by them of his wife's sickness until some one went to the house and found her dead. The deceased has requently told the neighbours that her hus-pand would kill her, and many believe that her fears have been realized.

Cripple Suddenly Restored to Health Through Faith in the Efficacy of Prayer. BUFFALO. Dec. 26.—The annual Curistmas gathering of Miss Anna Prosser's Bible class was held at the residence of Angus Smith yesterday. An impromptu prayer meeting followed the Christmas exercises, which was part.cipated in by all present. Among those n attendance was Geo. Buchanan, a carpenter by occupation, who for more than a year has been badly cr ppled by rheumatism. He was only able to hobble to the gathering y using a stout cane to aid him. At the close of the prayers he threw the cane to Mr. Smith as a memento, and declared his lameness had suddenly left him, and attributed his happy release from affliction to his faith in the efficacy of the prayers which had been offered up. A gentleman woo was present states that Buenanan, who was seriously rippled when he came to the mee ing, moved

### around and went downstairs with great ease and alserity at its close.

Graverard Insurance. FALL RIVER, Dec. 28.—The case of John F. Downing, who was buried on Tuesday, is said to be another "Graveyard" assurance receives \$30,000 as Chancellor, his other \$20, case. Downing was admitted to the Ancient Order of Hibernians a few months ago, having been passed as sound by Dr. Hennessy, the society physician. Soon after several policies on his life amounting to \$15,000 were taken out, one being held by Dr. Hennessy, another by Edward Driscoll, the agent who has left the city, and others by various persons Downing's father claims that his sou's death was hastened by malpractice by Dr. Hen. nessy, and it is assert d the large death rate among the Hibernians during the past two rears has been partly due to Dr. Hennessy's forts to realize on insurance policies. A policeman whose life was insured was taker ll, and being treated by Dr. Hennessy grew

There is no trace as vet of the whereabouts of Hennessy or Driscoil A Doctor Led Blindfolded to Two Severely Wounded Patients, BIDDEFORD, Me., Deć. 31.—Important re-velations in a supposed murder on Saturday

rapidly worse. Under the treatment

nother physician he speedily recovered

evening were ascertained from Dr. Gratto this atternoon. He says that some time on Saturday night he was called by two men who secured him to go with them. They re used their names. When they reached Franklin street they put a bandage over his eyes and led him through several streets near the Methodist church, and the house he entered was, he thinks, in that vicinity. They led him into an uncarpeted bedroom with painted floor, where he was locked in, his companions leaving him. Here he found young woman with a deep gash extending from the right, ear down to the whole was extremely low from loss of blood. She said, "Doctor, for God's sake save my life." He feared she would die while there, and does not think she could have lived five minutes longer had he not been present. He connected

arteries and bandaged the wound, and knocked at the door, and was immediately taken to another room, where he found a man with a cut from his postril down to his treating this patient he was taken back to Franklin street blindfolded and the bandage left over his eyes, the men dodging away be ore he got a farther view of them. While in the house he heard considerable noise in another room, and a man's voice saving, " will have his blood, or he mine.'

Sicilian Banditti Organized in New York, New York, Dec. 29.-Last spring Vinenzo Dragonier, a violinist in a theatre here procured the arrest of two Sicilians name Parnizza and Picone, but the complainant's story was regarded by the police justice as improbable, and he discharged both, who shortly after sailed for Italy. Parnizza returned, and on landing here to-day was arrested, the grand jury having meantime indicted him on Dragonier's evidence. The latter says the two men were members of a band of Sicilian bandits with headquarters in this city, governed and organized on the plan of handits in Italy. He says last March Parnizza enticed him to a house where Picone was in 25th street. Both then threatened

which they pressed against his neck, and \$3,000 from him. d-manded them he had not so much. Fin living their victim and only \$300 iv they agreed to accept it, and gonier to go home, after exac not to divulge what had occu hreaten. ing to kill him. Dragonier book, watch and chain to that he sign it. wed in constant fear of his life, having leased the desparate character of tilese men and others with whom they associated. He finally concluded that they would kill him, and were only waiting until the note came due. He consulted in pector Byrnes, and Parnizza and Picone were arrest-

EILL HIM WITH DAGGERS.

der of muston contains one third more bone than a leg, and considerably more fat, and connective tissue, and that, consequently, noulder at 20 cents a pound is dearer than a leg at 25 cents.

Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, has no country house except Walmer castle, his official abode as Lord Warden of the (inque Ports. He has a large income derived from colliery property in Shropshire, but scarcely any land.

During a conference of National school teachers at Dublin on Friday two stones were thrown through the windows of a lecture hall where the conference was held, stunning one delegate, injuring another, and barel nissing Robert D. Lyons, member of Paria

ment. The death-roll of the Royal Society of London for the past year is cited as affording striking testimony of the longevity of scientific men. Out of twenty-one members who died, the youngest was fifty-five and the old-

est was in his ninety-sixth year. Dynamiters are renewing their attempts to destroy life and property in Great Britain. On Welnesday the roof of a house in Strab ne, Ireland, was destroyed by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge, and an attempt to wreck a train on the Great Western railway was made by placing a box of explosives on the track near Axminster, in the west of

England. The Duke of Leinster has, like his father etore him, always been a steady resident in Ireland, and has the advantage of a seat within one hour of Dublin and reach ofplenty of good society. The Duke of Aber-corn, although in former days much of an absentee, is now constantly resident. His fine seat, Baronscourt, is remote from towns, and there are no neighbours of his own class, but he is usually surrounded by a large family circle. Both have very large families, and are not by any means wealthy for their position, but they get their rents punctually. The vacant Irish Chancellorship has been fill d by the appointment of Sir Edward Su livan. Much has been said by the English press about the enormous salary attached to this office (\$40,000, with a pension of \$20,000 on retirement, wholly irrespective of direction of tenure.) It is \$10,000 a year more than that the English Chancellor, whose dunes as Chancellor are twice as ardiuous, and he oni-

House of Lords. Besides, living in Dubin Heavy Failures in England. John Faust Easby, a coal merchant at Bradford, has failed. Liabilities, £1,0,000.

000 being for his duties as Speaker of the

Alexander Brogden, member of Parliament and ironmaster, has failed. Liabilities, £723,000. Henry Brogden, ironmaster, and formerly partner of Aiexander Brogden, has also failed. Liabilities, £720,000.

Samuel King Church, colliery proprietor, has failed. Liabilities, £97,000. Proposed Orange Volunteer Force. A circular has been i sued to the Orange Grand Masters of Ireland advising the enrolment of an Orange volunteer force or militia. to be composed if possible of old soldiers, in order to strengthen the Orange society as a fighting force. The Government will be peti oned to allow these volunteers to be armed with rifles. The Freeman's Journal, com menting upon the circular, says if such a

locument had been issued by a man suspected of having any leaning to the popular cause in Ireland he would be prosecuted and impri-

The circular said to have been issued to grand masters of Orange societies urging the formation of armed volunteers was a forgery.

Mr. Parnell's Programme Mr. Parnell's programme, published unofficially on Thursday, r mains uncontradicted. It announces in addition to former attempts that he will push the scheme of Irish county government, that he will favour further land egislation, better planned obstruction in ariament, and a renewal of organized to

n Ireland on the league plan, and finally that he will advocate a complete organization of the Irish vote in England, every Irishman o vote henceforth at his orders. Mr. Tuke replies to Mr. Parnell's reckless assertions respecting the distres of Irish emigrants. He publishes abundant evidence that a majority of them are prosperous and contented. Mr. Parnell's irritation is explained by the known general desire of the

beasantry to quit Ireland and follow their riends to America and Canada. How a Red Man obtained Rum.

From a 1791 Thomas almanac, recently ound stored among a large number of old documents and curiosities in a certain ancient dwelling-house occupied by an aged gentleman with his companion, a cripple, in the town of Medway, was taken the following little rum story:—Some years since, one Tom Hide, an Indian famous for his cunning, went into a tavern at Brookfield, in Massachusetts, and after a little taik told the landlord he had been hunting, had killed a fine fat deer, and that it he would give him a quart of rum he would tell him where it was The landiord did not wish to let slip so good an opportunity to obtain venison, and imme diately measured the Indian his rum.
"Well," says Tom. "do you know where the
great meadow is?" "Yes." "Well, do you know where the great marked maple tree that "Wei there ite stands in it is ?" "Yes." the deer." Away posted the taverner with his team in quest of his purchase. He found the meadow and the tree, it is true, but his searchings a ter the deer were in vain, and he returned no heavier, but in chagrin, than he went. Some days after he met the Indian and violently accused him of the deception. Tom heard him out, and with the cool ess of a philosopher replied:—"Did you not find the meadow as I said?" "Yes;" "And the tree?" "Yes." "And the deer?" "No." called at his house, at it handits drew the money from the bar hey sent Dragonier 'Very good," continued he, "you found money from the bar hey sent Dragonier "Very good," continued he, "you found a promissory re for \$440 and demanded two truths to one lie, which was very good

BRITISH

2

for an Indian. On January 12 Cardinal McCloskey will have attained the 50th anniversary of his or-dication to the priesthood, and the Roman Catholic societies in New York city and State are preparing to offer various den and marks of esteem to his eminence on the

A steamer W. M. Alderson arrived at a foster says he encounsered great fields of ice. She will lay up at Port Burwell.

The superintendent of the Sandwich fish hatchery has placed over one hundred million young fish in Detroit river since he took charge of the hatchery in October, 1832.

Mr. A. D. Elliot, license mapector for the city of Winnipeg, having received leave of absence for a few weeks is at home in Watford winding up his affairs. He received by express on Saturday from Winnipeg friends a handsome gold-headed ebony cane.

James Jackson, the burglar who was sentenced at Belleville to penitentiary for six years, was taken to Kingston on Wednesday. He is only twenty-four years of age, but has passed fourteen and a half years in reformatory, penitentiary, and Central prison. Since his first incarceration he has never been more than two weeks at a time dut of prison.

Mr. Herbert L. Pratt and Mr. Clarence R. Pratt, manager and assistant manager respectively of the Capada Cotton Manufacturing Company's works at Cornwall, were on Saturday presented with handsome and substantial expressions of est em by the employed as a mark of the latter's appreciation of their kind and just dealings with the men is the company's employ. The occasion was the approaching severance by the two gentlemen of their connection with the works.

Messra, J. D. McColl and S. Happer, of Parkhill, have accepted the challenge of R. S.

acted without jurisdiction. Chief Justice Hagarty and Mr. Justice Armour held that the proceedings were perfectly regular, and by section 111 the right of certiorari was taken away, and the quantum of evidence could not be enquired into, therefore the certiorari must be quashed and the conviction estataged. Mr. Justice Cameron dissented from this view, holding that rection 111 did not take the right of certiorari. He thought there was no evidence here of any offence, and therefore the conviction should be quashed. The judgment of the court therefore is sustaining the conviction, Mr. Justice Cameron dissenting.

Found Dead After Four Years' Absence.

Cameron dissenting.

Found Dead After Four Years' Absence.

Thessolon Cor. Alloma Pioner.

It is reported that Mr. James Mills has found the remains of his daughter, who was lost in the woods four years ago. An account of her loss was published at the time in the Pioneer. It will be remembered that Mr. Mills was living in the township of Kirkwood, newly opened up for esttlement, and far away from any neighbour. Larly in the afternoon, about 2 p.m., his daughter, aged 14 years, started with a pail and dipper to feton some water from a smail creek a few hundred yards from their house. As time claused and she did not return her father became starmed for her safety and having obtained assistance a search was instituted, and continued for many days, without discovering anything more than the track of her feet in the soft mud at the creek. A force of forty lumbermen who were working for Mr. May also joued in the fruitless search for the missing girl. A few days ago some men working in the woods came upon a human skeleton, and lying near it were a tin dipper and a pail, all plainly indicating the remains to be those of the poor lost girl. But, atrange to say, so little has been said about the discovery that I have not heard how, when, or where she was buried!

North Victoria Eigetion.

An American named flavas innocently fell into a trap the other morning while bound for his hotel by taking a po ice servenst in the dark for a highwayman, who wanted to rob the stranger of a large sum of money he had about his person. When Hayes saw the officer approaching him he set off at full speed and the officer after him. The pulceman seemed to be fleet of loot, and was overtaking the tired Yankee when the latter pulied a six-shooter and called on his pursuer to stop. Instead of doing so the sergeant quickened his pace and arrested his yiptim of a pure mistake. The result was flayes had to repose on the boards of a cell in the police court all night instead of in a bed in his hotel, although he had \$210 in cash in his possession, which he had to deliver up. On leng brought before the Recorder to-day the unfortunate traveller mentioned the exact state of affairs to the court. As he had committed no offence but that of going home quietly when he was parsued by a stranger against whom he attempted to defend himself, without any apology the prisoner was discharged, and to add injury to insult his revolver was contiscated, although as a stranger in the Dominion he was not aware of Blake's Act against carrying arms. It is said that legal redress will be acquisit for, even if the case has to go to Wasnington. There is a question that the officer exceeded his duty, as the gentleman had done nothing to warrant the officiousness of the guardian of the peace. Some lessons on their precise duty are needed by the force from this example. Those who heard the evidence in court wonder the fightened American did not shoot his persecutor. A words in the presented with the most as a mark of the father's appreciating sweezes by the we gettlement of their convertees with the works.

Means, a J. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, a B. McColl and S. Rapper, of Darry and R. Brown, and the Court of the Parket of the Court of the C

where the property of the prop

bere at four o'clock, yesterday and reached Harour Grace at nine o'clock last night. Horse police foilowed part of the way by train, and arrived this morning. The night passed quietly. One hundred special constables have been sworn in. The pent-up excitement in the neighbouring villages is waiting for arrests.

for the way season of committing suicide. He died from its affects.

On Christman night a man named John Kennesty, of Sairbog, committed suicide by taking peris green, from the effects of which he slied,

George Wheeler, a resident of Biverside, was arrested on Tue day morning in the act of burglarisans a grocery store in the Kiligston road, and was lodged in Toronto gaol fo await trial.

Geo. Wheeler, a young man who came out from Oxford, England, last apring, is believed to have committed snicode. He value, with cicothes and papera, has been found in the woods on the bank of the river near Caniton. The woods were searched recently, but no traces were found of the musing man.

Night-watchman Burrows, of Toronto, on Tuesday night found the door of J. A. J. Lugadin's hat and fur store, No. 101 Yonge street, open. Suspenting a burglary, its quickly placed a guard to prevent anyone who might happen to be insude excaping. He ince neared the store, and from the marks on the torted the store, and from the marks on the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the matter. On going to the atore and investigation manifered to the Westersan church, where they attended Divine Perice and the perice and decreased the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice, and a complete the building he informed the perice and decreased the perice and decr

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Freight Train Crashes into a Subur-

Toronto, so long free from any heavy calamity, yesterday opened the new year with one of the worst in its record, by which itwenty-two persons were almost instantly killed and treble that number bailty or fatally wounded. The accident occurred in the vicinity of High park just in the opening, and near the Dominion Bolt and Iron Works, from the employes of which establishment the list of killed and wounded was taken. The dummy train which conveys the men to and from their work at the iron works, started with its usual load of between 70 and 90 persons, and had got as far as the place mentioned, when it collided with an easiern freight train from Hamilton. The engine of the dummy train was shot back, telescoping the front of two cars which composed the suburban train and killing instantly some 14 of its occupants. Both angines were at once overturned, the dummy falling over the northern bank. The tubes on board burst, and

was thrown over the men who had fa'len on the track from the telescop d car. The dummy in falling had crushed the men on the borthern side of the passenger oar underneath it. These were the persons who were killed outright. The sight was horpible in the extreme. Some of the men with their legs crushed and burning, unable to extricate themse ves, and filling the air with their cries, while the other men who were not injured were unable to help them, being for the time completely paralysed with their surroundings. At last help in the shape of J. J. Mcintrye, one of the foremen in the works, came along and set to work extricating the bodies and the wounded. The conductor of the dummy set out for Mimico to stop all trains, and telegraph for a wrecking party, medical assistance, and an auxiliary car from Toronto. When they arrived the scene had been gathering SCALDING WATER AND STEAM

The iron superstructure of the Ontario and Quebec bridge over the Indian river is being drawn from Peterboro' to the bridge, and has nearly all been laid on the grounds.

General Manager Van Horn expresses himself nighty pleased with the abundance of coal in the North-West, as the U. P. R. uses a ton every two minutes, and the coal is also I great boon to actilers.

The operation of the Midland railway passed over to the Grand Trunk on Tuesday, The Midland is a system of 500 miles total length, the main branches of which run from Port Hope to Midland, Toronto to Cobotonis, Belleville to Peterboro', with several raunflications in the territory between Lake Ontaria and the Georg ap bay.

Work on the Cauadian Pacific, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is progressing rapidly. A telegraph line will be established between Sudberry Junction and Port arthur by spring, Lus completing the connection. Work around Lake Su erior has not been found to be so difficult as was at one time anticipated.

The Napanee, Tamworth, and Quebec Railway Company are giving notice of application to Parliament for amendments to their charter enabling them to extend the main line to Hudson, on James' Bay, to construct branch lines, to acquire and operate mines, and to increase their bonding powers.

Track laying on the Ontario and Quebec railway is in the following state at present:

—Trom Perts the track is laid to within the miles of Sweed; from Tweed the track is laid to Norwoo; within 20 miles of Peterboro': Itom Peterboro' the track is laid to Myrtle, in towns ip Whitby, and there is a gap of only 44 miles to lay between Myrtle and Toronto. This left last week 44 miles of track to be laid between Perth and Toronto.

A special general meeting of the shareholders were unanimously in favour of the lease, which will extend over a period of 999 years. The meeting was adjourned it leftureday, January 3rd, for the transcation of other business.

England has a "feetotal railway company," The general manager of the Westlancashire railway has

an abstainer of some standing."

A summary of railway building in the United States for the past twelve months chows 6,600 miles of main track laid as an approximate cost of \$165,000,000, making the total milesge in this country to date about 120,000 miles. The construction during 1882 was the largest in the history of the country, amounting to 116,000 miles, while the year before built only 9,800 miles. The States and Territories which lead in construction this year are:—Montana, 413; Dakota, 408; Mionigan, 406; New York, 575; Pennsylvania, 339; Ohio, 326; Mississippi, 305. N. w Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, and Wyoming are the only States and Perritories in which no new roads have been built.

carried on successfully until 1864, when he retired.

"Eighte-n eighty-three" has carried away with it many eminent persons. A list of the honoured dead would till several columns of a newspaper. Among noble personages who have de, arted during the year are Prince Charles of Prussis, Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian diplomatist; Ranavolana, the Qu. en of Madagascar; the Grand Duke of Marlborough, and the Comte de Chambord. Among the soldiers who laid down their arms during the past year were Gen. Chanzy, Gen. Williams, the hero of Kars, Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, and Major-General Robertson Ross. Several Church dignitaries have joined the majority. Among tueses may be mentioned the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Vaughan, of Syduey, N. S. W.; Bishop Colenso, of Na al; Bishop Ollivant, of Llandaff; Bishop Mackarness, of Arcyll: Bishop Ftzgerald, of Killaioe; Dr. Moffatt, the celebrated African missionary; Dr. Pusey, the father of the Tractarian movement; Archdeacon Lee, of Dubin; Father Burke, the great Dominican preacher; Rey, Dr. Begg, Rev. Sir Henry W. Moncrief, and Rev. Dr. Rieney, of Nova Scotis. Literature, art and science have surrendered William Chambers, the Edinburgh publisher; Gustave Dore, the great artist: J. H. Green, the historian; William Spottiswood, of the Royal Society; Anthony Trollope, the novelist; Richard Wagner, the composer; Frederick Martin, Henri Conscience, John Payne Collier, Dr. Henry Stebb ng, Capt Mayne Reid, and Sir William Siem ns. The reaper has been busy among the eminent and the great as weil as among the obscure and the poor.

Another alleged cousin of the late A. T. Stewart has just announced himself in St.

Another alleged cousin of the late A. T. Stewart has just announced himself in St. Albans, Vt., and he proposes to appeal to the courts for a share of the millionaire's estate,

PICAMAR for coughs, all forms of sore throat, bad breat etc., used by singers and public speakers. P pared by the Chemistof the International Thro and Lung Institute from the prescription of M. Souvielle.ex-aide surgeon of the French are For sa.e by all druggists. Price 23 cents.



t. In all the wards to z .- Ald. Clarke, M. P. P.,

MUNICIPAL HO

owney, Ryan, and Mur The nominations for alder as wards were :--Ald. Farley, proposed by Alonded by Dr. Smith, V.S.
James Hunter, proposed by seconded by Ald. Clarke. Jonn E. Mitchell, proposed enden, seconded by Dr. Smith S. J. Wilcock, proposed by Lean, seconded by I.sac Gray D. M. Defoe, proposed by seconded by J. Thompson, Ald. Hal, proposed by S. seconded by Mr. Defoe,

ST. DAVID'S WARI Ald. Blevins, proposed by a seconded by James Lynch.
Ald. Adamson, proposed by Whiteside, seconded by John (Ald. Alleh, proposed by James and John McCle land wm. Hague, proposed by seconded by John McClelland, Wm. Lamb, proposed by Jeconded by Wm. Hague.

ST. GEORGE'S WAT Geo. Verrall, proposed by W seconded by Ald. Rvan.
Ald. Walker, proposed by conded by M. E. Snider.
Ald. Maughan, proposed by seconded by Ald. Ryan.
R. Tinn ng, proposed by A conded by C. A. Brown. ST. JOHN'S WAR

Ald. Irwin, proposed by W. see nded by Frank Somers.

James Fleming, proposed by seconded by Francis Brown.

Wm. Donohue, proposed by Wm. Donohue, proposed by seconded by Thomas Moore. Thos. Hunter, proposed by seconded by H. M. Armstrong Ald. Piper, proposed by Ed seconded by Frank Somers. ST. LAWRENCE WA Ald. Davies. proposed by Mayor Boswell, seconded by W. Aid. Leslie, proposed by W. seconded by R. W. Elliot.

seconded by R. W. Elliot.

Ald. Pape, proposed by seconded by Thomas Winfield James Lobb, proposed by seconded by John Taylor. ST. PATRICK'S WA Dr. Charles Rolls, propos Ferguson, seconded by S. B. I John Harvie, proposed by L seconded by Thomas Moore. seconded by Thomas Moore.

Ald. Baxter, proposed by Evans, seconded by T. Burnet
James Brandon, proposed
hall. seconded by C. R. S. Din
John Laxton, proposed by
conded by Mr. Millett.
John Lowe, proposed by
medd by James Crane.
B. Hincheliffe, proposed by
seconded by J. Millett.
Ald. Turner, proposed by

ST. PAUL'S WA Ald. Saunders, proposed becomed by P. A. Scott.

John Shaw proposed by Geronded by Thomas Taylor.
Ald. Moore, proposed by accorded by Wm. Dennis,
Aid. Hastings, proposed by John, seconded by C. Robinson, ST. THOMAS' WA

Ald. Carlyle, proposed by onded by S. Parker. Ald. Sheppard, proposed seconded by Jas. Aikens.

Aid. Trees, proposed by seconded by G. Keith.

G. B. Snith, proposed by seconded by Henry Swan.

ST. STEPHEN'S Ald. Denison, proposed by seconded by Foliis Johnston.
Ald. Crocker, proposed by seconded by John Matson. seconded by John Matson.

E. W. Barton, proposed by seconded by Robert Brown,
W. McLeish, proposed by seconded by Alfred Alian.

J. W. Kennedy, proposed nell, seconded by Ald. Crocke John Ritchie, jr., propo Murray, seconded by Lewis W.

SUBURBAN MUNICP.

YORK TOWNSHI For Reeve—A. S. Wilson Baillie, seconded by F. J. Duncan, proposed by John V by Geo. Tay or. Duncan, proposed by John Wiby Geo. Tay or.

For 1st Deputy Reeve—France Proposed by J. R. Bull, seconded A. S. Willson, proposed by onded by Wm. Smith (retir. d. For Second Deputy-Reeve-proposed by J. P. Bull, second Ingham; S. T. Humberstone John J. nes, seconded by Robert Third Deputy-Reeve—H. land, proposed by Josnua Ingby Wm. Barrett; S. Lindne Silas James, seconded by John For Fourth Deputy-Reeve proposed by F. J. Faurden. W. Potter; James W. Potter Wm. Barrett, seconded by Joseph Davids, proposed by seconded by John Lea. Mr. in favour of J. W. Potter.

Mr. Frank Turner. C.E., w deputy-reeve by acclamation

deputy-reeve by acclamatic PARKDALE. Reeve-W. P. Atkinson at Deputy Reeve-Geo S. hompson.
Council ors -W. Ce Bedde
Goodman, Isaac Lennox aud

ONTARIO. The following elections by AYR-Reeve, Jno. Watson. AMHERSTBURG.—Deputy rec

AMARANTH.—Reeve, Jno. G
ALMONTE.—Mayor, B. Rosai
ALBEMARLE—Reeve, John '
ALVINSTON.—Reeve, A. Luc BELLEVILLE. - Councillors Walter Alrord, Hugh Blair, a

operation of the Midland raflway over to the Grand Trunk on Tuesday, itidand is a system of 500 miles total, the main branches of which run from tope to Midland, Toronto to Cobo. onk, ille to Peterboro, with several ramificant to the territory between Lake Ontario to Goog an bay. ne Georg an bay, ork on the Cauadian Pacific, on the

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ashire railway has ad ressed the followothe British Women's Temperance As-

to the British Women's Temperance Astron:—"I have the pleasure to inform that this company has no refreshment as at any of its stations where intoxications are sold. It may be, also, interng for you to know that the whole of the pany's officials are total abstainers, and no man receives an appointment under company unless he has been previously batainer of some standing." summary of railway building in the us 6,600 miles of main track laid at an oximate cost of \$165,000,000, making the mileage in this country to date about 000 miles. The construction during 1882 the largest in the history of the country, unting to 116,000 miles, while the year re built only 9,800 miles. The States Territories which lead in construction year are:—Moutans, 413; Dakota, 409; agan, 406; New York, 875; Penavylegen, 406; Pe s 6,600 miles of main track laid at an gan, 406; New York, 375; Penasyls, 339; Ohio, 326; Miseissippi, 305, Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, vare, Nevada, and Wyoming are the only and Territories in which no new roads

## OBITUARY NOTES.

been built.

oishop Napoleon Joseph Perche, of Catholic diocese of New Orleans,

de officer, died at Napanes en Monday as ge of 89 years 5 months. neral Thomas L. Kane, one of the most inent citizens of Pennsylvania, died the r morning of pneumonia. During the liou deceased was colonel of the Buckstail neut. He was a brother of the famous c explorer.

n old resident of Torosto, Mr. John p. of 63 Grenville street, passed quietly on Tuesday forenoon. The deceased recovered from an attack of paralysis e brain which he had six years ago. On lay last he had another attack which was lirect cause of his death. He was been ineviause of his death. He was born everly, Yorkshire, on February 16th, 1807, was consequently in the seventy-seventh of his age. He arrived in Toronto in 1831, and commenced business as a ler and lumber merchant which he ed on successfully until 1864, when ha ed.

Eighte-n eighty-three" has carried away it many eminent persons. A list of the ured dead would till several columns of wspaper. Among noble personages who de arted during the year are Prince les of Prussis, Prince Gortschakoff, the ian diplomatist; Ranavolana, the Queen adagascar; the Grand Duke of Marlborough, the Comte de Chambord. Among the ers who laid down their arms during the year were Gen. Chanzy, Gen. Williams, sero of Kars, Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, Major-General Robortson Ross. Several the dignitaries have joined the majority, ng these may be mentioned the Archip of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, bishop Wood, of Poiladelphia; Archipshop Wood, of Poiladelphia; Archipshop Wood, of Cincinnati; Archipshop Wood, of Cincinnati; Archipshop Wood, of Cincinnati; Archipshop Hackarness, of Argyll: Bishop Colentaria; Bishop Ollivant, of Llandaf; of Mackarness, of Argyll: Bishop Ftzd, of Killaloe; Dr. Moffatt, the celed African missionary; Dr. Pusey, the and the composer; Frederick Martin, the Conscience, John Payer, the artist; J. H. Green, the historian; and property and p

art has just announced himself in St. os. Vt., and he proposes to appeal to the s for a share of the millionaire's estate.

## PICAMAR

bughs, all forms of sore throat, bad breath, used by singers and public speakers. Preloy the Chemistof the International Throat, ang Institute from the preacription of Universities, as by all druggists. Price 25 cents.



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MUNICIPAL HONOURS

tions and riections by Acci

The nominations for mayor and aldermen in 1834 took place on Monday. Owing to the cet that Mayor Boswell would have no opposition there was not such a larg attendance as usual at the City hall in the careing. At several of the nomination acces for a dermen there were large numbers resent. In all the wards there will be consta, with the exception of St. James', in nich Ald. Love, Steiner, and Mishchamp are been returned unopposed. Five of the resent Council have not sought re-election, Z.—Ald. Clarke, M.P.P., G. M. Evans, owney, Ryan, and Murray.

The nominations for aldermen in the variate wards were: us wards were :--

ST. ANDREW'S WARD. ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

Aid. Farley, proposed by Aid. Clarke, seconded by Dr. Smith, V.S.
James Hunter, proposed by Wm. Wilson, seconded by Aid. Clarke.

John E. Mitchell, proposed by R. J. Hovenden, seconded by Dr. Smith.

S. J. Wilcock, proposed by Thomas Mc-Lean, seconded by Isaac Grayson.

D. M. Defoe, proposed by J. A. McLean, seconded by J. Thompson.

Ald. Hal, proposed by S. J. Wilcock, seconded by Mr. Defoe.

ST. DAVID'S WAED.

ST. DAVID'S WARD,

SI. DAVID'S WARD.

Ald. Blevins, "proposed by John Wiggins, accorded by James Lynch.

Ald. Adamson, proposed by Thomas R.

Whiteside, accounted by John Carrut ers.

Ald. Alleh, proposed by John Wiggins, accorded by John McClelland.

Wm. Hague, proposed by Wm. Lamb, accorded by John McClelland,

Wm. Lamb, proposed by James Frawley, seconded by Wm. Hague.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

Geo. Verrall, proposed by W. F. McMaster,

Geo. Verrall, propo ed by W. F. McMaster, seconded by Ald. Ryan.

Ald. Walker, proposed by T. Ogilvie, seconded by M. E. Snider.

Ald. Maughan, proposed by J. C. Fitch, seconded by Ald. Ryan.

R. Tinn ng, proposed by A. Manning, seconded by C. A. Brown. ST. JOHN'S WARD.

Ald. Irwin, proposed by W. H. Howland, see nded by Frank Somers.

James Fleming, proposed by James McGee, seconded by Francis Brown.

Wm. Donohue, proposed by James Farley, wm. Donohue, proposed by James Farley, seconded by Thomas Moore.

Thos. Hunter, proposed by Thos. Downey, seconded by H. M. Armstrong.

Ald. Piper, proposed by Edwin P. Pearson, seconded by Frank Somers.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Ald. Davies. proposed by His Worship Mayor Boswell, seconded by John Taylor.

Aid. Leslie, proposed by W. B. Hamilton, seconded by R. W. Elliot.

Ald. Pape, proposed by John Hallam, seconded by Thomas Winfield.

James Lobb, proposed by R. W. Elliot, seconded by John Taylor.

Dr. Charles Rolls, proposed by Charles
Ferguson, seconded by S. B. Harman.
John Harvie, proposed by Dr. G. Wright,
seconded by Thomas Moore.
Aid. Baxter, proposed by Aid. George M.
Evans, seconded by T. Burnett.
James Brandon, proposed by J. B. Manhall, seconded by C. R. S. Dimick.
John Laxton, proposed by J. Wright, seconded by Mr. Millett.
John Lowe. pr. p. seed by J. Wright, seconded by James Crans.
B. Hinchcliffe, proposed by Aid. Turner,
seconded by J. Millett.
Ald. Turner, proposed by D. Williams, ST. PATRICK'S WARD. Ald. Turner, proposed by D. Williams, seconded by S. Burnett.

ST. PAUL'S WARD. Ald. Saunders, proposed by Wm. Booth, seconded by P. A. Scotts.

"John Shaw proposed by George Severn, seconded by Thomas Taylor.

Ald. Moore, proposed by George Scott, seconded by Wm. Dennis.

Aid. Hastings, proposed by David Thompson, seconded by C. Robinson.

ST. THOMAS. WARD.

Aid. Chriyle, proposed by S. Hillock, seconded by S. Parker.

Aid. Sheppard, proposed by S. Parker,
seconded by Jas. Aikens.

Aid. Trees, proposed by D. McLean,
seconded by G. Keith.

G. B. Smith, proposed by H. S. Howland,
seconded by Henry Swan.

ST. STEPHEN'S WARD, St. STEPHEN'S WARD.

Ald. Denison, proposed by John Woods, seconded by Follis Johnston.

Ald. Crocker, proposed by Champion Jones, seconded by John Matson.

E. W. Barton, proposed by Geo. Downard, seconded by Rebert Brown,

W. McLeish, proposed by F. McGreel, seconded by Alfred Allan.

J. W. Kennedy, proposed by Dr. McConnell, seconded by Ald. Crocker.

John Ritchie, jr., proposed by Thomas Murray, seconded by Lewis Walker.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

For Reeve—A. S. Wilson, proposed by W. Baillie, seconded by F. J. Farnden: Henry Duncan, proposed by John Watson, seconded by Geo. Tay or.

For list Deputy Reeve—Frank Turner, proposed by J. R. Bull, seconded by John Todd; A. S. Wilson, proposed by J. Clayton, seconded by Wm. Smith (retired.)

For Second Deputy-Reeve—Jos. Watson, proposed by J. P. Bull, seconded by Johna Ingham; S. T. Humberstone, proposed by John J-nes, seconded by Robert Clarke.

For Third Deputy-Reeve—Henry R. Frankland, proposed by John Johns, seconded by Wm. Barrett; S. Lindner, proposed by Silas James, seconded by John Johes.

For Fourth Deputy-Reeve—W. Barrett, proposed by F. J. Fanrden, seconded by J. W. Potter; James W. Potter, proposed by Wm. Barrett, seconded by James Bedley; Joseph Davids, proposed by T. W. Elliott, seconded by John Lea. Mr. Barrett retired in favour of J. W. Potter.

Mr. Frank Turner, C.E., was elected first deputy-reeve by acclamation.

deputy-reeve by acclamation. PARKDALE.

Reeve—W. P. Atkinson and H. McMath.
Deputy Reeve—Geo S. Booth and T.
Thompson.
Council ors—W. Ca Beddome, Benjamin
Goodman, Isaac Lennox and Edward Terry.

ONTARIO. The following elections by acclamation are Acton.—Reeve, W. H. Storey.

AYB.—Reeve, Jno. Watson.

AMHERSTRUBG.—Deputy reeve, John Heard.

AMERSTBURG.—Deputy reeve, John Heard, sr.

ALEXANDRIA.—Reeve, Duncan A. McDonald, Councilors—Donald McMilian, E. H. Tiffany, Archibaid MePhee, and George Harrison.

AMARANTH.—Reeve, Jno. Gillesple, ALMONTE.—Mayor, B. Rosamond.

ALBEMARLE—Reeve, John Whicher.

ALVINSTON.—Reeve, A. Lucas.

BELLEVILLE.—Counciliors—Samson ward, Walter Alrord, Hugh Blair, and Henry Molnich.

BRETIE.—Reeve, Cramer Risley; 1st deputy, Edmond Milier; 2nd denuty, W. E. Ellsworth. Counciliors—Jos. Crile and John A. Grahem.

BRUGE TOWNSHIP.—Reeve, John Tolimie; deputy reeve, George Leeds.

BEAMSVILLS.—Reeve, George Beattie.

BROOKE.—Reeve, Archibald McIntyre; deputy, Neir McLean,

BLYTH.—Reeve, Kelly,

BRACEBRIDGE.—Reeve, Alfred Hunt,

BURFORD—Reeve, Thos. L. Jones.

BIDDULPH.—Reeve, W. Stanley,

BRECKIN—Reeve, P. McRae: Deputy, T.

BIDDUIPH.—Reeve, W. Stanley.
BERCKIN—Reeve, P. McRae: Deputy, T.
O'Leary.\*
BRUDENEL.—Reeve, J. S. J. Watson.
BENTINCK.—Reeve, David McNicol.
BARRIE.—First deputy-reeve. J. Dickinson
Becond deputy. R. King, sr.
BEDFORD MILLS.—Reeve, John Atcheson.
BOSANGUET.—Reeve, Ronert Ree. Councillors
—Cameron and McCalium.
BOTHWILL.—Councillors—George Peacock, C.
W. Bult, C. Clark, Robert Martin, S. Gibb, Alex.
Molio erts.

concillors. Brewin, Cornell, L. S. Henderson.

Brougham.—Mayor. Adam McDowell; Jos.

Brougham.—Mayor. Adam McDowell; Jos.

Monkhouse, Heeve; Wm. Forster. Ist Deputy; John Mitchell, Ind Deputy.

CARTWRIGHT.—Reeve, James Parr; Deputy, John McKee. Councillors—John H. Devite, James Hyland Thomas Darcey.

CLINTON.—Mayor. D. A. Forrester, acclamation. Councillors—St., Andrews Ward, Alex.

McKenzie and John Gibbing.

CLANDEBOYE.—Reeve, M. D. Stanley.

CHIPPAWA.—Reeve, A. Herbold.

CARDINAL.—Reeve, James Thompson.

COLLINGWOOD.—Reeve, George Moberly; deputy, John Netheton.

CORNWALL.—Centre ward, Wm. Hodr., R. H. Browne, Frank Cummings.

CAYUGA—Reeve, E. S. Martin.

GARLETON PLACE—Deputy reeve, W. Pattee.

Connelliors—Peter Cram, mid Hutching, Aiex.

St. 6.

Conneillors—Peter Cram, his Hutching, Alex. St. 6 c.

URAMAHR.—Reeve, R. C. Clarke.

COLBORNE—Reeve, Wm. Young.

CHATHAM.—Councillors—No. 2 ward. W. Young and K. G. O. Scott. No. 5 ward, N. H. Stevens and Sydney Stephenson.

COLBORNE VILLAGE.—Reeve, Dr. Willoughby. Councillors—C. T. Head, Wm. Coxall, R. Shannon, and F. E. McKyes.

COBOURG.—Mayor, Col. J. V. Gravely.

CARADOC TOWNSHIP—Reeve, M. McGuigan.

DUNNVILLE.—Reeve, W. W. Montague.

DELAWARE.—Reeve, Andrew Sharp. Councillors—JBS. Bratt. Thos. Adams, and J. MoFarlane.

DUNDAS.—Reeve, T. H. A. Wilson. Counciliors—Canal ward, H. C. Gwyn, A. Bertram Dr. A. H. Walker.

DURHAM.—Reeve, C. McKechnie. Counciliors—North ward, J. Purnett, C. L. Grant, and R. McFariane.

DOWNIE—Reeve, C. McNamara.

DARLINGTON.—Reeve, W. H. Langmaid; 1st Debuty, T. Hancock.

DUNCANVILLE.—Reeve, Petric; Deputy Reeve, McDermid.

Dawn-Reeve, Hiram Wilson. ELZEVIR AND GRIMSTHORPE. - Reeve, J. Tattle. Councillors-G. A. Jeffs, H. James, J. D. Breeze, H. McIlroy. ERIN VILLAGE, Reeve, T. Carberry, Coun-nillors-W. Conboy, Wm. Hamilton, C. Walker, W. Hull. EMBRO.—Reeve, Robert Murray.

EMPRO.—Reeve, Robert Mulray.

EKFRID.—Reeve, John McIntyre.

EAST WHITBY.—Reeve, Wm. Smith.

EAST WAWANOSH.—Reeve, Robert Currie.

ELIZABETHTOWN.—First Deputy Reeve, F. H. McRae;

KLDON.—Reeve, P. D. McRachern; Deputy,
Wm. Cameron.

Krobicoke.- Reeve, Matthew Canning; Deputy, J. D. Evans.

ESQUESING.—Second Deputy-Reeve, R. Graham.

EXETER.—Reeve, L. Hardy.

EXETER.—Reeve, L. Hardy,
EUPHEMIA—Reeve, Dr. Davidson,
FENELON FALLS.—Reeve, Joseph McArthur,
FITZROY HARBOUR.—Reeve, Chas. Mohr,
GODERICH.—Mayor, Horace Horton.
GREY.—Reeve, Thos. Strachan.
GALT.—Mayor. Richard Jaffray; Reeve, Jas.
McTague; 1st Deputy, James Patterson; 2nd
Deputy, Edward John Wilkins. Councillors—
Ward 5, John t a t and Robert Broomneld.
GARDEN ISLAND.—Reeve, D. D. Calvin. Councillors—Hiram A. Calvin, Henry Roney, George
O Brien, A. Maione.
GUELPH.—Councillors—St. Andrew's ward.
R. F. Maddock, John Roche, Geo. Bruce.
HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP.—Reeve, Edward Arm-HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP. -Reeve, Edward Arm

HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP.—Heeve, Edward Armstrong.

Hawresbury.—Reeve, J. W. Higginson, Councillors—c. Harbie, J. G. Higginson, T. H. Wyman, S. L. Freeman.

Howick.—Reeve, John Kaine; Deputy reeve, Wade, Councillors—Griggs, Johnston, Robertson and Crockeref.

HUMBERSTONE.—Reeve, Jno, A. Ramsden; Deputy, Elliu Neff. Councillors—Abram Ramsay, Jacob Schapl, George Stammerman.

HASTINGS VILLAGE.—Heeve, H. Fowld.

HARRISTON.—Mayor, J. F. Wilson; Reeve G. Gray; Deputy leeve, J. Robertson. Councillors—Ward No. 5, Ueo. Moore, W. Taylor.

HOLLAYD.—Reeve, John Cameron.

HAEVELR.—Reeve, Lewis Kribs.

HAY—Old Council returner.

returned.

Aid. Hastings, proposed by David Thompton, seconded by C. Robinson.

ST. THOMAS' WARD.

Ald. Carlyle, proposed by J. Hillock, seconded by J. Hillock, seconded by J. Hillock, seconded by J. Hillock, seconded by C. Robinson.

NGERSOL...—Mayor, James Noxon; Reeve. Thomas Seidon; 2nd Deputy, Joseph Gibson.

Maberry. Councillors—J. Downing, J. Curry.

Maberry. Councillors—J. Downing, J. Curry.

Thomas Seidon; 2nd Deputy, Joseph Gibson.

Kincardine Township.—Reeve, Dr. Thomas Bradley.

Kingston.—Mayor, Dr. McCammon. Aldermen—Sydenham ward, Smytne, McGuire, and Shaw; Victoria ward, James Wilson, John McKelvey, and James Downing.

Kittly.—Reeve. Col. McCrea; Deputy, Huxh Stenson. Councillors—J. Challies, R. Coad, and R. McKey.

Kincardine.—Mayor, R. Baird.

Larnard Village.—Reeve, T. B. Caldwell.

L'Origval.—Reeve, R. H. Marston. Councillors—F. W. Winters, A. Leduc, A. Cass, A. Buchan.

Lucan.—Reeve, Wm. Ellwood. Councillors—

LUCAN.—Reeve, Wm. Ellwood. Councillors— T. E. Hall, Wm. Haskett, W. Hogg, and D. Mc-Roberts.

Lakefield, Reeve, R. C. Strickland. Councilors-K. Urquhart, J. P. McWilliams, James Moore, Wm. Cox.

cillors-K, Urquhart, J. P. McWilliams, Jaines Moore, Wm. Cox.

Lancaster Township.—Reeve, John A. McDonald: Deputy, Donald R. McDonald. Councillors, John B. Sixyder, Alex. D. McDonald and John McVechiz.

Lochiel.—Reeve, R. McKenzie; deputy, Alex. McNeil. Councillors—D. J. Macdonald. Duncan McLeod, and Donald McDonald.

Listowell.—Mayor, J. A. Hacking; Reeve, D. D. Campbell; Deputy, A. S. Deavitt. Councillors—East ward. A. McDonald, C. C. H. Witzel, and Adam Hess; Centre ward, John Riggs, Jacob Heppler, and T. G. Fennell.

Lindsay.—Mayor, John W. Wallace.

Lobo—Reeve, R. Boston; deputy, B. Harris.

McNo Mills—Reeve, R. Wilson; deputy, Jas. Snell.

Merrickyllls—Reeve, D. J. Hall:

MERRICEVILLE—Reeve, D. J. Hall:

MUSKOKA TOWNSHIP.—Reeve, J. Tasker,

MOORE.—Reeve, Fleck.

MILVE.T.IN—Reeve, Jas. Pearson.

MARKHAM TOWNS H.T.—First deputy reeve,
R. Brings: second deputy. T. K. Reesor: third
deputy, A. Foster; councillor, Win. Lundy,

MARKHAM TOWNSHIP.—Ist Deputy Reeve,
Robt. Bruce: 2nd Deputy, F. K. Reesor; 3rd
Deputy, Anthony Forster.

MERSEA—Reeve, Robert Lamarsh.

MINTO.—Deputy reeve, J. Howe.

MOULTON.—Reeve, George Vankeuren; deputy, A. Price.

MERRITTON.—Reeve, R. Leeson. Councillors
—E. H. Phelps, Wm. Miles, John Bradley, T. T.

MARMORA.—Councillors — T. Hamilton. R.

MERRITTON.—Reeve, R. Leeson, Councillors—E. H. Phalps, Wm. Miles, John Bradley, T. T. McAfshur.

Marmora,—Councillors—T. Hamilton, R. Campion, R. Laycock, A. Carscallen, A. Airhart, J. Bailey.

Madoc Village.—Reeve—E. D. O'Flynn.

Madoc Township.—Reeve — John Caskey; Deputy, Wm. Thompson.

Matilda.—Reeve, A. Harkness: 1st Deputy, R. Hanes; 2n1 Deputy T. Brinston, Councillors—J. E. Tuttle and G. Ennis.

Morrisburg.—Reeve, Wm. McKenzie.

Meaford.—Councillors—West ward, D. L. Layton, Hector McDonald, R. Hurd.

Morrisburg.—Reeve, Adolphus Wiancko.

North Gower.—Reeve, John Craig; Deputy Reeve, Thomas Kerr.

Nortawasaga.—Councillors—Ward No. 1, Mille: ward No. 2, John McBride; ward No. 3, Jas. Hamilton.

Nonwich.—Reeve, G. A. Cook.

Norwood.—Reeve, Thomas Fraser, Councilfors—Hiram Reynolds, William Hutchinson, Dennis Mahoney, and W. H. Minaker.

North Augusta.—ist Deputy Reeve, J. Scott.

North Augusta.—ist Deputy Reeve, J. Scott.

North Augusta.—ist Deputy Reeve, J. Scott.

North Cayuga—Reeve, Otherles Walker; deputy reeve, Michael Toohey.

Nisgara Township.—Councillors—Robert Niven, Johnson Butler, and Daniel C. Warner, New Hamburg.—Reeve, Jas. Menzies.

North Crossy—Reeve, W. H. Rorison, Councillors—James Porter, H. Bennett, R. Forrester, J. H. Whelan.

North East Hope.—The old Council was elected by acclamation.

Niggara.—Reeve, John Bishop. Councillors—Eastern ward, R. Bishop, J. G. G. Rousseau, M. Lyons,

Nepean,—Reeve, Mr. Clarke: 1st Deputy, Mr. Dawson.

New Estinurgh.—Reeve, John Henderson.

Newcastle.—Reeve, John Bishop. Councillors—G. A. Jsoobs, Jr., Daniel Allin, Thomas Douglas, Fred J. Hedges.

Orangeville.—Councillors—West ward, Kearns, Carbett.

Orallia—Mayor, F. Rae.
Oscoode Township.—2nd Deputy Reeve, J. W. Slaven.

Ony Helma.—Reeve, J. R. Ault: de Bauty reeve, J. W. Slaven.

BOSANGUET.—Reeve, Ronert Ros. Councillors
—Cameron and McCalium.

BOTHWELL.—Councillors—George Peacock, C
W. Bait. C. Clark, Robert Martin, S. Gibb, Alex.

McIto erts.

BROCK TOWNSHIP.—Second Deputy Reeve.

Allen P. McDonell.

ORILLIA.—Mayor, G. S. Booth; deputy reeve,
J. W. Slaven.

OSNABRUCK.—Reeve, J. R. Ault; 1st Deputy,
A. Duval; 2nd Deputy, A. Baker.

OWEN SOUND.—Mayor, David A. Oreasor;

SOUTH DUMFRIES.—Reeve, Alfred Kitchen; Deputy, J. McRuer. Councilors—J. Mullin, W. B. Wood, J. Sewell.

STERLING.—Reeve, G. W. Faulkner.

ST. MARYS—Councillors—West ward, David Love, John Sincla E. M.D., Robert White, Jr.

SHELBURNE.—Reeve, Wm. Jelly.

STARKE.—Reeve, J. Carveth; 2nd Deputy, John Renwick.

John Renwick,
SAUGEEN.—Reeve, John Pearson.
SARAWAK.—Reeve, Robert McNaught, Councillors—No. 1 Word, J. Monck; No. 3 Ward, Joshua Laster; No. 4 Ward, James Husband.
SOMBRA.—Reeve, J. D. McDonald.
SUNNIDALE—Reeve, Robert Paton. SMITH'S FALLS.—Mayor, Wm. H. Frost; ree

SMITH'S FALLS.—Mayor, Wm. H. Frost; reeve, Adam Foster.

St. Thomas.—Councillors—No. 1 ward, Wm. Fairbrother, John Midgely; No. 2 ward, Henry Brown, J. P. Martyn.

STRATHROX.—Mayor, James H. English; Reeve, L. Cleverdon; 1st Deputy, D. W. Vary; 2nd Deputy, H. P. Smith. touncillors—No. 3 ward, H. Dumbrill, L.H. Kichardson, and James Wright.

SCARBORO TOWNSHIP.—Ist Deputy Reeve, A. M. Secor; 2nd Deputy, George Morgan.

SEAFORTH.—Mayor, M.N. McLean; Reeve, D. D. Wilson; Deputy, James Beattie.

SHEFFIELD.—Deputy Reeve, Wm. Brown.

SOUTH DUMFRIES.—Reeve, Alfred Kitchen; Deputy, John, McKliver. Councillors—Wood, Mullin, and Sewell.

STREETSVHLE.—Reeve, William Anderson. STREETSVH.L. Reeve, William Anderson, Councillors - J. C. Rutledge, N. Kent, W. Webb, and Dr. Thom.

STEPHEN—Iteeve, V. Ratz.
St. Vincent.—Councillors—McIntosh, Montgomery, and Carson.
Thoroto Township.—Deputy Reeve, Wm. H. Gainer. Alner.
THOROLD—Reeve, Alex. Fraser; deputy, Wm.
deCleary. Councillors—St. Patrick's ward,
ames Lawson and Thos. Conlon,
Tiverron.—Reeve, J. J. Fee.

TIVERTON.—Reeve, J. J. Fee,
TAY.—Reeve, Sam 121 Fraser; Deputy, W. J. Beattle.

Tiny.—Reeve. N. McRae; Debuty, William Lecamp. Councillors—H. W. Copeland, J. H. Asselin, and T. Marchildon.

TARA.—Reeve. J. Douglass. Councillors—H. Vandusen, J. J. King, F. Dyer,

USBORNE.—Reeve, T. M. Kay. Councillors—J. Halls, H. Horney, J. Shier, and J. Hackney.

Typsprose Villags.—Councillors. R. Nelson.
Dr. Buscom, Dr. Black, Wm. Hamilton.

Dr. Razsom, Dr. Glack, Wm. Hamilton.

YAUGHAN TOWNSHIP.—Reeve, T. Porter:
Serond denuty reeve, Lasiel Reaman; Third
Deputy, Alex. Milloy.

Wilstre 6..—iteeve, A. T. Tyson, Councillors—
T. S. Campuell, B. B. Miller, C. W. Park, and T.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1884.

The Militade on Internate Militade and thomas Militade and thomas Militade and thomas was a famous the first of the control of

Section of the control of the contro

pa smiled, and that was enough for the happy child, DICK AND D.

CHAPTER XVIL

"You shall have wages, and if you show my special spittude for a trade, we can see that you have time to learn it."

At first Dick was about to give expression o wild delight: then he said, in a low voice: "But, sir, Norry——"

"I know," the doctor answered quickly: I have thought of that. I know your dread institutions, but I think I can take you to me you will like for him just for a few hours very day. Nancy is very willing and very lad to board him, and at this school they lad to board him, and at this school they lad to board him, and at this school they lad to board him, and at this school they lad to board him, and at this school they lad to board him, and at this school they lad to board him, and at this school they lad to board him and at this school they lad to board him and useful. I think he light go there to-day."

Need I say how Dick felt? It was decided of to take Norry with them.

Dick went with the doctor in his own haise, and I'm sure much of his dread of iving Norry over to the authorities faded then he saw the school of which Dr. Field and spoken.

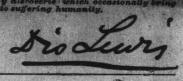
It was just like a home—a rather small, omfortable house—presi ed over by a blind entleman and his bright, cheerful young life.

She explained that only is acreain this



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion



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ORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1884.

WARNING.

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

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

THE recklessness with which Mr. MOWAT rushed into the trap he had set for the Manitoba Government is now clear. We can, however, make it clearer still. The teness and utter humiliation of his surrender to Hon. Mr. MILLER is proved out of Mr. Mowar's own month. Let any reader take up the official report of Mr. Mowar dated 29th September, 1883,

tion of the validity of the award.

-Mr. Mowar also wrote, in a strain

of serene confidence, as follows:

"In a word, before Manitobs had any claim or pretence of claim to the territory, Ontario had the same a iministrative possession or it as or any part of its undisputed territory similarly situated as regards population and want of Government.

"The facts stated disprove any claim or supposed claim of prior possession or prior jurisdiction by Manitoba; and there are many additional facts which place beyond all reasonable contention the right of Ontario to the Government of the country pending the dispute."

That was on the 29th September; and on the 18th December Mr. Mowar was sufficiently scared and panic-stricken to sign away his right to exclusive possession of nine-tenths of the territory claimed under the award. Never was a fox run to earth a speeduly!

Continuing his preparation for his a stultification. Mr. Mowar went on as

overnments cannot exercise indepeaient and beneficial jurisdiction in the
ame territory, the right and duty of
aministering justice, preserving oror, and doing what, Government or
egislation can do for developing the
esources, promoting the settlement,
and advancing the progress of the dianied territory, should be left with
he province pending the dispute."
hat was written on 20th September, and
a Dec. 18th Mr. Mowar was sufficiently
umbied to submit to the equal jurisdicon of Manitoba in nine-tenths of the diauted territory. But the organ says Mr.
towar has not surrendered anything! We
could give a sixpence to know what Mr.
towar thinks about it.

Still continuing in his reckless career Mr. Mowar wrote as follows :

"It is obvious that the Government of Ontario would facilitate this great wrong, and encourage its further extension if we were to surrender the possession and government of the territory, and ahandon the duties which belong to provincial ownership,
"For the Government of Manitobs to withdraw from the one narrow locality at which that Government has interfered, would be abut to retrace an erroneous step, taken without anticient consideration, and affording, if persevered in, no possible advantage of a

persevered in, no possible advantage of legitimate kind."

Alas! Menitoha would not budge. Anp so Mr. Mowar "facilitated the e grat "wrong." and incontinently took to his heels as it were, scared out of his wits and out of the territory by a writ of Habeas Corpus. But, of course, he has surrendered nothing!

—Working himself gradually into state of quite eloquential indignation, Mr Mowar slashed away in the turgid styl of a Globe editorial, thus;

out of Mr. Mowar's own mouth. Let any reader take up the official report of Mr. Mowar dated 29th September, 1883, just three months ago, and he can read for himself the language we shall quote, and make for himself the comments we shall offer.

—In that document, dated 29th September last, Mr. Mowar writes:—

"Recent proceedings of the Government of Manito a itself show that that Government is alive to the unsubstantial character of its claim, for there has been no introduced a courts, officers, or otherwise, except at one point of the territory—Rat Portage, to which there is easy access from Winnipeg."

Mr. Mowar was destined to find that that interference was sufficient to precipitate a crisis, to force Mr. Mowar on his kness, and make him submit to a most humiliating come-down rather than face the Manitoba courts of law, and the question of the validity of the award.

"Her kness in suppliance bank."

"Her knee in suppliance bant, Would tremble at his power."

Would tremble at his power."

Alas! it was her foot she lifted, right against the solemn person of Hon. OLIVER Mowat, and the disturbance of his coattails has caused him ever since a disturbance of ideas. Hon. Mr. Miller was not scared at the "damages" argument. He pushed it aside, no doubt to Mr. Mowat's astonishment, and the would be "damages" ushed it aside, no doubt to Mr. Mowar's atonishment; and the would-be "dam-"ager" of everybody in Manitoba concented in his confusion to admit all the "burglars," "trespassers," and so on, to an equal share of the jurisdiction with hisself in the disputed territory.

—We could give more of these interesting extracts, but we refrain. We have already exposed Mr. Mowar by means of the correspondence of 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. We have put his organ to shame out of its own columns. And here we convict Mr. Mowar out of his own mouth. We have always maintained that Mr. Mowar was not honest in regard to these questions. We think we have proved it, and we are of opinion that the people of Ontario will agree with us in every word of condemnation we have passed upon Mr. Mowar for his policy on people of Ontario will agree with us in every word of condemnation we have passed upon Mr. Mowar for his policy on the boundary question. It must have been the to him from the start that his ground was not tanable; yet in order to strengthen himself at the elections he professed to believe his position was impregnable. He has now surrendered almost at discretion.

THE QUEEN V. HODGE.

In this issue we are enabled to give our readers the report of the London Times of the case of The Queen w. Hodge, which arrived by wire,

We are happy to be able to say that the decision, as reported in the Times, bears out fully and circumstantially the view we took of the affair two weeks ago. The Judicial Committee expressly decline to ntertain the main point at issue between the two Governments, since that point was not distinctly raised in the Court of Queen's Bench nor in the Court of Appeal of Ontario.

The decision simply amounts to this, that the Local Legislature, supposing it to possess certain powers, has the right to to possess certain powers, has the right to delegate these powers to unnicipal bodies or commissioners. No one seriously questions that position. And the decision is that as a mere matter of police regulation the Legislature has power to permit municipal bodies or commissioners to make rules and enforce by-laws and impose fines in regard to the sale of liquor at certain hours and to certain persons. And this is a decision for which it was not necessary to have gone so far afield.

Two weeks ago we pointed out that the Privy Council would not undertake to decide questions not specifically raised in the courts below. Now Mr. Kern, as we read his argument in the case in the Queen's Bench reports, did not raise the general question at all. And Judge Hagarty said, "We, therefore, enter into "no general consideration of the powers" of the Legislature to legislate on this "subject," &c.

When the case came before the Court of Appeal the argument on hebalf of Mr. Hodor was as we contended before), to quote from the report: "That "the Legislature of Ontario had not

2. By the Scott Act of 1878, passed by

Bench and Court of Appeal of Ontario, which have expressly confined the authority of the Provincial Legislature to matters of police regulation.

5. By the decision of the Privy Council in The Quees a Russell, in which the supreme authority of the Dominion Parliament was recognized and special care taken to show that the Judicial Committee did not diasent from the Supreme Court of Canada; and

6. By the decision in The Queen a Hodge in which it is very clear that only the minor master of police regulation was decided; the powers of the Dominion Parliament expressly stated to be supreme in regard to liquor treated as an article of trade and commerce, and the powers of the Local Legislature expressly limited to matters of police regulation.

Against these contentions the Grit organs will, we judge, labour in vain. They may be denied, but they cannot be contradicted, and they will be ultimately sustained by the highest judicial authority in the Empire.

THE ORGAN'S GYRATIONS.

---IT will be amusing to those who do ot watch closely the vagaries of the Grit organ, to have a few specimens of the way in which it has been dodging about on the boundary question. We do not need to go far away for our references. In the articles of the organ on Mr. Mowar's conduct at Rat Portage in July and August last will be found all that we need for our purpose. The articles are not very lively reading, but they are amusing in the extreme in spite of their bad style.

On the Sist July the organ, very didactic mood, said ; "But while Mr. Mowat was wil er the boundary question to the Privy Coun-il for the sake of peace, he know, as avery one who is familiar with the history of the liacossion knows, that the Privy Council council finally and satisfactorily settle

Clearly the case is a proper one to settle, to consent itself with giving an opinion—that is, making an award—which, on the authority of eminent law officers of the Crowa, would not have the effect of a 'binding judicial determination.'

Since July last the organ has altered its opinion; its ideas concerning the Privy Council have changed; but all the same it insists that it stands just where it always did. The public will think differently.

---On the same date, July 31st, 1883,

On the same date, July 31st, 1883, the organ said:

"Ontario's claim to the district being, as is admitted, legitimate, only Untario, it is evident, can legally or augusty exercise any such authority in the district, and only under the laws of Ontario can any municipatity be incorporated or organized. The laws of Ontario, absolutely null and of no effect. But Sir John Macdonald's pap r represents the action of the intruders as legal an i proper."

Since that date Mr. Mowar's ideas have changed; and now he admits Manitobs to equal rights with his Government in the disputed territory. When the organ comes next time to discuss this question, no doubt it, also, will have changed its point of view. But, of course, it will surrender nothing—oh, no; "no surrender!"

—On August 6th, 1883, the organ had the following:

"They presend to think that Mr. Norquay

the following:

"They pretend to think that Mr. Norquay is acting within the law, and is the true friend of order, while they soknowledge that the province in whose name he is seeing has no legitimate claim to the district. They are not so very stapid as to believe that Manutoba labes can operate beyond the limits of they province, or that under them and by virtue of them always can legitimately exercise power or authority is another proming: yet they commend what Mr. Norquay his done, and lavish their great store of ville epithest on Mr. Mowat, his colleagues, and those he has appointed to carry out the laws of Ontario whin the confines of Ontario."

Alas! since that time Mr. Mowat has been compelled by Attorney-General Millians to look at Manitoba's rights in quite another light; and now, under the agreement entered into, Manitoba law is as good as Ontario law, and Mr. Mowat cannot appoint a Police Commissioner whose acts will be valid without a commission from the Governor of Manitoba ! How things have changed! But of course there has been "no surrender."

On August 6th the organ was even more eloquent still:

"Only Copperheads could praise as the champion of justice, and right, and law, and order, Mr. Normay, who is an intruder and treapasses on the territory of Onderso, and having no claim or shadow of right, seeks to create a title by adverse possession, and so to rob Ontario of what even Ontario. To less are forced—rejuctantly, it is true—to admit is part of this province."

part of this province."

Now, however, the Copperhead who admits Mr. Nosquay's right is Mr. Mowar. In August last Mr. Nosquay had "go claim" or shadow of right." Now he lias equal rights with Mr. Mowar. When the organ sees its own expressions in black and white it will not believe them. Here they are, however, and they must be faced.

On August 8th the organ was most un-

The way of the transgressor is hard: and Mr. Mowar and his organs will find themselves for the next few months on a hard road to travel. No one will pity them much, because they have offended much against all the decencies of public life. It remains to be seen if the Legislature, in such shape as it may be when Mr. Mowar summons it, will have sufficient spirit and independence to place on Mr. Mowar the stigma he has richly deserved for a durse of hypocrisy which was intended to be treasonable to the Dominion, and has turned out, as we always said it would to, be treasonable to the Province of Ontario and to the Grit party ince of Ontario and to the Grit party

A VERY ORACULAR UTTERANCE. THE Grit Local Government's vast and laborious Intellect is engaged in wrestling with the school-book question. And what passes for Intellect in the Gube office is engaged in preparing the public mind for—

In yesterday's issue the organ had a most mysterious atterance; full of words; meaning nothing; but indirectly confessing a good deal. In regard to having only

one series of school-books we are told:

"There are, of course, difficulties in the way of securing only one series for the use of the province, after two have been sanctioned, and a third spoken of as likely to be."

Of course; even Mr. Mowar's Government have enough conscience left to make it feel ashamed of its conduct, and delicate about confessing that it was wrong.

The organ also says:

"If out of the three which have been so much before the public lately a composite series can be selected which will give general satisfaction, and if the promoters of the different series are willing to acquiesce in such an arrangement, good and well."

This points to an amalgamation of rival interests in book-making, and we simply call public attention to it, and advise an economic watchfulness of the coming agreement.

economic watchfulness of the coming agreement.

Having given the above hint of what is at present in Mr. Ross' mind, the organ observes with vast profundity:

"But should a satisfactory arrangement on some such basis as that which we have just indicated be found impossible, some other course will no doubt be adopted, and successfully, to supply a single and satisfactory series of Readers for the province."

Of course; if one "arrangement" is not made "another" arrangement must be made; especially when the Local Government has discovered that it has been whong, and must get right or perish.

Exactly how wrong the Government has been, the organ confesses, with a want of wit which has now become chronic. In one paragraph it makes five separate confessions of the iniquities of which the Mowart Government has been guilty in regard to school books. It says in reference to having only one series of books:

"The advantages of such an arrangement are too obvious to need any detailed atstement. It will make uniform examinations for the whole province of once practicable and satisfactory."

This means that uniform examinations have not been practicable and not satisfactory."

This means that uniform examinations have not been practicable and not satisfac-ory—facts which are far too true.

Again:
"It will prevent any unnecessary expense to parents when they remove from one discreta to another." This means that parents have hitherto, in the circumstances mentioned, been put to unnecessary expense by Mr. Mowar's

Again:

"It will extinguish all the upseemly canvassing of rival publishers, as well as other possible things still more unseemly."

This means that it will extinguish such corrupt, shameless, and scandalous bargains as existed between Hon. G. W. Ross and a publishing firm, of whom he was the peddier and agent. The organ is right enough in calling it "more unseemly still" than the canvassing of the rival tradesmen. A little more frankness would make Mr. G. W. Ross reaponsible for the most acandalous exhibition ever made of this unseemly practice.

Again:

THE OLD YEAR.

Iv every day were not an anniversar nere would be less danger of our makin oo much of the greater feasts and festivals. The advantage which these latter have in from the fact that they are of universal in-terest. Each man and woman may have his or her especial anniversary, but all units in recognizing in some form or other the festi-vals of Christmas and New Year. About Christmas the associations which cling most closely are those of rejoicing and reunion. About New Year the associations tions are of a more sober and serious, and generally speaking a more prudential character. "Of all sound of all bella"

mentrance into the property of others has rights which should be respected, and that he should be commended, as Mr. Norquoy now is, for endeavouring to uphied these rights by the disc of club and pisted, and that the owner should not attempt to eject the intruder or the burg ar, or even to make any use of his own land of his own house until he has appealed to the courts and obtained a judicular decision that the property is his. Common sense and every principle of justice revo ts against a doctrine so monstrons and so preposterous."

As we have observed, the opinion of the argan concerning Mr. Norquay has changed; and its tone now would be much more respectful. Mr. Norquay now is not a "trespasser," no, nor even a "burglar;" he is tenant in common (with remainder) with Mr. Mowar in the disputed territory; and Mr. Mowar annot, and will not, move a step without his consents.

"The way of the transgressor is hard; and Mr. Mowar and his organs will pity them much, because they have offended much arainst all the decencies of public life. It remains to be seen if the Legislature, in such shape as it may be

In this country the year has been one of comparative prosperity, marred by a depression which, as even the least friendly critics admit, has acted as a warning against future trouble. Our industries have been moderately prosperous, however; and the year closes with a hopeful feeling among business men. Politically, the struggle of reason and moderation against fanatical fury and "provincial" sectionalism has ended in the surrender of the party of disturbance, who have abandoned their programme and submitted to the inevitable and to the Conservatives. In all probability the surrender of the argumentative position is but preliminary to the surrender of the official position. And in that hope we mark the close of the year with some satisfaction, and approach with confidence the threshold of the new.

have been taken.

Looking back over the century can it be said that the Government has been a success? The country has grown in numbers and wealth enormously; and enormously has it waxed strong in mechanical appliances. But in all the higher attainments of a nation, there has been failure; and the failure is confessed in every department of the national literature. The biographers of statesmen tell us that the calibre and honour of the caste have decreased. The critics of the national literature confess to a falling away from the high point reached by Washington Irving, who sought strength at the fountain of English literature. The chorus of satirists is a harmonicus condemnation of political life and private society.

The little republics that have made the United States their model have been in a constant state of confusion. Their language is Spanish. Their commerce is English. Their unstable political institutions are half American and half savage. America has failed to impose her institutions are half American and half savage. America has failed to impose her institutions, her literature, her science, her art, on any part of the continent outside the borders of the Republic. And a writer in a leading magazine confesses that if now any public man should set up the language of George Washington as his political code, his audience would laugh in his face.

The moral of the story is one that history everlastingly teaches. No nation or part of a nation can violently detach itself from its history and traditions and expect to enter with success on a new process of development and progress. Revolution is not creation; and the purposes of creation are discurbed by revolution. The United States will probably suffer for centuries to come for the unnatural episode of the rebellion; and the effects of the suffering will appear in that general lowering of moral tune in public life and in private life, which will always check the pride of Republicans in the Republic.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our West India trade is annually becomng more and more important. In 1876 is reached \$6,355,000 ; in 1882 is was \$9,383,-

That was a rather mean piece of business of which Mr. Sturges Hardy was guilty, when because a Parkdale baker ran against a clerk in his department for the position of school trustee, he took the job of amplying bread to the emigrant sheds from the taker and handed it over to Mr. Tait, a Gris politician, living on Yonge street. The crime of opposing a Government officer in a municipal contest must be an awful one, But one would hardly expect that the punishment would be so severe, seeing that Mr. M. wat laid to down as a rule, in the case of Mr. Small, that no person holding a situation under the Provincial Government should become a usuadidate for an office in the gift of the municipality.

THE QUEEN v. HODGE.

HODGE V. THE QUEEN.

the Court of Queen's Beach for Unterio.
Mr. J. K. Keir, Q. C., of the Canadian bar, and Mr. Jevens were counselfor the appellant.
Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Admilius Irving, Q.C., of the Canadian bar, and Mr. Raleigu, for the Crown.

The suit, though it arose upon a somewhat instended matter, involves questions of importance and interest, as between the Dominion Parliament in Canada and the legislatures of the various provinces. The appellant, Mr. Arch. G. Hodge, is the proprietor of the St. James' hotel, Torouto, and as much he held a license under the Liquor License Act of the Province of Ontario. He also had a billiard license, issued under the authority of the Municipal Act by the Corporation of Torente. On the 25th of April, 1881, the Board of License Commissioners, by virtue of the Liquor License Act, passed certain resolutions on the regulation of the tavents and shops in the city of Toronto, and on the 11th of May following Mr. Hodge, the appellant, was summoned before the Police Magistrate by the license inspector for having nulawfully permitted a billiard table to be used, and a game of billiards played thereon in his hotel during the time probinited by the Liquor License Act and by the resolutions of the commissioners, viz., after seven o'clock on Saturday night. He was convicted of the alleged offence and fined \$20 and coats, or in default imper onment. The appellant upon that obtained a rule nisi in the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, calling on the Police Magistrate to show cases why the conviction should net be

QUASHED ON THE GROUNDS :--1. That the resolution of the License Commissioners and the conviction founded thereon were tlegal and unauthorized.

2. That the License Commissioners had no authority to pass the resolution prohibiting the game of billiards as in the resolution, not had they cover to authority the imposition.

tion.

3. The Liquer License Act, under which the Commissioners had assumed to pass the resolution, was beyond the authority of the Legislature of Ontario, and did not authorize the resolution, and

4. That the conviction—was unauthorized in law and was bad in form and defective on

in law and was bad in form and defective on its face.

The rule came on for argument, and on the 25th of June, 1881, the Court of Queen's Bench, consisting of Chief Justice Hagarty, Mr. Justice Armour, and Mr. Justice Cameron, made the rule absolute to quash the conviction. The judgment of the court stated that in each province the Legislature might exclusively make laws in reation to certain epecified matters, among them being municipal institutions, shop, tavern, auctioneers, and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue, etc.; the administration of pustice in the province, in luding the constitution, maintenance, and organization of previncial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing a law of the province made in relation to any of the classes of subjects enumerated, and generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. They were beenight, they said, in face of

in that hope we mark the close of the year with some satisfaction, and approach with confidence the threshold of the new.

\*\*THE OLD GENTURY.\*\*

The close of the year 1783 saw the American Republic enter upon its experi
wich some satisfaction, and approach with confidence the threshold of the new.

\*\*THE OLD GENTURY.\*\*

The close of the year 1783 saw the American Republic enter upon its experi
widely different regulations as to tayern.

\*\*INTERIOR OF STION.\*\*

\*\*INTERIOR OF STI

The close of the year 1785 asw the American Republic enter upon its experiment without any restraint from any apperior or rival power. In July Savannah was evacuated. In November the last British soldier left the soil of the country, And on the 28rd December George Wasser. INGTON resigned his commission into the bands of Corgress, in words of noble ring and high meaning, which the world will not forget. And the Republican modal was soon set up, which has been in country of improvement during a century, and from which to many vary worthless copies have been taken.

Looking back over the century can it be said that the Government has been a success? The country has grown in numbers and wealth enormously is and enormously has it waxed strong in mechanical applicances. But in all the higher attainment of a natiout, there has been a success? The crutters of the full resources of the things and honour of the caste have decreased. The crutters of the particular of the country of the country of the full resources of statement call us that callure and honour of the caste have decreased. The crutters of the patients of the full resource of the country of the high point rescaled by Wasilished of English literature. The biographers of statement call us that the callure and honour of the caste have decreased. The crutters of the patients of the full resource of the third of the patients of the full resource of the third of the patients of the full resource of the third of the patients of the full resource of the third of the patients of the full resource of the third of the patients of the full resource of the third of the patients of the full resource of the third of the patients of the full resource of the state of the continuous of the full resource of THEIR LORDSHIPS' JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, who had taken time to consider their decision, now gave judgment at great length, referring in detail to the provisions of one various Imperial, Dominion, and Provincial Acts, and the local regulations bearing on the subject. They said that Mr. Korr and Mr. Jeune, in their full and very able argument for the appellant, informed their Lordships that the first and principal question in the cause was wistner the Liquor Liceuse Act, 1877, 'in its 4th and 5th sections, was ultra wrea of the Ontario Legislature, and they had properly said that it was a matter of importance as between the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of the province. They had moreover contended that the Legislature of Ontario has no power to mass any Act to regulate the liquor traffic; that the whole power to pass such an Act was conferred on the Dominion Parliament, and consequently taken from the Provincial Legislature by section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, and that it did not come within any of the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Provincial Legislature by section 92. Their iordships did not think it necessary in the present case to lay down any general rule or rules for the con-

of the Canada Temperanue Act, which did not appear to have been locally atopted. Their Lordahips were of opinion that in relation to sect has 4 and 5 of the Act in question, the Liquor License Act, the Legislature of Ontario acted within the powers of the Imperial Act, 1867, and that in other respects there was no conflict with the powers of the Dominion Parliament. Provincial Legislatures were in no sense delegates of or acting under any mandate from the Imperial Parliament. Within the limits prescribed by the British North America Act of subjects and area the Local Legislature was supreme, and had the same authority as the Imperial Parliament of the Dominion, which had had in like circumstances to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation authority to make by-laws or resolutions as to the subjects specified in the enactment. On the whole their lordships were of opinion that the decision of the Court of Appeal of Ontario should be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs, and they would so humbly advise her Majesty.

THE TORRENS LAND SYSTEM.

THE TORRENS LAND SYSTEM.

Its Introduction Into the North-West Asked For.

A deputation from the Land Law Amendment Association waited upon the Minister of the Interior, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, recently at the offices of Gzowski & Macpherson, Toronto. Among the members of the deputation were Mesers. Herbert Mason, president of the association; D. Blain, vice-president; Beverley Jones, spectary; W. S. Lee, W. Goodernam, John Fisken, John Leys, W. Kerstemann, jr., S. G. Wood, J. Blaikie, W. B. Scarth.

Mr. Mason, in introducing the deputation to the Minister, said that they came before him as members of an association which had been formed in Toronto, and the object of which was to endeavour to secure an improvement in the system by which real estate was transferred in this province, Mantoba, and the North-West and, in fact, throughout Canda. The particular branen of the subject to which they wished to call his attention was the introduction of their system to the No. th-West territories. This system was to all intents and purposes the Torrens system, which had been adopted in Australia and had been found to work satisfactor by In Ontario the association had every reason to believe that the Torrens system would be adopted at an early date, as public opinion had been aroused in favour or it. In the North-West, however, there were very few people, and the association could not say what the public opinion was there in reference to this reform, as they had had no opportunities or ascertaining.

In sourse of conversation with the Minister the members explained the working of the Torrens system in Australia, and referred to the establishment of the Government guarantee fund for the compensation of persons who might be caused a loss by the working of the system. It was pointed out that the claims on the fund had so far been very small and was but a small percentage of the amount brought into the fund by the small tax upon property brought within the operation of the Torrens eystem.

Hon, D. L. Macpherson said that he ful

question. It was one, however, to which he had given his attention, and he had recognized its importance and had seen the advantage which would accoue from a simplification of the sys em of the transfer of land. He was glad to hear that the association was pressing the matter upon the attention of the Ontario Government, as there was no doubt that whatever the Ontario people did would have its influence upon the people of the North-West. He had of course to speak with reserve as to the reform in the No. th-West, as he would have to consult his colleagues on the subject. The difficulties surrounding the question were very great, and whether anything could be done this session was hard to say.

The deputation then withdrew after thanking the Minister for his courtesy.

EL MEHDI AND GUM ARABIC. How the Rebellion in the Sondan is Causing a Rise in the Price of Candy. a Rise in the Price of Candy.

The toothsome gumdrop and the rubberlike marshmallow will soon be an expensive luxury, and all because the "False Prophet," thousands of miles away, is stirring up a rebellion in the Soudan. Pure gum arabic composes over thirty per cent. of all the best con ectionery, and comes almost exclusively from the Soudan. Khartoum is its great market. It is brought there by the natives and bartered to merchants from Cairo and Suskim for guns, cartridges, trinkets, and other articles dear to the heart of a savage. Once a year, during October and November, when the Nile is at its highest, the yield is floated down on barges to Cairo, and thence shipped to

London. Paris, Marekilles, and New York. A small part is taken overland on camels to Suakim, about a three months' trip. The unit of commerce is a bale containing 500 pounds. The European consumption every year is 12,000 of these bales, while America consumes half as many.

Since El Mebdi has been disaffecting the Soudan the price of gum has steadily been geing up, and from the usual price of sight or ten cents a pound it has now risen to twenty, and there is little to buy at that. No crop was brought in this year, and unless the insurrection is quelled within the course of three montos there will be none next. The Cairo merchants of course will not send their mency into the Soudan in its present state, even could their agents get there safely. Besides this, there is very little to bring out, as none has been gathered this year.

The Soudan negroes, having very little of the Yankee thrift, will not work unless they can see an immediate return for their labour. As El Obeid is already occupied and Khartoum is likely to be soon, there is no chance of bringing the crop out by water, and an overland freightage would be most expensive taking a caravan nearly a year to make the trip between Khartoum and Cairo. Even then a bale would be a heavy load for a camel.

DESTISERS OF CANDY.

cainel. Nearly all of last year's crop was destroyed by the Egyptian army while they were in Khartoum. The baies of gum were piled in large pens waiting for the fall rise in the rive to be shipped to Cairo. The army hein short of grain bags dumped the gum on the ground and appropriated the haies. O course the next rain washed thousands of dollars into the soil of Khartoum. A Cair merchant writing to a firm in this site saw.

Wallace Ross and Courtney matched for a race next year Beb Ferguson, a well know has refus d \$3,000 to manage team of Cincinnati. by the latter, and not nian has offered to 000 expenses to go east to nes, where t ere is a better George L. Thomas, of Lond of a book on fast type setting from \$500 to \$1,000 that is compositor in America in a m

Mr. P. Lorillard, the noted sented each of the 3,000 hand has tobacoo factory with a w Christmas gifts. The amount

NOTES OF SI

ed was about \$17,000. After a three hours'estruggioseo, on Saturday, Muldoon ling match with Bauer for \$ the championship of the w was carried in triumph on tan admiring crowd. At the Westminster Aquari December 3, Willie Beckwir Laucaster expert Finney i

series of three swimming rasach for £1,030 a side,
Beckwith's ultimate success Patrick Curley, of Pittal match his dog, Jack Napo co dog in America, at thirty-five take a pound, for \$1,000 a si take place six weeks a ter s McCuilough's "Sport," of L ferred.

Cool as a cucumber must condition of Martin, of Vaughan, of Rapid City, who yards' dash in summer racing the thermometer stood at Vaughan won by a yard, at mateued for a similar race for Paddy Ryan, his wife, and in Chicago Monday night fro says he will pull anyone's nos a coward. He knows that So matized him as a cur, for time they meet in a saloon whip Sullivan in a rough a

llivan, vanish. Charles O. Breed, who sonfidence in the trusting pow-lic, or who is a greater f athletes, is said to have p dumb-bell from the shoulder above the bead 1,000 time without rest. He took an plish the feat. J. S. Campbell, owner of

Richball, says he is the fastes and he makes an offer to mat and he makes an other to make any trotter or pacer in An \$5,000 to \$10,000 a side, to mutually agreed upon. Richly in Texas, where he is at pre-en grass. He will be taken up i jogged until spring.

The letest ware from Colors The latest yarn from Colors ill ing of a mountain lion we by two hunters after an hour the lion's starting for one hi would fire and draw his att an alleged hour of this sort of an an alleged hour of this sort of an an alleged hour of this sort of an alleged hour of this sort of the men were more frighter Shades of Ananias!

A new amusement for lad from Austria. In fashionable of the custom has been introduc of instructing ladies in fencing ing-master, who is the mo the Viennese ladies in this so gave a tournament, at which i pupils before a selected au persons.

Edgar Norman Hughes, of one of the best football players versity at either the Rugby or A died of typhoid fever on Hughes was one of the most versity men, an active supplicatereests and societies, and by his friends as one of the mand genial fellows that ever at

The Marquis of Lorne's atte tize the moose-deer in Scotla to fair, for of the pair sent Canada a few weeks ago, t last week at Inverary, and th appear as if it would thrive. opinion that the moist climate will never suit an animal acc bracing air of Canada.—Truth

Harry Wright has two pet wortny of consideration:—F put the pitcher back two fee he would have base runne second and third bases just run now. The first would give chance to display their skilgame lively, and te latter many of those painful accid which yearly cripple clubs.

Reeves and Regan, Surrevs near London on December fight for \$50 a side. Each m fight for \$50 a side. Each m by professional talent. Spiri close quarters signalized the fi The third round was a long or ing for the body and Reeve blows on the head. Reeves at with a square right-hander or knocking him down. Rega-the next two rounds, giving the end of the fifth.

the end of the fifth. Seth Green, "father of figested a plan whereby the listocked with white fish. holding of a meeting of fisher ing resolutions to use no sma two-inch mesh. He also sugge should be employed in each be duty it shall be to take t spawn from the ripe fish, sent to a hatchery house to b Under such condition the

Under such condition the would soon be awarming with Poaching affrays in England yet. A couple of weeks ago, land estate of Lord Zetland named Metcalfe and Wright men armed with guus pheasan making towards them they withe poachers to stand back, a afterwards one of the latte entering Wright's hands. Mifred at, his knee and thigh with shot. Metcalfe lay with ground for two hours, whe rived and he was convey poachers got clear away.

A bull-dog named Jack Name of the latter was convey the standard of the was convey to the standard of the standard of the was convey to the standard of the

A bull-dog named Jack Nabeing trained for a fight walked fifteen miles every daing for several bours on a training training placed in a bawith hay, and this bag is the chain, which is suspended by means of a swivel. A clo is then placed on Napoleon allowed to wrestle with his bag swings about one foot froation that dog ample of jumping and wrestling. He the exercise, and his training reatest scheme he has ever to

Tom Allen, who for many champion of America, says the best bit of stuff of his wland over produced, and wi ready to tack him against an Sulivan, for \$5,000. He's a line money for him to four months from signing a knuckles. No gloves for fista." Referring to the bac Allen said —"Why, they to McDonald got up a private him and it the Sheriff in Chum and it the Sheriff in Chum and it the Sheriff in Chum and a wor. If anybody to him all over.

on of the British North America Act pusidered that the powers lutends erred by the Liquor Licence Act w y understood we e to make regular they could not be said to interfere with

belonged to the Dominion Parliament, her did not conflict with the provisions have did not did not they did not conflict with the provisions the Can da Temperance Act, which did not pear to have been locally adopted. Their reliability were of opinion that in relation to cit in a 4 and 5 of the Act in question, the quor License Act, the Legislature of Onio acted within the powers of the Imperial at, 1867, and that in other respects ele was no conflict with the powers the Dominion Parliament. Provincial reliability with the powers the Dominion Parliament. Provincial reliability with the powers the British North America Act of bjects and area the Local Legislature as supreme, and had the same authority the Imperial Parliament or the Parliament the Dominion, which had had in like cirmstances to conflide to a municipal stitution or body of its own creams authority to make by-Tawa or resolutions as to the subjects specified in element. On the whole their lordings were of opinion that the decision of a Court of Appeal of Ontario should be a treed, and the appeal dismissed with costs, and they would so humbly advise her appearance.

## THE TORRENS LAND SYSTEM.

Introduction Into the North-West deputation from the Land Law Amenddeputation from the Land Law Amenda. Association waited upon the Minister he Interior, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, rely at the offices of Gzowaki & Macpher-Toronto. Among the members of the station were Messrs. Herbert Mason, ident of the association; D. Blain, vice-ident; Beverley Jones, secretary; W. S. W. Gogdernam, John Fisken, John S. W. Kerstemann, jr., S. G. Wood, J. kie, W. B. Scarth.

ie, W. B. Scarth.

MASON, in introducing the deputation of the dep e Minister, said that they came before as members of an association which had formed in Toronto, and the object of a was to endeavour to secure an improvein the system by which real estate was orth-West and, in fact, torough da. The particular branen of the subo which they wished to call his attenwas the introduction of their system to to the West territories. This system was I ntents and purposes the Torrens sys-which had been adopted in Australia had been found t work satisfactorily, ntario the association had every reason to we that the Torrens system would be ded at an early date, as public opinion seen aroused in favour or it. In the h-West, however, there were very few is, and the association could not say the public op mon was there in refer-to this reform, as they had had no op-

nities of ascertaining. members explained the working of the ablishment of the Government guaran und for the compensation of persons who the caused a loss by the working of the m. It was pointed out that the claims fund had so far been very small and out a small percentage of the amount the into the fund by the small tax upon try brought within the operation of the

ed the importance of the question of to have the matter brought before his on by persons who

WERE SO THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED peak on the subject as the members of deputation. He himself was only a lay-in matters of this kind, and had no op-unity of examining all the details of this tion. It was one, however, to which he given his attention, and he had recognized its importance and had seen the adtage which would accrue from a simplition of the sys em of the transfer of land. was giad to hear that the association was sing the matter upon the attention of the ario Government, as there was no doubt t whatever the Ontario people did would to its influence upon the people of the the West. He had of course to speak hereave as to the reform in the No thest, as he would have to consult his columns on the subject. The difficulties surning the question were very great, and other apything could be done this session is hard to say.

The deputation then withdrey after thankhe deputation then withdrew after thankthe Minister for his courtesy.

MEHDI AND GUM ARABIC. the Rebellion in the Sondan is Causing a Rise in the Price of Candy.

othsome gumdrop and the rubberlike shinallow will soon be an expensive try, and all because the "False Prophet," sands of miles away, is stirring up a re-on in the Soudan. Pure gum arabic poses over thirty per cent. of all the best ectionery, and comes almost exclusively in the Soudan. Khartonm is its great ket. It is brought there by the natives bartered to merchants from Cairo and kim for guns, cartridges, trinkets, and er articles dear to the heart of a savage, es a year, during October and November, in the Nile is at its highest, the yield is ted down on barges to Cairo, and thence oped to FOUR PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF THE

words, Marseilles, and New York. A cil part is taken overland on camels to kim, about a three months' trip. The store of commerce is a bale containing 500 uds. The European consumption every is 12,060 of these bales, while America sumes half as many, ince El Mebdi has been disaffecting the dan the price of gum has steadily been WORLD,

ince El Mebdi has been disaffecting the dan the price of gun has steadily been gup, and from the usual price of eight or cents a pound it has now risen to twenty, there is little to buy at that. No crop brought in this year, and unless the injection is quelled within the course of se montor there will be none next. The co merchants of curse will not send their iev into the Soudan in its present state, it could their agents get there safely. Best his, there is very little to bring out, as a has been gathered this year. The Soudan negroes, having very little of Yankee thrift, will not work unless they see an immediate return for their labour, El Obeid is already occupied and Kharn is likely to be soon, there is no chance ringing the crop out by water, and an isand freightage would be most expensive ing a caravan nearly a year to make the between Khartoum and Cairo. Even a bale would be a heavy load for a sel.

DESPISERS OF CANDY.

prisers of Candy, early all of last year's crop was destroyed he Egyptian army while they were in retoum. The baies of gum were piled in a peng waiting for the fall rise in the river e snipped to Cairo. The army being to f grain bags dumped the gum on the nd and appropriated the baies. Of se the next rain washed thousands of rainto the soil of Khartoum, A Cairo mant writing to a firm in this city says the price of gum is aimost fabulous, and there are three buvers to every invoice, rai Londou and Marseilles firms have dy made fortunes out of its sudden rise, few weeks gum arabic will probably be sed as high as fifty cents a pound. At rate caudy will be worth almost its and in gold.

NOTES OF SPORT.

Wallace Ross and Courtney are likely to be matched for a race next year.

Bob Ferguson, a well known baseball man, has refus d \$3,000 to manage the new Union team of Cincinnati.

Paul Paullo refuses to fight Bain privately. He says he will spar Bain on the terms published by the latter, and not otherwise.

Hanian has offered to allow Stevenson \$1,000 expenses to go east to row at Point of Pines, where there is a betterfoorrise and bigget receipts. Stevenson has accepted.

George L. Thomas, of London, Ont., author of a book on fast type setting, offers to bet from \$500 to \$1,000 that he can beat any compositor in America in a match.

Mr. P. Lorillard, the noted turfman, presented each of the 3,000 bands employed in his tobacco factory with a week's salary as Christmas gifts. The amount thus distributed was about \$17,000.

After a three hours' struggle, in San Franches

ed was about \$17,000.

After a three hours' struggle, in San Francisco, on Saturday, Muldoon won the wrestling match with Bauer for \$1 000 a side and the chamidous ip of the world. Muldoon was carried in triumph on the shoulders of an admiring crowd.

At the Westminster Aquarium, London, on December 3, Willis Beckwith defeated the Laucaster expert Finney in the first of a series of three swimming races of one mile sach for £1,000 a side. The betting in Benkwith's ultimate success is now all his way.

Cool as a cucumber must have been the condition of Martin, of Winnipeg, and Vaughan, of Rapid City, who ran a hundred yards' dash in summer racing costume when the thermometer stood at 20 below zero. Vaughan won by a yard, and the men are material for a similar race for \$200.

Paddy Ryan, his wife, and mother, arrived in Chicago Monday night from Toledo. He says he will pull anyone's nose who calls him a coward. He knows that Sullivan has stigmatized him as a cur, for which the next time they meet in a saloon he proposes to whip Sullivan in a rough and tumble fight. Sullivan, vanish.

Charles O. Breed, who must either have Charles U. Freed, who must either have confidence in the trusting powers of the public, or who is a greater fool than most athletes, is said to have put up a 3-pound dumb-bell from the shoulder to arm's length above the head 1,000 times in succession without rest. He took an hour to accomplish the feat.

plish the feat.

J. S. Campbell, owner of the noted pacer Richball, says he is the fastest horse on earth and he makes an offer to match him against any trotter or pacer in America for from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a side, the track to be mutually agreed upon. Richball is wintering in Texas, where he is at pre-ent turned out to grass. He will be taken up in January and jogged until spring.

The latest yarn from Colorado is about the killing of a mountain lion weighing 400 lbs. by two hunters after an hour's fight. "On the lion's starting for one hunter, the other would fire and draw his attention." After an alleged hour of this sort of thing, the lion snowumbed with eleven bullets in him, and "the men were more frightened than hurt." Shades of Ananias!

A new amusement for ladies is reported from Austria. In fashionable circles at Vienna the custom has been introduced from France, of instructing ladies in fencing. A well-known fefficing-master, who is the most popular with the Viennese ladies in this science, recently gave a tournament, at which he presented his pupils before a selected audience of 1,500 persons.

Persons.

Edgar Norman Hughes of Waterloo, Ont., one of the best football players in To onto University at either the Rugby or Association game, dies of typhoid fever on Uffristman day. Hughes was one of the most popular of University men, an active supporter of college intercrests and societies, and characterises by his friends as one of the most honourable and genial fellows that ever attended lectures.

The Marquis of Lorne's attempt to acclimatize the moose-deer in Scotland seems likely to fail, for of the pair seat by him from Canada's few weeks ago, the female died last week at Inversey, and the male do's not appear as if it would thrive. It is the general opinion that the moist climate of Argyllshire will never suit an animal accustomed to the bracing air of Canada.—Truth.

Harry Wright has two pet ideas which are wortny of consideration:—First, he would put the pitcher back two feet, and secondly he would have base runners to overrun second and third bases just as first is overrun now. The first would give the batters a chance to display their skil and make the game lively, and te latter would prevent many of those painful accidents to players which yearly oripple clubs.

Reeves and Regan, Surrevside boxers, met near London on December 10th in a ring fight for \$50 a side. Each man was backed by professional talent. Spirited fighting at close quarters signalized the first two rounds. The third round was a long one. Regan striking for the body and Reeves planting his blows on the head. Reeves ended the round with a square right-hander on Regan's jaw, knocking him down. Regan was shaky in the next two rounds, giving up the sponge at the end of the fifth.

Seth Green, "father of fishers," has sug-

the next two rounds, giving up the sponge at the end of the fifth.

Seth Green, "father of fishers," has suggested a plan whereby the lakes may be restocked with white fish. He advises the holding of a meeting of fishermen, and adopting resolutions to use no smaller net than a two-inch mesh. He also suggests that there should be employed in each boat a man whose duty it shall be to take the impregnated spawn from the ripe fish, which shall be sent to a hatchery house to be taken care of. Under such condition the lakes, he says, would soon be awarming with whitefish.

Posching sifrays in England are not ended yet. A couple of weeks ago, on the Cleveland estate of Lord Zetland, two keepers named Metcalfe and Wright came upon two men armed with guus pheasant shooting. On making towards them they were ordered by the poschers to stand back, and immediately afterwards one of the latter fired, the shot entering Wright's hands. Metcalfe was next fired at, his knee and thigh being riddled with shot. Metcalfe lay wounded on the ground for two hours, when assistance arrived and he was conveyed home. Both poachers got clear away.

A bull-dog named Jack Napoleon, which is being trained for a fight in Pittsbu g, the walked fitteen miles every day, besides working for several hours on a tread wheel. His daily task is completed by, a novel and original scheme recently adopted by his trainer. A live doon is placed in a bag partially filled with hay, and this bag is then attached to a chain, which is suspended from the ceiling by means of a swivel. A close-fitting muzile is then placed on "Napoleon, and he is then allowed to wreatle with his coonsing. The bag swings about one foot from the floor, thus affording the dog ample opportunities for jumping and wrestling. He appears to enjoy the exercise, and his trainer says it is the greatest scheme he has ever tried.

Tom Allen, who for many-years was the champion of America, says :— Mistobell is

Warwick and Quirk Mayebed. Following are the arrights of agreeme ared into Monday between John War to receive a start of a yard and a balf inside at the Exhibition grounds, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 16th Jaunary, 1884, for \$200 s side. The race to be run inside ropes and stakes, the same to be furnished by the Warwick party, and to be run in the Agricultural hall, the start to be by pustol shot according to Sneffield rules, James Douglas, of Toronto, to act as starter. The sum of \$50 is hereby deposited with Frank Martin, who will act as final stakeholder and referee, a further deposit of \$50 to be posted on Tuesday, 3th January, and the hala see of \$100 saids to be put up before one o'clock on the day of the race. The race to be run between the hours of 2.30 and 3.30 p.m., and either contestants failing to appear to forfeit ail money down."

How to Curve a Ball,

before one delenk on the day of the rance and 2 30 pm. and tither contensity falling to appear to forfint all movey down.

The of Caves a hall.

The following is the mathed of delivery that of the content of the cont

Must Have her Husband.

It is sometimes stated, particularly in papers in the States, that the rigid marriage laws of England cause much unnece sary suffering. They may produce individual cases of unnappiness that are more conducive of benefit in the aggregate than the loose code across the line. There is a case in point. Mr. Weidon separated from his wife on the grounds of incompatibility of temper. He allowed her \$1,500 a year, a furnished house, and servants for her separate maintenance; but this did not actively Mrs. Weidon. She wanted her husband, and applied to the courts the have him compelled to live with her. The courts decided in her favour, and held that he must maintain the marriage relation or go to prison. Mr. Weldon appears to be a man of peace, and it seems hard that he should be compelled to live with a turbulent woman. But this very hardship will impress all England with the solemnity and importance of the marriage contract. No one will be likely to enter this relation lightly with the case of pour Weldon before his eyes. Where there is no outlest to a passage a map he itsues about antering in 1 but in the States there are so many facilities for divorce, marriage, instead of being a solemu and a binding commant, is regarded more lightly than a trivial business partnership.

The Na ionalist meeting was held in a field at the opposite end of the town. The rival parties were kept apart by large bodies of cavalry, infantry, and police. Even this force was hardly able to prevent a culliaion. The Nationalist meeting was attended by about two thousand. The usual spacehes supporting the objects of the League were delivered. When the meetings were breaking up in the evening several attempts were made to attack each other, but the lancers, hussars, intantry, and police prevented any serious disorder. In the attempt of the troops to disperse the crowds a young man, named Motivan, was wounded in the abdomen with a bayonet and it is expected he will die. Another man was seriously wounded. Great confusion prevailed at the railway station. The Orangemen sang patriotic songs and gave cheers for Queen Victo in and the troops.

After the close of the meeting, despite the efforts of the magistrates, the Orangemen by a detour across the fields came within a short distance of the Nationalists, and a serious fight was waged between the two parties for some time, during which the cavalry and infantry charged several times. Revolver shots were exchanged, stones thrown, and sticks freely used. The fight was ended only after the hussars and lancers had charged across the fields and wounded a number of Orangemen. The infintry, with fixed bayonets, esported the Nationalists beyond the reach of the Orangemen.

GENERAL,

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

TIGON—At Ore, on December 22nd, the wife Wm. C. Wilson, of a daughter. MARKIAGES.

late Alexander Cochran, aged 55 years and 9 months.

DAVIS—On Friday, December 28, at the residence of his son-in-law. Henry Jones, 213 Spadina avenue, George Payis, late of Swindon, Wilts, England, aged 67 years.

HARPER—At her late residence, 42 Lippincott street, on December 29th, Margaret, the beloved wife of W m. Harper, aged 36 years.

HANCOCK—On Sunday, 30th inst., Mrs. Jane R. HANCOCK—On Sunday, 30th inst., Mrs. Jane R. HANCOCK—On Sunday, 30th inst., Mrs. Jane R. Hancock, aged 37 years.

HICKMAN—On Monday, Dec. 31st, at 202 Adelaids street west. Catherine Hickman, widow of the late James H. Hickman, in the 67th year of her age.

KELLS—At his residence, Peel, on Friday, 21st Dec., Aaron Kells, aged 51 years and 9 months.

LEWIS—At 22 King street cast., on 29th inst., Wm. Lewis, only son of Edward Lewis, butcher, aged 2 years 6 months.

MALONS—John Malone died on Tuesday-Dec. 25th. 1883, at his late residence, No. 40 Bul werstreet, city, aged 33 years and 3 months, MEEKING—At his residence, Allandale, county Simcoe, on Wednesday, December 26th, Edwin Sidney Meeking, aged 15 years.

South Lopham, Noviole, England, papers please Copy.

PILKEY—At his residence, Claremont, Ont.,

Legal Bottces.

IN RE ESTATE OF JACOB STUMP, DECEASED.

See the List under the heading of "Mechanics Wanted" on the Third Page of

Everybody wanting Mechanics advertises there Every Mechanic seeking employ-ment examines that list.

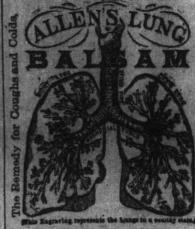
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abel, in her 64th year.

On the 59th inst., at his late residelies by street. Charles Alfred 50 years and 13 days.

denly, on the 30th Dec., 1833, Robt. aged 25 years.

100 acres.

West half lot 26, in 2nd concession of Tiney.

(farm, 100 acres.

South-east half lot 25, in 5th concession of Melanchon, N. E. T. and S. R. 50 acres. and S. R., too in 4th concession of Party 1, 35 acres oncession of Melancthon, N. E. T. 100 acres of Melancthon (Old Surconcession of Melancthon (Old Surconcession of Amerant) 4th concession of Osprey, 112 acres, ot 12, in 10th concession of Derby, 52 of 43. in 2nd concession of Arnabel, N. C. D., half lot 18, in 10th concession of Luther. alf lot 17, in 5th concession of Som-

> West half lot 2, in 5th concession of Enniskiller A. HERON, 70 ISABELLA ST., TORONTO.

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SIL. 901 EXPRAORDINARY

## a designing woman

A GLANCE AT THE PAST.

But at last the welcome grey tints began to creep up the sky and settle duskily over the silent grounds.

Thinking that Martin would be more likely to station himself near the gate she ran lightly in that direction, keeping well among the shadows of the rose trees.

She had gone but a few yards when her eye rested on a man cronched on one knee, watching the entrance through the intervening bloom and foliage.

"Martin, Martin!" cried Alba in suppressed tones, running toward him.

It was Ralph Urquhart that stood there. After that first terrified cry, Alba sprang to his breast with a burst of tears.

"Oh, papa, papa, how could you have been so imprudent?" she whispered in accents of tender reproach. "Why did you not send Martin?"

"Do not be alarmed, dear," answered Mr. Urquhart soothingly. "I wanted to see you myself. Martin and Galen are both on the watch for danger."

"Galen!" she echoed, "Galen Kimbal? Is he with you, papa? Where has he been all these years? What is the mystery about Galen? And why, papa, did you ask so solemnly about him at the door of—"

"We cannot spare the time to discuss Galen now, dear," he said. "Some day you shall know everything. For the present a portion of his miserable story, as well as the name of my arch enemy, mast be concealed. I will therefore only state that on the night to which you refer, I found him in these grounds, the pitiable wreck of his former self through ill-treatment."

"Your enemy, papa," she cried. "Was it he that a tacked you last night?"

"It was."

attention.

These considerations duly weighed and disposed of, Mr. Urguhart reverted to the interrupted conversation of the morning.

Albareplied to it iy a startling proposition.

"Oh papa," she cried, "you will acknowledge your true identity to her? Think how happy it would make her; for I am sure, papa she could never refuse to—"

Mr. Urguhart hastily interposed, a marked anxiety in his tones.

"My dear child, you have not, I trust, forgotten my instructions?" he exclaimed interrogatively.

"Oh, papa, how could I, and your dear life at stake? I am only pleading for her—for you both. You will be happier, she will be happier, And she has seemed so changed, papa, since my engagement to—to Dr. Ronald. It makes me sad to see her. Nor can I understand it. Dr. Ronald is her own dear friend."

Again Mr. Urguhart interrupted her, his tones no less anxions than before.

"You are speaking in riddles, child," he exclaimed. "We have but little time; but I must hear the outlines of this strange story. My—"

He stopped, instantly hurrying on again.

"My wife alive. You engaged to her friend. The—"

At this point he left the sentence unfinished.

Another voice suddenly silenced him—the mellow voice of Ronald Chaillie ringing out in clear, surprised tones:

"Udy! Is that you? Why, what are you playing the wild Indian in these peaceful grounds for? An eye less keen than mine might have taken you lor a part of that tree!"

"Quick, Quick, papa!" she whispered.
"Quick! before they get round the hedge.
I will run and meet them. Thank Heaven
you will be safely sheltered at Alhambra
Court within a day or two."
She softly opened the gate, and they hurried through.

CHAPTER LVL MR, ,UDY'S VISITOR.

Mr. Urquhart and Alba instantly separated, rushing in opposite directions.

Alba took the gravelled walk, hoping to reach the end of the hedge before Mr. Udy and Challing

Another the gravened wark, nothing to reach the end of the hedge before Mr. Udy and Chaillie.

But swift as her movements were, she was yet a rod distant when they suddenly rounded the angle.

"Did we frighten you?" anxiously questioned Chaillie quickly, observant of her breathlessness.

"I was a little startled," she answered, trying to speak easily, "but—"

A smothered ejaculation and a swift bound on the part of Mr. Udy brought her sentence to an abrumpt close.

With a terrified comprehension of their meaning she darted to him and flung her arms about his shoulders.

For the first time in her hie she deliberately p ayed a part—spart rendered easy enough by her overpowering fears for her father's safety.

"On Uncle Ashiand" she tented "what

gentle touch upon his handsome white throat, he coolly extended a foot—Mr. Udy instantly measured his length upon the walk.

Before Mr. Udy could either speak or rise a voice from behind them interposed easily:

"Mr. Udy. Is it possible? The very gentleman I am after. I thought I'd take a short cut to the measion across the grounds, and here you are just in my path. Excellent luck for me, since it shortens my walk; but I am sorry to see expressing myself facetiously, sir, that you have unexpectedly found your level. Ha, ha—that you have come down in the world. Ha, ha, ha, ha!"

At the first sound of the unexpected voice Ronald and Alba had swiftly turned and faced the speaker. Mr. Udy, springing to his feet, angrily addressed the man.

"So it was you I saw prowning along the Rose Garden hedge just now, was it?" he demanded. "And whe are you? I don't know you."

Before he had uttered three words Chaillie had taken the alarm, and fearing some dangerous development, he instantly hurried Alba away. At the speaker's first words she had recognized him as Martin Risby. But while she fully comprehended the meaning of his unexpected appearance, Mr. Udy had completely deceived her by his angry address.

The latter watched the pair disappear in the gathering darkness without heating a word of Bisby's polite and elaborate reply. The very instant he lost sight of them he turned fiercely upon his old employé.

"How dare you show yourself in these grounds?" he hissed in suppressed tones. "How dare you show yourself in these grounds?" he hissed in suppressed tones. "How dare you show yourself in these grounds?" he hissed in suppressed tones. "How dare you boldly claim acqueintance with me?"

Martin answered in his most polite and persuasive manner.

"How dare you lookly claim acquaintance with me?"

Martin answered in his most polite and persuasive manner.

Mr. Udy's wrath only flamed higher.

Martin chuckled internally.

While Mr. Udy entertained himself thus Mr. Urquhart was making his acape.

"As neat a trick as ever was played," thought Martit, as Mr. Udy launched his wordy thunderbolts. "If he only knew that while I was playfully dodging about, Mr. Urquhart was dragging himself away in excellent serpent style under the hedge.

Martin entertained Mr. Udy till assured that his new master was safe.

Then he said good-night, with a promise that cananced neither Mr. Udy's happiness nor his good humour.

"You will see me frequently in these grounds aga n, you scoundrel!" echoed Mr. Udy, choking with passion. "Just you come here again and I'li—

He stopped. Martin had placed a hand on his shoulder. For the first time during the conversation Martin asserted himself as master.

"You'll do this," he said, quietly and significantly. "You'll permit me to wander at my own sweet will here and elsewhers. I don't mind the trouble of coming here to see you sometimes, Mr. Udy."

To those words he added a pleasant goodnight, and shuffled off.

On the morning of the second day following this evening, Mr. Urquhart was quietly established at Alhambra Court as Paul Easton, an English artist, who had been accidentally met at Deerfield Bazar, and induced to spend a few months at Alhambra Court in a professional capacity.

Not the slightest suspicion of the truth entered Mr. Udy's mind, when he heard of the arrangement from Mrs. Urquhart.

How many portraits Paul Easton painted, or how many lessons Alba took, were points of equal indifference to him.

And Madame Juilette, in the strange, sad listlessness which had fallen upon her since the night of Chaillie's proposal to Alba, cared as little.

As Alba gladly realized, the bronzed, red-haired freekle-laced artist with his short, red

stated that you had seen Ralph Urquhart stated that you had seen Ralph Urquhart with your own eyes, you will remember."

"Yes, yes," amilingly nodded Mr. Udy, easily as before. Set quite at his ease by the mention of that private matter, he proceeded to draw upon the resources of his fertile imagination with eminent success.

A most plausible story was furnished, and Mr. Blackwood listened with a marked interest extremely flattering to the narrator. But if the narrator was flattered, Mr. Blackwood was not deceived. He shook hands with Mr. Udy, and departed with one conviction uppermost in his mind.

"A lie from beguning to end," he thought as Mr. Udy's door closed behind him. "A lie" he repeated aloud, running hastily down the main entrance steps. "A confounded lie!" With that last emphatic repetition of his belief he suddenly jerked up his head, till this moment musingly bent.

As he did so he came to a sudden stop, astonishment depicted on every line of his face. There, just in front of him—just in the act of swinging himself up the steps—stood Martin Bisby.

"Hah!" exclaimed Blackwood, slowly nodding his head and transfixing Martin with his keen eyes. "So you are here, too?"

CHAPTER LVIL

slowly shock it, replaced his has and harrod out again.

He had scarcely disappeared when another person ran up the steps and burst unceremoniously into Mr. Udy's office.

It was the laggard Wilmer.

Mr. Udy was standing with his back to the window, the morning paper wide between his hands. At the sound of the opening door he glanced anxiously up, At sight of his son he dropped the paper and hurried to him.

CHAPTER LVIII. THE RIVALS.

y about him, and significantly tapped a box e carried under his eft arm.
"Guesa what I have there," he said.
Nobody could guess.
"Cuban fire-files."

Alba jumped up and ran to him.
"Oh, Dr. Farnham you.—"
The dector chucked her under the chin and iterposed:

The doctor chucked her under the chin and interposed:

"I remembered an old promise to you? I did, my dear. And such a display of fireworks as we will have to-night no one ever witnessed at Alhambra Court before, I'll venture to declare. I have a hundred of them my dear—a full hundred. And now let us repair to the grounds."

As Mrs. Urquhart rose Cleo entered with the light wraps which Dr. Farnham had directed Brutus to have sent to the ladies.

Chaillie permitted Craig Grahame to appropriate Alba, but his keen, attentive ear caught a smothered entreaty from Craig.

"Alba," muttered Craig, quickly and passionately, "come with me to the Court of Delights. No one is there. I must speak with you a moment alone—I must!"

By a strange coincidence Craig led Alba to the charming, sheltered nook in which Ronald Chaillie had found her on the evening of his impassioned avowal.

Folding his arms across his fast-heaving breast, he addressed her in accents of mingled sternness, pleading and anxiety.

"Alba, Alba!" he cried, "I have been bitterly pained to-night—how bitterly I can never tell you. Though your mother has refused to sanction our engagement, you have protessed to sanction our engagement, you have protessed, to love me. Yet to-night I find this st anger, Ronald, established here on the most familiar footing, and presuming to address you with a fond familiarity that almost mounts to open insult. Alba, what am I to think of all this?"

With face as white as the white azalia blossoms quivoring on their slender atoms.

THE PARTING.

Craig turned to Chaillie again; and Chaillie's eyes blazed no more brilinatly, no more threateningly, than those fixed upon him.

"Dr. Ronald," he said, his voice now clear, ringing and impressive, in its chilling tones—"Miss Urquhart has been my dear friend from childhood. In remembrance of that tie, and in remembrance of that tie, and in remembrance of the fact that she has been sadly deprived of a father's protecting care, I shall assume a brother's responsibility at this crisis in her life. In other words, I shall make it my business to discover whether the man who is to be honoured with her hand in marriage is truly worthy of that hand. If not, she ishall be made acquainted with the fact; if otherwise, you shall have the weight of my testimony in your favour. It is true you have a title to credit at Alhambra Court as Madam Juhette Ecker's old and valued friend; but that is not sufficient for me, sir."

"You have indeed, you hound!" he breathed inaudibly, "and a good-by that will last you till after she is my wife."

As Chaillie whispered those savage words, Dr. Farnham turned from Alba, calling out heartily:

beartily:

"Ah, Grahame, you are going too, hey? Well, just wast a minute. I'm in my buggy and can drop you at the station."

Craig accepted the invitation and a few minutes later they drove off together. Ronald Chaillie soon following them.

Much as he enjoyed lingering at Alhambra Court he knew that he could not afford to indulge himself on this evening.

After Chaillie's departure, and just as they were separating for the night, Alba found her first opportunity to exchange a private word or two with Mr. Urquhart.

"My child, Dr. Ronald is your promised husband, but till he is such, guard yourself from your careesees. I do not like to think that he has kissed my child."

The hot blood rushed in a rosy torrent to the girl's very firehead.

"He never has, papa," she answered quickly, "he never shall till."

She stopped with a slight shiver.

To be continued.

To be continued. For some years the wife of the Hon. E. B. Vashburne, afterwards American Minister at aris, was regarded as the possessor of the nost diminutive, as well as the best shaped, not in Washington. Then came Mrs. Grant, the carried off the palm victoriously and fore number ones confortably. Mrs. Beinap's foot has often been referred to as a total of beauty, and as being remarkably mall for a woman of her form, and Mrs. reinteet Mullet, who is quite petile in form, by requires a number twelve misses' size, and Mms. Bergmaun-Lawton, who is offedium height, wears a number twelve and half misses' size. She has her footgear ade at Brussels, and her shoemaker wrote in, just before the Philadelphia Centennial, king her permission to make some shoes on a last for exhibition, as he regarded her of as not only the smallest possessed by any his customers, but as the most perfectly oportioned he had ever measured. Some Very Small Fest,

When Neille came to woo.

And as I, blushing, gave no check
To her advances rash,
She twined her arms about my neck,
And toyed with my mustach;
And then she pleaded for a kiss,
While I—what could I do
But coyly yield me to that bliss
When Neille came to woo!

I she engaged, and providly wear
A gorkeous damond ring;
And I shall wed my lover fair
Some time in gentle spring.
I face my doom without a sigh—
And solforsooth, would you,
If you butloved as fund as I.
And Neille came to woo.

Fashing Notes.

Frills of lace down the front of the corsage are considered more elegant than buttons.

For dancing the short skirt is de riqueur, none but dowager, wearing trained dresses at balls.

Nearly all the latest shoulder caps have a band of our around the edges and a fur collar about the neck.

band of fir around the edges and a fur collar about the neck.

For evening toilets delicate tints of pink, cream, ecru, amber, garnet, and amethyst silk jerseys are shown.

A pretty toilet consists of a dark royal blue corded silk, with punels and revers of darkest crimson velvet.

The evening cloak par excellence is of cashmere lined with pinsh, and having a crape hood trimmed with lace,

Pretty Parisian capotes are made of velvet applique on coloured lace, with a bunch of velvet flowers on one side.

The small muff of velvet, lace, plush, fur, and even cloth matching the capote in shade and material is the latest fancy.

Hair ornaments consisting of combs and pins, often in suite, studded with mock gems, are charming for full dress occasions.

For street wear some of the Parisian milliners have brought out exquisite little Fanchon-like bonnets of gray Swedish kid.

The large protruding capote is the shape most generally adopted by women of fashion this winter, on all occasions when the Fanch is not admissible.

Plain black velvet is still used for dresses but is a longer employed for large parts.

warten, the Memorias control. She is eaid to be worth \$6,000,000.

Mra George Bancroft, the wife of the historian, although \$0 years old, still preserves much of her beauty and all of her intellect and her manners of patrician elegance.

Clara Louise Kellogg is reported as having pronounced Emma Abbott "an intelligent woman outside of her music." Woman's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands nopping mad.

Mra Caroline Hampton Preston, who died in Columbia, S.C., recently, was the daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, of the Revolutionary army. Her husband was the late Gen. John S. Preston.

Susan B. Anthony, who is a Washington, is 63 years of age, but she looks the same as she did 20 years ago. She says that the woman of the future will be a better muther and a better citizen than the woman of to-day.

woman of the future will be a better mother and a better citizen than the woman of today.

The mysterious disappearance of Miss Mary Churchill, of St. Louis, has had a bad effect on the young ladies of other cities. Reports are being constantly received from all over the country of young ladies who tired of living quietly at home.

Margaret Sullivan, of Chicago, wife of Alexander Sullivan, the president of the Irish National Union, is under contract to the Appletons to write a book on ner recent travels in Ireland. It will appear in about six months. The lady is said to be cleverer than her husband, and has the credit of writing his speeches for him.

An esteemed authority on spiders informs the scientific American that in one species the female is 1,300 times bigger than the male. The man who hands his wife by mistake a letter she had given him to post three weeks before, knows just how small a gentleman spider must feel in the presence of his other and 1,300 times bigger half.

"How stupid I am!" said Birdie Mo-Hennepin, languidly, excouting at the same time quite a respectable act. "That's true," remarked Gus De Smith, rather impulsively. "Sir!" exclaimed Birdie; year are impertinent." "But you yourself just now asserted that you were stupid." "I only said so without thinking," said Birdie, petulantly. "Yes, and up to the time you spoke I had only thought so without saying it." Hang crape but the door of Miss Birdie. Another lover scratched off the list of one of the Austia belles.

General Horsee Potter was called to his neet by "Woman," and he kept his hearers in a roar by a number of hovel observations on the subject.

"This tosit," observed General Porter, "is generally put last on the list, so that man may, once in a while, have the list word, We first hear of woman in the Garden of Eden, and it is curious that her appearance should have suggested "Para ise Lost" to Milton. She was created out of one of Adam's ribs while h: was asieep, and that circumstance has led evil-iminded persons to say that man's first sleep was his last repose. That fact should teach us to consider, when woman's perverseness passeth our understanding, that she was created out of the crookedest part of man. The rabbins have a different theory, however, of the creation of woman, which takes the view that men were once monkeys, and that when they lost their tails those caudal appendag, a were changed into women—a theory that obtains some support from the Caudie lectures still administered by women. Some co our is also given to this theory by the disposition of some men t: leave their wives behind them. Well, the first woman, not finding another man is Eden, took to firting with the devil, and a nice state of affairs resuited. The race would have been shared one of its troubles if the Garden of Eden had been situated in some tranquil land, such as Ireland, in which there are no snakes. The natural inquisitiveness of women was shown in her cross-examination of the serpent, who was doubled up, so to speak, by her questions and has served as an interrogation mark ever since. After our first parents had to leave Eden they had to change their whole manner of living, a fact that is sadly brought home to us whenever the dressmaker or the tailor presents a bill. I believe that women originated the Fenian organization. At all events they first started the wearing of the green. One of Eve's sons was killed with a club, and women have had a horror of clubs ever since. The first woman is adored by man. He is well as the posse

Women's Underclothing.

Dainty underclothing is a luxury which every woman of refinement will try to permit herse f, even though she may have to retrench in other ways to make both ends of her toilet budget meet. The woman who sacrifices all to glittering war-paint, and is satisfied at home and on undress occasions to look like a sloven, has been moralized upon sufficiently and the baseness of her soul exposed sur toute la ligne. Not so much has been said of her sister slattern, who consumes her substance in velvets and satisns, laces and brocades, furs and diamonds, and does not in thelleast mind wearing herstockings out at the heel, or patched, or probably not patched, chemises. And let no one say there exists no such woman. Alas, she and her kind are plentiful as blackberries in summer. Only these are the inner mysteries of which the very intimate female friend alone gains a knowledge. There is a certain briliant society woman in New York who, as a girl, was noted among her female friends for never having a whole chemise, nor a whole pair of stockings, nor a dozen whole handkerchiefs. Her people were not well off, to be sare; but they lived tolerably well, were in the thickest of fashionable society. vest covered with black silk embroidery or a heavy garniture of jet beaded flowers in applique.

Black lace dresses ar much in vogue, white sleeves trimmed a \*\*\*Pepaguole\*, with wide black lace, or else chenille fringe and jet placed around the armhole and narrowing under the arm.

Long Newmarket coats or sacks with three tlatts in the back and made of thick, warm loth, with gray felt hats trimmed with blue red velvet and some stiff wings, are stylish r young girls.

For and About Women.

There are six ismale druggests in London. upple paring bees have been introduced in w York fashnonable society.

The Right Clark, a daughter of John bit, has taken the stump in favour of an suffrage. Her lectures are said to be far understanding the state of the store are six entered to the stump in favour of an suffrage. Her lectures are said to be far understanding to the state of the store in the thickest of fashionable society.

There are six ismale druggests in London. upple paring bees have been introduced in w York fashnonable society.

There are six ismale druggests in London. Upple paring bees have been introduced in the state of the store in a state of the sails and the store in favour of the newletch of the state king, is to be married to be said to be said that the conspicuousness gives it is a sign of our advanced civilization. We may mark the latter stages by the gradual evolution from the battle king, is to be married to Bishop, of the Methodist Cannon. She is a worth \$6,000,000.

Feorge Bancroft, the wife of the histhough 80 years old, still preserves her beauty and all of her intellect tanners of patrician elegance, ouise Kellogg is reported as having of Emma Abbott "an intelligent wide of her music." Woman's into woman makes countless thou ing mad.

The stream of the store of the store of the stream o

# Itching and Burning!

Itching and Burning!

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm hath with fortoura Soar, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure This repeated daily, with two or three course of the cour

Are the greatest medicines on earth.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.
The half has not been told as to their curatipowers,
C. A. WILLIAMS. Providence
They cure in every case.
H. W. BROGEWAY, M.D. Franklin, N.H.
My friends know how I suffered from S
theum until cured by them.

MRS. A. R. BROWN, Malden.
Cured me of Sorofulous Humor of thirte
years' duration.

J. E. RICHARDSON, C.H., New Orleans

AGRICULTU We will always be pleased to of enquiry from farmers on an ing agricultural interests, and given as soon as practicable.

ROYAL PRIZE WIN Among the exhibitors at mal fat stock show of the es y the Queen and H.R.H. Wales, both of whom were petitors. Her Majesty carried for the best beast in the she piece of plate valued at 100 g club's gold medal, the winner steers and 4-year-old cows; se 2-jear-od shorthorn steers, 2-jear-o.d snorthorn steers, a year-old heilers. In Scotch P jesty took two prizes, thin old, and second for 2-year-old silver cup, value £50, for the b of any class, was also taken by The Prince of Wales took seco year-old Devon steers, and thin heifers. His Royal Highness Scotch Polied, taking third prold steers. old steers.

Speaking of the Queen's chashortnern class the North British

"There were not so many have seen; but this class has of containing the champi n of a champion, too, of which the man doubt. Her Majesty som, two years and eight m by Mr. Geo. Turner, Anxhorps is an extraordinary specimen velopment. When shown last ondary honours at some of the ties shows by the Measrs. Fre tracted c nsiderable attention, on account of what she was at m respect of her promise for tw. Tait was instunate enough for the Shaw farm, Windsor, was, like other good judges, sa would praye well under a year would prove well under a year the most sanguine could not h such marvellous development such marvenous development place in her carcase since last are wide, shoulders well slanted deep, and the coating of fat a she has accumulated is remar-for its dimensions than for its for its dimensions than for its born is weak, and character at very st iking; but no one con grandeur of the 'barrel of be round the stalls satisfied end that this heifer was a sure apion. This she proved to bit berefore, was not so much was a matter of gratification. The champion steer of the year-old Hereford purchased by's agent last July from Platt for £100, expressly for He is a son of Horace, sire of Grove 3rd, lately purchased a Mr. Cuthbertson, of Chicago pion is described as a "finel sive three years and eight mo loins deeply coated with beefing beef he carries an immense

Enquere.—"1. What we bable cost of put ing up a st for 200 towls? 2. Could we with hints? 3. What could attuated about five miles from

1. The probable cost of a 2. There are many good pla houses, but some are better account of adaptation to situal ity. The chicken house show chicks. It should be kept The roof should be low and southern exposure. It is bet fowls receive the full benefit the back, where most required house should have a ground sand and earth, raised above the and provided with good drains be done by paving with cobi bedded in gravel, covered a loose earth. The roof windo ranged to let down from the tion in sunny days, when the comes stifling, which is were chicks. There should be so heating artificially during cloudays. This is best done by coathese appliances chickens may march, and if not kept too able to ran abroad when the April come. Eight feet at the anough. The roof should slep four. The building should be on the ground. This is sufficient for raising chicks or wfowls, if places in a shelter rather partially underground side. For spring and sum chicks it might be lower at the young chicks would run out in The cold and stormy days of eatrying to young poully, and The cold and stormy days of etrying to young poul ry, and provision must be made. It separate apartments or build fowls and for chicks. The gree in raising young chicks und lack of good vent lation and from the makes them strong and robust.

3. The rent would vary account of the cold pour and soil, but would range \$400 per annum.

\$400 per annum.

LIVE STOCK A restless disposition in a very annoying and generally come. One thing noticeable a such a disposition generally horse which is deficient of r horse which is deficient of r sense; hence the lack of a gi on which to begin a reform. It and quiet handling are about ment that can be prescribed. One thing is positive, that the arc handled the more liable to come agreement and are it. No come nervous and excitable,

come nervous and excitable,
Scab is highly contagions.
to take it, if only a fence betwin sected ones. It will develo after contact. It is readily on 2 lbs., palm oil 1 lb., crude pint, American potash 4-ex. In two g llons water. Then gallons boi'ing water. Part pour it on from a can with a One application is enough, b surface must be covered. The proportions of articles to use needed, according to number of the Horseshoe suggests the tible hints:—"Co ts should not atan on a plant, cement,

the hints:—"Co to should not stant on a plank, cement, hard first on a plank, cement, hard first on a plank, cement, hard first on the first year, as it to seriously affect the feet and the yard where the colts rungravelly soil, it should be well to keep their feet dry. Music ground is ant to make tender how well bred the colts may be why the horses in one distinct the colts of t

mething New about Women. the New England dinner in Brooklyn, all Horace Porter was called to his real Woman," and he kept his hearers in a by a number of novel observations on

a number of novel observations or ject.

Is toast," observed General Porter, "in the put last on the list, so that man mee in a while, have the last worn, at thear of woman in the Garden of and it is curious that her appearance have suggested "Para ise Lost" to. She was created out of one of a ribs while ha was asleep, and that stance has led evil-minded persons to at man's first skep was his last repose, act should teach us to consider, when is perverseness passeth our undering, that she was created out of the redest part of man. The rabbins have rent theory, however, of the creation oman, which takes the view that are once monkeys, and that when they teir tails those caudal appendages were ed into women—a theory that obtains support from the Caudle lectures still istered by women. Someco our is also to this theory by the disposition of some leave their wives behind them. Well, and a tate of affairs resulted. The race would been spared one of its troubles if the en of Eden had been situated in some mill land, such as Ireland, in which there to snakes. The natural inquisitiveness of en was shown in her cross-examination he serpent, who was doubled up, to speak, by her questions and served as an interrogation mark since, After our first parents had to get the tailor presents a bill. I believe women originated the Fenian organiza—At all events they first started the ing of the green. One of Eve's sons was in with a club, and women have had a or of clubs over since. The first woman invered that Cain raised the club, but the ern woman finds that the club raises.

I recognize some faces before me—
of married men—which are to be seen I recognize some faces before me-married men-which are to be seen

n of married men—which are to be seen noses flattened against the club windows lifth avenue on Sundays, more intent than ever a Government commission on taking rvations of the transit of Venus. Woman ve minutes will calculate the heliocentrio idlax; in ten minutes she will find the tude of lunar culmination; but in an hour a half she will not find the pocket in her s. Woman is adored by man. He is the total of the postesses are transitioned to be seen to be seen the postesses are transitioned. g to give her everything he possesses ex-is seat in the horse car." Women's Underclothing.

inty underclothing is a luxury which woman of refinement will try to permit if, even though she may have to reth in other ways to make both ends of oulet budget meet. The woman who fices all to glittering war-paint, and is fied at home and on undress occasions to like a sloven, has been moralized upon mently and the baseness of her seul existent of the state of the sister slattern, who consumes substance in velvets and satins, laces and ades, furs and diamonds, and does not in east mind wearing herstockings out at the or patched, or probably not patched, nises. And let no one say there exists and her woman. Alas, she and her kind are tiful as blackberries in summer. Only are the inner mysteries of she the very intimate female friend a gains a knowledge. There is a certain lant society woman in New York who, girl, was noted among her temals friends a gains a knowledge. There is a certain ant society woman in New York who, girl, was noted among her temals friends are pair of stockings, nor a dozen whole dikerchiefs. Her people were not well off, as sure; but they lived tolerably well, in the thickest of fashionable society, always managed to keep up a certain aprance. What money the young woman had pend on her dress went for bonnets, a evening dress, something that would w; as to her underclothing—well, it just to shift for itself. And more of this sort w: as to her underclothing—well, it just to shift for itself. And more of this sort hing goes on among very rich women mingly) who haven't large means than ple generally have any idea of. Now, of itse, there is something wrong about a wow who is satisfied to be in such a plight this. There is no possible, no earthly heavenly excuse for it. Underthing never exhibited a greater variety, or was a thing of as much importers, at present. Indeed, it may be said the conspicuousness given it is a sign of

the conspicuousness gives it is a sign of dvanced civilization. We may mark the r stages by the gradual evolution from parbarian's shiftless condition, through a e intermediate state—until a hundred le intermediate state—until a hundred so or so ago people never wore nightses, for instance—to its present pitch of fection, which combines lightness and mth and comfort with the most artistic filmement" of feminine coquetry. Plain erclothing, to be bought ready-made, is abundant and so cheap that the poorest d not lack decency in this respect nowas, nor need economical women feel that y must make every stitch of their underhing, as they formerly did, as a saving, if on the other hand, she who can afford to ow the latest whims of fashion, and has a kness for pretty "lingerie," can be keed out as never before.

ching and Burning! ching and Burning!

ZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by rm hath with CUTIOURA SOAP, and a single cation of CUTIOURA, the great Skin Curarepeated daily, with two or three doses of OURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, etic and Aperient, to keep the blood cool, perspiration pure and unfiritating, the is open, the liver and kidneys active, will make the cool of the Scalp and Pinnytons of the Scalp and Skin, when the best cians and all known remedies fail.

Barber's, Grocer's, and Washerwoman's tehing Piles, and Delicate Itching Hubeculiar to both sexes, which are parydistressing at this season, are instantly and speedily and permanently cured by ve treatment. Now is the time, when so are open and the perspiration abuncleanse the blood of impurities, and the torturing and disfiguring humours. THOUSANDS OF LETTERS

possession repeat this story:—I have been ible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin are; have been obliged to shun public so by reason of my distigaring humons had the best physicians; have spent hunof dollars and got no perfire if until 1 used UTIGURA REMEDIES, which have cured meet my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

be greatest medicines on earth.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

Is half has not been told as to their curative

rs. C. A. WILLIAMS. Providence.

ey oure in every case.

H. W. BROCKWAY, M.D. Franklin. N.H.

friends know how I suffered from Saltim until cured by them.

Mas. A. R. Brown, Malden.

red me of Scrotulous Humor of thirteen

d'duration. J. E. RICHARDSON, C.H., New Orle

SCRATCHED THE BLOOD. olid scab, and I often acratched the bit body. I am now entirely well, i ur CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best based that ever was brought before F. M. FOX. Cade, Indian Te by all druggism. CUTICURA, 50c.; T. St.; Soxiv., 55c. POTTER DRUG ALCO., BOSTON, Mass.

for "How to Care Skin Dilustria CUTICURA, 50c.; T. St.; Soxiv., 55c. POTTER DRUG ALCO., BOSTON, Mass.

BOYAL PRIZE WINNERS.

Among the exhibitors at the eighty-sixth naual fat stock show of the famous Smithannual lat stock show of the famous Smith-field Club, London, England, were her Majes y the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, both of whom were successful competitors. Her Majesty carried off the prize for the best beast in the abow, receiving a piece of plats valued at 100 guineas and the club's gold, medal, the winner beauty Cherry. ub's gold medal, the winner being Cherry club's gold medal, the winner being Cherry Bloss in a shorthorn beifer. Her Majesty also took the third prize in 2-year-old Devon steers and 4-year-old cows; second prize for 2-year-old shorthorn atcers, and first for 4-year-old heliers. In Scotch Polled her Majesty took two prizes, third for 3-year-old, and second for 2-year-old steers. The silver cup, value ±50, for the hest steer or ox of any class, was also taken by her Majesty. The Prince of Wales toos second prize in 3-year-old Devon sters, and third in 4-year-old heliers. His Boyal Highpess also exhibited Scotch Polled, taking third prize in 4-year-old steers.

Speaking of the Queen's champion and the shortners class the North British Agriculturist says:—

"There were not so many beifers as we have seen tout this class has the dispution of containing the champi of the show, and a champion, too, of which there could have been as doubt. Her Majesty's Cherry Hoston, two years and eight months old, bred by Mr. Geo. Turner, Anthorpe, Lincolinshirs, is an attragridmary specimen of boving development. When shown last year to secondary honours at some of the Midland counties shows by the Mecars. Freshney she attracted a neiderable attention, not so much an account of what she was at the time, but in respect of her promise for the future. Mr. W. Tait was ingrunds enough to seeme her for the Shaw Iarm. Windsor. He, no doubt, was, like other good judges, assignine that she would prave well under a yearl's feeding, but the most sanguine could not have anticipated such marvellous development as has taken place in her carcase since last year. Her ribs are wide, shoulders wall alanted, highs pretty deep, and the coating of fat and lesh which she has sociumitated is remarkable out more for its dimensious than for its quality. The hern is weak, and character and type are not very at him; but no one could gainsay the grandeur of the "barrels of beef." One walk round the stalls assisted experienced men that the stalls assisted experienced men that the same of grandations.

The champion's seer of the show was a "year-old Hereford purchased by her Majesty's agent last July from Mr. Frederick Platt for £100, expressly for this exhibition. He can be a score of the color of the same and and imported by Mr. Cathbertson, of Chicago. The champion is described as a "finely-fopped, massive three years and eight months or, with loins deeply coated with beef, and of roasting beef he carries an immense quantity.

Mr. Joel Thompsoh, of Vernon county, Mr.

be the service of the sunlight in through the roof, as then the fowls receive the full benefit of its rays on the buck, where most required. The onickenhouse should have a ground floor of light sand and earth, raised above the common lavel and provided with good drainage. This may be done by paving with cobble stones, smould have a ground floor of light search and provided with good drainage. This may be done by paving with cobble stones, smould have a ground drainage. This may be done by paving with cobble stones, smould have a ground are sunling to lead own from the top for ventilation in sunny days, when the air inside becomes stifling, which is weake sing to the chicks. There should be some method of heating artificially during clondy and stormy days. This is best done by coal stoves. With these appliances anickens may be hatched in March, and if not kept too tender, will be able to run shroad when the mild days of April come. Eight feet at the peak is high shough. The roof should always in the ground. This is sufficiently large either for raising chicks or wintering adult fowls, if placed in a sheltered lonation, or rather partially underground on the north side. For apr ng and summer raising of shicks it might be lower at the peak, as the experted and stormy days of early spring are trying to young poultry, and for these some provision must be made. There must be separate apartments or buildings for adult fowls and for chicks. The greatest difficulty in raising young chicks under glass is the lack of good ventilation and fresh air, which makes them strong and robust.

3. The rent would vary according to location and soil, but wends range from \$200 to \$400 per annum.

\$400 per annum.

A restless disposition in a horse is often very annoying and generally hard to overcome. One thing noticeable about it is that such a disposition generally belongs to a horse which is deficient of real good horse sense; hence the lack of a good loundation on which to begin a reform. Kind freatment and quiet handling are about the best treatment that can be prescribed in such cases. One thing is positive, that the rougher they are handled the more liable they are to become nervous and excitable.

Scab is highly contagions. Sheep are sure

are handled the more liable they are to become nervous and excitable.

Scab is highly contagions. Sheep are sure to take it, if only a fence between sound and infected ones. It will develop in eight days after contact. It is readily cured. Soft soap 2 lbs., paim oil 1 lb., crude carbolic acid 1 pint, American potash 4.2. Melt and mix in two g llons water. Then dilute in five gallons boi'ing water. Fart the wool and pour it or from a can with a small spout. One application is enough, but the entire surface must be covered. The above are the proportions of articles to use. Mix up as needed, according to number of sneep.

The Horseshoe suggests the following sensible hints:—"Co ts should not be permitted to attai on a plank, coment, naved, or any hard file or the first year, as these are liable to seriously affect the feet and legs. Unless the yard where the c its run has a fine, dry, gravelly soil, it should be well littered, so do to keep their feet dry. Musi or soit, wettish ground is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter now well bred the colt may be. One reason why the horses in one district grow up ap rior to those in another in hoof, bone, muscle, and suction is because it has a dry limestone and silicious soil. When the mare is at work do not let the coltrum with her; and if she comes back from her work heated allow her to get cool before suckling the coit, as her overneated milk is liable to give the foal diarrhora."

Rorse Maxima.

Never allow anyons to tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on.

Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermented manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lameness.

Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely in others every moraing; brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

To procure a good coat on your horse use plenty or rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "abow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

Use the curry-comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain.

Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to "cake in, causes grease and sore beels.

Whenever a horse is washed never leave him til he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chin if neglected.

When a horse comes of a journey, the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool if he is brought in hot. This prevents him from taking cold.

Let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes strain. It also detects thorns or spiniters, soothes the animal and enables him to feel comfortable.

Let the horse have some exercise every day; otherwise he will be liable to fever or had test.

Let y ur horse stand loose, if possib'e, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a continued position induce be a habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.

Look often at the animal's legs and feet. Disease or wounds in these parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.—Farm, Field and Firenule.

THE DAIRY.

It is common in some quarters to use any kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used it has a dry kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used it has a dry kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be used to be used the butter will be used to be used the butter will be used to be used the butter will be

Brockville's Dairy Interests,

The business of the Victoria cheese factory, Augusta, operated by Mr. J. R. McNeish, was as follows for the season just closed:
Milk received, 905,283 pounds; cheese made, 91,493 pounds; amount received for cheese sold, \$10,075.76; number of cows, 255; average received by parrons per cow. \$35.03 (some of the cows had run up to \$51.67), averaging 10½c for each 10 pounds of milk for each 1 pound of cheese sold. It took a little under 10 pounds of milk for each 1 pound of cheese made. The patrons realized, after deducting cost of manufacture, 9½ cents for each 10 pounds of milk. Mr. Easton, one of the patrons of the Victoria factory, received during the season from an average of 11 cows \$620, they having yielded 55,537 lbs. of milk an average return per cow of about \$56.

Ensure Dairymen.

The Executive Council of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held hat week at Bellaville, the following gentlemen being in attendance:—Mesers, D. Derbyshire, president: D. Vandewaters, las vice-president; Thos. Walker, Jos. Bissell, Ira Morgan, D. McPherson, Platt Hinman, and Heury Wade.

vincial, a very good index of the progress made in his section of the country.

During the year beginning about May and ending in October, Belleville section, which extends from Coboarg to Kingston, produced about 92,000 boxes of cheese, and the krockville section, extending from Kingston to Cornwall, about 95,000 boxes.

During the same period there were shipped from this continent to England 187,000 boxes in excess of any previous number, and there is to-day at Liverprol a less quantity on hand than ever before, showing the increasing appreciation of the American and Canadian article. The prices, too, were good.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

No kind of apple pays better for thorough pruning and high manuring than the Northern Spy, when it once gets into bearing. The truit is best when grown on a rather neavy, moist soil, as it keeps much better.

Although the Russian varieties of apples are not so high in flavour as some others, their harviness makes them desirable in very cold climates. It is found also that where all apples are hardy, the Russian varieties bear best in the off-years.

Bands on apple trees are a positive detri-

are hardy, the Russian varieties bear beat in the oil-years.

Bends on apple trees are a positive detriment, unless they are properly attended to. We recently visited an orchard in which the bands were thickly studded with the oid co-coons of the codiing moth. The bands make good breading places for the moths if not examined every seven or nine days. By all means do not encourage them by neglecting the bands if they are used.

Pear trees are much more apt to grow tall and spindling than apple trees. They often get so tall that it is next to impossible to secure the fruit from the extreme top. To cust back the main trunk when the tree is old is not commonly advisable. The evil is best remedied by preventing the tall growth by seeping the central shoot cut off when the tree is young.

Prof. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, after stating the fact that young orchards are often ruined by the mice in winter, adds that thousands of fine young trees are thus girdled every winter, often in orchards are often ruined by the mice in winter, adds that thousands of fine young trees are thus girdled every winter, often in orchards kept too clean for the safety of the trees in trying winters. A safe and sure remedy is to pile a neat mound around each tree. To properly mound and orchard of say two hundred trees would be a light day's work. The mice in trailing under the snow seem to have no lidea of climbing a small mound to get at the trees.

mound to get at the trees.

Do Not Waste Rones.

The bones of fish, the bones of fowls, the large and small pieces of bones which are purchased with beef and mutton, constitute the very best food for irnit trees and grape vines, if the fragments are only place I where the roots can lay hold of them. Instead of allowing pieces of bones to be east into the back-yard, as food for stray dogs and strange cats, domestics should be directed to deposit everything of the sort in a small tub provided with a lid. As soon as only a few pounds have accumulated, we take the tub to some grapevine or fruit tree, dig a hole three or more feet long, a foot or two wide, and not less than a foot deep, into which the bones are dumped, spread over the bottom of the excava ion, and covered with the soil. The more the fragments can be spread around, the better. But they shou d be buried as deep that a plow or spaile will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit trees will soon find the valuab a mine of rich fertility, and will feed no the elements that will greatly promote the growth of healthy wood, and the development of fak and luscious fruit.

Odd and Evon Years in Apple Bearing.
It is an important commercial fact that apples are plenty and cheap in even years, and the reverse in odd years. It is, of

Then the Indians—our own Indians—the only toy they have in the bow. Well, now, this could now, this could not have a six or and the indians and the state and the indians and the state and the state

A company was been a supply and the company of the

Feather-satting Powls.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says:—"I saw in a scrap of a newspaper the other day an extract taken from the Southern Poultry Journal concerning the habit of feather-eating among fowls, and the writer claims that fowls naver acquire the habit of they are at liberty to run, and have plenty of exercise, etc. With all due respect to the writer. They to differ with him on that subject, as I have had several hem who have been confirmed feather eaters, and my hem have the range of a hundred-acre farm, except the garden, all the year round, including harn yards, orchards, etc. and I have never been into the determine the base, or this set them untelly account a round including harn yards, orchards, etc. and I have never been into a determine the base, or this set them untelly account, to our differ the set of the set them untelly account, to our differ the set of t

Feeding Vegetables in Winter.

Green and raw vegetables are a most excellent article of diet for poultry, and meat scraps can be profitedly utilized in the same manner. Poultry can be fattened on corn or any other stimulating food, but can be made to produce eggs and chickens profitably upon to produce eggs and chickens profitably apon a mixed diet. The love of poultry for growing vegetables is, well known by every gardener. But everyons who has experienced annoyance of this sort well knows that at the time the hens were stealing his veg tables they were also making a good return in eggs and chickens. Potators, cabbages and other vegetables may be stored and used during winter profibily as an artice of poultry food. Less of this food is required in winter than in summer, but that some such food can be used to advantage admits of no question. Such food is much cheaper than grain, and always produces a better return in eggs and in the health and vigour of the poultry.—Country Gentleman.

Meat for Poultry.

Mest for Poultry.

Two winters ago I took a new departure on the meat que tion, and now, instead of inseing to cook, it and deal it out a little at a time, I just hang up a piece and let the fowls eat all they want. When they have meat within reach all the time there is no danger of their eating too much. I get cheap meat from the butcher, and I am ante I am paid twice over for the outlay. Crushed oyster shells, gravel, charocal, and orushed raw hones are kept in the houses all the time. This raw bone is an excellent thing for fowls, and would be the last article of food I would think of dropping from my biddies' bill of fare. Where the orushed oyster-shells cannot be obtained, lime in some other shape will do just as well. One of my neighbours had two of the rooms in his house plastered last fall, and he saved all the old plaster for his hens. I believe in salting all the soft food, and I used to put a dash of pepper, sometimes mustard or gingen.—Correspondence Rural World.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Vick's Rioral Guide, for 1884, is a rare specimen of typography, and contains the accumulated experience of the publishers as seeds, men for many years. Considerable space is devoted to the descriptions of new seeds and varieties, none of which are recommended without having first been thoroughly tested. The Guide is embellished with engravings of plants and flowers, and should be in the hands of all who take any interest in garden work.

work.

The New Year's eards issued this year be Prang & Co., Boston, excel all other effort made by this well known fine art publishin firm, many of them being perfect gems.

Judging People by Their Toys.

"Show me a nation's toys," says Mr. Oran dail, the "children's friend," to a Brockly Union reporter the other day, as the pair as in his upstairs wareroom, "and I will sell you what kind of people they are. Now the Germans, you know, are a great toy nation they go in for quant'ry rather than quality They manufacture chicap toys, and every onlid in the country has them. Every German child, air, has plenty of toys; what is the result? Why, we find them the most sociable kindly, honest people in the world; possessed of all the household virtues; kind to their wives and children. The French, they go in for quality rather than quantity; everything they make is a work of art; their children have twoys, and those they have are very expensive, and must be played with in a quiet centeel way. How do we find the French. Why, very polite, refined, suave. Take the Chinese: They are a great toy nation they ascend to the sky and deacend into the sea for ideas in regard to toys, and spare no pains in making them. Dragons and gianth, and dwarfs, and strange fish, and sea serpents, and curious non escript beings and animals all serve, and they give the onlidren plenty of them; result is that the Chinese are like the Germans, among themselves sociable, great for feast days and celebrations, and very industrious, Japanese are much the same. The English now run more

THE POULTRY YARD.

The want of pure and fresh water accounts in many instances for the lack of eggs during the winter season. Fowls require a comstant aupply of water, and without it will not lay.

The Farm and Garden reminds those who aresallowing themselves to be carried away by enthusiasm on the poultry subject that because a man k-eps twelve hens a year, and makees a profit of \$12, it by no means follows that he can keep 1,200 heurs at the same time, and clear \$1,200. With large flocks comes almost invariably the crowding of them into close quarters and the consequent development of disease.

A correspondant of the Country Genleman says castor-ail is his reagert whenever he finds a fowl is affected by any internal disease, and he finds it uniformly, successful. When a chicken has symptoms of croup, he souts it up in a warm, dry veublated coop, sprinked with air-alaked lime, and gives it a teaspoonful of the oil, more or less, according to the length of time the fowl has been ill, repeating the dose two or three times a day, and keeping the coop, feed dishes, sto, sheciutsly clean. The fowl will soon recover.

Festher-sature Powls.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says:—"I saw in a accapt of a newspapes the Leap Year Stanzas.

Love is better than spectacles to make everything seem great.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Life is good and life is fair.
Love awaits thee everywhere,
Love is love's immortal prayer.
—Hayard Tantor.

No cord or cable can draw so foreibly or bind so fast as love can do with only a single hread.—Bacon. O, they love least that let men know their

Over Salespeare.

A woman's heart, like the moon, is always changing; but there is always than in it. If Punch.

How dreary and lone.

The world would appear If woman were none!

Twould be like a fair.

With neither fun nor business there.

—Castillajo.

The pleasure of love is in loving.—Rockefoucutid.

BELIGIOUS.

Dr. Greenes will, it is said, be the saident of the English Methodist Cor

e Salvation Arms of England is having a halls built, with seating capacity for 0 people.
Is stated that Dr. Lees is about to intro-izatio services into St. Giles's "cathe-

The pay of the Archbishop of Paris has just been cut down from \$9,000 to \$6,000. The Bishop of Lopdon has \$50,000 and two palaces, but the claims on him are innumerable.

Rev. S. D. Headlam, preaching at St. Thomas'. Regent street, London, Eng., declared that "it was better to be an atheist than a Calvinist," He is himself a Christian Socialist.

The state of the control of the cont



NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto, Domis

COMPETITION NO. 2.

Sold Watches, Silver Watches, Jaweller, Sc., Given Free to Senders of First Co rect Answers to Certain Bible Question than a Calvinist." He is himself a Christian Socialist.

The United Presbyterian Synod Committee of Great Britain has adopted a series of resolutions urging that the friends of disestablishment should press its necessity in all future elections.

Mr. MoAll's mission in France is growing in popularity and usefulness. The weekly meetings are growded. That in the Rue Tacherie is besieged by large numbers of the working classes long before the time of service.

Father Curel the ex-Lamit present where

Tacherie is besigged by large numbers of the working classes long before, the time of service.

Father Curci, the ex-Jesuit preacher, whose works an the temporal leaver of the Pope have created og rear a sensation, is now in Floresco revising the proof sheets of another important versiting the proof sheets of another important versiting the proof sheets of another varies.

An attempt in the Anglican Syned of Victories to make the use of the Atlanasian creed optional was unsuccessful. It was proposed to allow the clierty of other communious to preach in Anglican syned in the question has been reserred to the home anthorities.

A writer in the Christian Leader agenes that Joshua's command to the sun to stand the contrast of the courses fought against Siserah.

"I would rather crack stones on the road than be a pastor where I cannot speak my mind," was the farewall of a Congregatione, minister in English who was persouned by inic congregation of his temperance puniciples. Neighbouring ministers gave him purse to express their approval.

Dean Lyster has received an answer to his letter to Bishop Lewis staining thas he would state that he will not inserter in the metres in any way was taken as provided the doctor would sever bis connection with the Salvation Army. The hishop states that he will not inserter in the metres in any way was taken as provided the doctor would sever bis connection with the Salvation Army. The hishop states that he will not inserter in the metres in any way was the area of the clours of Archer and Kanington. It will be remembered that Mr. Green was imprised for several montie last year for contemp of court in disobering a montie last year for contemp of court in disobering a montie lost year of the Court of Arches ordering him to refirm in mongetain for a recent announcement to the effect that in the avent of the decision in the Milke Platting Case being given against the effect that in the avent of the decision in the Milke Platting Case the many words?

No. 2.—How many letters are their o



A Personal Allusion.

"I believe I'll go out and stretch my legs a little." said a tail gentleman as the train stopped at a tailroad station.

"On, don't," said a gentleman passenger who had been sitting opposite to him, and who had been much embarrassed by the legs of the tail gentleman, "don't do that. Don't stretch those legs any more. They are too ong already."

The look the long man gave to the critic who objected to such lengthy extremities will haunt the rash man as long as memory holds her seat.

As Near as He Ever Got. "What's become of Pettyfoot, that used to live here?" asked a visitor of Gilpin at the store Saturday night. "Oh, he's located in a Western town prac-

How does he get along? Is he success-"Not very. He has never won a suit yet."
"What! Not a suit?"
"No. That is, not a whole one. He won a hat on Ohio last fall and a pair of boots on New York. But that's as near a suit as he ever got."

A Pretty Good Country After All.
Whose grave is this?" said a gentleman
lle strolling through a cemetery.
That, "said his companion, " is the grave
Mr. Tagg sworth."

"That," and his companion, "is the grave if Mr. Tagg eworth."
"That as? Why, hang it, he owed me ten olars. I am the most unfortunate man in he world. I needed that money. Hello! Who have we here?"
"Mr. Zulkin, who died the other day."
"Well, that's encouraging. I owed him wenty do lars. Made en dollars by the two ransactious. Arkansa w'as petry good conutry."

us. Arkansa w's a petty good couu No Sympathy for That Kind of an Offspring
"So you admit having stolen the box as
black og," said a justice to a little coloured
boy who was up for stealing a box of black-

ing from a grocery.

"Yes, suh, I tuck de blackin',"

"You ought to be ashamed of youself."

"Jes what I tole him, jedge," up ke up
the father of the boy. "I done broke up a
havel stave on him for bein' so stupid. Dar

was a pair ob high-price boots on de same shelf an' de fool boy tuck a cheap box ob blackin'. Sock it to him Jedge. I hain't got no sympathy for dat kind off of a offspring. I'se afeerd he am gwinter grow up an' diagrace de hull family.

Not a Week Day, At an Austin drug store they religiously keep the Sabbath, selling neither cigars nor liquors (for medicinal purposes only) between the hours of nine and four. The other Sanday Kosciusko' Murphy called there unfortunately five minutes after the time, and asked for a little brandy, with just a dash of

"Can't do it," said the pill artist who wait-Can't do it?" said Koscinsko, "Why "Well, you know the law; can't sell no liquors between nine and four"
"But I must have it; I feel awful weak

He Didu't Propose to Send for the Under-taker.

\* Well, wife, I'm half dead to-night," prosned Mr. Blum as he came in from work

nd half dead to night?"

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CHAPTER XVII A NOBLE SAVAGE-BUM AND RE ING MYSTERY Corduroy Mike threw hims saddle and pinned the Apache t and Dick Nelson dashing up a n ward rushed to the assistance

Kit.
The scout had been struck the Indian's first shot, and his cand even his horse's sides were the blood that had flowed froduring his desperate ride. "He to his feet rather blown and factoring his desperate ride against to he has with a grid limite to he has a with a grid limite to he has with a grid limite to he has with a grid limite to he has a with a grid limite to he had a grid limit clinging to the lasso with a grip
"As you much burt Kit?"
"No-no-Dick-a mere so

"No no Dick a mere so cut. The tumble from the some harm than the builet, muzzle of my flask. There! Tyou can only stop the flow of eltap my Indian friend made."
"You thought you were off you?" cried Corduroy Mike, the Indian, but the captive did for he was surveying Kansas Kan ap, roach to admiration an ap roach to admiration features could express.

"Here, Dick, take a strip of dirty hide to bind it with," sa
the prisoner's knife in his hand

ready to begin the skinning op shortest notice. "Don't injure him, Mike, credit for both his pluck and never had a tighter brush in hadh't been for the lasso that Kiowa gentleman left me hi shown me a clean pair of heels a

a valuable capture—his present that the Apaches can't be far good thing?"

From this Indian they learn difficulty in drawing him ou Bear's band of Apaches, fearing the government of the government. vengeance of the governmen aroused by the outrages fro Apaches had derived no benefi "But I saw the Apache

Hatchet and strike it into the Kiowa," said Kit, "Ugh-but he take him o the savage. "What I Why does Black ! after he has said fight?" "No good that war," said with a shrug of his shoulders to no plunder !'

no plunder!"

"Bad paying spec—couldn't
eh?" said Kit, gravely, then rep
nibbliaw." (Not much.)

It was most ludicsous to se
look of contempt which oversi
face as he rubbed the paims of
gether and then swept them w
to express the utter lack of
which his people laboured.

"Kakego! Just one little
woman," he said, in a dread
tone.

tone.
"What? Say that again!"
Kit, spinging toward the specific indian doubtless thinking he that sympathized in his distresspeated the plaintive words wit elecution effect than before.
"""That's our game, boys," of fully. "Mike, give me a hoist way have they gone, old 'Patel "Texas—Brazos!" said the ins south.

"Now, look a here, 'Patchy go to your camp. We want to bit of a white woman that much. If you lead us there all over with hairpipe and bras k Bear and Lone Wolf w show their noses when you're dandy you will be-we'll give y rel of rum, and so much suga aquaws in the tribe'll be runn like bees. Will you do it?"

"Yes, yes!" said the nobl eyes snapping with pleasure and watering. "I go—I take you." "Kit look out for him. He

ing notes of our force ever captured. He may only le ambush," "We must take the risks, I We can't get near them withou know," said Kit; then turnin

"Now, 'Patchy, you know wif you do right. If you do wrons we'll cut you in pieces and b a nest of rattlesnakes. This threat was the most ter Kit could have invented, and seen in the startled look of the "You can't do wrong with ing, for I have a bird-spirit everything. Listen—he is talk

now."

The professor at this hint to to the ear of the Indian was accents.

"I'll see you, Old Patchy. I
I'll tell master."

There is no use in describin
and terror of the savage. His
Kit increased to adoration. H
sither a most transplant Rick.

either a most tremendous Big M Great Spirit himself. He was

double sense.

"Sling him on his horse, M hold of the lasso."

The savage was placed on bound to his seat, but he did mind the operations going o eyes were fastened on Kit. mous soul seemed to be burst pression of some great thought Kit noticed the struggle.

"If you have anything to speak. I ain't proud."

"Great chief," said the Indi Kit. "'Patchy no see no suga.

"Well put in, 'Patchy. 'you're a sinsible man." roared (and amid the isughter of the cre the neck of his brandy flask if of the noble warrior, who three with the flask bettom up, as if an observation of the sun's allowed the liquor to gurgle this capacious throat.

"How's that, 'Patchy, for laughed Kit. "That's bett mesca, an't it?"

Patchy bent his head forwathe empty flask on the ground site of the country flask on the ground sutting his ponderous jaws after delignt and anticipation.

"Ugh? Good! Big chibottle!" he said, nodding thask, but his gentle insinuation fil, and they started on their Instead of going straight was Kansas Kut's desire, at the tation of Professor Dormon Dick Nelson, they turned out for some distance to a deep bottom of which lay the wreding show of the firm of Dorn When pursued by the Inmentioned, the two sperters fled irom the trail into track nothing but the light of their guide them, and these being sfleet of frightening their mas the Indians, rendering since of the content of the co

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PED.

HOMESTEADS

having travelled extensively over e A FREE LECTURE on the Nort

W. PEMBERTON PAGE,

Watches and Jewellery

The Agent's Daughter OR \* SCIENCE \* AGAINST \* SAVAGE \* FORCE

Corduroy Mike threw himself from his saddle and pinned the Apache to the ground, and Dick Nelson dashing up a moment afterward rushed to the assistance of Kansas Kit.

ward rushed to the assistance of Kansas Kit.

The scout had been struck in the side by the Indian's first shot, and his clothes, saddle, and even his horse sides were covered with the blood that had flowed from the wound during his desporate ride. He was assisted to his feet rather blown and faint, but still clinging to the lasso with a grip of iron.

"Aa' you much hurt kit?"

"No-no-Dick—a mere scratch—a skin cut. The tumbe from the saddle did me more harm than the builet. Unscrew the muzzle of my flask. There! That'll fix it, if you can only stop the flow of claret out of the tap my Indian friend made."

"You thought you were off nicely, didn't you?" cried Corduroy Mike, as he disarmed the Indian, but the captive did not need him, for he was surveying Kansas Kit with as near an ap, roach to admiration as his stolid features could express.

"Here, Dick, take a strip of this fellow's dirty hide to bind it with," said Mike, with the prisoner's knife in his hand, as if he was ready to begin the skinning operation on the

the prisoner's knife in his hand, as if he was ready to begin the skinning operation on the shortest notice.

"Don't injure him, Mike, he deserves credit for both his pluck and his riding. I never had a tighter brush in my life. If it hadn't been for the lasso that the decessed Kiowa gentleman left me he would have shown me a clean pair of heels after all. He's a valuable capture—his presence here shows that the Apaches can't be far, and that's a good thing?"

From this Indian they learned, after great

good thing?"

From this Indian they learned, after great difficulty in drawing him out, that Black Bear's band of Apaches, fearing the general vengeance of the government and citizens aroused by the outrages from which the Apaches had derived no benefit, had started homeward.

Kiowa," said Kit.
"Ugh—but he take him out again," said

"Now, Bok a here, Patchy, we want to go to your camp. We want to get that little bit of a white woman that you delpies so much. If you lead us there well lower you allower with hairpipe and brass fixin's so that Black Bear, and Lone Wolf will be ashmed to dandy you will be also well and the state of the same and the wood will you do it? the squaws in the tribell be running after you like bees. Will you do it? "Yes, yes," said the noble swage, this diges anapping with pleasure and his big mouth watering. "I go —I take you." "These people want you to go back till they can be on it or time." "Kil solo your for time. "As is look out for time. "I we must take the ricks, Dick, my boy. We can't get near them without danger, your know," said Kit; then turning to the Indian. "Now, Patchy, you know what you'll get fly ou do right. If you do wrong and cheat and to rattlemakes.

This threat was the most terrible one that Kit could have invented, and its effect was seen in the startled look of the man's fas. "The know a county thing, for I have a bird-spirit that tells me wery thing. Listen—he is salking in your care you." "I'll see you, Old Patchy. I'll watch you, I'll tell master."

The say you, Old Patchy, I'll watch you, I'll tell master."

The say you, Old Patchy, I'll watch you, I'll tell master."

The say you, Old Patchy, I'll watch you, I'll see you, Old Patchy, I'll watch you, I'll tell master."

The say you, Old Patchy, I'll watch you, I'll see you, Old Patchy, I'll watch you, I'll see you, Old Patchy, I'll watch you. The says go was placed on his horse and bound to his seat, but he did not seen to mind the operations going on. His wild with the flask bettom un, as il he was a taking and a the languister of the rough with the sake but the word you're a sinable man." "orayed Cordurey Mikes and among the language."

The saysge was placed on his horse and bound to his seat, but he did not seen to mind the operations going on. His wild with the flask bettom un, as il he was a taking and above the liquor to gargie munu

double sense.

"Sling him on his horse, Mike, but keep hold of the lasso."

The savage was placed on his horse and bound to his seat, but he did not seem to mind the operations going on. His wild eyes were fastened on Kit. His magnanimous soul seemed to be bursting for the expression of some great thought.

Kit noticed the struggle.

"If you have anything to say, 'Patchy, speak. I sin't proud."

"Great chief," said the Indian, addressing Kit. "Patchy no see no sugar, no rum."

"Well put in, 'Patchy. Upon my sowly you're a sinsible man." roared Corduroy Mike; and amid the laughter of the crowd, he shoved the neck of his brandy flask into the mouth of the noble warrior, who threw back his head with the flask bettom up, as if he was taking an observation of the sun's altitude, and allowed the liquor to gurgle musically down his capacious throat.

"How's that, 'Patchy, for a sample?' laughed Kit. "That's better than bitter mesca, ain't it?"

Patchy bent his head forward and dropped the empty flask on the ground, opening and shutting his ponderous jaws in the excess of after delignt and anticipation.

"Ugh? Good! Big chief got nother, bottle!" he said, nodding to Kansas Kit's flask, but his gentle hismustion was unsuccessful; and they started on their way.

Instead of going straight on, however, as was Kansas Kit's desire, at the earnest solicitation of Professor Dormouse and Doctor Dick Nelson, they turned out of their course for some distance to a deep gorge, at the bottom of which lay the wreck of the travelling show of the firm of Dormouse a Nelson.

When pursued by the Indians as before mentioned, the two sporters with science had fied from the trail into trackless wastes with nothing but the light of their own fireworks to guide them, and these being behind had the effect of frigitening their mile teams as well as the Indians, rendering them totally unmanageable. The consequence was that they dashed wherever they chose, and it was only the sound of rushing water that warned othe partners to jump for their live

As Kansas Kit had predicted in his angry interview with the go ernment commissioner, it was very few days after the departure of himself and companions from the fort in pursuit of the abductors of Ruth Brandon, when Lone Wolf was entertained and feasted by this official.

Yes, the noble savage, ten times saucher than ever before, surrounded by his band assumed the injured innocent, and accused Kansas Kit and his party of attacking his peaceful lambs in their fold and destroying the sweet creatures by the aid of Satan, carrying off many prisoners and many horses. He demanded, with the air of an emperor, that the dreadful Kit and his accomplices should be given up to his young men to be punished, and that he should be paid for his horses and his warriors he had lost, as well as that the girl, O-wais as, whose presence at the fort he had learned, should be delivered to her people.

The commissioner ordered the girl to be given up to her father, who was present to demand her, but the major, true to his promise to Kansas. Kit, peremptorly refused to

paradisial.

Thus many weary days passed without any more satisfactory approach to the enemy than might be supposed by an occasional view of a solitary Indian horseman flying over the distant hills. At last one day near nightfall, when they were making rapidly toward some distant woods which held outhops of water, they fell upon the trail of a large party who had gone toward the same point at no very distant time. This brought them to a halt for cautious consultation; doubtless the woods shead sheltered the enemy so long pursued. Their conjectures soon received apparent confirmation, for, as the red light of the sinking sun glinted over hill and forest, the sharp eyes of Kit caught a faint vapory cloud anspended over the tree tops.

"By Jerigho, they're there!" he cried, as he pointed it out. "See the smoke of their camp fires. Settled for the night as hungry as wolves—too hungry to be careful."

Drawing into the shelter of a sand-hill, that they might not be sighted from the distance, they pruceded to lay their plans for reconnoitering and general campaign. These plans were short and energetic—characteristic of the leader and his men. Nightfall was to over their reconnoissance, and if the party camped ahead was in reality the only one they sought, the manner of assault was to be by surprise—unless too great a difference of numbers should render such a course foolnardy and endanger the success of their enterprise. But they were men not likely to be stayed by any common odds.

Their Apache prisoner asserted positively

an oid hand like Kanass kit was no reason for the relaxation of care. It was no easy task to proceed through the thick, scratching shrubbery without causing noise that might be fatal in its effects.

This as well as the proximity of human beings, was proved when a twig catching in the sleeve of his hunting-shirt broke away from it again with a "twitch" that was quite audible in the breezy silence. Kit instantly laid himself flat on the earth, for if Indians were in hearing he expected the whistling of bullets about his eare. No reports of firearms were heard, no hiss of deadly lead; but instead, a "chip, chip, chip" came from the leaves overhead, and then a light thud on the ground not far beyond him.

Someone in the darkness ahead had heard the sound he made and thrown a stone toward it to try the cause. Kit was equal to the emergency, for immediately he gave out a wnirring sound like that made by the wings of a night-startled bird, letting it die away gradually, alternated with a low, piping cry. Then he lay still and listened, with his ear to the ground.

A soft, muffled vibration, so very faint that it would have missed any other ear but his, trembled along the mossy sward and told him the direction of the sentinel. It receded from him, much to his joy, for this proved the success of his ruse, and gave him a chance to avoid this lookout without the loss of time by going back.

Again he went forward, but upon a different trom that of the leaves.

"It is the breathing of horses and the hum of human voices," he said, and raising his eyes he thought he could see the trunks of the trees more plainly above the brush and he determined that this was caused by the light of the camp-fire.

In a few moments more, forgetful of all danger, he was gazing at a very curious scene—the more curious as it was so little like that he expected.

"Greasers and Gringo, by the lord Harry!" was his mental exclamiation, as his eyes fell upon a large band of wild, Grigandish-looking men—not indians, but Texans and Mexicans, as his wor

that he expected.

"Greasers and Gringos, by the lord Harry!"
was his mental exclamation, as his eyes fell
upon a large hand or wild, Brigandish-looking
men—not indians, but Texans and Mexicans,
as his words implied—scattered around at
different distances from a large fire that flared
in a clear space in the wood.

They were all armed to the teeth, each a
walking armory in himself, and variously engaged, eating, drinking, amoting, or dreaming, in the picturesque attitudes peculiar to
these indolent denizens of the sultry South.
But, with all their picturesqueness, they were
a hard-looking lot, and Kansas Kit restrained
his first implies to call aloud and make himself
known; for an idea flashed to him that this
was no hunting-party, no company of cattledrovers, armed merely for self-dofence, but
most likely a band of the desperadoes of the
ohapparals, as much dreaded by the settlers
as the bloody Kiowas themselves. These
fellows he knew were frequently guifty of
thetts and outrages blamed upon the Indians,
whose habits they assumed for such occasions.

But the speculations of the scout were suddenly cut short by his noticing by a tree near
the fire the figure of a female, in a haddled
position that seemed to betoken affright.
Another glance showed him the form of a
man in a costume somewhat differing from the
rest, bending over as if addressing the shrinking woman. A strange thought entered his
head that he had seen this man before, and
even with that thought a thrill passed
through him as a change of the woman's position gave greater distinctuess to her outline.

At that instant a low, sharp whistle trembled through the woods, causing the men in
the camp to spring from their eating and
drinking to seize their arms, and stand on
alert as if awaiting orders. It was the signal
of danger as Kansas Kit well knew. But he
thought that his comrades had hardly time to
be around beyond the camp yet, and he awaited developments.

"You! Every man in the party had a shot at you."

"So they did—so they did. But their aim is as bad as their complexions," said Mike, as Kit led the overcome girl to a spot beside the fire where some blankets were spread, then turning to the principal one of the Mexicans, he said: "Where in the name o' wonder did ye overhaul the 'Pacheys? How long since you got her?"

"No entienda," answered the man, with a shake of his head the showed, without the word, that he did not understand. "No entienda."

found breath for words. "I was afraid that I would never see an honest or friendly face again."

"You are not gladder than we are at having found you," answered Kit. "We have been upon the trail since the third day after they carried you off."

"That horrid night," she cried with a shudder. "I think it will never pass from my mind. I saw you fall when they were dragging me from yon, and their guns and axes were descending heavily on you. I never hoped that you could be alive."

Kansas Kit was not one of the melting mood—never intended for a love maker—but the tremor in the girl's voice made his own shake perceptibly and his heart thump audibly as he tried to speak.

"And—and—did you hope—for me Miss Brandon—I'm—sure the—the interest—. Excuse me, madame, you are agitated at present. I will speak to the captain for a momeut—until—until you recover."

This was a most daring piece of prevarication Kit had ever attempted, and it is hard to say whether he was more astonished or ashamed of hiuself as he stated over to the principal Maxican. From this man he learned, in short and rather sulky tones, that they were a band of rancheros or cattle men (Kit helieved this to be a lie) in search of herds driven, off by the Indians; that they had fa len in with the Apache band having the young woman as a prisoner, and had given them fight and released her."

"We have been on their trail for many days." Kit said. "You shall be well paid for this deed of humanity and bravery. We will camp with you until morning, and then start with her to her people—what are left of them."

"Pardon, senor." said the Mexican, with a grim smile. "You can camp with us until

start with her to her people—what are left of them."

"Pardon, senor." said the Mexican, with a grim smile. "You can camp with us until morning and welcome. But the senorita cannot go with you."

"What?" cried Kit, with an angry start that made the Mexican start also. "Do you recapture white woman from the Indians to make them your own prisoners?"

"The senorita is not my prisoner," said the man.

"Are you not the leader of the band?"

"Yes, generally," was the answer; "but in the rescue there was another leader, who paid us for our services."

"Another? Who?" cried Kit. looking about the gapsy-looking group for some sign of one in authority.

"I was the leader," said a voice, that was startingly familiar, behind him; and he turned like a shot to see walking from the shadow the half-breed—Interpreter Rice.

To be Continued.

Artist Browning's Python.

which has crossed the mind of the miller's aon. He now remembers that there was something rather masculine about the stranger. It is therefore probable that she was an admirer in disguise of the miller's fair daughter, and that the mysterions disappearance is only an elopement, the second chapter of a family romance which may end at the altar. How a young girl brought up among persons so strict in their devout habits, and never having left her village, could have made the acquamtance of this mixture of Don Juan and Tartuffe, is also for the present a mystery.

## THE ART OF FINDING.

A Man Who Makes His Living by Keeping His Kyes Upon the Pavement, Mis kyes Upon the Pavement.

"If you can get that queer-looking duck to talk, he may give you a wrinkle," said a policeman to a reporter, pointing out a man whom the reporter had often seen loitering around the newspaper offices as the last of the reporters, editors, and compositors bend their steps homeward. His age was probably about forty-five, although the weather-beaten look of his face made him seem older than he really was. His slight figure was bent forward at the shoulders, and his eyes were closely bent upon the pavement as he walked slowly along.

"I don't want no competitors in my biz," he said, "tho' baint every one who'd have the perseverance or the gifts to follow it. I'm a finder, that's what I am, and I'm a monopolist."

The same of the short down that would also with the special state of the

Risks in Promising to Marry.

It is an interesting question of social ethics how far the parties to a matrimonial engagement ought to disclose any skeletons they may chance to have in their respective cupboards. As far as the law, however, is concerned the question seems to be settled by the breach of promise case which, after occupying Baron Pollock and a special jury for several days, came to an end yesterday. There is no rule of law, the learned judge told the jury, "to compel any absolute or entire disclosure before a lady accepted a lover's offer," and a man who promises to marry a lady without expressly making his promise conditional does so at his own risk. In this case the risk has been a very serious matter, and the jury, acting apparently on Baron Pollock's suggestion, that "to a lady in a questionable position the chance of a good marriage is doubly precious," awarded the "exemplary" damages of £2,350. The defendant is a successful builder at Bournemouth, and, perhaps, can afford to buy his experience dear, but he has hardly shown much skill in erecting "the temple of his love." Baron Pollock was of opinion that "no time had been wasted in elucidating a social matter of this nature," and the case will certainly have been useful if it puts elderly lovers on their guard by reminding them of the sympathy which "a fine-looking woman" is sure of obtaining from British jury.

Counting Chickens. Etc.

"How many lengths do you figure 10 seconds on Thames bidewater will be equivalent to?" Wallace Ross was asked in Boston.

"Well," replied Ross, "they sometimes row a mile on that river, with ebb tide, mind, in about five minutes. Bubear will go away fast, and before I get started he will be at least five lengths to the good. That's quite a gap to make up—see? My tip is that I'll get the best of him in the start. We are better starters over here than they are there, and I shink I'm pretty good on starting, even if I do say it, mind."

"The cutter with Bubear's coach won't be permitted to get very close to him in the searly part of the race?"

"No. All boats must keep astern of the second mas." I won't attempt to close up the gap toe quickly, because that might do me up before the finish of the race. I ought to gain a length and a half in the first mile, and as Hammersmith bridge I shall have knocked half his lead off unless, mind, he has become a perfect wond, since I saw him last. You can see that I shall go into the race confident. He will have a stank and, if I gain on him as fast as I expect to, he will worry, and once he begins to fret its good day to him. O, I think I can beat him. Why, you see, Elliott and he propose to row even up, and, if they row, their race will take place before mine and Bubsar's. Now, Elliott is not a bad nor a slow sculler by any means—see? And everybody who has seen us row knows I can give Elliott 10 seconds in a four-mile race and beat him with ease. You wait and see. Five or six lengths is a goodish bit of water to make up, but if I don't get there I'll surely give Bubear a hot race."

Or, Science Against Savage Force HIGHLY ILLUSTRATED THIS WONDERFULLY ENTERTAINING TALE OF

A NEW PHASE OF WILD LIFE

In vivid portraits, in which alternating with Terrible : and : Pathetic : Incidents

SIDE SPLITTING SCENES.

## ASTOUNDING SURPRISES

The first chapters of this Story appeared in THE WEEKLY MAIL of December 6th, and will be continued in large instalments until concluded.



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Not too Fast, with Feeling.

CHORUS .- In a Pleading Manner.

GHOSTS AND DREAMS.

THE LOST WATCH-CHARM OF A GHOST,

GHOSTS WALKING ABOUND.

Monday night about 9 o'clock a youn

coloured woman as guard, going from her

home to a neighbour's, when she heard a terrible groan from among the graves. Both

the women were badly scared when the

breeze swayed the evergreen around the towering monuments and revealed their white forms in the moonlight, they took them for ghosts, and ran for dear life, nearly terrified to death. After the young lady got to the house she was spell-bound, for it was fully

ghosts were promenading in the cemetery.

A FARM WON THROUGH A CHOST.

A despatch from Erie says Theresa Cong

A despatch from fire says increase cong-don came from Dublin a year ago and told an extraordinary story of a dream such add in the old country. She said a brother who had come here twenty years ago and died had ap-

peared to her in her Irish home and told her that he had left a farm near here, which,

after his death, had been wrongfully taken possession of, and that until justice was done

he could not rest in his grave. The old spin-ster's story was discredited, and she was be-

lieved to be harmlessly insane. Nevertheless she stuck to her story, and continued her in-

sufficient evidence to establish her claim to

the property in question, and on Saturday Judge Galbraith instructed a jury that her

THE STUFF DREAMS ARE MADE OF.

Roman Fisher committed suicide at Hicks

Roman Fisher committee suicide at Hicks-ville, L.I., two weeks ago, and his sister, having dreamed of hidden treasures in his house, made a search which resulted in the finding of \$500 in gold and four bank books

showing deposits of over \$5,000. .... When George Stryker was at work in the

pottom of a well at Fort Hamilton in New York harbour, a bucket fell and killed him.

Before going to work in the morning young Stryker told his friends that he dr amed in the night that a last stone fell on him in the well and killed him, and his uncle cautioned

him to take care in the work.

Emma clark, a handsome girl of 20, was arraigned in the Common Pleas Court at Cleveland, Monday, for stealing a pocket-book with \$261 in it from John Flanagan's

restigation until she succeeded in colle

claim was good.

preeze swayed the evergreens around the

arried lady was passing the cemetery, with

the cemetery.

PIANO.

"PROPASOL GIVE MO A POWNY

SONG AND CHORUS.

I have been asking,... But no one heeds my cry,.... Will you not give me some-thing... Or sure ly I must die?.... not al - ways beg.ging,... We once were rich like you,.... But fa ther died a drunk-ard,... And mo ther she died too.....

not al ways beg-ging, ... We once were rich like you, .... But fa ther died a drunk-ard, ... And mo ther she died too.....

to their pleading, ... And pi - ty these the poor, ... Then blessings brought from heaven, ... Will shine on thee the more....

The following memorandum was drawn up by General Gordon in 1881 for the informa-tion of the Chinese Government, and has many points of interest in the present situa-

tion:—
"In spite of the opinion of some foreigners it is generally acknowledged that the Chinese are contented and happy, that the country is rich and prosperous, and that the people are any fond united in their sentiments and contents and account of the contents and the desired to the contents and the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents and the contents are the con ently desire to remain a nation. At constant intervals, however, the whole of this human hive is stirred by some dispute between the Pekin Government and some foreign power; the Chinese people, proud of their an-dient prestige, appland the high tone taken up by the Pekin Government, crediting the Government with the power to support their strong words. This goes on for a time, when the Government give in, and corresponding vexation is felt by the people. The recur-rence of these disputes, the inevitable surrender ultimately of the Pekin Government, has the tendency of shaking the Chinese people's confidence in the Central Government. The Central Government appreciment. The Central Government appreciate the fact that little by little this prestage is being destroyed by their own actions among the Chinese people, each crisis then becomes more accentuated or difficult to surmount, as the Central Government know; each concession is another nail in their comn.
The Central Government fear that the taking up of a spirited position by any pre-eminent Chinese would carry the Chinese people with him, and therefore the Central Government endeavour to keep up appearances and to skirt the precipice of war as near as they possibly can, while never intending to enter

"The Central Government, residing in the extremity of the Middle Kingdom, away from the great influences which are now working in China, can never alter one iota from what they were years ago; they are being steadily left behind by the people they govern. They know this, and endeavour to stem these influences in all ways in their power, hoping to keep the people back and in ignorance, and to retard their progress to the same pace (sic) they themselves go, if it can be called a

NO PROGRESS POSSIBLE.

"It is therefore a maxim that 'no progress can be made by the Pekin Government.' To them any progress, whether slow or quick, is synonymous with slow or quick extinction, r they will never move.

'The term 'Pekin Government' is used advisedly, for if the Central Government were moved from Pekin into some province where people could have their legitimate effect, then the Central Government and the Chinese people, having a unison of thought, would

"It may be asked, How can the present state of things be altered? How can China maintain the high position that the wealth, industry, and innate goodness of the Chinese people entitle her to have among the nations of the world? Some may say by the revolt of this Chinaman or of that Chinaman. To me this seems most undesirable, for, in the first place, such action would not have the sing of God, and, in the second, it would result in the country being plunged into civil war. The fair, upright and open course for the Chinese people to take is to work, through the press and by petitions, on the Central Government, and to request them to move from Pekin and bring themselves thus more into unison with the Chinese people and thus save that people the constant humiliations they have to put up with owing to the seat of the Central Government being at Pekin. This recommendation would need no secret societies, no rebellion, no treason. If taken up and persevered in it must succeed and not one life need be lost.
"The Central Government at Pekin could not answer the Chinese people except in the ffirmative when the Chinese people say to the Central Government :- 'By your residing from us in Pekin, where you are exposed to danger, you separate our interests from yours, and you bring on us humiliation which we would never have to bear if you're-

aided in the interior. Take our application into consideration and grant our wishes.' 'I have been kindly treated by the central Pekin Government and by the Chinese peo-ple; it is for the welfare of both parties that I have written and signed this paper. may have expressed myself too strongly with ect to the non-progressive nature of the Pekin Government, who may desire the welfare of the Middle Kingdom as ardently as any other Chinese; but as long as the Pekin Government allow themselves to be directed by these drones of the hive, the censors, so long must the Pekin Government bear the blame earned by those drones in plunging China into difficulties. In the insect world the bees got rid of the drones in

## SWEDEN'S BRANDY KING.

How the Gothenburg Licensing System Works.

Few people in this country, says the Pall Mall Gazette, can have forgotten the interest excited about 10 years ago among temperance reformers by what is popularly known as the Gothenburg licensing system. Mr. Chamber-tain made his first attempt at legislation by introducing a bill permitting municipalities in this country to adopt the Swedish system, and it was recommended for adoption by the Lords' Committee on Intemperance. For a long time past very little has been heard of this system, but an interesting paper in the last issued series of consular reports describes with some detail the organized atwhich is at the present time being made to break it down in Stockholm and other large towns. Sir Horace Rumbold, whose paper is very suggestive, fails, howthe so-called co-operative movement, to which he rightly draws atten-tion, is merely a subsidiary part of THE GREAT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GOTHEN-

BURG SYSTEM
which has been set on foot by Mr. M. B. O. Smith, the famous brandy king of Sweden. Sweden, the country where at one time 35 gallons of brandy fell annually to the share of ch inhabitant, where there were four spirit distilleries to every hundred inhabitants, and where instead of their wages servants received a quantity of the farmer's home-made brandy, is the natural realm of a brandy king. Such a state of affairs led to vice and ruin among the population; it led also to great brandy wars at the Exchange, and in one of these latter Lars Olsson Smith gained a decisive victory and became

THE BRANDY KING OF SWEDEN.

The home of this uncrowned monarch is on a small island or a lake whose turbulence is famous. Northern sages tell us that each year a human being is drawn into its depths which, independent of wind and waves, mysterionsly stir and broil, like the interior of a volcano on the eve of an eruption. thing of the temperament of this island home, Livo, seems to live in L. O. Smith, originally known as Lars Olsson before he adopted the name of his first employer. He served his apprenticeship at a merchant's office, showed remarkable linguistic talents, which he culti-vated with never-ceasing industry and per-severance. Acting as intermediary at the negotiations of the farmer and the merchant, the latter of which bought the brandy from the farmer at a cheap price, to sell it again in the Stockholm market, Smith gained the confidence of both. By the loan of about £5,000 which his former employer made to him, he was enabled to commence his operations in the Stockholm brandy market, where soon, by his insight and intelligence, he became

HIS FORTUNE GREW; WITH IT HIS FAME; but although not openly dishonest his ways and means to attain superiority were not always those of uprightness, and his offer to supply all the liquor required by the Stock-holm Public-house Association, after he had niedzed himself not to do business in Stock-

ceed, and because he failed he organized the attack on the Gothenburg system which is now attracting so much attention. He offered to supply the workmen of the capital with spirits at lower prices than had before been heard of, on the condition that they would not go into any public-house of the municipal monopolists. Inst-ad of these he opened beer-houses, where no brandy was sold. The Gothenburg system had reduced the number of public-houses at Stockholm, with 180,000 inhabitants, to 80, and at Gothenburg, with 81,000 inhabitants, to 20. Smith was not all wed to supply spirits within the not all wed to supply spirits within the town, so he started a steamer by which wouldbe customers were conveyed gratis to his distillery outside the limits of the city. His movements grew apace, and before long he had 25,000 workmen pledged to keep away from the places of the Public-house Association. In order to rally the workmen round his flag and to extend his operations, he established co-operative stores, sick and burial clubs, while co-operative tenement houses are being built in all parts of the kingdom. Thus the Brandy King, in whose possession are the Brandy King, in whose possession are the largest spirit distilleries in Sweden, is said to have become the king of the working classes

REAL DANGERS IN EGYPT. Colonel Burnaby's Views of the Situation Colonel F. Burnaby, in a recent speech at Bradford, England, referring to the Egyptian defeat, said:—"There is no immediate danger to Egypt on account of the Mehdi's auccess. It would be impossible for him to cross the Korosko desert with regular troops, if he has any, which I very much doubt. To cross any, which I very much doubt. To cross has any, which I very much doubt. To cross

e Kgrosko desert is a march of 200 miles,
with only one well of brackish water. The
road is lined with skeletons of camels that have perished in the journey. To reach Cairo the Mehdi must march along the banks of the Nile, and twelve months under favourable would elapse before he could arrive at his PAN-ISLAMISM.

"The danger does not consist in the Mehdi's forces, it consists in the Pan-Islamic move-ment, in the feeling of the Egyptains, of the Mohammedan world, of men ground down by European usurers in Egypt, ground down by taxes on salt in Hindostan, and who catch a the False Prophet even as a drowning man catches at a straw. Each day this movement is growing throughout the East. We have a wast number of Mohammedans and idolator beneath our rule in India. They have seen us unfriendly to the Sultan, they have seen us strangle in Egypt the aspirations of the national party, they know that the Sultan powerless, they look upon the libert bill and the Bengal Tenancy bill as signs of the weakness of our Government. With another suc cess they will regard the Mehdi as a deliverer He has already allied himself with slave ENGLAND'S DUTY.

"It is our duty to put down that traffic and until he is effectually suppressed there will be no lasting peace throughout our East-ern dominions. A former British officer is now on the march to strike a blow-one in which we are deeply interested—against the False Prophet. General Baker, who was hardly treated in England, has sought employment beneath the Khedive. Only let him be supported by British influence and money, and a danger, which, although not imminent, is one that must be faced, averted from Cairo and from the whole Oriental possessions. With General Baker acting on one flank of the Mehdi's line of march with negro troops—for European of Indian would be useless in that country—and a diversion which might be easily made by some Abyssinian forces against Khartoum in exchange for a seaport for themselves, the False Prophet would soon find himself in a exceedingly uncomfortable position. BEACONSFIELD AND GLADSTONE.

"Lord Beaconsfield would have known how to have settled this question. Mi tivity, is incapable of acting; but with Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister in the House of Lords, and with Sir Stafford Northcote as his lieutenant in the House of Commons, we should have enterprise and caution, two qualities indispensable for leaders of men, in-dispensable for the future success of the Conservative party, indispensable for the pros swords of our ancestors, where the sun never sets, and which united make up the grandest empire the world has ever seen-that ruled over by her Majesty Victoria, ( England and Empress of Hindostan.

## OLD BOOKS, .

Some Rare Specimens Exhibited at Elors

Amongst the old books exhibited at the Elora art exhibition was a copy of King James Bible of 1632, the property of Wm. Snyder, in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the first and second chapters sis missing, which he purchased in Guelph last year at an auction for twenty-five cents. Rev. P. L. Spencer exhibited a copy of the first report of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, dated 1704, and a copy of the works of Wm. Hooke, dated 1705. In his collection of pictures, Mr. C. Clarke showed a Madonna, the work of Tarquini Salvi da Sassoferate, painted in 1573, probably one of the nicest pieces of artistic work in the Province of Outario. An old newspaper exhibited by Major Beam, newspaper exhibited by Major Beam, being the Spectator, printed at St. David's, Upper Canada, in October, 1816. In the advertisements we find one of the packet "Mary Jane, running between Fort George and York;" another of the packet schooner "Asp, sailing from Fort George to York on Thursday next, wind and weather per-mitting, and will continue to cross and re-cross, whenever the wind admits, and as the season advances will cross twice from each port every week, notice being given in due time of her sailing from each place. Passen gers may be supplied with everything neces sary for their convenience on board." James Crooks, of West Flamboro', head of Lake Ontario, advertises his erection of an oil mill on a very important construction, and solicits farmers to sow flax seed, for which a liberal price will be given. Timothy Street in forms his customers that he has a large stock of gentlemen and ladies' saddles for sale Thomas Merritt, sheriff of Niagara, ofters \$500 reward for the discovery of some per sons guilty of arson, by which his barns were destroyed, and adds, "He does most carnestdestroyed, and adds, "He does most earnestly desire that all well-disposed persons may
interest themselves in discovering and bringing the villain to condign punishment." A
mail stage is advertised to run between
York and Niagara, leaving York every
Monday and arrive at Niagara on
Thursday and leaving thesesters Thursday, and leaving Queenston every Friday—the baggage to be considered at the risk of the owner, and the fare to be paid in advance. Horses stolen from the village of Dundas, and others taken up in the township of Trafalgar are advertised in this St. David's paper, and perhaps the most unique advertisement runs as follows :"Masonic Trial, Wilcox, once a member of Lodge No. 16, Yonge street, is by the unani-mous consent of said Lodge expelled for un-masonic conduct. By order, James Bigelow, S-cretary, York, Sep. 20, 1816." Quetton St. George & Co., advertise at Dundas, and Town hip of Land without a name is offered for sale, "laying at the mouth of the Grand for sale, "laying at the mouth of the Grand River." The paper has lists of pensioners and other interesting items, and is a literary

coat. He had no evidence against the girl except that he dreamed that she had taken The newest swindler discovered is a girl she was in a telegraph office writing a message. She wore mourning clothes, which were strikingly neat and cheap. "Will you please tell me," she said to a bystander, "How I can condense this message to ten words. I don't right to be the message to ten the money. Emma, who had been a telegraph operator in Detroit, was acquitted. A QUEER DREAM.

A correspondent in a foreign scientific co A correspondent in a foreign scientific co-temporary tells this story about dreaming:— "In the summer of 1882, when an undergra-duate of Trinity College, Cambridge, I was permitted to reside in c liege rooms during the summer long vacation. As fires were not permitted in our sitting-rooms, it was cus-tomary for each resident's bedmaker or other officer to carry, his water-kettle for break. words; I don't wish to have to pay anything extra." This was what she had written on the blank : "I am friendless here; I have only a dollar left. Send me some money."

The unimpressionable narrator looked her squarely in the face and found it charming, but not to a delusive degree. The pallor was artificial, and the dolorous expression was mimicry. Every day for a week she had writfficer to carry his water-kettle for breakfast and tea to the college kitchen and bring it back with water boiling. On one occasion I had overslept my usual hour, and I dreamed a dream. I was at the gate of ten that same message without ever sending it over the wires, but with more or less suc-

a country farmyard well known to me and there came a long procession of horses, asses, oxen, hoge, sheep, and all the animals usually to be found in a farmyard, Strange Stories From the Night Side of Nafol owed by a North country drover, with his plaid crossed over his shoulders, who walked A rounded, grayish stone, about the size of up to me and said :- 'Sir, I have brought hen's egg, and bearing a grotesque like-ness to a miniature human skull, was picked your cattle.' In an instant I perceived and actually heard, so intimately were the audi-tory sounds and the intellectual interpretaup from among some graves the other day in Plainwell. The eye sockets, nose and mouth interinized that my bed-maker was at cavities are plainly represented, and one my chamber door calling to me :- 'Sir, I strange feature is that it was picked up in have brought your keitle. The hearing had been confused; there had been no reasoning. but there had been instantaneous vigour

creative imagination. AN ANCESTOR'S CURSE.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 13.—The fifth death from drowning in a family, believed by the super-stitious to be influenced by the curse of a Ba-varian ancestor, occurred here this morning. It is a well-authenticated fact that of the Hensler family the majority who die are drowned. In Germany the Henslers count a number of drownings, and in this country that form of death has removed nearly who have died in the last twenty years. First came a young daughter, who was drowned while boating. An uncle tollowed by tumbling through a hole in the ice. A year ago Mrs. Hensler's mother found a watery grave in Lake Erie, and six months later a nephew Joseph Shoen, was capsized in Erie bay, and drowned in the presence of his friends. This morning, when Mrs. Hensler's son arose, he saw from a window two human feet sticking up from a hogshead sunk in the ground for catching water. Upon investigation he saw his mother's face at the bottom, and, gliding over the features, a large lake eel, kept in the barrel to free it from worms, etc. She had gone to get water for some wine, the cup for which was clutched in her hand, and had fallen in head first, and furnished another victim to the alleged ancestor's curse.

Miss Teresa Condron, of Dublin, Ireland,

to-day took formal possession of a farm here, acquired by a verdict in the Common Pleas yesterday. Such a remarkable trial has not been known in this country. A year ago she came a stranger from Ireland, in obedience, as she claims, to the commands of her brother's apparition, which, according to her story, told most impressively, appeared to her and informed her that he was the brother who informed her that he was the brother who left Ireland twenty years ago; that he had acquired wealth, had died, and could not rest in his Erie grave because fraud had been practised, and his estates were being enjoyed by an importor. Her apparition story came near securing her a home in an insane asylum, but the old lady continued to investigate until she ferreted out facts that Judge Galbrath told the jury were incontrovertible. Upon these cold facts, regirdless of her apparition story, the jury found for Miss Condron, and the ghost of her brother was laid.

A GHOST MATERIALIZED

A couple of very bad small boys up in East
Davenport have neen trying hard for some
time past to get up a real live ghost sensation, but up to the present their efforts have
met with overwhelming failure and discouragement. Night before last the older or the agement. Night before last the older or the two was to attend an evening party with his mother, and they decided towork their little game here. The boy who staid at home was to wait until the folks went to bed, when he was to get the ghost in working order to break up the old lady. The elder bad boy and his mother returned about 9.45 o'clock. All the house was dark, except one back window, way down in the kitchen. "I wonder who can be up at

this time of night, my son," said the old lady. "Can't guess," said the young liam without a pang, and just at that moment there appeared in the kitchen window the figure of a man in shirt sleaves and white drapery, with a tall stove pipe hat on his head. "Law me!" cried the old lady, "what's that? Your father doesn't wear a stove-pipe hat; somebody must be in the house! Let's harry in and wake up the folks." "Hold on, to hospitable people, there are dangers from friendly inroads as well as from the attacks ma," said the boy, "maybe it's a g-ghost!"
Meantime the man in the window moved years past the family has spent its summers, stands on the summit of a high, lonely hill about a little, gesticulated spasmodically with his arms, and made a Persian salaam with his back toward the old lady and the boy. "Let's not go in, I'm 'Iraid," said the latter, beginning to shiver. But just at this moment there appeared at the window another figure in Surrey, and yet it is not quite out of reach of London life. It is a white stone house with many broad windows facing a great those at Siena or Perugia, with a low parapet boy's father) : the stove-nine hat man collapsed suddenly, and the cries of the younger small boy, as the old man made him jump to the tune of a double song-and-dance, startled the neighbourhood. The father, who, with days are at their brightest, and high Black-down top has been well warmed and sunned, the other members of the family, retired about 8.30, had gotten up again to get a drink from the water-pail in the kitchen. I have seen a little procession coming along the terrace walk, and proceeding by its green and consequently caught the younger small boy operating the stove-pipe hat effigy on a boundary into a garden, where the sun shines its hottest upon a sheltered lawn, and where standard rose trees burn their flames.

TENNYSON'S HOME LIFE.

How England's Poet Laurente Spends Hi Days in the Bosom of His Family.

Aldworth was built some dozen years ago,

when Mrs. Tennyson had been ordered change, and Freshwater was found to be un-

bearable and overcrowded during the sum-mer months. It must be borne in mind that,

of enemies. The new house, where for many

view and a long terrace, like some one of

making a foreground to the lovely haze of the

Sometimes at Aldworth, when the summe

MR, TENNYSON IN HIS BROAD HAT

with rugs and cushions for the rest of the party. If the little grandsons and their

young mother are there the family group is complete. One special day I remember when

we all sat for an hour round about the homely chair and its gentle occupant. It

seemed not unlike a realization of some Italian picture that I had somewhere seen,

the tranquil eyes, the peaceful heights, the glorious summer lay, some sense of lasting calm, of beauty beyond the present hour.

No impression of this life at Aldworth and Farringford would be complete, if besides

the parents, the sons were not seen, adding

each in his own measure to the grateful sight

of a united household. Hallam, the eldest

son, has been for years past the adviser, the

friend, and companion of his father and mother at home; and Lionel, the younger,

although living away in London in his own home, all the same holds fast to the family

tradition of parents and children closely united through the chances and changes of

hie, and trusting and supporting one another.

Mr. Tennyson works alone in the early hours

of the morning, and comes down long after his own frugal meal is over to find his guests assembled round the social breakfast table.

He generally goes out for a walk before

luncheon, with a son and a friend, perhaps, and followed by a couple of dogs. All Londoners know the look of the stalwart figure, and the fine face and broad-brimmed felt hat

Homer Moore, of Greensboro', Ga., was driving a yoke of oxen along the road, when they became frightened and dashed off

through the woods near by. They ran into a tree and a horn on one of the oxen was knocked completely off, flying a distance of ten or twelve feet from the tree. Homer

s he advances.

the family group is

of stone, where ivies and roses are tra

distance.

turnal uproar which waked early-to-bed citizens for two blocks around. "No, yer Fool-Try it Again." Forest and Stream's "Camp fire flickerings" include the following Minnesota

dow another. Hence the abrupt close of

half out of her wits, and hence, too, the noo

story :-In a certain town, in this gamey State of Minnesota, live two young men, brothers, named Jim and Bill who stand well up to ward the head in that class of individ usually denominated as "half-witted." One day last fall they conceived the idea of going deer hunting. So each borrowed an old shotgun, loaded up with buckshot, and started for the woods. Shouting and swearing at each other, they went tearing along through the woods, and, of course, saw no deer

On their way home Bill said, pointing to ridge some twenty rods away :- "O, how I wish I could see a buck running along thar. Wouldn't I knock him over fust pop. "Er, ye fool," said Jim, "yer couldn't hit him." "Bet a dollar I could," said Bill. "Bet two dollars yer couldn't," said Jim.
The dispute waxed hot and the parties

wrathy. "Tell yer what I'll do," said Jim. "I'll go over on the ridge and run along, and yer fire at me. If yer hit me I'll give yer a dol-lar." "All right! Yer see if I don't send yer to glory hallelujah, or som'ers else, the fust flop." So Jim went over on the ridge and com-

menced to amble about as much like a deer as he could. "Ar yer ready ?" yelled Bill. "Yis, fire away," answered Jim, And

"No, yer fool. I told yer, yer couldn't.
Load up, and try it again."

A man near Macon, Ga., went out hunting with his dog, and found in the woods a large eagle making a meal of a young pig. The eagle abandoned the pig to fasten his talons in the dog. The dog ran to his master, who fired, but missed his aim, and afterward caught the eagle in his hands. It measured seven feet from tip to tip.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Never judge by appearances. A shabby old coat may contain an editor.

A man on the cars having several thousand dollars in greenbacks in his possession, and fearing to go to sleep sitting in his seat, on account of seeing some suspicious individuals in his neighbourhood, slyly slipped his money into the Bible belonging to the train, and on the following morning woke up to find his capital gone, and to learn that athe men who slept with their cash in their pockets hadn't lost a cent.

A Hindoo student in an Eastern college writing to a friend in Wheeling, concluded as follows:—"Very nice, indeed! Poor students that we are; we have to kneel down before their menaces, their widened eyes, and what not! lest we suffer restrictions at their iron hands and be thrown into the same pitiable plight as 'A bud bit by an envious worm. Ere he could spread his sweet leaves to the air, or dedicate his beauty to the

W. SIEBERT.

Taylor, the wizard, got a \$90 house in Paso del Norte, and then, saying that he would show the assemblage a trick that would open their eyes, termed "The Mystic Man, or the their eyes, termed "The Mystic Man, or the Disappearance," he brought out a large box and said: "I will now shut myself up in this box; the trick is to find me." Five minutes later everybody knew that he had escaped from the rear with the receipts of the evening, and a coat belonging to an employé of the theatre.

In Sonora, Mex., they have lots of snakes, Among the rest is a handsome specimen, mixed red and black, called the coral snake. It is a singular thing that in that country every-thing, instead of having lengitudinal bars or stripes, as with us, has crosswise stripes or rings. The snakes are ringed, and it is said rings. The snakes are ringed, and it is said that all ringed snakes are poisonous. The doves are ringed around crosswise, instead of lengthwise, and the trees are checkered around their trunks.

A Bostonian was recently rescued from drowning, and with difficulty resuscitated. Without thanking his rescuers, or referring in any way to his narrow escape, he pulled out some bank notes from an inside pocket. With a look of despair, he exclaimed: "Oh, my God! my God! my money is spoiled."
Not until one of his friends had demonstrated to him beyond doubt that his oills would not shrink in value on account of soaking did the terrified man recover calmness.

Bob Burdette says the only occasion upon which railway trains in the United States are known to attain a speed of 85 miles an hour is when you sweep in sight of a station with your overcoat only half on and the train you want just starting out. Before you can reach the platform a shot from a Parrott gun couldn't catch that train. She may jolt along at 12 miles all the rest of the day; but for just one minute, as you go charging down the platform, she makes an easy hundred. A Philadelphia man named Patrick Whelan

was found in the streets a few days ago with his throat cut-the knife with which he had been injured having laid bare the pharyax and passed through the epi-lottis. As a result of three days' exposure with the gaping wound he contracted pneumonia, and the only way in which he can be ted is through his nose. A tube is inserted into one of the nostrils and down into the gullet, and by this levice he is now able to take six pints of nutritious food every day.

Miss Nellie Lemon, of Millersburg, Ohio, was stricken with paralysis a few weeks pre-vious to the day set for her wedding. Be-fore her death she said farewell to her intended husband, informing him at the same time that he would follow her in a very short time that he would follow her in a very short time. The young man, who was healthy and robust, and whose appetite seemed not to have been affected by his loss, ate a hearty breakiast on Sunday morning, and was soon after stricken with paralysis, pre-cisely as Miss Miller had been, dying in two

Dr. T. L. Nichots in the Science Monthly asserts that any given territory will sustain from six to ten men on fruits, grains, and vegetables, to one on flesh. He writes:
"Only the direst necessity, such as sometimes causes cannibalism, could have induced men to kill and eat other animals. Probably such feeding began with the lowest forms of as with oysters, for example. However the carnivorous tastes and habits of man may have risen, there is no doubt of the sufficiency of a vegetable diet."

Richard Turney went from Vermont to North Carolina, where he hired with James Buck to work on the farm, and soon became enamoured with one of the Miss Bucks. The father determined to turn the affection to account, and agreed, if the young man would assist him on the farm for one year, he would give him a double-barrelled shot-gun and his daughter. Turney agreed. The term of ser-vice has expired, and Turney asked a fuifilment of the contract on the spot. Buck gave num the shot-gun and called the daughter in and asked her to agree to become Turney's wife. She refused to do so, saying that she ad already given her heart to another, to whom she was to be married that night. Turney went off in a terrible rage. He threatens to sue the old man for \$5,000 for breach of contract and get an injunction restraining the girl from marrying his rival.

The weil-known antiquarian of Oxford, Mr. James Parker, has finished the excavation of a Roman villa in a field near Abingdon, and drawn an accurate plan of its formation. The villa consisted of eight or ten rooms, of which the largest is about 16 feet square, the whole series being about 70 feet long and from 20 to 30 feet in breadth. Under the largest rooms was found a hypocaust or subterranean stove, for heating the building, consisting of stone piers so built and connected that the warm air circulated between them. Under the lower wall were found a couple of drainage pipes in perfect condition one of which seems to have been connected with a pond 100 feet away.

An American visiting in Japan, evidently does not like the Japanese beds. goes first, dragging the garden chair in which Mrs. Tennyson lies; perhaps one son is pushing from behind, while another follows "What a travesty upon repose is the Japan-ese 'bed.' The modus operandi of preparing it was very simple. A man brought in a big quilt, spread it on the carpet, and then looked up at us inquiringly. We hoked stupid, whereupon he withdrew and dragged in annother huge blanket. Then he retired a d brought in a single very large blanket with sleeves attached for a coverlet, one for each couch, and a sample of several kinds of pillows, ranging from anvil-shaped blocks of wood all the way up t rolled biankets. We selected the rolled blankets after a good deal of scrutiny and experimenting."

The young man kicked the mule's ribs, struck resounding whacks on the mule's hide with a heavy trace, and twisted the mule's ears. The mule tood firm. "Twist his tail,"
"Scratch his heels." "Tickle his hind legs," shouted the bystanders. The seized the bridle and tried with all his might seized the origin and tried with all his might to haul the mule forward into place, but the mule continued firm. While the driver was still tugging at the bridle Mr. Howser, who still tugging at the bridle Mr. Howser, who understands mules chanced to pass. "Haul the other way," said Mr. Howser. "Why so?" asked the driver. "Because it's a mule," said Mr. Howser. The driver hauled the other way, and the mule immediately went Enter almost any cemetery in Japan and

you will find tapers, coins, trays of food, shavings for starting a fire, and other articles all showing the mundane character of the ideas which the Japanese cherish with reference to the after-life. The face of the dead is always turned toward the north, a position which is religiously avoided by the Japanese during life. Indeed, so anxious are they not to sleep with their faces toward the north that that they irequently mark the points of the compass upon the ceiling of a room, so that a sleeper may avoid making any mistakes. They have the most costly bronze monuments erected for no other purpose than to keep the devil away. If any change is noticed in the appearance of an article connected with their temples or cameteries, it is promptly attributed to some ghost, and fertile imaginations devise a fictitious account which is promptly accepted and incorporated into the arthur farmer and becoming to is always turned toward the north, a position ten or twelve feet from the tree. Homer hurriedly grabbed up the horn and soused it in its socket. It took hold and grew in its former place, and is now as solid as ever. The only objection is that Homer in haste put the horn on bottom upward, and it has a tendency to be lop-sided. Save this little fault, the horn is all right, and the ox prances around and hooks things with his old-time

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