FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1880.

LATEST CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

BLOOD.

Canada, OT & CO., Toronto,
AN BROS. & CO., Toronto,
DEN, NEIL & CO., Toronto,
RY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, XERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
H. HASWELL & CO.,
H. HASWELL & CO.,
H. HASWELL & CO.,
H. HASWELL & CO.,
H. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.,
BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N.S.,
FORSYTH, SUTCLIFF & CO., Halifax, N.S.,
W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, P.E.L.
H. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.
B. A. MITCHELL, London, Ont.
B. GIROUX & BRO., Quebec, P.Q.,
W. E. BRUNET,
H. SKINNER, Kingston, Ont.
S. W. TROTT & CO., Winnipeg, Man.,
W.W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines, Ont.

New York City, N.Y. HOBART, 214 Fulton st. & ELLIOTT, 11 Gold st. WELLS & ELLIOTT, II Gold st.
DANIEL & CO., 58 Cedar st.
FRAZER & LEE, 20 Beekman st.
FRAZER & LEE, 20 Beekman st.
TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st.
R. W. ROBINSON & SON, 182 Greenwich st.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, 10 Gold st.,
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton st.
WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 William st. WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 William st.

HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st.
S. R. VAN DUZER, 35 Barclay street.
STALLMAN, 86 Plats st.
FULTON, 53 Cedar st.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 76th ave.
J. H. FRANCIS, 63 Maiden lane.
BRENT, GOOD & CO., 22 Park place.
PEEK & VELSOR, 9 Gold st.
WALTER ADAMS, 75 John st.
DAVID M. STIGER & CO., 58 Barclay st.

AN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake st. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake st.

FULLER & FULLER, 52 Market st.

FULLAR & KING, 51 Lake st.

LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabasi

Chicago, Ill.

Baltimore, Md.
WH. H. BROWN & BRO., 25 South Sharp st,
THOMSEN & MUTH, 14 German st,
VOGELER & CO., 4, 6 and 8 S. Liberty st,
CANBY, GILPIN & CO., corner

Philadelphia, Pa. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch st. FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner 10th and Market sts.
BAKER, MOORE & MEIN, 609 Market st. Willimantic, Conn. E. M. THORNE.

Pittsburg, Pa. GEORGE A. KELLEY & CO. San Francisco, Cal. LANGLEY & MICHAELS, 100 and 102 Front st

St. Louis, Mo. RICHARDSON & CO., 710 North Main st. MEYER BROS. & CO., 6 North Second st. A. A. MELLIER, 709 and 711 Washington s COLLINS BROS., 423 North Second st. St. Paul, Minn. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, 30 Robert st.

St. Joseph, Mo. SAMUEL I. SMITH & CO. Lincoln, Neb. LEIGHTON & BROWN. Springfield. WM. A. HALL.

Elmira, N.Y. GERRITY & MORRELL, 126 Lake st. Syracuse N V

CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., 28 East Genesee sta KENYON, POTTER & CO. MOORE & HUBBARD, 73 South Salina sta Trenton, N.J. SAMUEL DICKINSON.

WM. SMITH & CO. Charleston, S.C. DOWIE & MOISE, DR. H. BAER, 131 Meeting st. Atlanta, Ga. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.

Boston, Mass. WEEKS & POTTER, 360 Washington st. SEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. Macon, Ga.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,66 and 68 Second s Memphis, Tenn. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind. MEYER BROS. & CO.

Nashville, Tenn. WILLIAM LITTERER. New Orleans, La. L. LYONS, corner Camp and Gravier sts. G. R. FINLAY & CO., 35 Magazine st. NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Peter and Oliver sts, Algiers, La.

Cincinnati, O. OHN D. PARK & SONS, 175 Sycamore st. R. McCREADY & CO., 58 and 60 Walnut st. Cleveland, Ohio. ENTON, MYERS & CO., 127 Water st. TRONG, COBB & CO., 112 and 114 Superior

Detroit, Mich. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO. T. H. HINCHMAN & SONS. Forth Worth, Texas.

Galveston, Texas. THOMSON, SCHOTT & CO., corner Avenue and Tremont st. Knoxville, Tenn. SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALDERS

Lake Benton, Minn. BROWN & MORSE. Peoria, Ill. SINGER & WHEELER.

Louisville, Ky. A. ROBINSON & CO., 196 Main st. ARTHUR PETER & CO., 272 Main st. Ottumwa, Iowa. J. L. TAYLOR & CO.

Lebanon, Pa. DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO. Kansas City, Mo. WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 511 Delaware & MEYER BROS. & CO.

New Haven, Ct. RICHARDSON & CO., 381 State st. Toledo, Ohio. WALDING, KINNAN & CO.

A STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY. Tedicines.

and a half hours. It is reported that the Duleigno difficulty was considered. It is believed that the Cabinet agreed to a compromise that is mutually satisfactory to all parties, but decided that England will carry out the execution of the Berlin treaty at

The Cabinet Council to-day sat for fourteen

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN ITALY. A Rome correspondent telegraphs:-aribaldi leaves for Genoa on Saturday

A MONSTER IRONCLAD. The monster ironclad Italia, 14,000 tons, with armour three feet thick, has been launched in the presence of the King and an immense crowd. It is the most powerful ironclad ever constructed.

THE NEW BISHOP OF KINGSTON, ONT. The Rev. Dr. Cleary, of Dungarvan, Ireland, has been appointed Bishop of Kingston,

CABINET CHANGES IN ENGLAND. Sir Charles Dilke will probably enter the Cabinet as First Commissioner of Works. In that event Leonard Courtney, a member of Parliament and also an editorial writer on the Times, will succeed Sir Charles Dilke as Under Foreign Secretary. The appointment of an advanced Radical foreshadows that the policy of Mr. Gladstone will be entirely of an anti-Turkish character.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU,) Paris, Oct. 3. The syndicate for the construction of the Panama canal was definitely formed yesterday. Mr. Seligman and Messrs. Sanbergran and Denier are at the head of it. It has been

Panama canal was definitely formed yesterday. Mr. Seligman and Messrs. Sanbergran and Denier are at the head of it. It has been ascertained that the cost will be much less than at first estimated. An emission of a loan for 400,000,000 francs will be made about October 20th.

FIRE IN THE TUILERIES.

The fire which broke out last night in the Pavillon des Fleurs, and which for a moment threatened to destroy the Tuileries utterly a second time within one decade, was happily less disastrous than it migh thave been. For hours, however, Paris trembled for the restored palace and for the priceless treasures stored up in the adjoining museum of the Louvre. As it is some of the damage done is unfortunately irreparable. The glorious statuary of Carpeaux, one of his masterpieces, which adorned the side of the pavilion, has been terribly injured by the flames, and it will be a work requiring much time, talent, and money to replace the rest. The fire broke out, as you have no doubt heard already shortly after ten in the bedroom occupied by Madame Herold, the wife of the Prefect of the Seine. M. Herold, who had been very ill, had only just returned from the country a few hours previously. The rare passers-by on the quays could scarcely believe their eyes when the first flames shot up to heaven, and other beacon fire lighted by the Communists. many feared that the burning palace was another beacon fire lighted by the Communists. Nothing has yet been proved, however, justifying such a suspicion, and there is reason to think that the misfortune was due originally to domestic imprudence. It was terribly aggravated, however, by the slowness of the firemen. Although there are several brigade stations within a few minutes' distance, and despite the facilities afforded by the proximity of the Seine, it was close upon an hour before the engines were set properly to work, and by that time the mischief already done was immense. The spectacle was grand and and by that time the mischier aiready done was immense. The spectacle was grand and awful, especially as seen from the opposite bank of the river. The principal loss was sustained by the Prefect of the Seine. The sustained by the Prefect of the Seine. The archives of the city of Paris were in the destroyed building, but they were saved. As soon as the news of the fire spread crowds hurried to the scene of the calamity, and the police had much difficulty in maintaining order. MM. Ferry and Cazot, General Clinchers, and other authorities at once came down to the palace, where they fortunately found M. Herold and his family uninjured. By midnight the fire was conquered.

LONDON, Oct. 2, A Vienna despatch says Mr. Goschen, British Ambassador to Turkey, will leave Constantinople in November, and shortly after his arrival in England will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. The above statement is regarded here as sensational.

LAWLESSNESS IN ASIA MINOR. A Constantinople despatch says:—The English Consulat Kurdistan has reported to Mr. Goschen, British Ambassador here, that bands of Kurds are pillaging the villages around Van and are threatening Bayazid.

LONDON, Oct. 3, The county inspectors of Lancashire have reported that pleuro-pneumonia exists among the swine, and that the fever continues to

A despatch from Berlin says:—It is stated that Spain is willing on certain conditions to abandon her claims to the port of Agadir, in The Madrid Correspondencia reports that the principal bankers of Barcelona are negotiating with the view of making a concerted proposal to the Government for the conversion of the public debt.

AYOUB KHAN THREATENING REVENGE.

The Latest News the World Over.

Dulcigno difficulty was considered. It is believed that the Cabinet agreed to a compromise that is mutually satisfactory to all parties, but decided that England will carry out the execution of the Berlin treaty at once, if necessary.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED WITH AYOUB KHAN.

The British troops will remain in Candahar through the winter. A despatch from Simla says the principal members of Ayoub Khan's faction have assembled at Tarrah and trouble is feared.

REUSLIA IMPORTING WHEAT.

A profound sensation has been created in Russia by the second announcement by an Odessa newspaper that importing firms have purchased, in addition to previous purchases, 100,000 bushels of American wheat.

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN ITALY. selections from "Les Contes d'Hoffman," especially arranged to suit the solemnity of the occasion. All Paris will be at the funeral. Perhaps no man living has done so much to amuse his contemporaries. He was a wit as well as a musician, and despite his Tentonic Garibald leaves to the literations and also of revolutionary movements. There is reason to believe that the government has adopted vigorous precautions in reference to

twelve hours preceding his decease he suffered acutely.

[Offenbach was born at Cologne, Jane 21, 1819. He received his musical education at the Paris Conservatoire, on leaving which he became leader of the orchestra at the Théâtre François, and gained some popularity by setting to music several of Fontaine's fables. Having saved a respectable sum of money he took the license of the theatre "Les Bouffes Parisiens," and organized a company whose performances became celebrated. In 1864 he commenced the series of light operas which made his name so celebrated, the most popucommenced the series of light operas which made his name so celebrated, the most popular of which are "La Belle Hélene," "Orphée aux Enfers," "La Grande Duchesse," "La Périchole," "Madame Favart," and "La Fille du Tambour-major." The last opera, his hundredth work, has just been produced in New York. The following extracts from an article in the Paris Figaro will give one an idea of the facility with which he composed:—"It is now twenty-five years since Offenbach commenced active life as a composer. So long as he was not laid prostrate by gout, his commenced active life as a composer. So long as he was not laid prostrate by gout, his ever juvenile mind was dreaming of fresh successes. Finding composition not sufficient of itself for him, he became one day director

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—A periodical entitled Annals of the Fatherland publishes the internal programme of the government for thenext seven years, as communicated by General Melikoff, chief of the executive government, to the editors of the St. Petersburg press. The chief measures of the programme are to secure the stability of social institutions by giving the people free scope to avail themselves of the rights they already possess to investigate the wants of the population, for which object senators are already appointed, and to give the press the liberty of discussing government measures. The Golos, commenting on the foregoing, attacks the semi-official press, and says the financial position of Russia is such as to demand a heroic effort to avert a crisis. RUSSIAN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

A Capetown despatch says:—The relieving forces have arrived at Mohaleshok and dispersed the Basutos. The Basutos of Griqualand east have joined in the rebellion.

GARIBALDI'S VISIT TO GENOA. A Rome despatch says:—It is now stated that Gen. Garibaldi is visiting Genoa mainly because the health of his family was unsatisfactory at Caprera. It is hoped this reason is really put forward as proof that he has listened to common sense. UNEASINESS IN ITALY.

ARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS EXCITING SUSPICION-HIS SON-IN-LAW'S PARDON REFUSED-A DE-FENCE OF THE DICTATOR.

A Rome despatch says:—There is great anxiety in official circles about General Garibaldi's movements, which formed the theme of discussion at three Cabinet councils. where he will meet his father, General Garibaldi, to whom it is stated he bears a letter from Premier Cairoli. The Cabinet council resolved to reject the petition of the fourteen deputies from Liguria for the release of Major Canzio, General Garibaldi's son-in-law. Major Canzio is a major in the Italian service. He was condemned to three months' imprisonment for participation in a disturbance at Genoa last year. The Court of Appeal confirmed his condemnation, and on the 18th September he was arrested.

counts asy the state of the West is very the title of "her Imperial Highness."

A Madrid despatch says the boiler of a steamer lying in the harbour of Bilbao burst and the fragments were carried a hundred metres. Two men were killed and several injured.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, held last night, resolutions were passed, not without opposition, protesting against England's action in the East. No influential persons were present. A large meeting has also been held at Kingsbridges, at which speeches were made denouncing Mr. Gladstone's policy. Some opposition to the general tone of the meeting was occasionally made during its progress.

HOODS IN BENGAL.

A Calcutta despatch says:—Heavy rains have caused disastrous floods in Rohlcund, Bengal. Many lives have been lost and the crops are much injured.

HE FIRE IN THE LOUVEE.

A Paris despatch says the fire on Saturday in the Pavillon de Flore, at the western extremity of the Louvre, occupied by the Prefect of the Seine, caused damage to the amount of one miltion francs.

AN ANTI-JESUIT CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

A Rome despatch says:—The Italian Minister of Justice is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators-genenal, and the Minister of the Interior is preparing a circular to procurators and procurations and the course of the

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A proclamation issued in Ireland offers £1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Mouatmorris. Sweeny and Gannon, arrested on suspicion, were examined to-day and ralanded for a week.

The Daily News says:—"A report upon the condition of Ireland was made by Mr. Forster, but we believe no decision was taken by the Cabinet Council and none was asked for. Mr. Forster does not believe the present grave and anxious condition of Ireland would be bettered by the re-enactment of peace preservation measures. The Government will not be counselled, frightened, or defied into any inconsiderate headlong course. If Mr. Parnell really breaks the law he will be prosecuted, but the Government will make no wild plunges as their predecessors did. They have no passion for state prosecutions, and are not likely to commit any blunder that way."

A letter has been picked up at Ballin Colling

against the Social Democrats in certain towns of Holstein, such as Altona, Ottensen, and Wandsbeck. The execution of these measures would be very difficult if a similar course of action is not adopted in Hamburg. With a view to obviate the difficulty negotiations are proceeding with the Hamburg authorities, which, however, have caused no serious dispute.

The Basutos Dispersed.

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A Capetown despatch says:—The relieving forces have arrived at Mohaleshok and dispersed the Basutos. The Basutos of Griquaths of Griquation of the members of gout yesterday on leaving the Thatten der Neuronation was not modified the meeting might be stopped.

French unauthorized communities.

The Gazette de France says:—"We have reason to the park, where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly since 1843. The procession to the park, where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly since 1843. The procession to the park, where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly since 1843. The procession to the park, where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly since 1843. The procession to the park, where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly since 1843. The procession to believe that the Government has resolved to close the chapels of all unauthorized religious associations on the 7th mst., deferring indefinitely the expulsion of the members of the park, where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly since 1843. The proceedings of the procession to the park, where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly since 1843. The proceeding view from the park where speches were delivered. It is stated that the trade societies never timed out so imposingly

A curious incident occurred during the formation of the procession at Blarney. A, body of Fenians, armed with revolvers, compelled two members of the Lind League, Cronin and O'Brien, to leave the carriage and kept them is custody till the proceedings were over. They intended to arrest the president of the League, but, as he was in Parnell's carriage, they could not get at him. O'Brien and Cronin attempted to enter five different carriages, but were violently ejected by the Fenians, who levelled revolvers at the obnoxious Leaguers, with cries of "We have better men than you to sit beside Parnell." It appears that the pure revolutionists of Cork are willing to accede a measure of toleration to Parnell in recognition of his services during the late distress, but they are not measured to extend a similar favour FENIANS ON THE PLANE.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH. Mr. Parnell in his speech declared that landlordism, which was created for maintaining English rule in Ireland and for the interests of the few against the many, must fall. Voices called out, "As Lord Meuntmorkis fell."

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plauded.

A Dublin despatch says symptoms of discord are showing in county Westmeath.

Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting of 10,000 people at Kilkenny on Saturday, when nine members of Parliament and fifty Catholic priests were present. Parnell announced that as soon as sufficient information had been collected the Land League would organize a great strike against paying rent on the estate of every rack-renting landlord.

Mr. Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, is at Dublin. He will consult with the Lord-Lieutenant as to what measures can be immediately taken to allay the existing excitement growing out of the Parnell axistion and the spreading influence of the Land League.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hong Kong, Sept. 6.—Three criminals were recently sentenced to imprisonment and flogging. The newspapers accuse Governor Hennessey of bringing pressure to bear upon the Bench because he remitted the flogging. The Governor's opponents say justice is diverted and befouled because the prisoners were not whipped in addition to being imprisoned with hard labour.

United States Minister Angell left Peking

United States Minister Angell left Peking for Chefoo on the 31st of August. He will join the American commissioners at the latter place and then return to Peking. The labours of the commission commence in a few weeks. YOKOHAMA, Sept. 19.—The depreciation of the paper currency has induced the Govern-ment to consider the expediency of contract-ing a foreign loan, principally for the purpose of retiring a large portion of its paper. It is stated that ten million pounds will be asked. but a much smaller amount would be suffi-

but a much smaller amount would be cient.

Thirty men were killed by an explosic Osaka arsenal on the 31st of August.

It is reported that the Chinese are act prepating for defence, and there are numshipments of troops on the Ving-Tae-B to the north. There is a brist enquiry arms and ammunition. A torpede fawill be started at the Kiang-Nan arsenal der foreign direction.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- The

and of the public debt.

A CHOURT HATE PRETABLESTED REPERON.

A CHOURT HATE PRETABLESTED REPERON.

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THE DULCIGNO AFFAIR.

NEW PLAN HIT ON BY THE PORTE

Unfounded Rumours of a Demonstration before Constantinople.

Meetings in England to Protest Against the Government's Policy.

MORE PROMISES FROM THE SULTAN

A Grayosa despatch says:—The British man-of-war Téméraire and the Russian man-of-war Svetlana started for Teodo, Bocca di Cattaro, to-day. Vice-Admiral Seymour has received orders to postpone the departure of the ether vessels of the fleet until the 5th, when the decision of the powers is expected. The British torpedo depot ship Hecla, which has arrived here, will proceed to Corfu with 156 torpedoes and eight torpedo boats that she has on board. Another British vessel with munitions of war is expected at Grayosa. The Russian corvette Zemcuk will reconnoitre the Albanan coast before processing to

graphed to the British Government urging the advisability of proceeding to Teodo imme-diately with the Alexandra. arms for the redress of their grievances. MORE PROMISES.

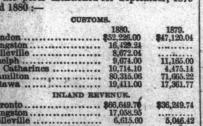
A Constantinople despatch says:—The Sultan has made a communication to Count Hatzfeldt, German ambassador, in which, though not offering to surrender Dulcigno on the 3rd, he promises to present settlements of all the pending questions by that date. The communication is as yet unanswered. The situation continues very critical, and it is believed in diplomatic circles that the powers will still be compelled to take more energetic action.

The Emperor of Germany has sent an autograph letter to her Majesty, dwelling upon the serious complications which are likely to ensue should the Sultan be unduly coerced into the desires and wishes of the powers, and urges strongly that no disembarkation of soldiers or seamen should be made under any

POSITION OF THE COMBINED FLEET. A Teodo despatch says the fleets in their new position are completely land-locked. RUSSIA INTERROGATED AS TO HER PLANS. The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya reports that at the last meeting of the British Cabinet it was decided, in view of a possible misunderstanding among the powers in regard to the naval demonstration, to ask Russia to in-form England of her future plans in the East. Russia has not yet replied.

REVENUE RETURNS.

Customs and Inland Revenue Receipts for the Month of September. The following is a comparative statement of the Customs and Inland Revenue receipts at the ports mentioned for September, 1879 and 1880:—



5,046.42 TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Impending Reduction of the French Duty on Canadian Built Ships—Proposed New Line of Steamships.

QUEERC, Sept. 29.—M. Foursene Escande, of France, writes to the French press in this city expressing the belief that by next season the duty on Canadian-built ships in France will be reduced to 40c. a ton. He anticipates a revival in Quebec of ship-building, especially of vessels destined for the French fisheries. He also states it is his present intention, in connecdestined for the French fisheries. He also states it is his present intention, in connection with Messrs. Dion Bros., of Granville, to commence next year running a new line of steamers between that port and Quebec. He believes it can be supported by the subsidies of \$50,000 promised by the Canadian Government and \$100,000 by the Government of France, and by the trade in exporting Canadian live stock and phosphates to France.

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LATEST HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. The Government works at St. Thomas

Montangmy, are now completed.

Sunday next has been appointed for the giving in the diocese of Huron.

The first snow storm of the seas.

Superior occurred on Wednesday from the miscondinate of the seas. An American horse-buyer is at Belleville purchasing horses for the United States

narket. The barley exported from Port Hope for the past month were 250,000 bushels; lumber, 15,000,000 feet.

St. John, N.B., city water and sewerage bonds sold at auction on Saturday realized 3\(\frac{3}{2}\) per above par.

The London Rink Company is applying for incorporation with a capital of \$25,000, in 500 shares of \$50 each.

The judges who are to try the Berthier contested election case are Messrs. Johnson, Doherty, and Oliver.

Epizootic in a mild form still continues prevalent among horses in St. John, and some large different still form. Westminster bridge, one of the leading thoroughfares leading into London, has been declared dangerous and traffic over it stopped.

An extensive shipment of cattle to England is shortly to be made by New Brunswick dealers. The shipment will comprise 300 Work will be suspended next week on the walls below Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. About 240 feet have been built during the present

selling for \$5.50.

The exports to the United States from Guelph for September were valued at \$176,-444.47, being a very large increase over the same month of last year.

The Belleville City Council on Montay night appropriated two hundred dollars to pay the expenses of a delegation to visit manufactories in other places.

Mr. J. L. Archambault, of Montreal, will, it is said, be sent to Rome on the Subject of the difficulties between the Laval University and the School of Medicine and Surgery. The declared exports to the United States from London, for the quarter ending September 30th, are \$96,690.64, being an increase of \$11,478.37 over the corresponding quarter of

It has been decided not to lay the corner-stone of the new Catholic cathedral at London this year, as the masonry will not be far enough advanced. The ceremony will be de-ferred till next spring.

Forty thousand dollars worth of county of Hastings debentures, having eighteen and twenty years to run and bearing interest at six per cent., have been sold to Toronto brokers at rates averaging 1075.

Leading members of the Masonic fraternity in Quebec have been notified that a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at for the sattlement of the difficulties between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Scotland.

Mr. W. D. Clark, of Carleton, N.B., has received instructions from the Dominion Carleton.

town Point breakwater. The sum to be expended upon the work this year will not exceed \$6,000. exceed \$6,000.

An injunction is ready to be served on the corporation of London to restrain them from selling the Exhibition grounds, and unless the sale is withdrawn forthwith will be issued. The plaintiffs are the East Middlesex Agricultural Society.

Prof. Schurmann, who has been appointed to a professorship in Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S., arrived at Halifax on Saturday night on his way to enter on his duties. He is a native of Prince Edward Island, and was

successful four years in winning the Gilchrist scholarship. Mr. Munson is shipping thirty cars of iron cre per week from the Sexsmith mine at Madoc, and Messrs. Coe & Mitchell make a weekly shipment of twenty-five cars from the Hematite mine, and will increase this shortly to fifty cars weekly. The Seymour mine is also being worked extensively.

The lumber trade at Waubashene is booming. There were one hundred and six cars of

ing. There were one hundred and six cars of lumber and square timber in the yard at that place last night consigned to points over the Midland Railway. The demand for cars is far greater than the supply. The lumber is principally for eastern markots.

principally for eastern markets.

Complaints having been made for the last few years of the want of sufficient water in the Rideau canal, it is proposed to place a dam twelve feet high upon Mud Creek, in the township of Bedford, to raise the water in the lakes discharging through it and thereby to retain enough water from the spring floods to assist the canal during low water. The land owners are now petitioning the Government against the scheme.

There was quite an amount of accidents

There was quite an amount of excitement at the ferry floats at St. John, N.B., on Saturday evening owing to the determined resistance of some Carleton people to paying the increased fare ordered by the committee of the Common Council. They maintained that the Council had not power to increase the tolls, and they forced their way on board the boat. An indignation meeting was held at Carleton.

UNITED STATES.

A branch of the Irish Land League was organized at Buffalo on Sunday, P. Cronyn was elected president. Of the 20,000 horses in New York city employed by stages and cabs, six or seven thou-sand are suffering from the epizootic. There were three hundred fresh cases on Friday.

POSTSCRIPT.

BUS VLPH MURDER TRIAL

Thomass of the Vigilance Committee.

SNDON, Oct. 6.—The Biddulph murder all was resumed at the Assizes this morning. The principal evidence given to-day was in regard to the character of the vigilance committee, who were members of it, and what its object was. The evidence of the witness Kain was very reluctant on these points, but it was shown that the prisoners were members of the committee, and Mo-Laughlin acted once as chairman. An oath or obligation was taken for mutual protection principally against the Donnellysa

Latest From Montreal. MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—Mr. Lydner Fisher has been formally nominated by the Liberals of Brome to contest the constituency. The Gazette this morning comes out in favour of Mr. Manson as against the other Conservative candidate, Dr. Prime.

There is an unusual number of visitors from England in the city at present.

Six European steamers which sailed from this port since Saturday morning, carried 16,000 barrels of apples in addition to other freight.

some strange scenes. Duly the court is crowded, although the proceedings are being taken in writing, and are supposed to be of a private nature as yet.

Floods and Storms in England. London, Oct. 6.—Reports from the High-lands state that the weather has been very severe. The Grampian hills are clothed with walls below Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. About 240 feet have been built during the present summer.

The by-law giving a bonus of \$6,000 to the Newcastle Woollen Mills was voted on at that place on Monday, and carried by about 80 majority.

It is stated that the scourge of diphtheria is prevalent in Arnprior, and is nearly depopulating the schools and driving business away from the place.

There has been quite a break in the price of coal at St. Catharines. A few days ago seven dollars was asked, and yesterday it was selling for \$5.50.

> Turkey and the Powers. Paris, Oct. 5.—A Vienna telegram states that the Turkish note is not acceptable to all the powers. The powers have decided to maintain the European concert and await proposals from England. A blockade is mentioned as probable as a measure of coercion.

Garibaldi and the Government. GENOA, Oct. 6 .- It is believed that Garibaldi, owing to pressure brought to bear upon him, will again become a deputy. It is be-lieved the Government will grant an amnesty to Major Canzio and his companions. The Western Fair.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—There is a large attendance at the Western Fair to-day, and the weather is very fine. The hotels are full of Rome and France.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The Holy See formally threatened to recall the Papal Nuncio from Paris if the decrees are enforced.

An unknown and fatal disease is sweepi off cattle at Petersburg, Va.

The Commercial Congress is meeting to at Boston. Its principal object is to devenue and the contract of The General Triennial Convention of the

Episcopal Church opened this morning New York. NOVA SCOTIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Discovery of a Rich Vein of Silver—A Nickel Lead in Prospect.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct, 5.—A mineral agent and civil engineer who has recently made a survey of the silver fields between the Musquodoboit and Tangier rivers reports that he has examined hundreds of specimens, and has come to the conclusion that vast quantities of minerals are hidden in that region. A line of quartz running east and west as far as Lincomb harbour crops out, glistening as white as snow.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

LONDON, Oct. 3 .- David W. Bole, of Wardsville, was arrested yesterday, charged with committing an assault with intent to kill J. M. Dykes, the well-known checker-player. The assault was committed several days ago, Dykes being beaten with an axe helve. Bole gave bail for his appearance before

a magistrate.

Mount Pleasant, N. J., Oct. 3.—There has been great excitement for a week or more over the mysterious disappearance of Etta Henderson, aged eighteen, the handsome and accomplished daughter of wealthy parents, near Ellwood. She was given up as deed until yesterday, when she returned as mysteriously as she had departed, and in great mental excitement. She said a young man for whom she had formed an attachment persuaded her to leave home under a promise of marriage. After two days in New York he deserted her. She carefully shields the man's name, but his identity is thought to be established.

MANITOBA NOTES.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 2.—Mr. R. Lang, of the Department of the Interior, who has been here for some time investigating staked claims on the Red River, returns to Ottawa on

The Printer Printers

OPENING ADDRESS OF CROWN COUNSEL.

History of the Case and Evidence of the Whalen Family.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED WITNESSES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—When Mr. Justice Armour took his seat on the bench at halfstanding that admittance was limited to grand jurors, petit jurors, litigants, witnesses, lawyers, pressmen, and a few ticket holders, was crowded. In view of the expected prolonged character of the series of Biddulph trials which were about to commence the longed character of the series of Biddulph trials which were about to commence, several little details for the convenience of those who had to attend it had, it was noticed, been during the two days' recess attended to. For the comfort of the counsel the seats and tables had been re-arranged. For the convenience of the official stenographer a platform and desk had been erected immediately opposite the witness-box, and for the assistance of the jury a large map of that portion of Biddulph township in which the persons connected with the tragedy resided had been put up in the rear of the witness-box. The map was drawn in three divisions, the first showing the witness-box. The map was drawn in the rear of the witness-box. The map was drawn in three divisions, the first showing the positions of the farms of the Donnellys and the vigilantes; the second showing on a large scale the geography of Whalen's Corners, where Wm. Donnelly lived; and the third indicating on a larger scale they did the first where Wm. Donnelly lived; and the third indicating on a larger scale than did the first division the relative positions of Whalen's and Donnelly's houses. The counsel in attendance were Mr. Irving, Q.C., assisted by Mr. Jas. McGee and Mr. Hutchinson, for the Crown; and Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C., assisted by Messrs. J. J. Blake and Geo. McNabb, for the dafence. The Court having been opened with the usual formalities, Mr. Irving directed that Jas. Carroll should be placed on trial on the charge of murdering Judith Donnelly. The placing of CARROLL ON TRIAL BY HIMSELF,

and the not improbable, though not expressed, prospect of the remaining prisoners being tried singly on each of the four indictments against them, should they not be convicted on the indictment first taken up, when it is considered that there may be a should they are given a slight when it is considered that there may be a hundred witnesses in each case, give a slight idea of the length of time which will be consumed in the hearing of the entire case. The unpleasant character of the trial would, it was feared, lead to a difficulty in the selection of jurors. This difficulty has not occurred, and the absentees, though it was said they would be numerous, have been comparatively few. When the jury was caffed only two jurors failed to answer to their names, but later on, when the challenges were made, eight more failed to answer. Fourteen jurors were challenged—with evident satisfaction to themselves—on behalf of the prisoners, and seven on behalf of the prisoners, and seven selves—on behalf of the prisoners, and seven on behalf of the Crown. One juror who was called into the box was excused on the ground of his father's illness. Another one was pointed out by Mr. McMahon as being very deaf.

deaf.

"Are you so deaf that you will not be able to hear if you have a seat near the witness-box?" asked the Judge.

"I have been obliged to sit in a front pew in church foreyears," was the young man's reply, "I feel I would not be able to do justice to so important a case." He was ordered

difficult to prove even that a crime had been committed, but in this case no such difficulty presented itself.

The hearing of evidence was then commenced. The three first witnesses testified merely to the accuracy of the plans, and to the position of Donnelly's house. The challenges came in in one or two cases so close upon the point where the juryman had commenced his oath, that his Lordship ruled that when a juror had placed his than on the book he could not then be challenged. Finally

THE JURY was empanelled. It stood as follows:— Thos. Hall, Wardville; Alex. Ross, Met-calfe; W. Knapton, London township; A. Calle; W. Knapton, London township; A. Brownlee, Westminster; W. Cameron, West Williams; Calver Birtch, Westminster; Wm. Spence, London; Jas. Douglass, Newbury; Jas. Rogers, London; W. Grant, jr., Biddulph township; Peter Hunter, North Dorchester; Jno. Drake, Caradoc. The jury having been sworn,

g been sworn, Mr. McMahon requested that the Crown Mr. McMahon requested that the Crown witnesses be put out of Court.
Mr. IRVING made a similar request regarding the witnesses for the defence.
The requests having been granted, the witnesses on both sides were called, and marshalled in Indian file into the grand jury and witness rooms. About a hundred and wents names, including those of several "I thought you wanted to know if I slept on the floor," (Langhton)

twenty names, including those of general newspaper correspondents, were called on the side of the prosecution and forty-five, including those of the Rev. Father Connolly and Mr. Coughlin, M.P., were called for the defence. So many persons having been compelled to retire the audience was materially reduced in numbers.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION. Jehnny Connors said was not admissible. In support of his point he quoted a case which occurred in England. A man named Bedenfield was accused of cutting a young woman's throat, and the only evidence against him was that the murdered girl shouted as she ran towards a friend, "Oh, see what Bedenfield has done," pointing at the same time at her throat. The conclusion to which the Chief Justice who presided at the trial came was that the only case in which such an exclamation could be used as evidence was where it was a dying declaration or while the felony was proceeding. If Connors had been one of the parties attacked, and he was in the course of his flight from persons committing a felony, his statement to a third party might be admissible.

On the part of the Crown, Mr. Irving contended that there was a distinction between the two cases. Mr. Inving then addressed the jury, giving them a concise history of the care. "This case," he said, "is one of no ordinary kind. The prisoner stands channel case," he said, "is one of no ordinary kind. The prisoner stands charged with having murdered Mrs. Judith Donnelly, in the township of Biddulph, on the morning of February the 4th. Mrs. Donnelly was the wife of a farmer living on what is known as the 6th line, the church, chapel, or Roman line of the township of Biddulph. She had three sons, two of whom ordinarily live in the house with her, and her husband, and there was staying with her at hysband, and there was staying with her at the time of the tragedy a niece named Bridget, who had but recently come from Ireland. It so happened that the same day old Donnelly and his wife had to appear beor five miles east of Lucan, to answer to the charge of having burnt down the barns of Mr. Ryder, who lived near them. All the family had to be at this investigation, and as it was important that some one should be at home to look after the chores, a son of Michael Copnors, of Lucan, John, a boy of twelve, was got to go out to the farm and stay there over-night. John Donnelly went in the evening up to Whalen's Corners, three miles distant, where he wanted to borrow a cutter for the morn. tended that there was a distinction between the two cases.

His Lordship ruled that what Connors told another person could not be gone into just then.

The Witness then proceeded—"I thought that the boy was crazy, and when he began to tell me that—"

"Now, now," called out Mr. Meredith, "you must not say what he said."

"Well, when he told me what he did tell me, I told him to take eare what he was saying, as he might not be telling the truth, and as he and I might be called up to the court. My husband went out to see the house which was barning, but found he could do nothing. I do not think he went to my son John's before he went to the house, neither do I remember now saying that he was going over to look for something." Connors went to bed. Before he went he said—"

"Mow, you must not say what the boy said." Me Meadth. we wanted to here we wanted goes the season of the season Whalen's Corners, three miles distant, where he wanted to borrow a cutter for the morning, and stayed there all night. So there was in the house the old man, Mrs. Donnelly, James Donnelly, Bridget, and the boy Connors. When bedtime came the old gentleman took the boy to sleep with him, and the others went to bed in various rooms, but before they went to bed a young man named Jas. Feehely visited them. When he went away he called at Patrick Whalen's house opposite, and after staying there saw two young women hamed McLaughlin home. When he was half way home with them he met three men, Jas. Carroll, the prisoner, being one of them. Now to return to the conduct of the victims of this tragedy. The Donnellys went to bed. At half-past one in the morning the boy Connors, who was awakened by a noise, saw a man standing by the bedside ordering old Donnelly to get up and dress himself. The boy says that the man who was standing there was the prisoner Jas. Carroll. The old man said to Carroll, 'what have you got against me new; show me your warrant.' 'Oh, there's time enough for that'. Carroll re-

The effect of getting an answer to such a question, his Lordship ruled, would be to make an insinuation against a person unknown, and there was no necessity for doing

In reply to Mr. McMahon, the witness stated that there were valances around the four-post bedstead in which Johnny Connors and the deceased, James Donnelly, slept.

To Ma Irving the witness said that the partition between the two bedrooms in the Donnelly house extended to the ceiling.

THE FIRE AT THE DONNELLY'S.

there had been a good deal of, litigation and unfriendly feeling among the neighbours; barns were burned down, animals mutilated or stolen, and the Donnellys had been suspected. In fact a charge against them of burning one of Patrick Ryder's barns was to be tried on the morning of the day of their death. As an indication of the state of feeling which existed, I might mention that the clergyman of the parish got his parishioners to form a club for the purpose of mutual aid in discovering the perpetrators of crimes. I should say that the Church was that ancient form of Christianity known as the Church of Rome, and that is the reason why the road it was on was known as the Roman line. The club was in the habit of meeting at a school-house south of the Donnellys, which, because it was in the neighbourhood of a cedar swamp, was called the Cedar Swamp schoolhouse. Some members of the club formed themselves into another organization, known as the Vigilance Committee. This committee undertook to regulate what took place in the neighbourhood, and on one occasion authorized the prosecution of Thomas Donnelly before the Grand Jury for the robbery of a man named Ryan, and engaged in a search for a cow belonging to a man named Thompson, which had been lost. Regarding Thompson suspected the Donnellys of taking it. The committee thereupon, headed by Carroll, took upon itself to search Donnelly's premises, but there was no warrant issued authorizing such a search. Carroll declared, almost in terms of violence that he would put an end to these matters. The men—and there were forty of them—having violently searched Donnelly, who lived at Whalen's Corners, three miles from the old man's farm. Now, to go back to the burning of the Donnelly homestead. Patrick Whalen, though he knew of it, walked past the place the next morning, borrowed a horse, and went to where the trial of Donnelly as night had gone to his brother William's, and slept Donnelly house extended to the caring.

THE FIRE AT THE DONNELLY'S.

PATRICK WHELAN, husband of the previous witness, a characteristic Irish farmer, was examined by Mr. Irving. He said he could not remember what time he went to beed nor what time his write retired, but he knew that in the middle of the night the door was opened and he was awakened.

"My wife got up," he continued, "and the boy told her to get up the old man, I came down and stirred up the fire to warm up the boy. It took about ten minutes to fix the fire. I told him I thought he was very foolish to be out at that time of night, and he said a lot of men had come to Donnelly said."

"Oh, no, never mind that; you must not say what he said."

"Well, I looked out of the window and all I could see was like a lamp in the window. I looked a second time and thought the lamp was just going out, but when I looked again I saw the kitchen was on fire. I then went over to my John's place and saw him there is his shirt. I did not go back home to get my mits, but I ran across the fields to Donnelly's house."

The result is a second time and thought the lamp was just going out, but when I looked again I saw the kitchen was on fire. I then went over to my John's place and saw him there is his shirt. I did not go back home to get my mits, but I ran across the fields to Donnelly's house."

The results of the fire of the house all the bodies I had seen was one. I saw the trails of men's feet around the house, but I could not say the number. In the front of the house, between five and mine feet from the front door, I saw blood. I came to the house a second time, and that time the kitchen fell. I then saw a second body, that of Mrs. Donnelly, just to the left of the kitchen fell of the wind when I is the bodies I had had with Carroll, the prisoner. The case was settled by Martin McCarthy for me, and I went up to pay the expenses. I me Carey and others on the, way to Grantham. It dlet them of the affair, but I do not shink.

The first of the first of the first of the ham to settle some costs regarding a trouble
I had had with Carroll, the prisoner. The
case was settled by Martin McCarthy for me,
and I went up to pay the expenses. I met
Carey and others on the way to Grantham.
I told them of the affair, but I do not think I and went to where the trial of Donnelly was to have taken place. The trial was, of course, adjourned. John Donnelly at night had gone to his brother William's, and slept there. In the middle of the night, and just after the hymning the other place the crowd

Whalen's Corners, ——"

Mr. McMahon here interrupted Mr. Irving, remarking that he did not know how far the learned gentleman might be justified in going into that case.

"It may that the Crown is trying to show," his "Lordship remarked, "that Carroll was at both places with a gang of men on an unlawful errand."

after the burning of the other place, the crowd of men came outside of Wm. Donnelly's, at

lawful errand.

o'clock.'

ock,"
Do you sleep on the ground floor?" asked

A DISPUTED POINT.

Here Mr. MEREDITH interrupted the wit-

at both places with a gang of men on an unlawful errand."

The counsel for the prosecution then proceeded to detail the circumstances of John Donnelly's murder, how William Donnelly was called for, how John ran to the door and was shot, and how that Carroll, the prisoner, was recognized by William Donnelly as one of the men engaged in the demonstration. He then related how the dying John Donnelly was hauled into the house by Hogan, and how that Nora Donnelly, William's wife, placed in his hand a blessed candle. "Through the whole of this terrible tragedy," he said, "there is one woman, Nora Donnelly, whose conduct will appear to us to have been almost evangelic." Herconcluded by observing that in some cases it was difficult to prove even that a crime had been Carnigan to put my name down. This was just when there was a talk about men going about burning barns, shaving horses tails, and cutting their throats. I do not know that there was any connection between the meeting in the school-house and the book increase in the church. ring in the school-house and the book signed in the church. As to joining the Vigilance Committee, I can only say that if going to the school-house was joining the committee then I must have joined it."

Cross-examined by Mr. McMahon-"There A with 1800 with 1828 odd.

Ann William, sworn—"I am the wife of Patrick Whelan, and have lived opposite the Donnelly place seventeen or eighteen years. The night before the fire I went to bed about eleven o'clock. I think I was the last to go to bed. Our back door that night was not bolted. We often leave the door upholical. The next day he came to take her, and want-Jas. Feeheley, who was at the house in the evening, went home ahout eight o'clock. William Feeheley stayed till about ten ed to search my house. I would not let him, and took an axe to him. He then took me for assault, but we settled the case out of court, with the magistrate's consent." THE VIGILANTS' PLEDGE.

The vigillants' plede.

The pledge which was signed at the church door was here put in. It reads:—"We the undersigned Roman Catholics of St. Patrick's of Biddulph pledge ourselves to aid our spiritual director and parish priest in the discovery, and putting down of crime in our midst. We Shure, no; we have a bedstead," the witness replied. "What I mean is, do you sleep up stairs or on the floor." (Laughter.)

His Lordertp—"If I hear any laughter or disorder in the court I will clear the room and fine and send to gaot those who create the distributed." at the same time protest as Irishmen and Catholics against any interference with him in the legitimate discharge of his spiritual the disturbance."
The WITNESS continued—"Between one

duties."

Mr. McManon proceeded to examine the witness as to individual cases of barn burning and two in the morning Johnny Connors came to my house and ran into my room. He and horse mutilation.

"I cannot go into the evidence of these burnings," his Lordship protested. "We cannot try them according to the character of the neighbourhood. The deeds are just as likely to have been done by one party as the ness, contending that evidence as to what Jehnny Connors said was not admissible. In

"We want to show the necessity for the Vigilance Committee," Mr. McMahon sngthe committee."
"What we want to show is that the pur-

what we want to show is that the purpose of the committee was to detect crime and stop their depredations."

"The existence of the committee has been proved," his Lordship said, "but you know that such combinations, though commenced for one purpose, often carry out a very different purpose."

ent purpose."

John Whelan, eldest and married son of the last witness, testified to having seen the fire before the arrival of his father at his house. "I was awakened," he said, "by my child, who was sick, and, turring round to rock the cradle, I noticed through the window that Donnelly's place was on fire. My father came and awakened me and afterwards father came and awakeried me and afterwards went home—at least he said he was going home. I went to the fire; saw the tracks in the snow and the blood in front of the house. I went to my father's house afterwards, but I did not hear my mother say anything to John Connors. All I heard her say was, that whoever did it, it was a bad deed. I asked Connors myself very easy whether he knew who had done it. I mean by 'very easy,' in a low voice. I went to the fire again at eight o'clock. I saw Carroll that morning after I had come back from the fire. I saw him pass my house on the road. When I first saw the fire, I would not have gone out to the fire if my father had not come."

O: "Why?" A. "I did not care about

WILLIAM WHELAN, the second youngest son of Patrick Whelan, who was called, testified in a tone so low that his Lordship festibet in a tone so low that his lordship found it necessary to reprove him for not speaking out. He said that he came downstairs while his father was at the fire. His brother, who last gave evidence, did not go to the fire. "I cannot," he proceeded, "remember what was talked about when I came downstairs."

I had had with Carroll, the prisoner. The case was settled by Martin McCarthy for me, and I went up to pay the expenses. I met Carey and others on the way to Grantham. I told them of the affair, but I do nouthink I said anything about the boy. I saw Carroll, the prisoner. I did not say anything to him about the fire, but we went in and had a drop together at the bar. I know the Cedar Swamp schoolhouse. I was there one part of a night before Ryder's barn' was burnt. I was invited there. I know nothing of

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

I understood, however, that the meeting was a meeting of the Vigilance Committee. The object of the committee was to keep down rogues, house-burners, and house-breakers, and to give them up to the law. I went to the meeting with Ryan, Sullivan, and John Kain. I staid two, three, or four hours at the meeting with Ryan, Sullivan, and John Kain. I staid two, three, or four hours at the meeting broke up."

Q. "Why?" A. "Because I was tired out of my life sitting there talking."

Q. "Why?" A. "Because I was tired out of my life sitting there talking."

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Q. "Why?" A. "Because I was tired out of my life sitting there talking."

Q. "Why?" A. "Because I was tired out of my life sitting there talking."

Q. "Why?" A. "Because I was tired out of my life sitting there talking."

A "Oh, chatjing about farming and others things. Edward Ryan, John Dorsey, and James Carroll asked me to join the committee. I did not hear anything that night about prosecuting Thos. Dornelly, Three was no chairman. I know of a book which had to be signed at the church. I told Jim was doing thing. I asked him if he had a warrant for me on the Ryan but burning barns, shaving horses 'tails, and cutting their throats. I do not know that

thing to Ryan;" TO LEGAL CROSS-FIRING.

a member of the vigilance committee. The Court rose at 7.30 p.m. to sit again at

SECOND DAY. London, Oct. 5 .- The Assize Court was LONDON, Gett 5.—The Assize Court was opened at Mine to clock this morning, and it has continued in session, with about a quarter of an hour's intermission for linch, for nine and a half hours. The principal witness was John O'Connor, the lad who saw all that transpired at the Donnelly homestead on the fatal night. The little boy appeared in the box perfectly ealm and collected, and gave his evidence with childlike simplicity and in a most straightforward manner. During his cross-examination he was

During his cross-examination he was submitted to a most searching series of questions, to all of which he made ready answers. The witnesses who preceded him and immediately followed him were examined with mediately followed him were examined with a view to the corroboration of his testimony, while those who were examined at a later period of the day were called with the object of dealing with different branches of the case, the main one of which was circumstantial connection of the prisoner with the murder. Throughout the proceedings James Carroll maintained a demeanour by no means excited. He listened to the evidence implicating him, and which he had heard several times before, with calmass, but he bent forward eagerly and which he had heard several times before, with calmaness, but he bent forward eagerly and anxiously to catch the replies given to the questions put by the cross-examiners. His old acquaintances in court he pleasantly acknowledged, nodding to some and greeting others with a shake of the hand. The jury gave a most attentive hearing to the evidence but when an adjournment was decided upon they left the court room without the least rejuctance. The jurymen are, of course, fecked up. They do not leave the bailding. The business of some of them is therefore slightly interfered with. One juryman is a high school trustee, and just at the close of high school trustee, and just at the close of the court his wife appeared to ask if he would give the schoolboys a half-holiday for the fair. Through the judge, he granted the request, and then retired to his seclusion, hoping, no doubt, that his holiday from legal studies would soon come.

A MYSTERIOUS HORSEMAN.

the dullon and the horse, but I do not know who he was—(with this the witness spasmodically thrust his hand across his mouth.)

Mr. Irvine—Oh, take your hand out of your mouth. We want to get all the evidence we can, and you are thrusting your hand into your mouth to prevent the little you know from coming out. Now, did the man carry om coming out.
ything?
WITNESS—Yes.

Witness—Yes.
Q. Was it a gun? A. Yes.
Q. How did he carry it?
Witness illustrated with a stick, which he held in a slanting position in his left hand.
Q. Are you sure he held the gun that way? Q. Are you sure he held the gun that way? A Yes.
Q. Did not he have it in his other hand? You know his right hand was towards you. A. Oh, yes, he had it in his right hand.
Q. Now, was not the gun pointed downwards to the ground?
Mr. McMahon—I think these questions are rather of a leading character.
His Lordship—It is very difficult, you see, to get at what is the fact without leading a little. It is not as if the witness told a straightforward story.
Mr. McMahon—Yet I think that when the Crown counsel asks the witness if the horseman held the gun downwards, he is suggesting an answer.

horseman held the gun downwards, he is suggesting an answer.

His Lordshir—It is a perfectly fair question. It is capable of being answered by either yes or no.

The Witness continued—My cousin said it was a gun that the horseman was carrying, and that perhaps he was out to shoot the country. The gun was held downwards.

In reply to Mr. Meredith, witness said that the horseman was riding slowly in the direction of Ryder's house.

James Horsens, sworn:—I live a mile and a quarter south of the Donnelly homestead. Patrick Whalen told me of the Donnelly fire at seven in the moraing after it had occurred. I went up to the fire and met John O'Connor on the way. I asked him if it was true that the fire had burned up the Donnellys, and he said—

he said—

Mn. McMahon—Stop, stop. You must not say what he said.

WITNESS—Well, then, I asked him where did he go, and he said—

Mr. McMahon—No, you must not say what he said. WITNESS-I asked him how he got out of

the house and how many men were there.
Q. Did you ask the boy if he knew any of the men? A. I did. the men? A. I did.
Q. Did he give you any answer? A. He did not. Q. Did you understand nothing from his Mr. Meredith—That is not a proper

His LORDSHIP decided that it could not be

JOHN O'CONNOR'S EVIDENCE.

JOHN O'CONNOR, the youthful principal witness in the case, was then called. The boy's name is O'Connor, Mr. Irving explained, in reply to a question from the judge, but people call him Connors. Having been sworn, the lad, replying to Mr. Irving, testified in a bold loud voice to his having gone to Donnelly's the night before the murder. He said :—We fixed up things in the evening, and after John Donnelly had harnessed the pony and driven away to Whalen's Corners, Thomas and I fed the horses and we all went to bed. There were in the house the old man, the old woman, Bridget, Thomas Donnelly and myself. After the old man had said his prayers he said I had better go to bed with him. Thomas said I should go with him. After a little talk like that it was decided that I should sleep in the bed with the old man. The old man slept on the outside and I slept against the wall. Before I went to sleep I heard Jim Feehely's voice in the kitchen talking. After I had been to sleep some time, Mr. Donnelly awakened me by getting up. There was a man tanding at the door with a lighted candle in JOHN O'CONNOR'S EVIDENCE side and I slept against the wall.

Before I went to sleep I heard Jim Feehely's voice in the kitchen talking. After I had been to sleep some time, Mr. Donnelly awakened mend gentleman is geing too far?"

I don't think so," his Lordship replied.

"I don't think so," his Lordship replied.

"I' don't think so," his Lordship replied.

"What had he against him now." The man said he had another charge against him. The man I seem to sleep some time, but it was while John Donnelly's body was bying in the house.

Q. Who was it who first spoke about Donnelly's hands being tied when he was killed? A. I don't know.

Q. How did the subject happen to be discussed? A. I don't know that. As to the handcuffs, I thought I heard them rattle before in the lighted candle in his hand. The old man got up and put on his pants and clothes. He asked the man, "What had he against him now." The man said he had another charge against him. The man I saw was walking, about the tops. Mr. Donnelly went out to the kitchen to put on his boots. I heard him ask Tom if he was handcuffed, and Thomas answered, "Yes, he thinks he's smart." The old man then came in for his overcoat. I gave it to him, and he went out to the kitchen again. I then heard the old man were lying. If she said I told her so, she is mistaken. When the old man called for his overcoat I said "Here it is." When I handed it. to him Carroll was standing by and must have heard the was the house.

The witness is certainly not hostile.

"I don't think so," his Lordship replied.

"What had he against him now." The man said the was had another charge against him.

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"What had he against him now." The man said the was handcuffs, I thought I heard the old man. I never saw such things before and the old man. I never saw such things before and the old man. I never saw such the handcuffs, I thought I heard the was handcuffs, I thought I man said there was lots of time for that.

man said there was lots of time for that.

Q. Who was it that said there was lots of time for that? A. James Carroll.

Q. Who was it that stood with the candle at the door? A. James Carroll now? A. Yes, over there (pointing to the prisoner in the dock). I heard Mrs. Donnelly tell Bridget to get up and light the fire. Bridget was in bed with Mrs. Donnelly in the next room to where I was. Two or three seconds after Tom asked for the warrant a lot of men rushed into the house. I then ran out and saw Bridget run up the stairs. I tried to run up after her, but she had closed the door behind her and I could not open it, so I ran back to the room and got in under the bed. A little while after I saw Tom rush across the sitting-room, open the front door, across the sitting-room, open the front door, and go out. I heard hammering with sticks outside. The men then pulled him in and threw him on the floor. One man said—"Go

and get a shovel and BREAK THAT FELLOW'S SKULL OPEN !" They hit him four or five blews on the head Q. Did you hear that? A. Yes.

His LORDSHIP—But did you see the shovel? WITNESS—No. The men then took a light WITKESS—No. The men then took a light and looked at Tom. I then saw Thomas Ryder and John Purtell. At this time I had got partly behind the clothes basket, which was under the bed.
At the instance of Mr. Irving, Purtell and Ryder were brought into court.
Mr. Irving then asked—Are these the two

men you saw?

WITNESS—Yes.
Q. Who is this man? (pointing to the fair man of the two.) A. Thomas Ryder.
Q. And who is this other man? A. John Purtell. Ryder had on a grey cap with a peak, and the lugs tied up. Purtell wore black clothes. One of the other men had on a woman's dress. Another wore a long overcoat, and still another had a blackened face. There were about twenty men present, I should think, by the way they were tramping. One of the men asked where was Bridget. Another said she was up-stairs, and some of them ran up-stairs. I did not hear what took place up-stairs except the tramping. When they came down-stairs they came into my room and threw coal-oil on the bed. I believe it was coal-oil, because one of the men said coal-oil would sometimes burn off and not take fire at all. men you saw?

thought Bridget and the old man had run into the bush. After the old man came back from his son's, Joe Whalen and I ran across to the fire. We saw a big patch of blood on the front of the house. When we went back to Whalen's, soon after we were sitting talking, and one of them said it was a great fire-bug to escape. While we were sitting there William came down stairs. Joe and I went to bed together. In the morning, after breakfast, I was standing at the door with Will. I said I wondered what kept John Donnelly so long away. Will said that maybe John was shot. Soon after I saw Walker driving down in a cutter with John's pony. He drove into Whalen's and told us how that

He then drove right back again without going to the old place where the fire had been. I afterwards visited Donnelly's place again, and then took one of Donnelly's place again, and then took one of Donnelly's horses and rode home to Lucan. On my way I met Mr. Hobbins and several others. When I got home I told my father about the fire. Several people talked to me about the affair on the streets, but I would not tell them whether I saw anyone. I would not tell my mother for some time, but at last I did. When Tom Donnelly was thrown on the floor, I heard something rattle like a pair of handcuffs. There were no valances around the bed under which I was lying when I hid myself from the men. Cross-examined by Mr. McMahon—I did not not say at the coroner's inquest that I tipped the clothes basket over in order to see what was going on. I pushed it down towards my feet, but I did not tip it. I saw one man with woman's clothes on. JOHN DONNELLY WAS SHOT.

what was going on. I pushed it down towards my feet, but I did not tip it. I saw one man with woman's clothes on.

Q. Did you tell any one that you saw a whole lot of people with blackened faces and wearing women's clothes, and that they chased the Donnellys into the woods? A. I might have said so.

Q. Did you not say so at Whalen's? A. I might have said it.

Q. Did you see them? A. No, sir.

Q. Then what you said at Whalen's was not true? A. No, sir, not about that. I knew Ryder and Purtell well. Ryder wore a cap with a peak and lugs. Purtell wore a black suit and a black felt hat without lugs.

Q. You knew Purtell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at him now. Do you see much difference in him? (Purtell, who wore a thin side whisker, a light moustache, extending at each end almost to his chin, and an imperial, came forward.) Do you see much difference in him? A. I don't see much.

Q. You see his moustache? A. Yes.

Q. Had he a beard on the lower part of his face? A. Well, I won't say. At all events I recognised him by the cut on his mouth. (Purtell has a very noticeable soar on the left side of his lower, lip.) One man I saw had a black beard. I never saw him before, and he

Q. Why did you say at Whalen's that the Donnellys were driven into the woods by men with blackened faces? Could you not have told the truth at that time? A. I thought they were driven to the bush at that time, and that was why! I said so. I do not remember telling Mr. Simpson or Mr. Fox that all the men I saw at the burning were people with blackened faces in women's clothes, and that I could not recognise anybody. If I did say so I should have been telling an untruth. I saw young Mr. Stanley at Lucan the day after the murder. I may have told him that I could not recognize the men who were at the burning. If I did so I was not telling the truth. I remember a discussion taking place in our house, about the old man's body being tied with a rope. My mother and sister were present. I do not think my father was. I do not remember what day it was, but it was while John Donnelly's body was lying in the house. MUST HAVE BEEN A STRANGER.

Carroll was standing by and must have heard

His LORDSHIF—Are you satisfied that Car-rol saw you? WITNESS—I thought he did.
Q. Do you think he must have heard you speak about the coat? A. Yes, sir. When the men had killed Thomas Donnelly they did not say "Where's Bridget?" but "Where's the girl?" and they went up stairs after her. When they came down stairs some one asked about her, and the reply was "She's all right." [Here Mr. McMahon proposed that the witness and the jury should adjourn to another room where a four-post bedstead had been put up in order that the jury might judge of his ability to see what was going on in the next room.

His Lordehip—I suppose that everyone has seen a high four-post bedstead, and no purpose can be served in showing one to the jury again. WITNESS-I thought he did.

Mr. McMahon—It is not a high four-Poster. His Lordship decided that there was all the more reason for saying that an examina-tion of the bedstead was unnecessary.

tion of the bedstead was unnecessary.
After a quarter of an hour's recess,
Ronert Keere was called by Mr. Irving
and sworn. Mr. Keefe, who lives near the
Donnelly homestead, testified that he went to
see the ruins of the Donnellys' house. He
saw there a jack-knife lying in the ashes near
the body of the old man. He also saw a
buckle and a spade. He observed that

A. Oh, no i I only sung and laughed and the state of the way.

Refer at the state of the Donnelly's house. He saw there a jack-tanife lying in the sahes near the body of the old man. He also saw buckle and a spade. He observed that the saw there a jack-tanife lying in the sahes near the body of the old man. He also saw buckle and a spade. He observed that the saw there a jack-tanife lying in the sahes near the body of the old man. He also saw buckle and a spade. He observed that This extll. Or The Old Man ways encourse the body. He also noticed that Thomas Donnelly's bead was broken.

To Mr. Meredith—The spade I saw, lay near Toth Donnelly's body. It had red spots on it like fire spots. It lay in the cellar among the potatoes, where ithad fallen with the body. It could not have been placed there for the purpose of shovelling potatoes.

Mrs. OCOSNOR, who proved to be the possessor of a rich Irish brogue, was next called. Having been sworm ahe said —It was on the morning after the murder that one of my girls said. "Ho ome, mother, and look at Johnny coming home." Oh, some the said was a saw the same of my girls said. "Ho ome, mother, and look at Johnny coming home." Oh, some point is shot." I says, "Good God, Johnny, how did your some way of the me! "says I. "Mrs. Whelan of "T saked." "Don't still, but it's burned." "How did it st burned?" I saked. "Don't still, betaute the said way of the me! "says I. "Mrs. Whelan old me," says he, "I saw Carroll there. "Mr. Intrine—You must not say what he said.

Wirkses—Well, I says, "Johnny, it's too bad that men should come in and kill people like that in the night. We must report it." So I got his father to go and telegraph to the family members of Donnelly's family that were away.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Mr. Minnebrira—But here it's in writing the third in the said, was before Johnny's return home the boy told her whom he saw at the murder. She continued—I she room in the said beau recently fired by the quantity of her. She could not say, she said, how long

Donnelly's relatives of the murder. Mr. Porte, the telegrapher, wanted to be assured of the fact before he sent a telegram, and asked that the boy be produced. He went for the boy, but while he was getting him other news had reached the village of the To Mr. Meredith-I did not go about the village with the boy talking about the mur-der, telling people that the boy could tell all about it.

S. G. Moore, constable, said—I went out from London to the Donnellys' place; I saw blood in front of the door; I saw Jas, Carroll on the morning of February 5th on Kain's farm; he was passing from one outhouse to another. I have with me a pick-axe which was given into my keeping by Peter Butler. William Hodge, County Constable, said he went to Lucan on the afternoon of the day following the murder, and saw Johnny O'Connor and received his statement, telling him to tell no one else. I was instructed to arrest James Carroll. The next day I got him on the road walking north near Maher's farm. I told him the chief of police wanted him at Lucan. He said all right, he would go as soon as he had changed his clothes. He changed his clothes—putting on a different togat and shirt. He then came down, and when he was putting on his boots in the THE CONSTABLES' EVIDENCE. when he was putting on his boots in the kitchen he and Mrs. Maher and old Maher were talking low. After we got some distance on the road to Lucan, Constable Pope being with us, I asked Carroll if he had his handcuffs with him. I think he said "yes." I think Pope asked him if he was at the fire. He said "no, but he saw it, as he was at Thompson's and slept there that night."
When we got to Lucan I told Carroll we had We put him into the lock-up and searched him but he had no handcuffs upon him. I

heard the prisoner say to Pope on his way up that he did not go down to the fire until the morning after it occurred.
"You did not say," Mr. McMahon, remarked, "at the Magistrate's investigation that Carroll said he saw the fire but did not go to it. You have some new light now."
"I don't remember that; I omitted to mention that. I always try to tell all I know. I
think when I found Carroll he had not his cuffs with him. I remarked to him that he said on the road he had his cuffs."

CONSTABLE HODGE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION "Now, in your original deposition you made this statement to the Magistrate," Mr. Mc. Mahon continued:—"I did not say anything to Carroll; I did not remind him that he said on the road he had his handcuffs with him."
"I think I did remind him."
"Then," said Mr. McMahon, "you come with a different story to-day."

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CHARLES POPE, a county constable, said—I went out to Lucan with the previous witness. I received a statement from Johnny O'Connor, and went out to arrest Carroll. When we met Carroll we said the Chief wanted him to come and help us work up the case. He said he would go and change his clothes, which he did at Mahers'. While at Mahers' he had some talk with the folks there. While in the cutter driving to Lucan I asked Carroll if he had his cuffs with him. He said he had. As we passed Donnellys' place I pointed at the ruins and said there were

"THE RELICS OF OLD DECENCY THERE." Carroll did not look at the place. I said it was a bad matter, and he said it was. I am not sure whether I asked him if he saw the fire or not. I remember when Carroll was appointed constable. I saw him after the appointment, and said to him that now he appointment, and said to him that now he was in a position to get at them, meaning the Donnellys. He said "I'll be the cause of their being banished out of Lucan." On a previous occasion he expressed to me an expectation that he would be the special constable to arrest Tom Donnelly. It was because of that that I made the remark I did about his being in a position to get at the Donnellys. Previous to that John Donnelly had had Carroll arrested on the charge of shooting at Donnelly's mother. Carroll said at Maher's house at the time of his arrest on that charge that he had not lifted a revolver at Donnelly's mother. Maher said that in view of the conduct of the Donnellys some society should be formed to get the Donnellys-out of Biddulph.

To Mr. Meredith—When Carroll was speaking about getting a special warrant there was

a warrant out against Thomas Donnelly, who was hiding and could not be got. Maher did say when he mentioned about the society that it would be a good thing if the Don-

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cause of all the trouble.

Q. Did you agree to that? A. Well, I sometimes agreed with the Donnellys and sometimes with the other parties. When I
was arresting a Donnelly I would
laugh and talk to him, and when I was
arresting one of the other crowd I would be
just as smiling. (Laughter.) While on the
way to Lucan Carroll said he did not see the
ruins of the place where, the fire had been
until the evening of the day after the fire.

Q. Do you mean evening or afternoon? A. Q. Do you mean evening or afternoon? A. Afternoon.
Q. Your fellow constable said just now, that

Carroll said he first saw the remains of the fire on the morning of the day it occurred.

A. Well, I think it was the afternoon that he said.
Q. How did Carroll conduct himself on

Q. And you were boisterous, I suppose
A. Oh, no; I only sung and laughed and
talked on the way. CRIEF OF POLICE WILLIAMS ON THE STAND.

and Mrs. Maher were subsequently cannot say that Mr. and Mrs. Mr. arcested by reason of any action they were arrested on the inform. Donnelly. Am not aware that more than the more measurement of the more measurement of the more measurement of the more area of the measurement Ryder's house one of the sons, a laman, said he fired a shot out of the was firing off caps on a toy pist showed him how a revolver went of the fire-board. He showed me the fire-board which the shot made that here six chambers, recently for ad been six chambers recently garding the piece of hardwood, away the first time I got it because no blood nor hair upon it. I tho no blood nor hair upon it. I thorever, it was just the thing to hit a fee Mr. McMahon—But it would no

Irishman.
WITNESS-I don't know that.
could crack your head with it. (L.
Mr. McMahon-But is not that of stick the boys at the school-hou would be likely to play ball with?
WITNESS—To Mr. Irving—All the
were arrested, I think, on the infor
Wm. Donnelly.
FRANK FOREES, Grand Trunk sta ter at Lucan, sworn, said:—I boo parture of trains and the conduc their arrival. On the morning of

4th conductor Spethgew arrived special freight train going west at ronto time. The train left at 1.30. half-an-hour at Lucan, according to WILLIAM SPETHGEW, conductors and he thought he arrived at Luc although his train was booked as a 1.20. He was booked as leaving 1.50. About half a mile from the saw what he thought to be a fire.

To Mr. Meredith—I saw the fire A REPORTER ON THE STATE CHARLES ALBERT MATTHEWS, of

tiser newspaper, sworn—I went to the afternoon of the day of the fi-the ruins of Donnelly's house, and tons there. I found a spade near hold of the front door of the house under a portion of the remains of ing. The spade was taken posses ome people living near. The sp marks on the iron part of the han those on the handle of PETER BUTLER said he drove th jury to see the ruins of the bunick was found there and pur

At half-past six Mr. Irving Mr. IRVING—There are two wi lord, who have been taken ill, a journ now the business will not r

His LORDSHIP-Well, suppose half-past eight to-morrow morning. The counsel were heard to pressions of surprise, and Mr. In Lordship agreed, and the court ro

DROWNED AT SE

carticulars of the Loss of Capt. T the Steamship England On the 15th ult. a brief telegram lished in THE MAIL, announcing to the steamship England of the Nat New York, and stating that voyage from Liverpool her capta hald Thomson, had fallen overboar drowned. Beyond that bare sta particulars of Captain Thomson's have been published in any paper, tleman writing to a mutual friend of the captain and himself tells Capt. Thomson had a number of aco in Toronto, who will now learn the his death for the first time. The left Liverpool on the 1st September fine weather throughout the voyage Thomson was taken ill the day Queenstown, and was confined to fer five days, during which to officer Ellis, son of Mr. J. E. El city, assumed command of the the 9th ult, the captain said he better, and took his dinner in the cording to his usual custom wh He spent the afternoon and ever night, when, after for some time with the chief office he would go and have a yarn with he would go and have a yarn with a He spent a couple of hours with medical man, and then returned o tending to take a turn in the ear air before retiring. About 5 a.m. hoy to prepare his bath. On the ing the captain was missing, an thought he had gone below. After few minutes, and Capt. Thomso turning, the boy became alarr aroused chief officer Ellis, who thorough search of the ship to be n thorough search of the ship to be to no purpose, the gallant but captain was never seen alive again. way in which his strange disappe be accounted for, says the writer before referred to, is the supposit stood on the third rail, as he was i of doing, to look over the stern at chains, which sometimes got out of either slipped his foot or was sein fit and fell overboard. It was, of no use to turn the ship back with the picking the captain up, and so officer took command and brought safely to port in New York, arrivin the 14th ult. Captain Thomson was esteemed by everybody who knew passenger and seaman alike unite in have been a thorough sallor to have been a thorough sail ready officer, and as courteous a get ever walked a ship's deck. The held a meeting on the last day of t and adopted a resolution of sym Mrs. Thomson and the captain's a Mrs. Thomson and the captain's a which they requested the chief kindly convey to the afflicted familiaso decided to address a letter to

managed both during the captain's after his lamentable disappearance, The Stipendiary Magistrate Arthur's Landing is interested in B soal fields.

tors of the National line expres

Miners are getting very scarce number are wanted at Silver Isle and other works here. Fire clay has been found to exis quantities under the water of Thun-this was disclosed by the late sur have been made.

The recent developments at S are causing considerable attention to that district, and during the weeks Chicago, Cincinnati, Det Philadelphia capitalists have been spondence with parties there. FATAL EFFECTS OF GAS POISON

man named James Wilson, who was by inhaling coal gas at the Shakespe Toronto, on Tuesday week, died Toronto, on Tuesday day at the hospital. never recovered consciousness, bu supposed that he was improving or was able to partake of on Sunday night, however, uninaymptoms set in, and he sank gradu the hour stated, when he breathed Dr. Thorburn, in whose charge he all that was possible for him, but the gas had already done its work, a could not be saved. The deceased up the country purchasing a few could not be saved. The deceased up the country purchasing a far which he intended to settle He only arrived from Glasgo land, a short time ago, and st expressed that he should blow the instead of turning it off; but still, of this kind are very commonly rethis acountry, so much so indeed the greater care than is usually observe taken by all who reside or lodge or hotels where gas is used. Mr. Welling the country is the same of the country of the count brother residence as is used. Mr. V. a brother residing at Hamilton, charge of the remains and remove from the hospital for burial. It considered necessary to hold an in

Donnelly's relatives of the murder. Mr. Porte, the telegrapher, wanted to be assured of the fact before he sent a telegram, and asked that the boy be produced. He went for the boy, but while he was getting him other news had reached the village of the occurrence.
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THE CONSTABLES' EVIDENCE

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morning after it occurred.

"You did not say," Mr. McMahon, remarked, "at the Magistrate's investigation that Carroll said he saw the fire but did not o'to it. You have some new light now."

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times with the other parties. When I was arresting a Donnelly I would laugh and talk to him, and when I was arresting one of the other crowd I would be just as smiling. (Laughter.) While on the ruins of the place where, the fire had buntil the evening of the day after the fire. Q. Do you mean evening or afternoon? A.

Q. Your fellow constable said just now, that Carroll said he first saw the remains of the fire on the morning of the day it occurred. Well, I think it was the afternoon that he said.

the way? A. He was very quiet.
Q. And you were boisterous, I suppose?
A. Oh, no; I only sung and laughed and talked on the way.

CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAMS ON THE STAND. J. P. WILLIAMS, chief of police of the city of London, testified —The Sunday following the murder I visited Thompson's house at Whalen's Corners. I went upstairs and found that there was one room wherein there were two beds. One bed was at the north-east corner of the room another at the south-west corner. The at the north-east corner was unused. On the unused bed there were two pillows. One of the slips which I produce was unused and was quite clean. The other was slightly soiled. Both of them, however, looked as if they had been but recently ironed. I search they had been but recently ironed. I searched about the place and found some pieces of newspaper with blood on them. The papers were lying between the bed and the wall. The first time I went to the room I observed a small blind up. I went the following Saturday and I found that a large piece of linen had been roughly sewn up to the blind with black thread. This made the blind with black thread. the room dark. I also noticed on my second visit to the room that the beds had been

made up and the room tidied up.

Mr. MEREDITH—That was very suspicion Mr. Meredith—That was very suspicious. Witness continued—I also noticed that a lot of clothes had been removed from the room. The first Saturday that I visited Thompson's I also visited Ryder's house. In the boys room there I found a revolver lying on the top of a barrel on some clean clothes. The revolver, which I produce, is a seven-shooter. Six barrels had recently been fired and one was not. I knew that the barrels had been recently fired by the quantity of spent powder around the barrels, which had not had time the treest white and hard. In spent powder around the barrels, which not had time then to get white and hard. a bureau drawer I found a box of cartridges. I found in Carroll's room several warrants against the Donnelly family. I found in Carroll's trunk a revolver which had not been recently fired. The pistol is produced. This pistol is loaded.

pistol is loaded.

Mr. IRVING—Oh yes, it is fully loaded.

Then be kind enough to put it away.

Witness continued—The room in which
Carroll slept was papered with Catholic Re-Carroll slept was papered with Catholic Records, roughly put up and not trimmed off.
I went to the same place on the following
Saturday, and then I found that all the loce
papers had been removed from Carroll's room,
and the paper had been neatly trimmed off.
While I was at the Donnelly homestead l
picked up the piece of hard wood I produce.
(The piece of wood was about eighteen inchet
long and a couple of imples square and prolong and a couple of inches square and provided with a handle. Witness also produce the blade of a spade and an axe-head ad come into his possession at

house.)
To Mr. McMahon—A man named Clay was seen by me at Lucan. I know that he took a counterpane and shirt, and that Mn and Mrs. Maher were subsequently arrested. I cannot say that Mr. and Mrs. Maher were arrested by reason of any action of Clay's. They were arrested on the information of Wm. Donnelly. Am not aware that Mr. and Mrs. Maher were released because it was found Clay was putting up a job on them. When I took the recently fired revolver from Ryder's house one of the sons, a lame young man, said he fired a shot out of the pistol a lew days previously. His brother, he said, was firing off caps on a toy pistol, and he showed him how a revolver went off by firing at the fire-board. He showed me the hole in the fire-board which the shot made, but there had been six chambers recently fired. Regarding the piece of hardwood, I threw it away the first time I got it because there was no blood nor hair upon it. I thought, however, it was just the thing to hit a fellow with.

Mr. McMahon—But it would not hurt any Irishman.

A REPORTER ON THE STAND. CHARLES ALBERT MATTHEWS, of the Advertiser newspaper, sworn—I went to Biddulph the afternoon of the day of the fire. I saw the ruins of Donnelly's house, and saw skeletons there. I found a spade near the threshold of the front door of the house, and just under a portion of the remains of a human being. The spade was taken possession of by some people living near. The spade had red marks on the iron part of the handle, similar to those on the handle of the spade produced.

The control of the co

THE GOVERNOR - GENERAL The Highlanders' Fete Day at St.

PRESENTATION OF A CAELIC ADDRESS.

showed him how a revolver went off by firing at the fire-board. He showed me the hole in the fire-board which the shot made, but there had been six chambers recently fired. Regarding the piece of hardwood, I threw it away the first time I got it because there was no blood nor hair upon it. I thought, however, it was just the thing to hit a fellow with. Mr. McMahon—But it would not hurt any Irishman.

Witness—I don't know that. I think I could crack your head with it. (Laughter.) Mr. McMahon—But is not that the kind of stick the boys at the school-house near by would be likely to play ball with?

Witness—To Mr. Irving—All the prisoners were arrested, I think, on the information of Wrm. Donnelly.

Frank Forbes, Grand Trunk station-master at Lucan, sworn, said:—I book the departure of trains and the conductor books their arrival. On the morning of February 4th conductor Spethgew arrived with aspecial freight train going west at 1.20. Toronto time. The train left at 1.30. It stayed half-an-hour at Lucan, according to my time.

WILLIAM Spertheew, conductor, called, said he thought he arrived at Lucan at 1.40, although his train was booked as arriving at 1.20. He was booked as a riving at 1.20. He was booked as a riving at 1.20. About half a mile from the station he saw what he thought to be a fire.

To Mr. Meredith—I saw the fire for about a mile.

A REPORTER ON THE STAND.

Charles Albert Matthews, of the Adver-

THE HIGHLANDERS' ADDRESS. THE HIGHLANDERS' ADDRESS.

His Excellency's appearance on the platform having been acknowledged by loud cheers, Sheriff Monroe advanced to the front and read to his Excellency a lengthy address in Gaelic. He was followed by Mr. Archie McLean, of Aldborough, who read the same address in the more easily understood English.

which they requested the chief officer to the disposal as a later to the Bridge of the County. They come much of the increasing populating resources, or the way in which the shifty was naked both during the captain's illness and the hange in an addiction at the way in which the shifty was naked both during the captain's illness and the hange in the shift of the shift

esting place. It is a rocky island covered with heather, grass, and pine trees, placed in the centre of the foaming waters of the river Dochart, which streams from Benmore. It was the ancient burial place of the gallant race of Maonab, a clan which with its chief came over to Canada and became illustrieus in the history of this country. Its chief, Sir Allan, became, not by virtue of descent, but by ability and integrity, a leader in the public life of Canada. His son came to Killin to visit this last resting place of his fathers, and was there seen by a poet, who in some beautiful verses, says:—

"Would a son of the chleftain have dared to 'The lale where the heroes repose, 'I he had not been faithful to the honour of his house?"

"He then asks how he and they had shown their metal, and in vindication of their fidelity to their ancient fame he imagines that the very wind that waved the fir branches over the old torabs carries in rustling whisper or in strong breath of storm among the boughs:—'A voice as it flies, 'That, however to Albyn their mane,' And from the far distant forest that fringes 'Of the rustings' St. Lawrence replies, 'That, however to Albyn their name,' And as true to the land of their birth as their fame,' As their gallant forefathers of old.'

"May this be ever so with you, and may 'May this be ever so with you, and may 'Nearly all the other branches of agriculture."

Nearly all the of carrying all their case, it is said, 530,000,000 coffee plants in the empire, overing 1,500,000 acres, to which 50,000 ares to which 50,000 ares, to which slop, ocoffee plants in the empire, overing 1,500,000 coffee plants in the empire, overing 1,500,000 coffee plants in the empire, a backet." There are, it is said, 530,000,000 coffee plants in the empire, a thort came over to Alwerther and the resting tion. And yet, though 'Brazilian coffee makes up about one-half of the quantity of offee produced in the whole world, 'though tis excellence has been recognized at the Vienna and Philadelphia Exhibitions, and rew

The state of the s

LAKE ST. JOHN.

The New Parishes in the Great Lake District.

Manitoba of the province of Quebec, and only requires railway communication to bridge over the waste lands lying between Quebec and the Lake St. John to open up, especially to Canadian farmers and farmers' sons, a country fully as fertile and with a better promise in the future than can be found by their leaving their native country for a foreign land, where too often they find they have simply been the prey of designing ticket agents.

A very pleasing incident took place just prior to our starting from Normandin. The settlers had prepared a tree on which they placed a flag, and on our arrival this impromptu flagstaff was elevated and saluted with cheers; but when we were all in the carriages and about starting the settlers burst forth singing "God save the Queen," in which we all heartily joined, and drove away amidst the cheers of all.

On the way home.

ON THE WAY HOME. On our return journey we used more haste than on going up, but still we could not but notice the immense quantity of blueberries, which form now an important source of revenue to the district. This year alone \$250,000 worth have been brought away, and yet

tastefully painted; in fact one would almost imagine they were on the outskirts of a large city instead of being over 100 miles from anywhere. The growing crops were of long-eared wheat, just ripening, oats, and barley, all of a most superior quality; in fact, though we went to Lake St. John full of doubts as to the truth of all that had been said concerning it, and which doubts had been rather stress thened than diminished on our npward join by, yet on our arrival at St. Prime, and especially when, from the tops of the hill, we gazed upon the smiling valley before us fair in the suashine, which glinted on fields of waving grain, we could not but weaken, and we weakened still more when, after going to Normandin, we returned once more to St. Prime.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 .- The survey for the MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—The survey for the St. Lawrence tunnel is going on actively here under the personal supervision of Mr. Walter Shanly. A contract to make the preliminary borings has been given to the New York Rock and Tunnel Co.

There are four Austrian vessels in port loading with grain, and two steamers left to-day for Antwern and Hamburg respectively.

loading with grain, and two steamers left today for Antwerp and Hamburg respectively.

Twenty-three Scotch farmers with their
families, the forerunners of a large party,
arrived in Quebec on Saturday, and have proceeded to Lake Mackanamack, in this province, where they have purchased farms, and
had each ten acres cleared with houses built
before their arrival.

Mr. Munson, the Liberal-Conservative can-

didate, is making an active canvass in the county of Brome, and is everywhere meeting with success. Mr. Fisher, his opponent, it is thought will not come to the poll, as the party

Thirteen ocean vessels arrived in this port in September last in excess of the arrivals in the same month of 1879.

The long pending difficulty between the Masonic Grand Lodges of Quebec and Scotland has been amicably settled upon the following basis:—The three lodges now working in the province of Quebec under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland to resign allegiance to that grand body and to come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, under the following conditions:—

"The said lodges to return their present warrants, which shall be endorsed by the Grand Master for the Grand Lodge of Quebec, their mode of work, the rank of their officers (who will have the same titles as their officers holding the same rank in the Grand Lodge of Quebec), their clothing and lodge property, and said lodge property and said lodges shall be put to no expense in joining the said Grand Lodge of Quebec." The following, were the Committees the matter was referred to:—For Scotland—Geo. A. Baynes, M. D., W. S. Walker, Chas. D. Hanson, Henry Stewart, Alex. Moffatt; for Quebec—M. M. Tait, Chairman; John H. Isaacson, Secretary; Thos. Whitney, T. P. Butler.

Large quantities of lumber have lately been transported by the Occidental railway from Ottawa to Quebec. Last week the quantity conveyed was over one million feet.

The Franco-Canadian Credit Foncier will be established here as soon as a director of the company, who is now on his way, arrives.

venue to the district. This year alone \$250,000 worth have been brought away, and yet the quantity gone can scarcely be missed, so plentiful are they. We soon reached St. Felicien, having to cross the ferry amidst a heavy downpour of rain, which lasted nearly all day, and immediately pushed on to St. Prime, where two important ceremonies took place. On our arrival the previous day, M. Beaudet discovered that the wife of his farmer at Normandin had given birth to a daughter that afternoon. Therefore M. and Madame Beaudet stood as sponsors at the little one's baptism, which took place at St. Frime on our return. After the baptism we were all invited to the schoolroom, where we found and the Mayor, M. Ely St. Hilaire, presented an address to the party, thanking them for their visit. They also produced two sheaves, one of wheat and one of barley, grown this season, which were as beautiful specimens as could be found anywhere in Canada. After suitable replies had been made, we bade farewell to the hospitable and courtsous grue, and proceeded at once to M. Menard's house, where we passed the night. We could not but notice the superior condition of the farmers at and around St. Prime—comfortable and substantial dwelling-houses and unusually large barns and outhouses, well-built and most

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Two thousand gallons of oil were extracted from the whale recently captured by Cov Bay (C.B.) fishermen.

The St. John Sun moves that the centenary of the landing of the Loyalists be celebrated in 1883, by the holding of a Dominion Exhibition in the city of St. John.

George Gray is, or rather was, the name of a farmer who has resided on the sixth concession of Bruce for about two years. Two years is certainly not a very long time; but in this case it was sufficiently long for Gray to ingratiate himself into the good graces as well as the books of several business men. Gray and his family and his belongings left (doubtless for the "land of the brave and the home of the free" on Monday last. home of the free") on Monday last. As a consequence two or three of Bruce's business men, who are looked upon as pretty sharp where dollars and cents are concerned, deeply regret

his departure. his departure.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 30th inst. says:—"A gloom was cast over the city yesterday morning by the intelligence that John Lindsay, Esq., Civil Engineer of Quebec, had died after a short illness from brain fever at Matawan, 200 miles above Ottawa, whither he had gone on a professional engagement. Deceased was very well known and highly esteemed in this city, where his many friends bave heard of his decease with feelings deepest sorrow. Mrs. Lindsay, who wher way from New Carlisle to nurse her band, only heard of his death shortly her arrival in this city last night. The

with success. Mr. Kisher, his opponent, it is thought will not come to the poll, as the party is not giving him a cordial support.

As an evidence of the prosperity that the increase of manufacturing and industry brings to a locality there are now several blocks of new buildings for dwellings and stores in course of erection in Hochelags, where two years ago numbers of houselings and store in course of erection in Hochelags, where two years ago numbers of houselenged or the trade between this city and Liverpool. She will be 5,500 tons burthen, 6,000 horse power, and built of the city and Liverpool. She will be 5,500 tons burthen, 6,000 horse power, and built of sell. Hee first trip will be 1,500 tons burthen, 6,000 horse power, and built of the city of the trade between this city and Liverpool. She will be 5,500 tons burthen, 6,000 horse power, and built of sell. Hee first trip will be 1,500 tons burthen, 6,000 horse power, and built of the city of the trade between this city and Liverpool. She will be 6,500 tons burthen, 6,000 horse power, and built of sell. Hee first trip will be 1,500 tons burthen, 6,000 horse power, and built of the city of the common sell of the city of the common sellow of the city of the ci

Errs's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comporting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with now blood and EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL "JAMES Errs & Co., Homosopathic Lendon, Eng." Also makers of Ep-late Essence for afternoon use.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MATL Nonpareil line (12 lines make one in nary advertising, each insertion... I ertisements in Special Notices col., 1

Ill be charged as 10 line advertisements. Special contract rates for definite periods of me will be made known on application. Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 Advertisements at all times to be subject to perovel of the Managing Director of THE MAI THE WEEKLY MAIL

The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 centure in of solid nonparell.

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MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch office receipt of subscriptions and advertisen s fellows:-MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. rancois Xevier strests. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.-197 Hollis street. H. A. Jennings, Agent.

HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance field Bros., Agents.

LONDON, Out.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.

NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Breusano'

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1830.

THE FIRST FISCAL QUARTER. THE question of revenue appears to be settling itself-like the question of ruin. Three months of the fiscal year of 1880-1 have now passed away, and the figures of revenue have been published in many papers. Our Opposition friends do not seem as confident in their financial disquisitions as was their custom while yet it was possible to talk of deficits. A dignified reticence on the subject of finance has become a marked characteristic with them. This is wise; the subject is not one on which Opposition logic can sport with any degree of agility. The revenue, so far, has been of the most favourable character. Month after month has shown an increase of large dimensions over the same month last year, as follows :

July, increase over same month

Total increase over same quarter really a revenue tariff; and no doubt Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will be pleased to congratulate Sir LEONARD TILLEY on his good fortune in thus finding his anticipa-tions more than fulfilled. The actual

\$1,189,021 320,073 403,973 \$1,913,067

Incresse in 1880..... The actual figures for the whole quarter, as compared with the same quarter in 1878 and 1879, are as follows:

1878. 1879. 1880. Customs. \$3,132,745 \$3,313,015 \$4,732,623 Excise . . . 1,053,903 812,943 7,238,298 Other sources 1,001,147 909,128 1,194,669 \$5,187,795 \$5,035,086 \$7,165,590

An increase over 1878 of \$1,977,795. Do, do. 1879 of \$2,130,504. Nothing could more tend to increas public confidence in the presperity of the country and in the Government and its policy than an exhibit of this kind. The estimate of revenue for the year of

which the first quarter is now passed Estimated revenue..... Satimated expenditure, 25,007,203

1881..... Probable surplus..... But, as the revenue for the first quarter indicates, when quadrupled for the year, a total of about \$28,000,000, instead of \$25,517,000 as estimated, the surplus will likely be very much larger than anyone anticipated. The receipts from Customs for the year were estimated at \$15,300,000; but as the first quarter shows \$4,732,623, or, when quadrupled for the year, a probable total of \$18,900,000, the rocaipts from that source alone will be much larger than was expected. The effect of all this will in due time appear both at home and abroad. At this time it is especially desirable that our finances should look well and should be as they are process. well, and should be, as they are, prosper-ous beyond question. Our 4 per cent, stock is now the very highest of any colonial stock in the market, being on September 18th, as we find in the Colonial Register, 90% to 100%; our 5 per cents, are up to 110 and 112; our 6 per cents, having but a short time to run, are at having but a short time to run, are at respectively 101 to 103 and 103 to 107. On all sides there are, therefore, the best of reasons for congratulating the country on its increasing credit and prosperity, and the Government for its helpful policy in bringing that prosperity about.

THE FEAR OF A LANDED ARTS-TOCKACY.

from aristocratic traditions, tastes, and ambitions, the notion of a possible landed aristocracy in the West, which appears to excite the wrath of some of our Opposition friends, seems to us to be very comical. An aristocracy is not one of those institutions which develop in a decade, or even in a century. It is of course a historical fact that an aristocracy is a congenial product of a pastoral people; but the novi homines of the North-West are not the accelerated fact likely founders of hereditary monopolies; and the old-fashioned pastoral habits

what similar to those existing between the Government and the Allan Royal Mail Line. Mr. Bentley has gone to England to perfect the arrangement, which, if nothing happens, will come into force on or about the lat of January.

Years ago Canada did a profitable trade with Brazil, but it was broken off through the carelessness of our exporters, who shipped their fish, lard, and butter without by terianism flourishes.

pment by the railway and by the vheels of commerce. Even in Engl where land has held its own the long where land has held its own the longest, the old-time preponderance is dying out, and the tendency amongst the landed proprietors to go into other business and invest in other countries shows that they lack confidence in the continued stability of the ancient institution of a landed aristocracy. There is too much land in Canada for the growth of a landed aristocracy for a few centuries yet, and the danger is a little too remote to render us anxious about it now. The class of men who are going in for future fortunes in the North-West is not the class out of which aristocracies immediately arise. Big farms are as a rule the exception. The small farms are in the great majority. A large and powerful yeoman class must inevitably arise, whose sons will be well educated, whose daughters will be refined land in Canada for the growth of a landed aristocracy for a few centuries yet, and the danger is a little too remote to render us anxious about it now. The class of men who are going in for future fortunes in the North-West is not the class out of which aristocracies immediately arise. Big farms are as a rule the exception. The small farms are in the great majority. A large and powerful yeoman class must inevitably arise, whose sons will be well educated, whose daughters will be refined and fair, but whose fortunes will all be cast into the tillage of the land. The aristocratic element, such as some alarmist tocratic element, such as some alarmist journals love to contemplate with horror, is too small and too feeble to affect the institutions or the social habits of the people of the West; and our Opposition friends do but excite the contempt of the splendid and intelligent Western people when they try to frighten them with the bogey of a landed aristograpy.

LANDED PROPERTY.

Some strange ideas are in the air just now touching what is known to the buyers as real property. Is there such a thing as the ownership of land, and if there be, in what respect does it differ from other species of property? Technically speaking, a man is not supposed to be the proprietor of real estate, but simply to own an estate in it. The land is called real property because, according to a textbook writer-WILLIAMS, if we remember aright—it cannot be destroyed or carried off. No man, he says, were he ever so feloriously disposed, could run away with an acre of land. According to the new communistic school, the soil belongs to everybody, and each man has an inalienable right to his share. Now it is impossible to go back far enough to investigate primitive titles. The land, whether in England, Ireland, or else-where, in old-settled countries has in some way or other been parcelled out amongst a class, more or less numerous, who claim absolute property in it, and are known as landowners. Obviously we must accept existing conditions as a starting-point, since it is impracticable to grope back into primitive antecedents. When, therefore, it is said that everybody has a natural right to his share in the soil, a number of questions arise. In the first favour of possession, it may be asked why a non-landholder should be supported in a claim for which he can urge no other right than the right to covet? land his own, and SMITH, on the theory of natural justice, claims his share; who is to decide between them? It is quite possible that Jones may have paid in hard cash—the accumulated results of labour for his estate. But in all possibility has descended to him from a line of a cestors who have, during centuries, ex-pended their labour upon it. The raw material, as it is the fashion to call it, came into the original owner's hands by a purchase or grant from the State—that is, from the community; and if the State alienated it for money or service, it is rather too late now for the community to claim it. You cannot both have your cake and eat it. Whether the community, did wisely in depriving itself of the land is a question which it is now too late to pro-

Moreover, land is, of itself, no use with-out labour, and every one acknowledges the fruits of labour to be a man's own. The landowner, therefore, who either adds to the value of his property directly, or stores up a fund rising from its intelligent cultivation, has a right to bestow, at all events, so much to his heirs. Repeat that process through many generations, and the price at which the land could be now prices at which the land could be now occupied will be found to have been paid over and over again. What right, then, has the State to claim back property it has avowedly alienated for ever? It is, of course, urged that every man has a right to his share in the public domain; certainly, so far as it is public. But if the community has deliberately created a proprietorship by sale or grant, with what face can it be asked back again? The communist wants his share whether he, has done anything to earn it or not, and in all probability without the slightest intention or ability to till it. As a matter of fact, if all the landowners in England or Ireland were deprived of their property to-morrow, the only permanent result would be a new set of proprietors thirty years hence. The of proprietors thirty years hence. The re-volving cycle would have been traversed, and the communists of the twentieth century would demand a fresh division.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL. It will be remembered that in March last it was announced that the Dominion Government was endeavouring to open up Canadian trade with letter on the resources, climate, and capabilities of that country appeared in The Mail from Mr. W. D. Bentley, at one time Brazilian Consul-General at San two, the doctrinal and the governmental. Into the first we have no intention of entering otherwise than historically. Calvin's essentially logical to the cardinal notion of the cardinal no steamers were carried on through him. These negotiations, we are given to un-derstand, have ended satisfactorily. The proposition of the Dominion Government. recently ratified by both branches of the recently ratified by both branches of the Brazil Legislature, is that a monthly ser-vice shall be established between Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter, and the chief Brazilian and South Ameriand the chief Brazilian and South American ports. The vessels are not to be under 1,800 tons burden; and the subsidy paid by the Dominion Covernment is to be £10,000 (850,000) a year, provided the Government of the Empire of Brazil pays the line a like bonus, the offer of the Dominion Covernment to be withdrawn if the Brazilian Government should at any time withdraw its subsidy. Leaving Montreal or Halifax, as the case may be, the vessels will call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Macio, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, and will connect at the last named port with other steamers carrying on trade with the other steamers carrying on trade with the ports down the coast. The terms of the contract between the Dominion Govern-ment and this Brazilian line will be somewhat similar to those existing between the

and the acquisition of a foreign market of the extent and importance of Brazil will be a feat of vast importance to the country, and no small credit to the Government.

WITHIN a few weeks several cases of prosecution for the use of false or unstamped weights and measures have been before the proper courts. It is satisfactory to note that punishment has been duly in-flicted. It is amongst measures that the greatest number of cases of discrepancy will arise, as it is easier to provide fals measures than false weights; but in regard to both there is no doubt at all that official intelligence needs to be active. Since the amendment and consolidation of almost in vain. The necessity for general uniformity in weights and measures as in currency was obvious. The necessity for accuracy of weights and measures in the interests of the poorer class of consumers was equally obvious. The Act that was passed by the Government of 1873, and called into existence by proclamation by the Government of 1874, was never very popular, and many vexed debates have taken place in Parlia-ment regarding it. Nevertheless no one lieving that the public have in the past suffered much from the absence of legal inspection of weights and measures. The number of false utensils found in the large

number of false utensils found in the large cities has been very great, and a more active prosecution of the work of inspection would reveal many more.

The public need an occasional reminder of the provisions of the law. Every person who uses or has in his possession for use in trade any false weight or measure is liable to a fine for a first offence of not exceeding \$20; for a second offence of \$50; and the false utensil shall be forfeited. Again, any person who makes or sells any false weight or measure is lightly to Again, any person who makes or sens any false weight or measure is liable to a fine of \$50 for a first offence, and of \$100 for a second offence. Every weight and measure should be officially stamped; and persons using unstamped weights and measures are liable to a fine of not less than \$5 or more notice any place of sale for the purpos examining weights and nieasures. All weights and measures must be inspected every two years. Persons refusing to permit inspection are liable to a fine of \$20 for a first and \$40 for, a second offence. These simple, yet efficient, provisions are not perhaps as rigidly enforced as they might be, as the expense of thoroughness would be very great; but they are, we believe, enforced with reasonable activity and with great benefit to the public. It is necessary that all weights and measures officials should exercise all reasonable activity and industry in putting the law into force; it is a law which especially protects the interests of the classes who pur-chase in the retail stores, and these are

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL. THE second triennial conference of repre-

sentative Presbyterians, just closed at

the great bulk of the population.

Philadelphia, is too important a matter to be passed over without special mention. Unfortunately the telegraphic summaries transmitted to us have not been full enough to give a Canadian reader a satisfactory and comprehensive view of its proceedings. The Presbyterian form of Protestant Christianity has exerted, and will unquestionably continue to exert, vast in-fluence in the world. From its beginnings no such triumph was to have been anticipated. CALVIN, the stern and rigid logician, lived at Geneva, and KNOX, his best known disciple, ruled in "the poor realm of Scotland," and yet, from the first, torically. CALWIN's essentially logical mind seized upon the cardinal notion of predestination. This view was not new with him, for St. AUGUSTINE had surveyed the entire field before him; and even he had only gathered in focus the scattered lights which had been shed abroad by PAUL of Tarsus. The Genevese reformer, however, logical as he was, did not venture to carry his opinions to their legitimate con-clusions; that was done afterwards by the

notable assembly of divines in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

That the rigid formulæ then adopted would unite Puritanism in England with Presbyterianism in Scotland was the hope of the pious men who met under the shadow of the old Abbey. The experiment failed, and it is not surprising to find that at this day there is a growing spirit of rest-lessness in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church in the matter of creeds. We do not propose to discuss the matter, which it would be altogether impertinent in us even so much as to skim it. Still, the feeling of unrest which has been experienced in Scotland, and has vibrated through Canada, cannot be ignored, and must some day be met by the Church.

The great success of Presbyterianism in the world—and it has been truly magnifi-

considerable fluctuations in dogmatic opinions, because of the democratic character of its Church government. It appeals at once to the mass of the people, and exists, he manly speaking, by its direct sanction and support. Of course, both Episcopalians and Presbyterians seek for their authority in Scripture, and find it there; but the pertinacity with which they cling to opposing views demonstrates that Church government in the early days was in a fluid state, and, to all outward seeming, was intended to be so. There are advantages in both the schemes referred to, without question, and the peculiar vantage-ground of Presbyterianism lies in its adaptability to purely self-governing communities. The clericals chosen by his flock, and the layman has his voice, individually or by representation, in the ordering of the Church. Hence the astonishing success which has crowned its labours all over Europe and America, and in the mission fields from Syria to China and Japan. No one who belongs to another communion need grudge the Presbyterian body its marvellous progress. Most of us have come to the conclusion that any corporate unity of the Church Catholic is impossible, unless by the interposition of the same Divine influence which gave it being. Meanwhile the achievements of one communion ought to be considered the victory of all; and we caunot envy the Christian temper of him who can contemplate without a feeling of satisfaction the splendid temper of him who can contemplate with out a feeling of satisfaction the splendid demonstration of the Presbyterian bodies at Philadelphia.

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

The apparent wavering and indecisive ness of the naval demonstration in the Bosphorus recalls the memory of the exthe law in 1879 (15th May), many steps | pedition which, in 1806, failed from its ob have been for the purpose of more perfectly carrying out a law which had been for some years on the statute book transaction occupied far different positions almost in vain. The necessity for general from those they occupy to-day. France was the mischievous means of inducing the Porte to fail in its engagements with Russia. Russia, never at a loss for an opportunity of seizing on territory in the East, took hold on Moldavia and Wallachia. Brititish diplomacy, then as now powerful in the East, was, of course, necessarily exerted to prevent hostilities; for Austria had taken offence as well as Turkey. The British Government obtained a promise from Turkey. ment regarding it. Nevertheless no one doubts that the principle of the Act was sound; and amended as it has been, and administered as it will be, we have very little doubt that so protective a measure must meet eventually with cordial public approval. The expense of administering the Act has been reduced, and the officials have in all cases been made to qualify have in all cases been made to qualify themselves for their duty; the fees are moderate; the objects of the law are wise; and we are glad to see that magistrates are stern in putting the penal provisions of the law into force. We have reasons for believing that the public have in the past mand of Mr. Arbuthner, who was the British political agent, the squadron being under the command of Lord Colling-wood. The fleet was ordered by Lord Howick, who was acting Minister in the absence of Mr. WINDHAM, to proceed to Constantinople and to take up such a hos-file position as would enable them (in the language of the despatch), should Mr.

language of the despatch), should Mr.
ARBUTHNOR'S protests fail, to act offensively against Constantinople.

"The object of the Government," said the despatch, "in determining on this "measure is not the conquest of Egypt, but merely the capture of Alexandria for the purpose of preventing the French from regaining a footing in that country, and of enabling her Majesty's forces "there to afford countenance and protection to such of the parties in that country as may be best disposed to maintain "try as may be best disposed to maintain
"at all times a friendly intercourse with
"Great Britain." Mr. Arbuthnot pressed the dismissal of the ambassador of France, and because it was not accorded at his solicitation with such promptness as he wished, he impatiently and unwisely left Constantinople before the arrival of the fleet, which, when it arrived and salled up to Constantinople, after silencing the fortresses, found it had sailed in vain. Lord Holland summarizes the case with great brevity and clearness: "The Sultan had already signified to "General Sebastians that he could not expose his capital to destruction for the sake of Napoleon. He had actually sent that ambassador his passports, and urged him to use them without delay, when the unexpected manceuvres of our fleet, which bore away to the Prince's Islands and was there wind-bound for twelve and was there wind-bound for twelve days, relieved the apprehensions of the Porte, confirmed the triumph of the French, and compelled Sir TROMAS "Prench, and compelled Sir Thomas
"Duckworth to return inglorieusly, and
"with some peril, through the Dardan"elles." Absit omen! The French
gave England trouble then; they
are giving her trouble now. All other
conditions are altered somewhat; but the one central object remains—there is the there is England trying to use friendly force to compel the Sultan to acquiescence. Nearly a century of diplomacy and warfare, of conventions and treatles, leaves the situation pretty much what it was: Russia still greedy for territory, Turkey still un-willing to fulfil promises of good govern-ment, and half a dozen little provinces by their troubles and squabbles setting Europe by the ears. Time has wrough

mendous responsibilities in regard to he ambitions and her empire in the East.

liftle on the unstable policy and fluid char-acter of Turkish rule; and time has not relieved Great Britain of any of her tre-

BRITISH COLUMBIA To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,-The Globe in recent issues has para graphs depreciatory of British Columbia There is nothing unusual in these unless it be in the gross ignorance or worse displayed by the writers of them. The one in yesterday was from a letter of George Revett to a friend in Oregon, United States, George is em-ployed on the railway, and after telling his friend that some one has told him that they have fifteen feet of snow on the level in winter where he is, further adds that the road is through a vast canyon and on either side are mountains covered with perpetual snow. I have lived on the Fraser river for years, have travelled through these vast canyons, and been over some of the tops of these mountains on horseback, and pronounce this letter to be a fiction of the most malignate. ant type. The winters at Yale and along the line of Onderdonk's contract will not compare in bitterness with the winters of Ontario. Snow fifteen feet on the level is a falsehood pure and simple, and there is not a mountain covered with the second of the level. mountain covered with perpetual sno abntting on the whole line of road.

The other paragraph is an editorial one. The editor states as a sample of British Columbian enterprise that at Emory City, the present terminus of the railway, there are only two houses. Let me say that the present contract terminus of the railway is a mile below Emory, and that five miles above Emory is Yale, the head of navigation, and practically now and for years to come the terminus of the line. Yale is soon to be incorporated as a town, whilst Emory is only a phantom city.

Orillia, 4th October,

The next census of the German Empire will

anticipated that the returns will show an in-crease of from 5 to 10 per cent. in the popula-tion since 1875. The census taken that year gave the Empire a population of 42,750,000

This season's production of Pictou, N. oal up to a few days ago amounted 306,603 tons; the shipments for the ending September 27th were 10,128 making the total shipments 211,354 This indicates a steady increase in the of the Pictou coal regions.

The Cobourg World is too sanguine whe t says:-" Let the people discuss the Pacifi railway bargain at once; and it will be found that the Liberal press will be ready to support any reasonable plan by which this great national undertaking may be removed, as it ought to be, out of the region of party politics." Bradstreet's Journal says, writing of

railway, that "whatever may be the result in future taxation upon the people of Canada, Sir John Macdonald has distinguished himself as a statesman possessing great facul-ties for performing great things, and he is entitled to much credit." Bystander for October :- "The verdict

the bye elections is practically favourable the Government, because it shows that no-thing like a decisive reaction had set in even before the success of the Pacific railway ne-gotiations, which relieves the Ministry of a heavy load."

The Galt Reformer still persists in treading n the corns of its political allies. It rails at the N. P. in this fashion :-- " Not an empty the N. P. in this lashion:— Not an empsy-house in Galt, a good many approaching com-pletion, and the foundations being laid for more to be completed this fall and in the winter. Galt is flourishing."

Farmers and others are in the habit spearing fish at night by the aid of a lantern. They forget that the fish at that time are on They forget that the 1sh at that time are on their spawning beds; salmon trout, for example, spawning during October and November. The continuance of the present practice must be followed by extermination of such fish as brook trout, black bass, and other species. Measures taken for its suppression can scarcely be too harsh.

Here is a specimen brick of Reform co istency. No sooner was the name of Mr. Duncan McIntyre mentioned as a member the Pacific railway syndicate than several Liberal journals commenced to abuse him. Yet this is the same Mr. McIntyre to whom Mr. Mackenzie gave \$12,000 per mile subsidy to extend the Canada Central railway, and who at that time was called by them "one of the greatest capitalists in Canada."

We learn from the Brantford papers that the Indians of that vicinity, being desirous emulating the whites in the matter of fall exhibitions, have resolved to enclose thirteen acres near the Council House and erect exhibition buildings for their coming fall show. Latterly the Indians have fallen into discredit, owing to the murders which have cocurred on the reserve. It is pleasing to know that a large section of the body are endeavouring to raise themselves in the scale of civilization and better their condition.

The Berlin News states that a traveller for Rumpet's felt boot and slipper factory of that town has taken orders amounting to between town has taken orders amounting to between thirty-five and thirty-six thousand dollars in Ontario and Quebec, and in addition to this orders for \$11,000 worth of goods were received direct from Manitoba. Eight thousand dollars' worth of goods have been shipped from the factory in three days, and to keep up with the orders the whole staff are obliged to work overtime, and large additions are to be made to the number employed. This speaks well for the number employed. This speaks well for the prospect in this line of manufactures.

A paper read last week at the Pan-Pres denomination. Their schools employ million and a half of teachers, and instru million and a half of teachers, and instruct 12,680,267 scholars. During 1879, 124,856 persons were received into the Church from the Sunday schools on making a profession of faith. These statistics embrace twenty nationalities, of which the United States comes first in point of numbers, then Eng-land, Scotland, Canada, and Ireland, in the order named.

The Chatham (N.B.) North Star sugge that as French capitalists are of late taking such a lively interest in Canada, some of thos such a lively interest in Canada, some of those engaged in oyster culture might be induced to invest in the eyster districts of the North Shore in that province. The Acadians, who are numerous in that section, have always had the warm sympathy of the French, and as oyster culture is carried to a high degree of perfection in France, the experience and means of some of the Frenchmen engaged in the business might be utilized to the advantage of all concerned.

The New York Times gives the Republican eaders some advice, which is applicable also to Liberal leaders in this country. It says :-"Organization and management are useful things when they do not degenerate into coercion and tyranny. People are fond of being led only in the direction in which they wish to go. They do not like to be driven at all." The officials and employes of the Ontario Government appeared at the polls in organized hatches at the late West Toronto election. Was not this "management" depended into tyranny? generated into tyranny?

In no branch of industry is the revival so narked as that of lumber. The Midland railway and other lines of communicati railway and other lines of communication with the back country are crowded with freight. Our dealers are shipping all available stocks to the American and English markets, and are preparing for enlarged operations during the winter. There is an excellent demand and good prices in the States, while, according to the latest reports, the demand in Liverpool is active, and prices fetched very good. Reformers have ere this forgotten their prediction that the lumber interest would be most injuriously affected by the N.P.

Parties and politics are in a state of chaos in the Maritime Provinces, which Ontario Liberals are constantly holding up as ready to overthrow the Dominion Government, Like the Afghans, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Liberals fight more fiercely against Brunswick Liberals fight more hereely against each other than against open opponents. Take the position in St. John to-day. They do not agree on the sugar duties. They quarrel over the Senate question. They are at daggers drawn over Cobdenism and free trade. They cannot even see eye to eye in the matter of the "exodus." And daily they are announcing directly opposing lines policy on the Pacific railway question.

The success achieved by Quebec in attracting foreign capital for the development of its resources has aroused the people of the Lower Provinces to the necessity of embark-Lower Provinces to the necessity of embarking their capital in manufacturing and other enterprises. Prince Edward Island is about to prosecute the sugar beet industry. It is claimed by New Brunswickers that Westmoreland county has invested more money in new enterprises than any other county of the same wealth and population in the Dominion. New Brunswick wants a line of steamers, and locomotive and car works. Nova Scotia wants iron ship building, and Halifax a drydock. These and other requirements could by supplied by local capitalists, and it is a gratifying sign that they are now realising a town, whilst Emory is only a phantom city, with hardly anything but a name,

that private gain and public weal can be simultaneously advanced by engaging in such enterprises as are attracting French, English, and American capitalists to the other pro-

The Governor-General, in his reply Highlanders at St. Thomas, sounded the key-note of Canadian nationality. While expressing gratification with the welcome accorded him by Scotchmen and their descendants, his Excellency impressed upon them the fact that his services were devoted to the people as a whole, and that as Canadians they should promote the country's prosperity. His speech may be accepted as an effective plea on behalf of a national sentiment which will lead our people to be as proud of the name of Canadians as are our neighbours across the line of the wide title of Americans. Highlanders at St. Thomas, sounded the

The energy and industry of Mr. Langevin, as Minister of Public Works, have won the admiration not only of Conservatives but also of Liberals. The Quebec Chronicle, a political opponent, claims that the Minister is entitled to any honours that are open for colonial serto any honours that are open for colonial services, and says:—"If the order of St. Michael and St. George has been instituted, as we believe, as a reward for distinguished colonial services, Mr. Langevin has surely rendered services which should entitle him to receive this favourable recognition at the hands of this favourable recognition at the hands of his Sovereign. We make these observations from no party spirit; they are made as an act of simple justice to a gentleman who largely merits a good word from Canadians on both sides of politics."

We ventured to predict that the policy cursued by Mr. Crooks in regard to Toronto University could not fail to injuriously affect University could not fail to injuriously affect the educational interests of the province. It is natural that the country journals should demand retrenchment when they find the Minister ready to grant increased salaries to new and inexperienced English professors. Consequently we find the Brampton Times advocating the abolition of the grant to Upper Canada College, which acts as a training school for young men intending to enter the University. Mr. Crooks has raised a controversy respecting the existing educational troversy respecting the existing educational system, of which Toronto University is a part, which will create a keen debate

pulsory education is by no means a dead letter, and is making plenty of work for the magistrates. It is stated that the London magistrates. It is stated that the London Police Courts are altogether unable to overtake the work. Forty cases were heard in one day at Lambeth, and the superintendent who represented the School Board stated that there were three hundred cases in arrear, and that the number of children who ought to be at school, but were not, was increasing to an alarming extent. The same state of affairs prevails in other sections. The press advise that indiscriminate procecutions should not be made, but the more flagrant cases selected, as in many cases it is sheer poventy rather than contumaciousness which compels parents to keep their children away, from school to assist in earning bread for the family.

Several marriages by telegraph have recently been celebrated—it would be obviously incorrect to say solemnized-in the United States. The question as to the legality of such marriages has never been formally raised, but some of the American press are disposed to regard their validity as rather dubious. As the laws of the several States differ widely on the marriage question, possibly no general rule could be laid down. Some States where the Scotch law virtually prevails would undoubtedly hold them legal, others, perhaps, might not. But in any case the difficulty of proving the marriage in case it were denied would be considerable, as the mere receipt of a despatch containing the binding words would not identify the party at the other end of the wire. It is safest, therefore, to follow the old routine, unless in cases of emergency.

dinary interest in the trade of the North-West. Another Pacific railway is now engaging their attention one of the principal objects of which will be to tap the trade of the Northern States and Territories. The western terminus of the new road will be at Yaquina bay, which will be connected with San Francisco by a line of steamers. The line will be carried eastward through the Mount Jefferson pass of the Cascade range, the elevation of the pass being only one-half of those of the Union and Central Pacific roads. The eastern terminus will be Boise City in Idaho. This point will be reached by extensions of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, and Chicago and North-Western lines. The Company undertaking the construction of Company undertaking the construction of this railway from Idaho to the Pacific is composed of American capitalists, organ Dregon Pacific Railway Company.

The Belfast Telegraph publishes the folowing :--

"From Toronto bad reports come of the mischief caused by the recent advertisement in this country for 3,000 navvies to work on the Canada Pacific rallway in Manitoba. Already the streets of Toronto, it is said, are crowded by the unemployed men; and the question is naturally asked.—What is the use of importing labourers when the country is full of such men?"

Evidently the Reformers are at their old and congenial task of crying down the credit of congenial task of crying down the credit of their country abroad in order to injure the Government. The statement as to unemployed men crowding the streets of Toronto is utterly false, as the writer must have known. There has not been a time for years when the number of people willing to work and unable to find it was so few; and as to the English navvies, they certainly have not come here, as is inferred in the extract. It is a lie out of whole cloth.

It is interesting in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway to note the progress made by the Northern Pacific. At the annual meeting of the American Company, held the other day, it was stated that the Company is now operating 722 miles of road, from which it received as gross earnings \$2,230,181, being an increase of 59 per cent. There are still to be constructed 120 miles, from Thompson's inlet to Montreal river, on Lake Superior, in the Wisconsin division; \$20 miles between the Missouri and Pend Oreille divisions; 250 miles between Ainsworth and Kalama, in the Columbia river division; and 250 miles in the Cascade mountain division, to Puget Sound. The surveyors and engineers of the Company are at work on all these gaps, and are making good progress. The report urges their speedy completion, and says that when the Missouri and Pend Oreille divisions are finished the Company will have moperation 1,203½ miles of rathroad and title to 17,500,000 acres of land, against which there will be an indebtedness not exceeding \$7,000,000. made by the Northern Pacific. At the an-

In reference to the coming conference of representatives of Colonial Boards of Trade with the associated British Chambers of Commerce in February next and the part taken by Canada in connection with the gathering, the Colonies and India says:—
"Canada, for one, is foremost in her arrangements for sending fit representatives to this meeting. The peculiar position of that colony, placed in such close contact with its great rival the United States, gives it a special concern in any measures that may be taken to endeavour to bind more closely the commercial interests of all parts of the Empire; but New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, South Africa, and the West Indies are none the less interested in the matter. Such questions as the fiscal arrangements of the Mother Country and the various colonies, the best means of supplying each other's wants without the necessity of going to foreign markets, and of making known the produce and capabilities of each, will be discussed, and representatives should be at once chosen to take part in the conference." with the associated British Chambers of

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The revival of interest in agricultural puruits is very marked in the Maritime Prorinces. The St. John News says that field corn is raised quite successfully in some parts of the provinces, and in wheat, where the soil has been properly prepared to receive the seed, an average yield is twenty bushels from the acre. There has been a sad lack of appreciation of natural and artificial fertilisers; but that has been removed, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are now striving to grow sufficient breadstuffs for their own consumption

A striking proof of how the excellence of Canadian agricultural products is overcoming long-standing prejudice in favour of Old Country produce is that it has been found profitable to ship oatmeal grown in the Ottawa Valley to Scotland. Hitherto it has been supposed that, owing to some peculiarity in the soil or climate, no oatmeal could be produced elsewhere equal to the Scotch, and not a few Scotchmen resident on this continent have been in the habit of importing heir oatmeal from Scotland. If they ke up the practice, they are just as likely as not to make their porridge with the Canadian article re-shipped here as the genuine Scotch

The inhabitants of the old land will long prove good customers to the Canadian farmer and fruit grower. The United Kingdom affords a splendid market for our products, and it has scarcely been opened out. Notwithstanding our live stock exports, the price of beef in England has not perceptibly declined. The Echo presents its readers with an estimate of the Ontario apple crop, and says: "It is tantalising to remember that if we in this country want any decent apples to eat we must pay from threepones to eat we must pay from threepence to sixpence per pound for them; and for peaches, when they are to be had at all, certainly not less than twopence each." There is no chance of the English market being overstocked with first-class fruit, but shippers must remember that no lower qualities prove remunerative.

Epizooty has broken out in the United States, and the car horses of New York city have been almost all, more or less, afflicted with the disease. They were placed under treatment with the symptoms fully developed —the deep-seated cough, the soiling of the nasal passages, the severe debility, the feeble pulse, the disinclination for food, the affection of the eyes, and general muscular languor.
At first the attack was declared to be one o influenza, but a close examination of the symptoms has removed the last doubt as to the identity of the disease now prevalent with the epizooty of 1873.

Apple shipments from Montreal are increasing weekly, the Canadian contributors being supplemented by consignments from New York State. It is expected that the shipments to England this year will aggregate, half a million barrels. Apples which sell in this market for \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel fetch from \$1.50 to \$2.50 in British market Liverpool and Glasgow are now the principal markets, though Bremen and Hamburg are taking some shipments. Although prices are low, the foreign market this year is unusually active, owing to the failure of the crop all over England and the continent.

The Halifax Exhibition, which was a provincial affair, proved a total failure. The total attendance during the four days it was open was barely 11,300, and the gross receipts reached 2,660. There is a deficit of \$4,000, which the citizens will be called upon to make up. The cause of failure, as stated by Nova Scotians themselves, was the nevertheless of the make up. lect of the managers to obtain for the Exhibi glect of the managers to obtain for the Exhibi-tion due prominence in the newspapers; and this again seems to have arisen from the "stiffness" shown the press representatives. This is further evidence of the power of the press, and should be noted by exhibition managers.

Our exchanges are busily occupied in discussing the future of the Provincial Exhibition. The general opinion expressed is that it must be placed permanently in this city in order to ensure its succ eastern section, the Belleville Ontario says the results of the Toronto show prove that it is the proper locality for a permanent pro-vincial exhibition; and it fails to perceive how locating the provincial exhibition here would be withdrawing aid from the east. A western journal, the Berlin News, takes similar ground, and predicts that next year's provincial at London will not excel London's ordinary show; it is clear that as the Agri-cultural and Arts Association receives a very large grant from the provincial treasury, the people have a right to demand that it shall be expended to the best possible advantage.

An action recently tried in a Boston court is of considerable interest to cattle shippers and vessel owners, as illustrating the liability of the latter for injury to stock by means of defective accommodation. Nathaniel Jackson sued the Merchants' Trading Company for \$15,000 damages for the loss of cattle shipped to Liverpool. The defendants agreed to furnish fittings and water for the stock, and to nish fittings and water for the stock, and to sail upon a certain date. The departure was delayed and the fittings for the voyage were not provided, so that many of the cattle be reason of defective ventilation were suffocated, and others landed in a maimed condition and unfit for sale. The defendants claimed that the plaintiff was satisfied with the arrange ments before the cattle were put on board but the jury found for the plaintiff with \$13,

The scheme for colonizing the Eastern Townships of Quebec with British farmers, which is enlisting considerable English capiwhich is enlisting considerable English capital, involves some novelties. The company undertaking the enterprise propose, before introducing immigrants, to clear a portion of the land on each farm, build and furnish a house, and partially stock the farm. A home thus provided in advance will, it is believed, present more attractions to the English farmer than the customary plan of roughing it until a house can be put up. It is proposed to have a central farm from which the different farms will be stocked, to open up steres in convenient places, to buy the produce when the farmers want a market, and in other respects to do all in their power to di-minish the roughness and isolation of pioneer life.

The epizootic disease is rapidly extending throughout New England, and has already struck the Maritime Provinces. It will probably spread to this province, and in order that our horsemen and farmers may be placed on their guard, we will give them a few points. The disease is quite different from the epizootic which prevailed in 1872, and is styled by veterinarians epizootic antozoa. It is epidemic, not contagious, and is owing to some condition of the atmosphere. In the early stages it is not severe, but it debilitates the system, leaving the animal in a weakened condition, and liable to contract other diseases. Proper treatment, good care and ventilation, are essential in the earlier stages of the attack, or fatal results are liable to ensue. The symptoms first observed are a slight, short, husky cough, followed by sneezing, a thin, wafery discharge from the nostrils, accelerated pulse, visible mucous membranes slightly injected, eyes watery, with some exudation. These symptoms increase in severity, particularly the sneezing and coughing. The bowels become mildly affected, the animal retains his appetite, though coughing considerable soreness over the seat of the larynx. In fact, laryngitis exists. order that our horsemen and farmers may be

A NEW STORY,-We com A New Story, —We commence to-day a new story, entitled "Flinserl's Fate," which has been translated from the German especi-ally for THE MAIL, by Miss Ella English, of this city.

The Galway correspondent of the algraph has the following:—It is remark here that the hand of the tender is not lifted against the lan a agent alone. Woe to the tenant was the code of laws laid down entry that land from which and en evicted shall lie waste. At Cl been evicted shall lie waste. At Cla saw this ordinance writ large upon of of a deserted holding: "Let no m this land"—so ran the legend, and no likely to do so who values his peace nothing of his life. In cases where has been violated the offende come timidly on to the platform at ewhere evicted tenants have ack into their holdings by force, led to swear never to give them an instance of this is reported th, a large body of armed and men entering a lodging-house wheelighted people lived, command creatures to accompany ir late homes, and there biddin main on pain of death. Nav, so far bank recently seized the pr a debtor the fiat went for bidding at the sale, although the people were attacking the only which the farming class can an advance. In all such cases the tion and obedience displayed but it sometimes happens that found with the "land-grabbing strong for popular opinion. Upo lar vengeance sooner or later for travelling through Athenry a cattle belonging to a tenant w with their tails cut off, and his away and scattered about. the unwritten land law forced by agents whose knows no restraint even fro of mercy to unoffending anim this but a "reign of terror"

AFFAIRS IN IRELAN

Irish Dates to the 23rd Sept

To make matters worse, if possible Land League platforms, and ager on Land Legate plactorins, and agen Fenian organisation, continue to dam the eyes of an ignorant and passionat tion the bait of an independent na That many persons well acquainted situation attach no importance to thi out, though there may be no fear of tion, inflammatory appeals and omilitary evolutions tend to bring ithority into contempt, and to that mischievous. At a recent land n priest, the Rev. Mr. Ferris, thought; entwith his duty to remark: "I would it said that I condemn altogether th cumstances when there are grievances dressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or to be won." The significance of this its general sense, which no one would but in the application inevitably made to whom it was addressed. Of cor was "immense cheering, which I several minutes," with shouts of for the lance." Other speakers, le o be cautious than Mr. Ferris, talk an Irish rebellion really had the glackance, inspired, perhaps, by the words and tin pikes that surround orm, or by such evolutions as wer performed at Ballycroy, near Achill the whole meeting executed some military maneuvring with a rapidity curacy rarely equalled by the best regiments." Even the poets of the many of them, I am bound to sa ringing verse—preach the gospel Prominent among these is Miss Fanell, who has just published a poederss to the Irish farmers on the text the harvest." Thus does Miss Parne tenants of the Green Isle :--Oh, by the God who made us all—the and the serf—Rise upl and swear this day to hold green Irish turf;

Rise up land plant your feet as men w you crawl as slaves, And make your harvest fields your of make of them your graves. The birds of prey are hovering 'round tures wheel and swoop— They come, the cornected gnous! wi beat and with troop— They come, to fatten on your flesh, dren's, and your wives! Ye die but once—hold fast your land ye can, your lives. After this outburst of poetical lice After this outburst of poetical licen Fanny Parnell turns viciously upon people who seek a home in other land vecabulary of abuse is a strong one, the "trembling 'emigrant" a "luci wretch," a "coward," a "sordid of "caitiff," a "recreant," a "deserter," "black parallel in shame" of trait spies. From this digression the fair returns again to the farmer, remind of what he probably did not know—fields are fertilised by the ashes of his elds are fertilised by the ashes of l

ered fathers :-Three hundred years your crops have sp murdered corpses fed.— Your butchered sires, your famished s shastly compost spread; Their bones have fertilised your fields, th has fall n like rain; They died that ye might eat and live—Ge they died in vain? Miss Parnell now asks the question shall have our harvest fair?" and comind that the "peasant's arm were leed in such unequal strife," con

But God is on the peasant's side, the leves the poor.
His angels stand with faming swords mount and moor.
Ther guard the poor man's flocks and he guard his ripening grain.
The robber sinks beneath their curse bill-got gain.
The particular Providence here reidoes not seem to protect the catification.

does not seem to protect the catil now, almost day by day, are muti Irish hands in Irish fields; but this I is a matter of detail. Finally Mis adjures the "pallid serfs, whose gro But your own hands upraised to gur draw the answer down, And bold and stern the deeds must be a and prayer shall brown; God only lights for them who fight—n the useless moan, And set your faces as a flint, and swear Your Own!

Your Own!

This is a fair specimen of the contribe the cause of anti-landlordism made by poets, and it would be folly to des effect of such outpourings upon an signable race. Poems like that from have quoted stir the excitable Irish hits depths, and must be distinctly taken the when estimating the forces a A REIGN OF BARRARISM.

The Dublin Mail says :- One mi

through the records of the to find a parallel to some of to find a parallel to some of the last few months. The last few months and allude to the murderous the have been committed on un sons, or the dastardly attacks wh made on men in the exercise wful duties; but to the more revo pon dumb animals. Cattle have aoughed, horses' tails have beoff, sheep have had their eyes
out, and now we learn tha
have been hanged because the d have been hanged because the ruffians who prey upon this country much steeped in cowardice to commit much steeped in cowardice to commit much steeped in cowardice who had rage upon a living creature who had or power to retaliate. The report o rage perpetrated at Glin, in the course erick, will be read with mingled si ndignation. The manager of the manch of the Munster Bank had r appears, to visit a neighbouring vi the purpose of securing the payment bills which had passed between and tenant. On his return to Glin he for his two setter dogs had been hang tree. On the tail of one was a piece containing some writing, in whi gret was expressed that the owner in the place of the dogs. Ver in the place of the dogs. Ver the cowardly ruffians who hung h ald's dogs had reason to know the AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The revival of interest in agricultu mits is very marked in the Maritime Provinces. The St. John News says that field vinces. The St. John News says that hele corn is raised quite successfully in some parts of the provinces, and in wheat, where the soil has been properly prepared to receive the seed, an average yield is twenty bushels from the acre. There has been a sad lack of appreciation of natural and artificial fertilisers; but that has been removed, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are now striving to grow sufficient breadstuffs for their own con-

A striking proof of how the excellence of Canadian agricultural products is overcoming ong-standing prejudice in favour of Old Country produce is that it has been found profitable to ship oatmeal grown in the Ottawa Valley to Scotland. Hitherto it has been supposed that, owing to some peculiarity in the soil or climate, no oatmeal could be produced elsewhere equal to the Scotch, and ot a few Scotchmen resident on this coninent have been in the habit of imp their oatmeal from Scotland. If they kee up the practice, they are just as likely as not to make their porridge with the Canadian make their porridge with the Canadian article re-shipped here as the genuine Scotch

The inhabitants of the old land will long prove good customers to the Canadian farmer and fruit grower. The United Kingdom and fruit grower.

affords a splendid market for our products.

Note the product out. Note affords a spiendid market for our products and it has scarcely been opened out. Notwithstanding our live stock exports, the price of beef in England has not perceptibly declined. The Echo presents its readers with an estimate of the Ontario apple crop, and says: "It is tantalising to remember that if says: "It is tantalising to remember that if we in this country want any decent apples to eat we must pay from threepence to sixpence per pound for them; and for peaches, when they are to be had at all, certainly not less than twopence each." There is no chance of the English market being overstocked with first-class fruit, but shippers must remember that no lower qualities prove remunerative.

Epizooty has broken out in the United States, and the car horses of New York city have been almost all, more or less, afflicted with the disease. They were placed under treatment with the symptoms fully developed—the deep-seated cough, the soiling of the nasal passages, the severe debility, the feeble pulse, the disinclination for food, the affection of the eyes, and general muscular languor. At first the attack was declared to be one of influenza, but a close examination of the symptoms has removed the last doubt as to the identity of the disease now prevalent with the epizooty of 1873.

Apple shipments from Montreal are increasing weekly, the Canadian contributors being supplemented by consignments from New York State. It is expected that the shipments to England this year will aggregate half a million barrels. Apples which sell in this market for \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel fetch from \$1.50 to \$2.50 in British markets, Liverpool and Glasgow are now the principal markets, though Bremen and Hamburg are taking some shipments. Although prices are low, the foreign market this year is unusually active, owing to the failure of the crop over England and the continent.

The Halifax Exhibition, which was a provincial affair, proved a total failure. The total attendance during the four days it was open was barely 11,300, and the gross receipts reached 2,660. There is a deficit of \$4,000, which the citizens will be called upon to make up. The cause of failure, as stated by Nova Scotians themselves, was the neglect of the managers to obtain for the Exhibition due prominence in the newspapers; and this again seems to have arisen from the "stiffness" shown the press representatives. This is further evidence of the power of the press, and should be noted by exhibition

Our exchanges are busily occupied in dis cussing the future of the Provincial Exhibition. The general opinion expressed is that it must be placed permanently in this city in order to ensure its success. order to ensure its success. Speaking for the eastern section, the Belleville *Outario* says the results of the Toronto show prove that it is the proper locality for a permanent pro-vincial exhibition; and it fails to perceive how locating the provincial exhibition here would be withdrawing aid from the east. A western journal, the Berlin News, takes similar ground, and predicts that next year's provincial at London will not excel London's ordinary show; it is clear that as the Agri cultural and Arts Association receives a very large grant from the provincial treasury, the people have a right to demand that it shall be expended to the best possible advantage.

An action recently tried in a Boston court is of considerable interest to cattle shippers and vessel owners, as illustrating the liability of the latter for injury to stock by means of defective accommodation. Nathaniel Jackson sued the Merchants' Trading Company for \$15,000 damages for the loss of cattle shipped to Liverpool. The defendants agreed to turnish fittings and water for the stock, and to sail upon a cattle data. nish fittings and water for the departure was sail upon a certain date. The departure was delayed and the fittings for the voyage were delayed and the fittings for the voyage were not provided, so that many of the cattle by reason of defective ventilation were suffocated and others landed in a maimed condition and and others langed in a mained condition and unfit for sale. The defendants claimed that the plaintiff was satisfied with the arrange ments before the cattle were put on board but the jury found for the plaintiff with \$13,

The scheme for colonizing the Eastern Townships of Quebec with British farmers, which is enlisting considerable English capital, involves some novelties. The company undertaking the enterprise propose, before introducing immigrants, to clear a portion of the land on each farm, build and furnish a house, and partially stock the farm. A home thus provided in advance will, it is believed, present more attractions to the English farmer than the customary plan of roughing it until a house can be put up. It is proposed to have a central farm from which the different farm will be stocked to be a second or the stocked to be a second or the second or ent farms will be stocked, to open up stores n convenient places, to buy when the farmers want a market, and in other respects to do all in their power to di-minish the roughness and isolation of pioneer

The epizootic disease is rapidly extending throughout New England, and has already struck the Maritime Provinces. It will probably spread to this province, and in rder that our horsemen and farmers may be placed on their guard, we will give them a few points. The disease is quite different from the epizootic which prevailed in 1872, a rew points. The disease, is divided in 1872, and is styled by veterinarians epizoctic antozoa. It is epidemic, not contagious, and is owing to some condition of the atmosphere. In the early stages it is not severe, but it debilitates the system, leaving the animal in a weakened condition, and liable to contract other diseases. Proper treatment, good care and ventilation, are essential in the earlier stages of the attack, or fatal results are liable to ensue. The symptoms first observed are a slight, short, husky cough, followed by sneezing, a thin, watery discharge from the mostrils, accelerated pulse, visible mucous membranes slightly injected, eyes watery, with some exidation. These symptoms increase in severity, particularly the sneezing and coughing. The bowels become mildly affected, the animal retains his appetite, though coughing considerably during deglutition, and there is a slight flow of saliva from the mouth, and considerable soreness over the seat of the larynx. In fact, laryngitis exists.

A New Story.—We commence to day new story, entitled "Flinserl's Fate," which has been translated from the German especially for Tex Mail, by Miss Ella English, of this city.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

rish Dates to the 23rd September. The Galway correspondent of the London Telegraph has the following:—It is worthy of remark here that the hand of the agrarian offender is not lifted against the landlord or the agent alone. Wose to the tenant who discheys the tode of laws laid down for his guidance. It is now an edict throughout the country that land from which another has been evicted shall lie waste. At Claremorris law this ordinance with large upon the front been evicted shall lie waste. At Claremorris I saw this ordinance writ large upon the front of a deserted holding: "Let no man take this land"—so ran the legend, and no man is likely to do so who values his peace, to say nothing of his life. In cases where the rule has been violated the offenders have come timidly on to the platform at indignation meetings pleading for forgiveness and promising to make restitution with all speed. Elsewhere evicted tenants have been put back into their holdings by force, and compelled to swear never to give them up again. An instance of this is reported from the South, a large body of armed and disguised men entering a lodging-house where some evicted people lived, commanding the trichtened creatures to accompany them to their late homes, and there bidding them remain on pain of death. Nay, so far does the main on pain of death. Nay, so far does the

bank recently seized the property of debtor the fiat went forth against a debtor the fiat went forth against bidding at the sale, although by so doing the people were attacking the only security which the farming class can offer for an advance. In all such cases the organization and obedience displayed are wonderful, but it sometimes happens that a person is found with the "land-grabbing" spirit too strong for popular opinion. Upon him popular vengeance sooner or later falls. As I was travelling through Athenry, a few days ago with a county magistrate a man came to the carriage door to report that that morning the attle belonging to a tenant who had bidden are another's head for some land were found over another's head for some land were found with their tails out off, and his oats carried and scattered about. In such manner the unwritten land laws of Ireland enagents whose zeal in the cause s no restraint even from considerations mercy to unoffending animals. What is all but a "reign of terror"?

To make matters worse, if possible, orators h Land League platforms, and agents of the the bait of an ignorant and passionate popula-on the bait of an independent nationality. hat many persons well acquainted with the mation attach no importance to this is true. though there may be no fear of insurre non inflammatory appeals and displays of military evolutions tend to bring law and sutherity into contempt, and to that extent are mischievous. At a recent land meeting ent with his duty to remark: "I would not have a said that I condemn altogether the use of naterial weapons, on certain times under cirimstances when there are grievances to be redressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or freedom to be won." The significance of this lay not in its general sense, which no one would dispute, but in the application inevitably made by those to whom it was addressed. Of course there was "immense cheering, which lasted for several minutes," with shouts of "Hurrah for the lance." Other speakers, less bound to be cautious than Mr. Ferris, talk as though an Irish rebellion really had the ghost of a chance, inspired, perhaps, by the wooden swords and tin pikes that surround the platform, or by such evolutions as were lately performed at Ballycroy, near Achill, where the whole meeting executed some intricate "the whole meeting executed some intricate military maneuvring with a rapidity and accuracy rarely equalled by the best trained regiments." Even the poets of the causemany of them, I am bound to say, write many of them, I am bound to say, write ringing verse—preach the gospel of force. Prominent among these is Miss Fanny Parnell, who has just published a poetical address to the Irish farmers on the text, "Hold the harvest." Thus does Miss Parnell invoke the tenants of the Green Isle:—

They come, the coronetted ghouls! with drumbeat and with troop—
They come, to fatten on your flesh, your children's, and your wives';
Ye die but once—hold fast your lands, and, if ye can, your lives.

After this outburst of poetical licence, Miss

Fanny Parnell turns viciously upon the poor people who seek a home in other lands. Her people who seek a home in other lands. Her vecabulary of abuse is a strong one. She calls the "trembling emigrant" a "lucre-loving wretch," a "coward," a "sordid churl," a "caitiff," a "recreant," a "deserter," and the black parallel in shame of traitors and spies. From this digression the fair poetess returns again to the farmer, reminding him of what he probably did not know—that his fields are fertilised by the ashes of his slaughtered fathers: tered fathers :--

Three hundred years your crops have sprung, by Three hundred years for murdered corpses fed—
Your butchered sires, your famished sires, for ghastly compost spread;
Their bones have fertilised your fields, their blood has fall'n like rain;
They died that ye might eat and live—God! have they died in vain? Miss Parnell now asks the question, "Who shall have our harvest fair?" and calling to

mind that the "peasant's arm were weak in-deed in such unequal strife," comforts herself But God is on the peasant's side, the God that loves the poor.

His angels stand with flaming swords on every mount and moor.

They guard the poor man's flocks and herds, they guard his ripening grain.

The robber sinks beneath their curse beside his ill-got gain.

The particular Providence here referred does not seem to protect the cattle which now, almost day by day, are mutilated by Irish hands in Irish fields; but this I suppose is a matter of detail. Finally Miss Parnell adjures the "pallid serfs, whose groans and prayers have wearied Heaven full long":-But your own hands upraised to guard shall draw the answer down, and bold and stern the deeds must be that oath

and prayer shall crown; Fod only fights for them who fight—now hush the useless moan, And set your faces as a flint, and swear to Hold Your Own! Yeur Own!
This is a fair specimen of the contributions to the cause of anti-landlordism made by popular poets, and it would be folly to despise the effect of such outpourings upon an impressionable race. Poems like that from which I have quoted stir the excitable Irish heart to its depths, and must be distinctly taken into the whole is the contribution of the contribution.

A REIGN OF BARBARISM. Dublin Mail says :- One might hunt on through the records of barbaric to find a parallel to some of the acts ttality which have been committed in adduring the last few months. We do now allude to the murderous assaults the have been committed on unoffending sons, or the dastardly attacks which have in made on men in the exercise of their wful duties; but to the more revolting bewful duties; but to the more revolting beuse more cowardly outrages committed
pon dumb animals. Cattle have been
soughed, horses' tails have been outoff, sheep have had their eyes gouged
out, and now we learn that dogs
have been hanged because the dastardly
ruffians who prey upon this country are too
much steeped in cowardice to commit an outrage upon a living creature; who had strength
or power to retaliate. The report of an outrage perpetrated at Glin, in the county Limerick, will be read with mingled shame and
lightination. The manager of the district indignation. The manager of the district branch of the Munster Bank had reason, it appears, to visit a neighbouring village for the purpose of securing the payment of some bills which had passed between andlord and tenant. On his return to Glin he found that his two setter dogs had been hanged on a tree. On the tail of one was a piece of paper containing some writing, in which regret was expressed that the owner was not in the place of the dogs. Very likely the cowardly rufflans who hung Mr. Ger-ald's dogs had reason to know that that

gentleman was provided with a six-shooter, and that an attack upon him might be fraught with dangerous consequences, and therefore they satisfied their thirst for blood and their spirit of vengcance by taking the lives of two harmless animals. How long, we ask, are the Government going to allow the present reign of harbarism to last? Is the story of England in the Middle Ages to be repeated in Ireland in 1880? Whatever opinion people may take of the probability of a civil war being "within a measurable distance," of this every respectable person in Ireland must be certain, that under a strong Government there are parts of the country which would be "within a measurable distance" of martial law.

"shoot him."

"SHOOT HIM."

The Liverpool Courier says:— What a frame of mind must those people be in who march through the Irish highways to their Sunday political meetings under such mottoes as these:— "Keep the crops," "The harvest belongs to America," "Tis near the dawn," "The land for the people," "The two P's—Parnell and the people," "Parnell gave the praties, not the landlords," "What's trumps?—the people's rights," "You bet we win," "Reduction of rent and workhouses," "Hold, your homestcads," "Temperance and petriotism are the parents of freedom," and such like? They are just the people to " SHOOT HIM." petriotism are the parents of freedom," and such like? They are just the people to respond as those at Ennis did to questions from the platform. "What are you to do to a tenant who bids for a farm from which another tenant has been evicted?" asked Mr. Parnell, and the answer came promptly from numbers of the crowd "Shoot him!" The clerical chairman denounced Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., for political apostacy, and the cry again came "Shoot him!" And while this member was condemned, the representative for Ennis—the redoubtable Finigan—was held up to popular admiration as the man who, "if the order went from Charles Stewart Parnell to take the mace that lay before the Speaker in the House of Commons before the Speaker in the House of Commons and throw it out of the window, he would do

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND. Mr. Joseph Cowan, M.P., has withdrawn his name from the list of members of the Newcastle Liberal Association.

It is stated that fifty-seven tons of Greek marble have been delivered in London, free of all charges, by the Greek Government, for the pedestal of the Byron monument. The Prince of Wales or the Duke of Edin burgh will perform the interesting ceremony of the "public freeing" of Epping Forest next month. As an event, of considerable importance, the occasion is looked forward to with a lively interest.

Hadzor House, the seat of Mr. Theodore Galton, has been let to a number of members of the Order of Jesuits lately expelled from France, some of whom have already arrived. It is intended to form a college for the sons of Roman Catholic families.

The Czar of Russia's new yacht, the Livadia, is expected at Plymouth about the 6th of October, as she is to leave Glasgow on Sunday week. A Russian war vessel, with a member of the Imperial family on board, is daily expected at Plymouth, and the Grand Duke Constantine will join the Livadia there before she proceeds to Russia.

Mr. Ebenezer Cowper, the eminent printer, is dead. Thirty years ago there was hardly a newspaper in England whose press was not put up by Mr. Cowper. The first edition of the Waverley novels was printed at Edinburgh off a Cowper machine. Mr. Cowper, who for some years has lived in retirement near Birmingham, was in his 77th year. Col. F. Brine, R.E., writes from Reykjavik, Iceland, to suggest that England should have

but for the fact that the man might not have been aware of the existence of the new law.

been aware of the existence of the new law.

A representative meeting of the members of the National Licensed Victuallers' Defence League has been held at Manchester. A resolution was passed to the effect that in prospect of a general licensing bill being brought forward at an early date by the present Government it was the duty of the wholesale and retail trade to become more generally united in order that their capital might be defended against unjust legislation.

On Tuesday, the 21st September, the steamship Teutonia, of the Dominion line, sailed from the Mersey for New Orleans, having on board 150 British agriculturists bound for Texas, whither they proceed to take up held-

Texas, whither they proceed to take up hold-ings which have been assigned to them. The emigrants have been collected by Mr. W. E. Kingsbury from Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, and other parts of England as well as from Scotland.

About 1,000 fishermen are on strike at Grimsby, and the fishermen of Hull, ever 2,000 more, were expected to cease work on the 1st of October. The dispute which is the cause of the strike is about a series of resolutions adopted by the Smackowners' Association with regard to the terms on which it is in future proposed to treat with the fishermen. The strike is affecting the large fish markets in the interior.

The Queen has conferred the Order of St. Katherine on Sister Elizabeth Wheldon, one of the nurses of the Royal Victoria Hospital,

of the nurses of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The order carries with it a pension of £50 per annum for a limited period, with an embroidered badge worn on the left arm. Sister Wheldon, in addition to long and good service at Netley, was one of the nurses chosen to accompany Mrs. Deebles to South Africa for work in the military hospitals during the Zulu war.

A portion of the jewellery stolen from the residence of Lord Bective, in London, has been recovered, and the thief apprehended. A police inspector found a man named Cumming dealing with a pearl which formed part of the stolen property, and several diamond stars, rings, and portions of necklaces were also recovered. Cumming admitted that he had committed the burglary, and said he had been tempted by finding that Lord Bective's house was open and totally unprotected.

The Constable of the Tower, with the ap-

The Constable of the Tower, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, has appointed a committee consisting of Major-General Milman, C.B., Major of the Tower, General Milman, C.B., Major of the Tower, President; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., of the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Mr. Callender, of the Office of Works; Mr. Owen Morshead, of the War Department; and Assissant Commissary-General Thorn, of the Ordnance Store, to investigate the objects of interest in the Tower, and frame regulations for the future admission of visitors. Captain Fits/George will act as secretary to the com-FitzGeorge will act as secretary to the com-

A mutiny broke out on the night of the 20th ult. at the Reformatory, Stanwix, Carlisle, where 43 boys are confined. Mr. Crowther, the governor, has two assistants, one of whom left for the night at seven o'clock. On going into the dormitory the governor found the gas turned out, and on asking the reason he was struck on the head with a stick. Other blows followed and he fell insemble. blows followed, and he fell insensible. All the boys rushed out and escaped, but some returned voluntarily to the Reformatory. Others were arrested in Carlisle. The police are searching for the remainder—about half of the whole.

of the whole.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and his affianced wife, Lady Burdett-Coutts, as seen riding together, caused Olive Logan to write to the Philadelphia Times as follows:—"Whole contracts to the contracts to the contracts." gether, caused Olive Logan to write to the Philadelphia Times as follows:—"What a contrast! He a fresh, blooming youth of eight-and-twenty, erect, gay, the full sap of life bounding freely through his veins, attested by his sparkling eye, his peachy cheek, his ruby lip; she, shrivelled unto decrepitude, dressed sensibly, as befits her age, in a

dull as an old almanac.

What might have been a tragic scene was prevented by the presence of mind of a young actress at Folkestone, England, during the performance of "H.M.S. Pinafore," During the second act, when Josephine (Miss Ethel Pierson) was taking leave of Ralph Rackstraw, the sky scene caught fire and blazed up in a most alarming manner. The large audience rose en masse, and were on the point of rushing to the door, when Miss Pierson advanced to the footlights and continued her duet with Rackstraw, although they were both in imminent danger, while the other performers tore down the burning somery, and succeeded in trampling out the fire. The plucky pair received quite an ovation when the audience found that all danger was past.

The friends of the Rey. A. H. Mackonochie

The friends of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie set on foot on the commemoration day of St. Alban, June 17, a fund to be raised for the purpose of guarding against the personal and parochial less which might ensue from the perochial loss which might ensue from the three years' sequestration of the income of his benefice. Mr. Mackonochie has just returned from a short recreative tour in Canada and the United States, where he was received with many demonstrations of sympathy, and he finds that in his absence the fund has so prospered that a guarantee of the sum of £250 per annum for three years, concurring with the period of his sentence of sequestration, is shortly to be announced as having been realized by the efforts of his friends.

been realized by the efforts of his friends.

A sad affair occurred at Barrow on Sunday night, the 19th September. Three persons—named Jane Small, servant, 27, a native of Dudley; R. N. Holden, grocer, a native of Derby; and William Padbury, carter, 21, Aston Magna, Worcestershire, all employed by Mr. Preece, grocer, Barrow—took a small rowing boat and went down Walney Channel to Piel Island. The water was so rough that they were advised several times by a yachtsman, named George Jackson, not to risk their lives, but they took no heed of this waming, although it was repeated when Jackson overtook them on his way home in his yacht. They were not afterwards heard of alive. They were not afterwards heard of alive.
The body of the woman was washed ashore, and later the bodies of the two men were found. It is stated that the men did not know how to use a boat, and the weather

know how to use a boat, and the men did not know how to use a boat, and the weather was very squally.

The following letter appears in the Daily Telegraph:—"Sir,—The allusion made in your paper of 16th and 20th inst., in respect to a supposed connection between the Russian Nihilists and the attempt to blow up a train on the N.W. railway by means of dynamite, makes it my duty to send you these few lines on behalf of my friends in Russia and myself as the only representative who has had anything to do with dynamite. The Russian Socialists, or, as you call them, Nihilists, have never given—and I trust never will—any cause to suspect them in ungratefulness or unhonourable conduct towards any European nation who gave them hospitality. Whatsoever may be the political principles of our party, the latter will never attempt to prosecute any political personage and to jeopardise hundreds of lives. As to the Grand Duc Constantin, he has so little political influence in Russia that he is quite safe even in his own country. Hoping you will give room to this letter in your valuable paper, I am, sir, yours respectfully, L. Hartmann, 26 Holford Square, Lloyd Square, W.C., London, September 21."

On Saturday, the 18th ult., the quiet little seaport of Glasson Dook situate at the

Prominent among these is Miss Fanny Parnell, who has just published a poetical address to the Irish farmers on the text, "Hold the harvest." Thus does Miss Parnell invoke the tenants of the Green Isle:

Oh, by the God who made us all—the seignior and the serf—Rise upl and swear this day to hold rour own green Irish turf;

Rise upl and swear, and the seignior and make your harvest fields your camps, or make of them your graves.

The birds of prey are hovering round, the vultures wheel and swoop—They come, the coronetted ghouls! with drumbeat and with troop—They come, to fatten on your flesh your child. to have exasperated another seaman named Giovachino Nannetti, and angry words ensued between him and the second mate, who was struck by Nannetti. He resumed his work for a minute or two, and, whilst muttering in an excited state, he turned upon the second mate, kicked him, and seized him by the throat. Whilst they were struggling together the second mate deliberately drew a "whittle" knife from his sheath and stabbed Nannetti in the side of the throat, producing a fearful wound. The prisoner was brought to the county police station at Lancaster and locked up. Deceased was about 32 years of age.

The labour market shows few signs of any mportant change. In Lancashire and the coal trade is somewhat important change. In Lancashire and the Forest of Dean the coal trade is somewhat better, but sollieries generally are not brisk. In Scotland, following on the close of the miners' strike, more furnaces are being put in blast; but in several districts the iron trade remains dull. In the districts of North and North-east Lancashire cotton operatives remain very unsettled, and many mills are likely to go on short time, should partial strikes be resorted to. At Kidderminster the carpet trade is fairly active, whilst at Leicester the hosiery trade shows strong signs of revival. At Belfast many manufacturers are only working four days a week. At Birmingham the hardware branches are somewhat better off for work, and at Sheffield the heavy branches are doing well. Steel-making, shipbuilding, and engineering hands at the leading centres are well employed. At Newport the tin-plate trade is brisk, and prospects are good. At Melbourne the labour market remains depressed, and in New Zealand prospects for emigrants are decidedly bad. Reports from Western Australia are more encouraging.—

The Labour News.

The Labour News.

I look back upon the last session as a hideous nightmare, and I only hope it may be my lot never to go inside the House of Commons again. A French philosopher once remarked that you could always tell a gentleman by the bow he made; judge the present Lower Assembly by this standard and you won't want te go much lower. Lord Beaconsfield used to excel in the way in which he made the ordinary obeisance to the Speaker. He used to walk right up to the table, stop, and give a formal bow in the most approved style—like his friend Count d'Orsay; but just watch when next you visit St. Stephen's how our present legislators go through the performance—either, as in the case of Mr. Rylands and Bradlaugh, they nearly fall on their noses, or, like Sir Charles Dilke, they give a familiar nod, as much as to say to the right hon. occupant of the chair, "How are you, old man?" The bubbles that have burst during the last three months have been W. E. Forster, Thorold Rogers, and Arthur Arnold, and the best maiden speech was that of Lord Dalhousie. Taking the present Parliament as a whole, it is the worst bred and commonest that has ever sat at Westminster since the Commonwealth.—London Correspondent Bristol Times.

An enquiry was held at the Three Bridges

Correspondent Bristol Times.

An enquiry was held at the Three Bridges Station, on Saturday, September 18th, touching the death of Mr. John Laurie Brown Laurie, aged 44. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and resided at Leamington, but during the past month had been staying at Beaumaris House, Eastbourne. Some time since he visited Naples, where he suffered from sunstroke, and he latterly complained of pains in his head. On Tuesday last he left Beaumaris House for the purpose, it was supposed, of visiting a young lady named Scott, at Brighton, to whom he was greatly attached, and on the same night his body was discovered on the line near Balcombe Tunnel, dreadfully mutilated. On him was found an affectionate letter addressed to Miss Scott, and three others from Messrs. Greenway, bankers, Leamington, enclosing some North British, stock and Eastwn Telegraph Company's certificates. His jewellery was intact. Mr. De Paravicini, ef Balliol College, Oxford, who had known the deceased eighteen years, said he thought he had a tendency to soften-

Messra. Donald Currie & Co. are having built a large mail steamer at Fairfield, Glasgow, to be named the Hawarden Castle, after the estate of the Premier. It is hoped that Mrs. Gladstone will name the ship in

altogether have been large, and will prove very profitable to the Dundee fleet.

The Prince of Wales, Prince John of Glucksburg, and Viscount Dupplin went out deer-stalking on Saturday, the 18th September, in the Royal Forest at Birkhall. Eight fine stags fell to the rifles of the party, and in the evening a dance by torchlight was given in front of Abergeldie Castle, at which the Princess of Wales and the young princesses were present.

Mr. J. Maopherson, "Tiermore," residing at Dava, the oldest inhabitant in the Grantown district, has just died at the age of 102 years. Deceased was for a long time a farmer at Tiermore, and afterwards removed to a house near Loch Allan, where he has been acting as a watcher on that loch until a few years ago. Macpherson had been in good health until a short time before his death.

The North British sailway half-yearly meeting was held in Edinburgh on the 22nd, Mr. Striling presiding. He congratulated the shareholders on the report, which, considering the loss of the Tay bridge traffic, had turned out far more satisfactorily than he had anticipated. He added that a special meeting would be called to consider the restoration of the bridge on receiving Mr. Barlow's plans. The report was approved, and the dividend of 1 per cent. on the ordinary stock declared.

On Saturday night, the 18th of September, a large number of cattle belonging to a gentleman named Anderson were destroyed on his farm at Knockrae. Their tails were cut, and other injuries inflicted.

Mr. Didd, of Ballywilliam Townland, county Wexford, who has been using Mr. Boyd's threshing machina, found notices posted about his farm threatening any man who went to work with "Boyd's engine" to beware of the consequence. All the men employed with the engine have refused to work for Mr. Didd, owing, it is stated, to this notice.

notice.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland offers a reward of £500 to any person who, within six months, shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the two men who attacked Mr. Thomas Boyd and his two sons at Shambough, Kilkenny, on the 8th of August, and a further reward of £200 to any person who shall give such private information as shall lead to the same result.

Lord Leitzim writes to the Times indicates.

Lord Leitrim writes to the Times indig-nantly repudiating the suggestion which had been published that he had not scrupled to exact from one Alexander Russell two years' penal rent of £40, over and above the actual rent of £20 reserved in a lease granted by his predecessor. Lord Lifford writes in repudia-tion of Mr. Sharman-Crawfurd's arguments in favour of fixity of tenure, and adduces some facts which rather tend to upset Mr. Craw-furd's theories.

furd's theories.

Lecanvey, on the west coast of Ireland, in Mayo, has been crowded with English visitors all the summer, and promises, if Ireland ever becomes prosperous, to be her Brighton. The cottages, not usual in Ireland, have been kept very neatly, and a nobler situation no man could desire. From the base of Crough Patrick and the range to which that mighty and shapely pyramid belongs, the ground slopes gently down to a sandy beach and the waters of the bay. Far to the right are clusters of islands, bold promontories shut in the view to the left, and in the distance, opposite, are the mountains around Achil.

The Carrick-on-Shannon constabulary have been engaged in investigating an extraordinary case. A money lender named Mrs. Kelly, from Drumshambo, was seen on the 24th ult. entering the house of a married woman, named Kilmartin, residing at Gowell, to whom she had lent money without the knowledge of the husband, who is in Scotland. Mrs. Kelly has not been seen since. Forty police have scoured the country, but have been unable to discover any trace of the missing woman. A stick with some garments besmeared with blood have been found in Mrs. Kilmartin's house, and her youngest child, aged four years, informed the police that her mother murdered Mrs. Kelly. Mrs. Kilmartin and her three children have been arrested and lodged in Carrick-on-Shannon gaol. The Carrick-on-Shannon constabulary have

When lips receive a rosy flush,
And teeth become a dazzling white,
Beneath the efforts of the brush,
When SOZODONT is used aright;
The mouth becomes sweet, pure, and warm,
And the fresh breath an odorous charm. 25

THE COMING DRINK-KAONA, -Destined THE COMING DEINK—KAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplesaness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists.

• • • •

Ague Conqueror Will Cure. Ague Conqueror Will Cure.

There is no disease or affliction more easily cured than the ordinary Fever and Ague of this country, and yet it is one of the most dreaded in fact, in some persons, Fever and Ague, intermitting, Remitting, and kindred Fevers, if continued, bring on other diseases which eventually prove very difficult to cure, and sometimes result in death. The Ague Conqueror, although a vege table preparation, containing no poisons, ha never failed to cure any case of Ague within ou knowledge, and the chills do not return durin that season. Price 30 cents and \$1 per bottle To make a permanent cure of a diffigult case i will require a \$1 bottle to cleanse the system an leave the Liver and other organs in a health condition so that the chills will not return. Sol by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

BURRAGE—At 81 Grosvenor avenue, on Wednesday, September 29, the wife of W. R. Burrage, Esq., of a son. ELLIOTT—At Trenton, Ont., on the 23rd Sepber, the wife of D. Elliott, Esq., of a son. NESBITT—At Georgina, September 29th, wife of Rev. G. Nesbitt, M.A., of a son. Musson—At Lambton Mills, on Saturday, Oct. and, the wife of Alfred A. Musson, of a son. COBURN-In Oshawa, on the 29th ult., the wife of Dr. W. Coburn, of a son. STAUNTON—At 23 Wilton Crescent, on Monday Sept. 27th, the wife of Albert A. Staunton, of a daughter. CROSS-At Toronto, on the 4th October, inst the wife of J. Fletcher Cross, barrister, of

daughter,

BOWKER-At Lakefield, on October 3rd, the wife of Francis Bowker, of a son.

JOHNSTON-On the 25th September, the wife of J. B. Johnston, of Minesing, of a daughter. MILLARD-On the 27th September, the wife of Rev. Mr. Millard, of Minesing, of a son. MARRIAGES.

HODGINS—MACKEM—At St. James' Cathedral, Teronto, on the 29th September inst. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Niagara, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Teronto and the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, M.A., Frank Egerton Hodgins, of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-law, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Oliver T. Macklem, Esq., of Chippawa, Ont. ESG., of Chippawa, Unt.

Davies—Spanner—On the 28th inst., by the
Rev. George Cochran, David G. Davies, to
Rosena, eldest daughter of Walter Spanner, Esg.,
both of this city.

Sagar—Spehrs—On July 7th, by the Rev. Dr.
Burchard, at his residence, West fortieth street,
New York City, Mr. W. L. Segar, late of Niagary,
Ont., to Lizzie M., second daughter of Mr. Wh.
Speers, Cookstown, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Kentle, Myrea, At St. Thomas church, To-KEELE-MURRAY-At St. Thomas chur ronto. on the 28th inst., by Rev. J. H. McC

HEALY—HARRIS—In Jofferson, Ohio, at residence of the bride's father, on the 30th of September, 1880, by the Rev. Jas. R. Sn Dr. C. B. Healy, of Brantford, Oht., to Emma Harris, of Jefferson.

DEATHS.

STRANGE—At Kingston, in the 60th year of his age, Maxwell W. Strange, Esq., Police Magistrate, and formerly representative of Kingston in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

MOCHRIE—In this city, on the 29th September, George Mochrie, confectioner (formerly of Mentreal), aged 73 years. Barwick—At her husband's reside 8th day of Sept., inst. Anne. below Rugh Crawford Barwick, Manager Bank of Commerce, St. Catharines. Bank of Commerce, St. Catharines.

PETRIE—At the residence of her brother, St. Leonards, Cumberland, Ont., on the 23rd inst. Catharine Julia, second daughter of the later Archibald Petrie, R.N. KARR—On September 24th, 1880, at his residence, lots 7 and 8, third concession, N. E. R., Warwick township, county of Lambton, Wm. Karr, a native of Ireland, parish of Kilesher, county of Fermanagh, in the 35th year of his age.

age.
SMITH—In Toronto, on October 1st, Mr. James Smith, in the 64th year of his age, formerly of the 33rd Highlanders, and late signalman on the Grand Trunk railway.

MICHIS—On Thursday, 30th Sept. last, at Corryhoul, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, James Michie s.r., father of James Michie of Toronto.

MOFFAIT—On Sunday, the 3rd inst., at No. 36 St. Patrick street, of bronchitis, Eleanor Caroline Beatrice, only child of Lewis Henry Moffatt, Eaq., aged 17 months.

MALONEY—In this city, at 29 Britton street, on

MALONEY—In this city, at 29 Britton street, on Sunday, October Erd, Mary, the beloved wife of James Maloney, aged 49 years and 6 months. Housson—On Saturday, 2nd inst, Caroline Housson, relict of the late Robt. Hodgson, of this, DOYLE—At his father's residence, 170 Little Richmond street, on October 2nd, James Doyle aged 26 years.

MARTIN—This morning, at 12.45, at 40 King street west, Fanny, daughter of F. J. Martin, after a lingering and patient illness, aged 20 years and 50 months.

ADAIR—On the 4th inst, at 22 Louisa street, John Perry, infant son of the late Francis Adair, aged I year and 4 months. Day-In this city, on the 3rd inst., Charles Day, aged 54 years. ARNO—At Stratford, on the 3rd October, Mr. Fergus Arno, tailor, aged 40 years.

ASHFIELD—This morning, after a long and painful illness from an injury received while in the execution of his duty as a fireman, William Ashfield, a member of the fire brigade for about rear of his age.

RUTLEDGE—At Loughboro', on the 29th September, Henry Rutledge, aged 2 years and 1s days, son of James and Mary Ann Hutledge.

Medical.

Vegetine.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cured.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., April 26, 1880. This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Duspensia and Liver Complaint for the last 15 years and have used Waggerine for the last six months with great satisfaction, and would recommend it to any who are afflicted with the same. I found after using the second bottle that I had gained ten pounds of fiesh.

Yours truly,

Express Agent.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas
Douglas and know him to be reliable, and also
that the above is true.
Yours truly,
R. FATHERGILL,
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
Newcast

It Takes the Lead.

St. John, N. B., April 11, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston:

I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduction in this city, and from personal observations as a serious state of the serious safety say that it now takes the lead as blood purifier.

PICHARD V. VANCOUM RICHARD N. KNIGHT, Corner King and Ludlow streets

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1880. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE. I consider it an excellent medicine and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from General Debility.

I remain, yours truly,

MRS. M. A. SMITH.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 188 Gentlemen, Your preparation called Ver TIME gives universal satisfaction. Several markable cures from its use have come und my notice. I believe it a purely vegetable m ture, containing nothing to injure the system the slightest degree, and would, strongly advits use in eases of liver disorder, and as a purification of the blees.

Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. HOPE THE DEA

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even-whispers heard distinctly, We

NERVOUS DEBILITY Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of nowder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELLI, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal:

RADICAL CURE

DR. J. ADAMS,

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

nte, Revere Hense, October 12, 18, and

Stave's Ridnen Pad.

Starr's Kidney Pad GUELPH, Sept. 27, 1880.

Tours many Pad Co., Toronto.

Lowbon, Ont., Sept. 24

Lowbon, Cont., Sept. 24

Lowbon, Cont., Sept. 24

Lowbon, Cont., Sept. 24

Lowbon, Cont., Sept. 24 To Starr Kidney Pad Co., Toronto.

London, Ont., Sept. 24th, 1886.

Gents, —I have been troubled with Bright's disease of the kidneys for over eighteen months, and have been treated by the best physicians in our county without relief. Four weeks ago I procured one of your special pads, and am to-day almosta wholeman. There is now no sediment in my urine, I void the natural quantity, my general health has greatly improved, I cat and sleep well, and confidently look forward to a permanent oure instead of the grave, where the doctors all told me I was surely going within a year. Hi t does as well for the other complaints for which it is recommended, you richly deserve the thanks of the country. I have much pleasure in recommending your pad to the nublic.

Very truly yours, ALFRED WHITNEY. Starr Kidney Pad Co., Toronto, Ont.

Prices—Child's Pad, \$1.50. Regular Pad, \$2.00.

Special Pad, for chronic cases of long standing, \$2.00. Sent free on receipt of price. Address, SIARR KIDNEY PAD Co., 31 King Street West, Toronto. For sale by all Druggists.

Money.

MONEY-AT 7 PER CENT.-TO LEND ON Farms. No commission. Large loans pre-erred. W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank MONEY TO LOAN-SEVEN PER CENT. no commission; charges low. Apply ALEXANDER SAMPSON, cor. Scott and Front treets. Toronto. 4454 MONEY TO LOAN — ON FIRST-CLASS farm or city property; low rates; no commission and small expenses. Apply to GEORGE W. WOUD, Queen City Fire Insurance Company, 26 Church street, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home, Samples worth 55 to \$20 per day at home, Samples worth 413-52 50 ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY STYLES, with name, 10c.; 40 transparent, 10c.; 10 transparent, 10c.; 10 transparent, N.Y. 442-13 20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. PRINCESS LOUISE TURNED DOWN corner gilt buried edge cards and name. 25c; 25 elegant mixed, 10c. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont. 433-26 DEMOREST'S PATTERNS — JUST AR-RIVED; call for catalogue; plain and fancy knitting toorder at Mrs. SUTHERLAND'S, 271 Yonge street.

HOTEL TO RENT, WITH FIVE ACRES OF land; good stabiling and buildings, new; value of furniture about \$400. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Arkwright, County Bruce. 444-2 10 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE cards; 10 comic, and 10 new transparent, with name, 10c. QUEEN CITY CARD HOUSE, Toropto.

50 GGLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOWD FLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards, with name on all, loc. Agent's complete outili, 60c; samples, 10c. Heavy gold-plated ring for club of 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. days, son of James and Mary Ann Hutledge.

Columbus—At Penetanguishene, on the 2nd September, Louis Columbus, gunsmith, one of the pioneers of this place, aged 70 years and 6.

666 a week in your own town. Terms and 85 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Torthford, 422-26

WILLIAM LEWIS, on the premises, Elder P.O., Cardwell, Ont. 444-2

VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES WILL Design on Saturday, 16th October

443-52 CIXTY (60) COTSWOLD RAMS, FORTY (40) Southdown rams, from imported stock: also Shorthorn and Hereford cattle for sale. FRED. WM. STONE, Guelph. 433-4 Shorthorn and Hereford cattle for sale. FRED.

WM. STONE, Guelph.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—AN UNDERTAKING
business complete. Established in 1858.
Reasons for selling, owner is retiring from business. Apply to JOHN BARTON, 76 Sparks
street, Ottawa, Ont.

CLUTHE'S PATEENT SPINAL TRUSSES, &C.,
can be had at Hamilton, American Hotel,
September 24th and 25th; London, Gregg House,
October 4th, 5th, and 8th; Berlin, Kneffer's
Hotel, October 6th, 5tratford, Mansion House,
October 7. CHARLES CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 38 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

STEAM GHISTMILL FOR SALE OR RENT,
in one of the best wheat localities in Ontaric; Village of Woodham, ten miles from St.
Mary's, ten from Exter; gravel roads; mill contains two run of stones; machinery in good
working; two acres of land; 'new frame house,
stable, &c. Audress W. H. ABRAY, Woodham P.O., Ont.

WM. PARKS & SON.

COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS, New Brunswick Cotton Mills ST. JOHN, N.B.

COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single and double and twisted.

CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY VARNS of every description, BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.

For sale by the wholesale trade throughout the companion of the com

ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St., Toronto. A CHANCE FOR SALESMEN THE FONTHILL NURSERIES.

We are now prepared to engage a large number of men to canvass on Spring sales. We pay handsome salaries, and give steady employment to successful men. Previous experience not essential. Apply, giving references, to STONE & WELLINGTON;

Nuserymen,
N.B.—A prize of \$100, in gold, is offered by, us
for the best sample of Pocklington Grapes, to be
exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario,
in the autumn of 1883, grown on wines purchased
from us. Orders for this grape will be filled by
mail or express during month of October, prepaid
on receipt of price, \$2.00 each, or \$20.00 per dozen.

POR SALE — SEVERAL WILD AND IM
PROVED farms in Nottawasaga, Sunni-lale, and Tiny. Apply to LAIDLAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW, Toronto. 445-4

Farms for Sale.

BUY on your OWN TIME and TERMS a Fine FARM and HOME o. M. BARNES, Vansing

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

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES THE largest list yet published, sent to any address on application to WM. J. FENTON, Ham HARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agen PROPERTIES FOR SALE-96 ACRES-96 cuttivated; soil clay and sandy loam; frame dwelling and barn; orchard; Aylmer; 8 miles. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. 500 ACRE FARM FOR \$7,000—THIS IS A great bargain. For description, address F. F. JONES, Fletcher, Ont.

445-4

C2 ACRES ADJOINING ARTHUR VILloan, bush, house, good outbuildings; very desirable farm; sold reasonable. W. W. W. W. W. W. Arthur.

TARM FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN THE
Township of Melancthon, 59 acres cleared;
good land; school on corner, JOHN BATES,
Horning's Mills P. O., Ont.
4452 INTERPOLATION AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY street east, Toronto.

401-13

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100

acres in the township of Maryborough; 60

acres decred; log house and barn. For further
particulars and terms apply to TISDALE, LIVINGSTONE, ROBB & JACKSON, Solicitors,

Ontario.

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

398-52 \$4,500 WILL BUY A SPLENDID FARM in the township of Essa, containing 200 acres, 90 acres cleared; good barns, sheds, and dwelling; well watered; easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM ANDERSON, Shelburne, or to CHARLES DUFFIN, Angus P.O. 433-3

CHARLES DUFFIN, Angus P.O. 433-3

100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 187 CON.
Derby, 4 miles from Owen Soundloomly town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with other accommodations required on a farm; Ashley post office on the premises. Apply to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster.

124-tf.

100 R SALE—225 ACRES LAND—CLAY loam, 190 acres cleared, free from stumps and stones; good for stock and grain; first-class buildings; well fenced and watered; every convenience; within four miles of county town, county Haldimand; price \$40 per acre; terms easy. For particulars, apply to A. W. THOMP-SON, Mount Healy, Ont.

110 R SALE—EAST HALF LOT 26 ON THE SON, Mount Healy, Ont. 401-5 e.o.w.

FOR SALE-EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE first concession West Hurontario street, in the township of Mono, 90 acres, clear of stumps and stones; also, let No. 27, Colpoy Range, township North Keppel, for sale; and a brick hotel in the village of Markdale, for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, Markdale. PIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR RIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR sale, consisting of 264 acres, lot-No. 4 on Lake Erie shore, township of Dunn, county of Haldimand, the property of the late George Docker. This desirable farm will be sold either in a block or each half separately; for full particulars apply to ARTHUR DOCKER, Esq., Dunnville P. O., or to THOMAS DOCKER, Esq., Port Maitland P. O. 438-18

Port Maitland P. O.

438-18

ARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF

Stratford, the most flourishing town in the
country, containing 9t acres, excellent soil; all
(except ten acres) cleared, well fenced, and in
first-class state of cultivation; great part tile
drained; fifteen acres in fall wheat; a good
frame house, small frame stable, an orchard on
the premises; terms most liberal. Apply to
JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford.

438-18

ADADA FOLL CLASS AND THE STREET TARM FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 300 acres, with 170 acres cleared; deep clay soil; in good state of cultivation; beautiful large orchard; good buildings; five good wells and one cistern; being Lot No. 21, in the 6th Concession of North Gwillimbury, iCounty of York; the best wheat-growing section in Canada, and two miles from Sutton station on bake Simose Junction railway; possession immediately. Apply to owner on premises. JOHN H. WILLSON, Georgina P. O.

Georgina P. O.

PARMS FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF LOT
25, east and west halves, on the 4th concession in the township of Mono, 164 acres in each half; from 80 to 90 cleared on each; a rich loam soil; well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation, with orchard and plenty of water; good log and frame buildings. The above will be sold whole or separate at bottom prices; from \$600 to \$1,000 down on each, and balance as may be agreed on. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM LEWIS, on the premises, Elder P.O., Cardwell, Ort.

HARM FOR SALE - THAT SPLENDIN

Tarm, being composed of the west half and west half of the east half of lot No. 12, in the first concession west of Hurontario street, in the township of Mone, in the county of Simose, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; there are twenty-five acres of fall wheat on the ground looking well, and about seventy-five acres summer fallowed; two fair houses, a large barn and stable are creeted on the premises. on the ground looking well, and about seventy-five acres summer fallowed; two fair houses, a long barn and stable are erected on the premises and there is also a small orchard. The farm is all well fenced and the cleared portion free el stumps and stones, and is about seven miles on a good level road from Orangeville, the county town of the county of Dufferin, one of the best wheat markets in Ontario. For terms, etc., ap-ply to M. McCARTHY, Barrister, &c., Orange ville.



Valuable Farm For Sale The West-half of lot 11 in 2nd con. of V church, 100 acres, more or less, will be offered feale by public auction on SATURDAY, the 16 any of OCTOBER, A. D., 1880, at the QUEEN HOTEL, AURORA, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Termand conditions on application to JOHN CRIC. MORE, Esq., Barrister, Toronto, or of SET ASHTON, Auctioneer, Aurora, on day of sal SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE BY AUGTI

MONDAY, 18th OCTOBER 125 acres; homestead of the late GEO.BUCK. Esq., adjoining Palermo Village, County Halton. Particulars of D. JOHNSON, Palerme. 4413

FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES.

100 acres excellent wood innd.

Lot 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about
40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house.

This is a very choice lot.

Lot 5.—East half of let 5, 18th con, of Sunnidale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, bal-ance at 7 per cent.

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie,

(Translated from the German.)

"Ah, that was a dog!" said the Major, pulling at his moustache as if a sad picture were moving his memory.
"I will never see his like again! But how extraordinary that you still remember the good little animal!

A ratter? Not at all; it was a little "A ratter? Not at all; it was a little prickly-haired terrier. The street boys who knew him before called him 'greasy,' for his first master was a dealer in grease. Do you still recollect a very diminutive shop, opposite the White Court Brewery House, where they sold cheap butter and cheese? He used to lie there in the show window among the yellow rolls of butter. And from that he got his nick-name with the people who knew him in the first period of his existence. In those days we used to have our sociable evenings, you remember, in the first floor of the White days we used to have our sociable evenings, you remember, in the first floor of the White Brewery. Often in going there, crossing the little square, I would see the dog, and discovered that, in his way, he was very pretty, and that such a dog did not belong in a show window among butter and cheese. With the owner, who did not grudge the merry little animal a better future, I soon came to an understanding. And so Flinserl entered the

Flinserl means so much—like a little round glittering spangle, such as show-people are fond of sewing to their dresses.

"Round and bright he was, too, but he

"Round and bright he was, too, but he did not get the name from its falseness. Finserl was true, faithful and true, as a brave dog ought to be, faithful unto death.

"You thought he was living yet? Ah, no. As far as age goes he might well still be alive. He died, as one might say, in the prime of canine age. He died like a hero in the enemy's land—I had almost said on the field of honour, aren though in a private field of honour, even though in a private situation of his master's.

"Who knows what might else have hap-

pened! You want me to tell Flinserl's story?—and why not! It is the history of ourable creature. La voilà! Yes, yes! We won't get through quite without French. But that comes later ! without French. But that comes later!

"First and foremost I will say that the
"greasy little terrier" was transformed without trouble into a perfectly well-disciplined
and orderly dog of the regiment, who conducted himself with great propriety and
amused us all greatly. In the barracks he
was always at my heels without making more noise than became him; at night he slept at my feet in the bed, without snoring. When I mounted guard, he followed immediately with Caspar, my orderly, sprang up on the window-sill, to be, as long as daylight lasted, the admiration of every passer-by—as he was once in the grocery window among all kinds of greasy wares, so now in the ground-floor of the royal castle, on a red cushion, among pots of delicate flowers. Wherever I went Flinserl came, too. If I went to the theatre,

left him at the door, and there he waited. constant and steadfast, till he saw me again— like a sentry till he is relieved. I remember once on a cold winter night, I was accompanying a lady home, and left the opera house by a different door from that by which I entered. I forget whether it was the opera or the lady which was to blame, but the whole evening I never thought once of the dog, till, coming back from the white brewery, long after midnight, I passed by the opera house, and unexpectedly found my little Finseri, sitting at his forgotten post, conscientiously and unshaken, although trembling with cold

or calling, or any place where the little qua

in all four legs.

"A single bad habit of his caused me some embarrassment occasionally. It was Flinserl's custom, whenever anything moved along the ground, rattling or rustling, to be after it with all kinds of bow-wows and pretty capers, and to announce noisily his displeasure at such unnecessary racket. Calui donna sur les nerfs,' as the Frenchman asure at such unnecessary racket. 'Ca says. I could not disapprove of his taste, but I dared not suffer its expression. "Probably in his early youth the grease

merchant's good-for-nothing youngsters had teazed him in that manner beyond bounds. to annoy him, or with a bunch of keys fastened to a string, or with the tail of a kite—who knows? In short, as soon as anything rattled along the ground, Flinserl would fairly shoot after it, and, well-behaved as he usually was, not only bark, but, if possible,

Now intagine the long barracks' corridor, and the colonel who lets his sword hang low, so that it goes 'clip clap' over every crack in the flags and scrapes like a pencil on a slate over all the stones, and Flinserl after it like one possessed, rolling over and over in his eagerness. Paying dearly for his naive endeavours to seize the clattering metal blade in his teeth, by disagreeable sensations, to which he immediately gives loud utterance Imagine the colonel swearing, and after dozen steps standing still !

"'To whom does the cursed cur belong?" "Silence all around. A kick with the spur, which happily partly missed its mark, but the little fellow flies howling against the wall. There a man, who will not put up with that sort of thing, catches him from the wall, about as one catches a fly, only with two "At the same time some one comes running

after him, and in a touching attitude offers an apology. Imagine the Colonel's outraged But for a younger comrade, the youngest lieutenant perhaps, to whom the rattling sword gives the very aighest pleasure, but

who dare not throw the Capt against the wall with the heel of his boot, to be obliged to ask pardon is still more fatal. "You cannot say to the gentleman: 'Prayleave the absurd clatter to students and suc like, who can only put on a sword once every quarter-day, and walk along your flags without all that music.' The little animal is quite right! You would be thought crazy, "Who has it long, let it hang long,' says the

So there was absolutely no alternative but, quite contrary to taste and habit, to wear my own sabre hauging low, and so by degrees bring Flinserl, who was apt enough, to the conviction that this clatter was part of the profession, and that in our position nocould be accomplished with uncon-d nerves. He understood it. Not without pain certainly. The gods have made hard sweat precede virtue, and sometimes

ing sabre blades. But he once tore a lady's train. Happily it was possible to make good with money—the train. He tore a long triangular piece out of it in the open streat; naturally this was also the cause of hard lessons. I began to break him in with rustling and trailing objects, and practised energetically with Flinserl in my room, and in the court of the barracks. The result was imperfect. I could not make myself entirely comprehensible to him. But the comprehensible to him. But he came in contact with ladies' trains, so that

his lack of comprehension had no further ill-consequences for the poor dog.

"And the end of it was, I had made out of the former greasy terrier quite a nice, civil-ical little dog, when the war broke out, and acu there commenced a period of barbarity, act only for the honest Flinserl, but also for elegant master, of which neither master log had dreamed in their former condition. order to march came to us so sudmly that I found no time to consider to

animal along; what does it matter if it does make a Frenchman mad?' said iny orderly to me entreatingly, as we were discussing the question we had thought of too late. 'The Zouaves have their cats sit-ting on their knapsacks; why should not one iny orderly to me entreatingly, as we were discussing the question we had thought of too late. 'The Zouaves have their cats sitting on their knapsacks; why should not one of us take his German dog with him?'

"All right!' said I, without giving the matter nuch thought, and when we were installed in the train, Flinserl sat opposite to me in the officers' coupé, and behaved example of the day as that, when misery and distress grounded from every furrow in the field, the man had no time for Flinserl. To be sure while he was fixing my own skin I asked his advice, but he only answered with a poor joke.

"In the meantime my orderly came along, and helped me into my coat, which I now saw

temely well on the journey. In those weeks I did not trouble much about the dog, as will be easily understood; but Caspar, the orderly, who was foolish, and suffered continually from home-sickness and ennsi, probably looked after him all the more.

"I do not remember what happened or what did not happen to the little animal during those days of enthusiasm and expectation. But one thing I cannot forget. How, the day of Weissenberg, as we were stationed before Gaisberg, I was standing in front of the regiment in that early-morning mood which you all know, exchanging a word with this one, or with that, occasionally giving a friendly word of encouragement to the troopers, and for the hundredth time observing the drums; Flinserl was beside me too, sitting on his haunches, whining, and looking at me lovingly.

ovingly.
"How can such an animal know what one's "How can such an animal know what one's feelings are? But I could not be angry that it was there then, looking at me with sparkling eyes from under its shaggy hair, so true-hearted and home-like.

"I nodded to the dog, andat the same time knacked with my tongue, so that he commenced to dance on his hind feet, before I noticed that the major in person was riding towards me.

towards me.
"I looked up quickly and met his earnest, kindly eyes. "Prepare for attack, captain, he said

"Dear friend, we are no fearful people, we know one another well, and know what we are worth. But among ourselves we can acknowledge, when one hears for the first time that calm, friendly word, 'captain, commence the attack,' it does not sound exactly agreeable; I won't say disagreeable either. But it seems as if some little fibre was torn to which something had olung hesitatingly—a last hope, a false determination, a stupid thought. What do I know! But it is a strange moment! 'Captain, commence the attack!" As if you were saying: 'You have the lead, have the kindness to play.'
"You do not need first to think of duty and honour—that is understood. But man is man, and has his thoughts. Thoughts in one second—then they are gone, and 'you commence the attack'—that is, you begin to move forward. Dear friend, we are no fearful people,

move forward.
"I can still see the beautiful summer day, the road along the plain under the trees, and then a path along the mountain side, so nar-row as to make one's hair stand on end. A fine country in which we were led that first

day.
"Well, it was neither my fault, nor my merit, but, God be praised, the road led to victory.

"My good spirits kept the people cheerful.
And our boys went into it so that it was a pleasure to see them. You know it as well

"At first all was joking and laughter. Not always without effort, but no discordant sound was heard. And always forwards. The quick walk changes to a moderate run. It becomes more quiet, but not quite still, among the swarming people. Far off, on the other side, the cannons are roaring; and now on this side too. To the right a branch cracks, and to the left, over the way, a twig falls. The poplats rustle and groan. The enemies are shooting too high. Here a joke, and there a laugh of scorn. And now, here and there little lines are furrowed in the sand. The dust smokes a little. The men laugh; now they are shooting too low. And then, again, the branches crack. Someone near me says something, another laughs at it, a third and fourth sing. All in good spirits.

"Then suddenly some one calls, 'Jesus, Mary, Joseph!' throws his gun away, falls down with outstretched arms, and clutches grass and sand with all ten fingers; groans, screams, writhes, and there he lies! the first "Poor fellow! What can one do? For-

ward, forward! No halt!
"But Flinserl does not understand that. It revolts his sense of military discipline to see one lie down in the middle of the road as if nothing more concerned him. Neither in the harracks nor in the sham-battles had he last some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid large stones and an analysis of the road as a some rascals had laid larg ever witnessed such insubordination. He stands indignant before the fallen man, hops around on his little legs and calls 'bow-wow!' wishing inhabitants. around on his little legs and calls 'bow-wow!' as if he wished to say: 'Aren't you ashamed of yourself not to stand up immediately? The others are far ahead!' But as his bow-wow does no good, he leaves the man lying there, and rune as fast as he can till hear him he does no good, he leaves the man lying there, and runs as fast as he can, till 1 hear him be-

"And oftener, and oftener, I hear near me 'Jesus! Mary!' not every one of the brave fellows has time enough to add the name of the holy Joseph, and those who have the time are not the most enviable. If it had not been for the persistent barking, I would not have known how many fell behind me. No one looks around; this one or that bends under the play of fire,—who has time to ask if he rises again? It grows hot—het and wild.
"And where right and left one of the sol liers falls and remains lying, the captain's log springs up to him and barks, and lifts his

by springs up to him and barks, and firts his paws high in the air, astonished at the fruit-lessness of his reproaches.

"Sometimes he thinks it is play, he barks and hops right and left, and his hair stands

"He can jump no longer to every falling man. There are too many. But what more do I know about the dog, or even about the men? We are in the thick of it! Now, Himmelsakerment, forward! It is all one now how many go Now the savage that hides in every man is loose. Forbearance, humanity, mercy to the devil! Slash right and left, and hit as well as you can, and as many as you can! All grows red before one's eyes! Sweat and gall! Still not ended! And so we continue our hideous work.

not knowing how long, till at last strength or opportunity comes to an end, and the rage is one like a vapour, or a bubble.
"Over there they are still fighting! Now all is still, still as death; a minute later a cheer that seems to burst the lungs shakes the earth, and echoes along the mountain and the trees tremble
"That is victory! You have it in the

tone, and see it in the faces, you know it in-stinctively. But you do not quite know what is the matter, not where you are, nor what you have done.

"Horrible day's work! It is victory; but

"Horrible day's work! It is victory; but where are those poor follows who climbed the mountain with you? Is that my company? The whole? Great God, they have been handled roughly! And on the first day!. Poor mothers at home!

"To be sure it is victory! The great thought outweighs all! Your chest expands. You breathe deep. So this is the air of the world's history? Enjoy the moment with consciousness!

"Just then I feel something at my leg Flinserl is there again, and licks and licks like one possessed—licks and whines. And then I notice for the first time that my own blood is trickling down my leg.

"It was no severe wound. A shot had grazed me, not causing any pain till later, and grazed me, not causing any pain till later, and

not hindering me in the ser ice.
"Flinserl himself had come off worse. stood only on three legs, while from the fourth the blood ran violently, and his hair was clotted with blood all over. The little fellow looked like a ball of dust, and blood and dirt: his little red tongue hung far out of his mouth, he evidently suffered great thirst as well as pain; only his eyes beamed joyfully and trustfully as he found himself

again beside me.
"Ha, Flinserl, you understand now why the trusty fellows stayed lying in the middle, of the road in the mud, and did not get up again? You see, that is war!"

"I tried to stoop down. Surprised by th pain, an exclamation escaped me—it might have been a curse. A field-surgeon working near me looked up smiling and said: 'Come, Captain, and have your wound bound.'

'That was soon attended to. But on such

the wine of the country. Open !'

a remedy for everything; even for the dog. He washed and closed the wounds, and bound Flinserl's paw to a piece of wood. While he was thus making himself useful, I poured all heaven's thunders on his head, and promised him heavy punishment if I found the little beast at my heels during another battle. It must remain with the baggage, and if it won't keep quiet there, be tied to the waggon. If it comes in my way again I will shoot it with my own hands!'

"'Not likely!' thought the man of the forest to himself. 'You'll let it stay.' But he took good care not to think aloud. As soon as he could leave he carried Flinserl behind the line. And so he came into the waggon with the baggage, and there he stopped.

"And he did not take part in the fight at Woerth, nor on our battlefield at Bayville.

"Through how much that is hideous will a man go, and digest it all, and afterwards think no more of it, unless a breath of memory calls back old days! The first act of the glorious war was over. The armies of the Empire destroyed; Napoleon a prisoner; the first deceptive expectation of approaching peace passed in the enticing form of a wish over our souls, grown hard against our will.

"We got quarter in Lorraine. It seems to me like to-day that we arrived at Nancy, in the evening. It was nearly three menths since I had seen a real town, and now came

to me like to day that we arrived at Nancy, in the evening. It was nearly three months since I had seen a real town, and now came that lovely nest, situated in a perfect garden of Eden, with its small, cozy houses, that seemed built for none but contented 'rentiers'; for pious Philistines with no care about the world's business, no care but for good eating and drinking, sweet sleep, and quiet pleasures, satisfied with themselves and with Providence. I can imagine no more striking contrast to the distress and turmoil of war than the charming picture this town presented.

"Certainly on the night of our arrival it did not impress us so agreeably. It was dark as pitch, and foggy. A long train of French prisoners stood in the waiting-room at the station, ready for departure. Then we were escorted out of the first street toward a small group of edout of the first street toward a small group of supposed 'Franctireurs.' Some uproar, many complaints, and exaggerated gestures were to be seen here and there. Leaving the 'Mairie' with some comrades, we found in a broad street near the Stanislausplatz a score of women going through a quadrille without cavaliers. These were the first toilets I had seen in France. The doubtful colours of the light little flags, swump boldly in the dance, could only be half seen in the darkness. The whole looked like a witches' sabbat, and was not much better. We passed quickly, and as I saw that Flinserl showed signs of falling back into bad habits, and running, barking, after the dirty trains, I growled at him so roughly that he was ashamed, and limped behind we with each deven. roughly that he was ashamed, and limped be-hind me with ears down. For his fourth leg

still gave him trouble.
"We found our countrymen sitting in long rows, with their heads together, in a brewery. rows, with their heads together, in a brewery. There were a good many civilians among them also, who, from this or that duty, or intention, had allowed themselves to be carried by the new immigration with the army into France. The Maury beer was excellent; drinking, songs, and chatting were to be heard at every table; the oldest jokes were cracked. How like home it seemed! If it had not been for the ever-present smell of smoke, which spread its olders and the control of the second of the control of the second of the control o smell of smoke, which spread its odour from the clothes of the railway officials,

wanting. "Here it was pleasant enough. But, un-The following day we were ordered to a station further on the line, though not for long sojourn there either. The little place was accused of murdering and treachery and had a bad reputation, so that we did not come with the intention of caress-

The ro nest looked very inviting and cozy—like a little bit of Nancy. The neat little houses stood in green gardens full of autumn flower and fruits, three windows on each side, and a long-pointed square roof above. The green shutters were closed.

"However, we had short means of opening

shutters and doors, if for any reason they did not open willingly.
"I stood before a gate and considered wilt thou quarter here? The little house appeared modest. Hens and turkey-cocks picked in the sand around an empty waggon with racks. Otherwise all was still.

racks. Otherwise all was still.

"Flinserl, in advance, and on three feet, stands in the yard, looking back as if he wished to say, 'It seems to be good here.' I follow with several of the men. In the next moment my Flinserl rushes like mad round the advance. He has discovered in write. moment my Finseri rusnes like mad round the corner. He has disappeared in quite a little cloud of dust, raised by his three legs. We hear him barking wildly, and find him soon after before the door of an outhouse—it might have been a milkroom, or some such windowless building. The door, painted green, is closed. Before it barks Flinserl in indignant attitude, his dusty hair bristling, his paws, even the fourth, firmly planted, and in his teeth a piece of starched linen with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a simple lace border the train of a lady's rettient with a lady and a lady's rettient with a lady and a lady and a lady and a lady a lady a lady and a lady a la der, the train of a lady's petticoat, which he shakes fiercely backwards and forwards with his shaggy head—although the closed door holds it so tightly that neither the dog in front, nor the invisible owner behind, can

tear it away.
"In front of Flinserl stood a broadshouldered man, covering the door with his back and his hands. He seemed also to have ust run from the house at the first alarm, and appeared to have expected nothing less than our taking up quarter there. He was barcheaded, and wore slippers. His hair was cut short and plentifully sprinkled with grey. But his moustaches and imperial, which, after the model of his lord and master, were waxed and master, were waxed that was a still black as and martially pointed, were still black as coal. His face was deeply furrowed, his features more than sharp; he gave the impression of being over fifty—perhaps only at the moment when fear and hate bitterly disfigured his face.

ured his face.
"The man behaved suspiciously. The inapprehensible fear with which he planted unself before the milk-room, as if he wished to say: 'Over my corpse only!' his whole appearance, caused me to demand the key. He did not give it, neither did he answer, but shrugged his shoulders, clenched his fists, and tore his hair. This was as tiresome as it was inappropriate. I gave the men a sign. The door withstood blows, but one ran to the

house to bring some instrument.
"In the meantime the old man began to speak—broken words that I did not understand. "A tall fellow, lean, with large bone and black hair, with deep-set, brown eyes, and yellow pock-marked face, walked past at a short distance. He carried a spade over his shoulder. He appeared to silently ask the old man whether he should come to his help, but the latter cried in harsh, companying towards and the house

François—go !'
"The fellow did not please me; but as he left his peaceful garden-work, and went with quiet obedience into the house, I paid no heed to him; on the other hand, I was rejoiced to hear that the old man could talk compre-

hensibly. "I talked reason to him. He folded his arms and softened.
"'You are a man of nobility, of honour? "'You are a man of nobility, of honour?'
was all that he brought out.
"'Yes, to be sure!'cried I, 'and we are
no man-eaters. And if you have nothing
worse than cows' milk and petticoats hidden
in there, you can open without fear; my men
will spare the one and the other and keep to

minished. The lance-corporal returned with a stamping-iron and a bar. Before he set to, I knocked at the green door with the hilt of my sword, and called out :—' Open, if you

" And why not! I am tired of being "And why not! I am tired of being in here! said a female voice. The door was opened a very little, and a slight creature appeared, and stepped, not without caution, out of the dark room into the brightgarden. I first saw her black hair, done up at the back of her head; then a pale face with angry eyes, lips compressed sorrowfully, and forced gestures, intended to appear proud and determined, but which only gave me the impression of an unsuccessful comedy.

"I directed the soldiers to search the room, and then turned to the old man with the question, 'Is that all?"

"He did not answer, but clasped his child rather theatrically to his breast, as if his arms should now take the place of the protecting milk-room.

should now take the place of the protecting milk-room.

"I had to laugh, and turned aside. Then I heard the girl stamp her foot and say: Detestable dog!"

"I could not blame her for that, for Flinserl, who had suffered for want of pleasure during the campaign, had never let go the end of the pretty petticoat, but shook and worried it, and rolled over and over in its white folds, so that it was a sight to be seen.

"As Flinserl, intoxicated with so unexwhite folds, so that it was a sight to be seen.

"As Flinserl, intoxicated with so unexpected a pleasure, paid no heed to the first command, he received warning through a gentle kick, and answered the same with a cry of pain. But he now stood to one side.

"Fie! how rough! said the young lady, and looked pityingly towards the terrier, about whose ill-behaviour she had just complained. And only a little more softly she said, walking towards the house: 'How atrocious they are! The people and the dogs!"

atroious they are ! The people and the dogs! "With that they both left, and I went into the milk-room. She was right, I repeated innerly several times. "Sont-ile affreux, ces gens et ces chiens!" We did look terrible. Flinserl still wore his battle costume, and ne one could have told the coleur of his beclotted coat; he could scarcely see out of his eyes, so ragged was his hair; his tail ended in a long black thread, and the dog of the guards looked worse than ever the petted grease terrier had looked.

"And like servant, like master! No troop looked as horrible as ours. The light blue of doublets and trousers had faded into various tints under the influence of the weather, the battles, the toil, and the efforts at cleansing; and not only the legs and arms, but chest and back and shoulders, all had different colours, not one more beautiful than another. You did not know whether it was blue or green, yellow or grey—of each a little, a

You did not know whether it was blee or green, yellow or grey—of each a little, a daub, kept neat, but quite incurable—oertainly something remarkable in its way.

"We were proud of our appearance, and well might be, but when we heard a young laiy, who saw us for the first time, say, 'What horrible looking fellows!' we could not deny it and therefore could not be angry.

"Flinser! seemed more like a comrade when she had scolded him in the same way. I looked round after him and saw him sitting." when she had scoided him in the same way. I looked round after him and saw him sitting on his haunches, half way between the house and the milk-room, distressed and undecided, looking now after the young lady as she disappeared, now towards his master and the green door.

"I whistled to him and he sprang on his three legs. At the same time they

three legs. At the same time the girl turned her head, and it occurred to her to coax the dog. Hopping first one way, then the other, Flinserl oscillated between stern duty and long denied pleasure. Then the French lady seized her train and rustled the laces of her netticant like a fan heckwards and forwards. etticoat, like a fan, backwards and forwards

seized her train and rustied the laces of ner petticost, like a fan, backwards and forwards on the steps, so that the dog, forgetting discipline and nationality at so enticing a sight, tore across the yard, and sprawling, barking, sometimes behind the train sometimes on it, let himself be drawn by his teeth into the house, and went on with other follies till the young lady langhed.

"Herhaps your nost has some wisnes with which to charge you? I take him with the others to Nancy for examination, and that immediately."

If he had any wishes! He had run from the house hard have been sound in alippers. Nor had he any cloak, and neither his country nor mine required him to travel by rail, on a cold autumn night, without one.

"Generously, as beinging a few drops that hung to the milk-room. Nor did I find any milk, excepting a few drops that hung to the milk-room. Nor did I find any milk, and cloak for my host. Then I approached again the commanding officer. I tempoustaches of my men. I entered the house and demanded quarter. The sight touch of good humour had disappeared. Probably the high-spirited father had sternly rebuked this frivolous paroxysm. I found the train is not have a sitting and the result of the charge you? I take him with the took of a section as some wisnes with the columbia in torrents, and the great rust were inundated and that the columbia in torrents, and the great rust were inundated and the triver in the bank. Many of the families where the dides affected. The latter disturbance was the proven fatal to the fishermen. They watch the tides carefully, for at slack water the fish are easiest caught. Leaving their stations on the ebb tides, they should, they watch the tides carefully, for at slack water the fish are easiest. Caught. Leaving their stations on the ebb tides affected. The latter disturbance was the proven fatal to the fishermen. They watch the tides carefully, for at slack w

reduced this frivolous paroxysm. I found the two in the sitting-room on the ground floor, sitting together as if posing for Jeremiah and the Muse of Lamentations.

"Angry, dark, with compressed lips and wide open eyes, they sat beside each other, as if they needed to care for nothing but their sorrow; as if there was only one joy left in the

world, revenge.
"Naturally thick-skinned and patient, observed the group more narrowly for a little while. They looked wonderfully alike, the daughter and the father—the same foreheads, the same Roman noses, the same compressed lips. To be sure, the black Henry IV. emblished the same that the ed the chin and mouth of the fathe only; but a slight shade on the girl's upper ip did not look so bad, and gave the obst

lip did not look so bad, and gave the obstinate little mouth a decided character.

"I felt uneasy. Like a pair of wild animals! I said to myself. And the first impression was nothing else. Not a shade of amiability could I perceive about the slender creature there. And I reflected regrettingly that I should be obliged to insist roughly on my military right to the necessary accommodation here.

"I then disturbed this brooding silence. At my first word the girl flew from the room. I found the old man monosyllabic and sighing, but more pliable than I had expected from what had passed.

"I was shown to a room on the grow floor, a cozy room, in the like of which I had not lodged since I left home. I lay down, and while a gentle little fire blazed on the hearth, more to please the eye that for warmth, I looked through the open window into the garden, where the long-armed, lean fellow François was again walking, with his spade over his shoulder, from bed to bed, stooping down, till at last he disappeared

mong the green, red, and yellow foliage.
"I took childish pleasure in the autumn col ours, and at the same time thought of many things, to think of which I had for se long had neither time nor desire—of home, and the had neither time nor desire—or home, and the comrades who will not see it again; of war, and victory, and the quickly-passing days, to live through which was worth the trouble and the blood. And my thoughts wandering thus, sleep came to me, for I was tired. Half awake, I still heard Flinserl barking. Then or rather suspended in the air, clouds, prol ably clouds of dust, around him, in his mout the white train of a skirt, which lost itself i mist and dreams. I fell asleep.

"I was violently awakened, and sprang from my bed half asleep, as if the cry had been,

To arms!' ' It was pitch dark in the room, the fire had collapsed, outside in the garden the sky still cliumered red behind the shadowy, tinted My orderly stood beside me, in one

my sword, in the other my helmet.
"'What is the matter?" "At the station, Captain..... A general is there.' Caspar had evidently slept also, and stammered in uncertainty. The noise of steps and the confused sound of many voices was heard. Flinserl's among the rest. My servant said, forcing open his eyelids con

derably:—
"'They are fetching the old man."
"'What old man?" Not our host surely " 'Just so, Captain.' "'Surely not on account of the milk you drank?' I said laughing, and buckled my word-belt tighter.

"'Eh, by my body! He has eaten up more things than that!" my Casnar continued things than that!' my Caspar continued, as he gave me my helmet. 'I could not ask him what he really knew about the affair, for as I stepped out into the hall, the old man and the daughter precipitated themselves on me, wringing their hands; the pock-marked rascal, François, was there also. As he spoke, he moved his arms wildly backward and forward, which was intended to appear very convincing.

"I swear to you, Captain, I am innocent, ried the old man.
"I believe you. But what are you accuse.

"'I don't know! By my honour I don't know. But I am innocent?"
"'Then don't be alarmed; if you are innocent nothing will be done to you."
"At this point the lean François made a speech, which the old man interrupted continually, and the daughter interrupted him again, and when the daughter spoke, Flinserl barked—that seemed already so arranged—and as the many voices made such an unexpected noise, the soldiers declared the old man would be pleased to come along, or they would take him by the collar.
"To be sure the Lorrainians did not quite understand that, but as the girl heard how they knocked their scabbards against the tiles, she called out loudly, 'They will kill my father! Papa, do not go away! Stay here! They must fetch you by force! We will defend ourselves!"
"'Don't talk nonsense, my Fraulein!' I allowed myself to say in the confusion, and gave the old man a sign that he should not let it come to such transports.

"'If your father is innocent, if he has undertaken nothing against our troops, if he has not conspired with the enemy, I pledge myself that you will get him back whole and sound, and with a lighter heart than that with which he goes."
"I undertake anything! I conspire!" "'I don't know! By my honour I don't

which he goes.'
"'I undertake anything! I conspire!'
cried he. 'I swear to you that papa is in-

cried he. 'I swear to you that papa's innocent,' exclaimed she.

"'All right then!' said I, and gave the
order to march to the watch.

"But the Lorrainian was by no means out of
the house yet. He rolled his eyes up towards heaven, like a Tell beside his Gessler,
and writhing in and out of his daughter's
arms, wished to make an heroic exit. But at
the last moment something occurred to him.
and, as if I had been acquainted with him for
years, he called out: But you will accompany me Captain? You know that I am innocent!"

and blankets were scattered about and mixed together in the greatest confusion, and pillows were tied to represent some one sitting upon a chair. The same day a stall in the stables which were subsequently burnt was found to be on fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished by some persons near by. However, before the latter had left the yard another fire broke out in another stall nearer one side of the stable, and this fire was also extinguished. On Saturday last the priest was sent for to settle this disturber of domestic peace, and he went through a cere-" 'The devil I do !' I had almost said, when "'The devil I do!' I had almost said, when two little hands seized my arm, and I looked into moist eyes and on tearful cheeks. The poor little girl, who seemed half fainting with fear, clung to me with all the persuasiveness of despair, and begged and implored me not to let her father go alone.

"I disengaged myself. I promised to do as she wished, bade her take courage, and gave my Caspar a sign to keep watch over home and inhabitants till I returned.

"Then I followed the crowd, which was moving in the twilight towards the railway."

Then I followed the crowd, which was moving in the twilight toward the railway station. It was not a general as Caspar had asserted, but some one nearly as important, who had sent for my host. Several suspicious characters, and one or two corpus delicti, were brought from different parts of the town. As the officers who knew severations of the fact in the fact of the second services of the second services are supported by the second services of the second second services of the second second second services of the second s who knew something of the affair told me, it had to do with a secret post office, which carried on a correspondence with Paris, a tolerably regularly organized arrangement, more or less dangerous, which they had come

across.

"I approached the principal group. One of the first heads I perceived was that of the tall François, who was talking loudly and eagerly to the General. His unclestood with crossed arms silently to one side. I intro-duced myself; said in whose house I was staying; that the search had brought nothing suspicious to light; and that the old fellow seemed to me harmless enough.

"I was gazed at with wonder for a mo-

" 'Are you acquainted with the language

of the country?

"I could answer in the affirmative.

"Perhaps your host has some wishes with which to charge you? I take him with the others to Nancy for examination, and that immediately."

"If he had any wishes! He had run from the house bare-headed and in slippers. Nor

s the rogue from whom the worst things ma be expected? But as informing is not my business, and my proofs against François were derived principally from feeling, and, lastly, as I had no desire for a rebuke which the as I had no desire for a reduke which the great man was only too ready to give, I remained silent, thought my share, and started home as the train steamed off.

"The little one stood at the garden gate

waiting for me. She had put a white shawl over her head, from which her hair fluttered in the night wind. And as her hair in the night wind, so her whole frame trembled from had been weeping constantly. All this gave an appearance of softness to the sharp face, an appearance of softness to the shar which, as I had seen her so different touched me heartily.
"I repeated what I confidently believed

that a man, such as her father appeared to me, ran no risk : that we Germans justly decried, and were in reality a just people, who would not intentionally do any thing to harm an innocent man. All this seemed to quiet her a little against her will. She took the arm which

offered her, to go towards the house; forget-ting herself in her sorrow, her shivering frame clung close to me. The shawl slipped off her head, I pulled it in place and stroked the beautiful hair beneath. Inside the house she let go my arm, and went past me with bent "I found nothing more natural, and took no more notice of the little one. My atten-tin was engaged by the noise of some object falling in the hall. Evidently Flinserl had

unintentionally upset something. He now came forward humbly whining, frightened nself at the result of injudicious scratching and snuffling.
"I took the lantern from the wall where it hung, and found nothing more than the spade lying on the ground. So it was this against which Flinserl had knocked in his haste to

(To be continued.) Spectacles in Portraits.

It is a disputed point whether artists, in

painting portraits of those who habitually wear glasses, ought to introduce in their pic-tures the spectacles of their sitters. It is ob-jected that when they do so the natural expression is concealed or altered, and that spectacles give an unpleasant effect. It is further urged that an artist has the right to do all that he can to present his sitter in the most favourable light, and that he may even portray him in the ancient costume instead of in modern dress with good effect. On these grounds there is doubtless a great deal to be said against introducing the spectacles. On the other hand, it seems

deal to be said against introducing the spectacles. On the other hand, it seems desirable that a portrait should, of all things, recall the subject to our memories, and that it should present him to posterity as he appeared to his contemporaries; therefore, when a person habitually wears spectacles, it seems most reasonable to let him wear them in his picture. Again, if you make a man who is accustomed always to wear glasses take them off, his eyes feel uncomfortable and out of focus, so that if you paint them as they then seem the effect is anything but they then seem the effect is anything but

agreeable.

Perhaps of all people spectacles sit leas well on Asiatics; and, as they are often short-sighted, they are much given to the use of glasses. In general, savages regard spec tacles as choice personal adornments. We lately heard of a native chief in South Africa whose sole "garmenture" consisted of an old dress coat, a pair of green spectacles, and a toothbrush stuck behind his left ear.—Satur-

Miss Spicer, who lately married Mr. Miles of her Majesty's first Life Guards, is clearly not a superstitious young lady.

MYSTERIOUS MANIFESTATIONS.

domestic peace, and he went through a cere-nony and sprinkled a little holy water, but

the evil influence remained. It was quiet while the rev. gentleman was present, but the clergyman had only left a few moments

when it was discovered that bottles of liquor

were nowing around of their own accord, while the bedroom performance re-commenced, and the climax already reported was reached, the burning of the stables through a fire which had started in the hay-loft. Strange reports were that the hotel was also to be fired during started in the stables.

ing Saturday night, but watchmen failed to discover anything. On Sunday a priest and about a hundred persons from Oka, across the river, visited the scene of the strange oc-

all these manifestations—if such they can be called—take place in the daytime. Our informants appear anxious about the matter, as the burning of the hotel might lead to the

A PERILOUS PURSUIT.

Salmon Fishing on the Columbia River.

The business of fishing for salmon on the Columbia river is a highly dangerous one, if the fishermen just returned from the

canneries speak the truth. Some assert that as many as three hundred and fifty fishermen

lost their lives this season on the Columbia.

It was during the early part of the season, when salmon were scarce, that the uneasy bar swallowed up its daily sacrifice. A few

weeks of warm weather sent the snows into

ometimes half an hour and an hour ahead of

time. Believing that they were on the last of the ebb they drifted down, and found them-

selves close to the bar in a tide rushing out at the rate of eight knots per hour.

against such a current was a feat few of them

were capable of, and the only course open to the majority was to face death with forti-

tude. Others perished from the desire of gain. Some fishermen having a heavy boat would venture out on dangerous waters and re-turn with a great catch of fish. Nextday others

who had toiled for days, perhaps with in-different success, would follow the bad ex-ample, to be heard of no more. The majority of the fishermen are old sailors, and, with the

ecklessness of their class, are disposed to take

desperate chances,

A spirit of emulation proved fatal to many.

ome fisherman, anxious to display his sea

anship and bravery, would venture out fur-

ther than was safe. Some other aspirant for a small degree of fame along the wharfs of Astoria would go still further, and so the con-

test would proceed until several canneries would be minus boats and nets. The major-

ity, however, perished through fatal mistakes with regard to the tides.

They use a great net, 300 fathoms, or 1,800

feet, in length. The top of the net is sup-ported by corks, the bottom weighted with lead. When no obstructions are encountered,

can tell by the corks where the captives

has a weakness for the jowl of the salmon, and will offer his epicurean palate only that portion. Having taken one bite of the fish,

he tosses it contemptuously aside, and in this manner will destroy twenty salmon before the indignant fisherman can intercept him. Having had ample opportunity to observe the habits of the seal family, the

Columbia river fishermen confidently denounce the tribe as the arch enemies of the finny race, and laugh at the idea that the sea-lions

at the mouth of our harbour are harmless.

To the salmon the seals are particularly deadly, for the king of fishes rushes from the sea blind to all obstacles, and falls an easy prey to the wily phocacean waiting for him

in midwater. Sometimes retributive jus-tice overtakes the robber, and the fish-

erman hauling in his snare finds the dark corpse of his enemy rolled up in his net. The ponderous and stupid sturgeon is another pest of the patient fisher. Nodding in his

boat, he sees the corks go whizzing under the water, and with great labour drags up the miles of twine and pounds of lead only to find a worthless monster that has to be cut loose. Sturgeon on the Columbia in the salmon

eason are not considered worth the trouble

of towing ashore. - San Francisco Chronicle.

TRAGEDY AT MARKHAM.

An Old Man Falls Dead on Seeing His Son

An Old Man Falls Dead on Seeing His Sons Quarrelling.

RICHMOND HILL, Oct. 4.—Two brothers named Fahey, residing in Markham, about two miles from Richmond Hill, had a quarrel this afternoon about property. The elder brother struck the younger with a mug on the forehead, making a terrible wound, at the sight of which their near old father fall a the sight of which their near old father fall a the

sight of which their poor old father fell down

In 1878 the tax on armorial bearings England and Scotland produced \$410,000.

are struggling, and he hauls in

To pull their heavy twenty-four

currences. It is thought very singular

CHIT-CHAT. Dogs chased the murderer of their master, at Navasota, Texas, but only held him fast when they caught him. The human pursuers were less merciful, for they hanged him to a MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—A local paper has the following account of some strange manifestations which are said to have occurred some orty miles from here:—"Hudson village, or the Ottawa river, has a genuine sensation. Capt. Gerard de Nisme, of the Royal Irish Hussars, was killed in India by a stone, dis-lodged by a goat on a hillside, striking him on the head while he was taking his afternoon e Ottawa river, has a genume sme evil genius has taken possession of the total there, and the hotel-keeper has had his corcised, but still he is playing the ve A Boston happy thought is to turn the abundance of the apple crop to account for the poor people of that city. Bags are sent to farmers who will contribute, and the railride on horseback. mischief with the hostelry, which is known as the Hudson hotel, and is kept by Mr John Park. Warlocks and witches carry on their antics when night spreads its pall over the earth, but the Hudson demon, or what

the earth, but the Hudson demon, or whatever he may be, stalks about boldly in broad
daylight, although none of our informants have
yet seen him. To crown all, on Saturday
about eleven o'clock in the forenoon the hotel
stables were burned to the ground, and the
surrounding buildings were with difficulty
saved from the devouring element. The
'manifestations' which have culminated in
this way were first noticed about two weeks
ago. Beds were tossed about in the spare
rooms, windows and doors which had been
carefully shut were opened by some unseen
agent, and everything about the place was
kept at sixes and sevens. In one case a
woman who was cutting bread for dinner left Justice, has abolished the barbarous decree which for more than half a century has for bidden Presidents, judges, attorneys, and substitutes to wear moustaches. Mme. Modjeska has played in the garden of the rectory at Cadgwikth, near the Lizard, in Cornwall, England, to the great delight of the Cornish fisher folk, Juliet, to the Romeo of Mr. Forbes Robertson, for the organ fund of St. Juan church. A portrait of Thackeray is to be placed in the Reform Club, London, where it will be hing on a pendant to that of Macaulay. Thackeray was one of the founders of the club, and is said by tradition to have written several of his works in its library. woman who was cutting bread for dinner left a portion of the loaf on the table for a few minutes, when it was hocus-pocused into a clothes-basket standing in the adjoining room, from which it was exhumed after a lengthy search. On Friday last a neighbour was called in to witness the result of a revel in which the eyil genius had engaged among the bedrooms. Everything was badly mixed up. Mattresses, chairs, tables, sheets, and blankets were scattered about and mixed together in the greatest confusion and pillows.

M. Cazot, the late French Minister of

roads give transportation free.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has given notice of motion for next session in the House of Commons to call attention to the relations between Great Britain and her colonies and depend. encies, and to move a resolution in favour of a confederation and commercial union of the whole British empire.

Bady Burdett Coutts has just come in for a small windfall—at least small to her—by in-heriting some of the estates and the person-alty of her brother, Sir Robert Burdett, who lied without a will and without having been married. Letters of administration have just been granted to her ladyship, her brother's personalty being sworn under £300,000.

Forty-five years ago Melbourne was a dismal swamp, overgrown with acacia, eucalyptus, and other southern shrubs, margining its black lagoons. John Batman and the Hon. Mr. Faukner, members of the Legislative Council, dispute, through their descendants, the title of being the original settlers. They both came to the site of the present capital of Victoria in 1835.

William Roberts, of advanced age, was rewilliam Hoberts, of advanced age, was recently charged before a Liverpool magistrate with burning his wife in nineteen different places with a hot poker. The burns were inflicted on the 8th of August, and the woman had since been under medical treatment. The prosecutrix, who at first said the wounds were inflicted by her husband, now declared that she caused them hereaff by sitting at the she caused them herself by sitting on the fire, but a doctor said the wounds could not have been self-inflicted. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Lord and Lady Dufferin will leave Russia for England immediately after the departure of the Russian Court for Livadia. Lady Dufferin is not in the best of health. Her summer sojourn at the health resort (so-called) of Narva, se far from redressing the strain on her constitution produced by her winter residence at the unwholesome Russian capital, has done her harm, and it will take several months in England to fit her for a second Russian winter.

The new banking house of Messrs. Childs in London was opened at the close of last month. It is a very handsome structure, and thus presents a marked contrast to the dingy old building that formerly stood on its site. The chief partner in Childs' is the Earl of

generally reside in that country two or three months annually. Sir Richard Wallace, who, next to Lords Downshire and Pembroke, has the largest rent roll in Ireland, lost no time in hiring a residence continuous to his estate, on which, though they drew from it \$300,000 a year, his predecessors, the Marquises of Hertford, never had a home.

The custom in England of adopting titles taken from counties and towns was extended to villages and private estates, and in some instances family names have been taken in instances family names have been taken instead of place names. The original marquises were guardians of the frontier marches, but the first English marquisate, in the modern sense, was conferred in 1386 upon Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was created Marquis of Dublin by Richard II. The Earl of the property of Durset by the erset was made Marquis of Dorset by the same king; but the title was taken from him in the next reign. The House of Commons petitioned that it might be restored, but the Earl did not wish for a higher honour, as it was considered an innovation. At one period in the reign of George III. there was only one marquis on the roll of the peerage.

The Marquis of Londonderry, owner of Seaham Harbour and collieries, where the recent disaster occurred, is one of the half dozen largest coal owners in England. He inherited this property from his mother. His father was half brother of the historic Lord Castlereagh, afterward Marquis of Londonthe net drifts along evenly with the tide, and the moment the fish strike it and ensuare themselves it is hauled in. The fisherman derry, whose mother was the sister of the Marquis of Hertford, the Lord Steyne of "Vanity Fair" and Lord Monmouth of
"Conngsby." The rise of the Londonderry
family (Stewart is their name) has been
rapid. A hundred years ago they were men
Ulster 'Squires; to-day they stand in the
first rank of nobles. Their entertainments in are struggling, and he hauls in that portion only. Sometimes, however, a great school of freshly run salmon, mad to reach the head-waters, dash against the whole length of the net, and then comes the tug of war. In dull times, when the salmon are scarce, the fisherman has his patience sorely tried by the scals, who will watch the net as carefully as he does himself, and rob it before his eyes. The scal has a weakness for the joyl of the salmon London this year, at Londonderry House (formerly Holdernesse), in Park lane, have

Those who saw Mr. Gladstone embark at Gravesend say that the sea breezes have wrought the most wonderful transformation the better in his appearance; and, considering that he was only a few weeks re moved from the crisis of a dangerous illness, his vigour and activity are simply marvellous. During his passage through Dublin, when he stopped to attend divine service at Christ church, he strode sturdily, with Mrs. Gladstone on his arm, under a broiling sun, some two miles or more, to Westland row, the railway station, his eyes kindled with ex-traordinary fire, and his gait that of a vigor ous young athlete. In moments of repose, however, it is easy to trace in his word features the ravages of illness and overwork that his consuming energy of mind and body, his buoyancy and enthusiasm for work, are as vonderful as ever. Workingmen's societies in England grow

to enormous prodortions, possibly because, in addition to their trades union features, they take the place of the mutual aid and beneficial associations so common in this country. Four of the great English societies—the Engineers, Iron Founders, Boiler Makers, and Steam Engine Makers—have nearly eighty thousand members, with incomes amounting to over one million dollars a year. They paid out in 1879 more than twice as much, chiefly for the benefit of members who were sick of out of work. A million dollars was spent of the unemployed, mostly in form of donations, but a large amount for travelling expenses. A quarter of a million was awarded to men on strike, but this was only one-eighth of the whole amount distributed, the societies not encouraging struggles with employers, except in rate cases. The administration of affairs of these and of co-operative societies in England is remarkable economy and onesty, vast corporations being managed for workingmen for years with quite as much success as attends the business ventures of merchants and bankers supposed to be speGRICULTURAL FA

nening of the New Brun Exhibition.

ORTHERN PAIR AT WALKE Central Exhibition Kingston.

N ARRAY OF LOCAL

OAKVILLE, Oct. 4 .- The new collural exhibition grounds were inchere to-day by the President ety, Mr. John Alton. Sheniff Mo Wentworth, was present and de ress. The grounds were named SELLEVILLE, Oct. 5.—The West

gricultural show opened this aftern syourable weather, and rather a la endance than usual. Special prizes for vere competed for, and in some of there was keen competition. Of flouit there is a very fine display, also fult there is a very many many methods, agricultural implements, field crops, agricultural implements will be other departments will riages. The other of CHATHAM, Oct. 5.-The West Ken

cultural Society's fair opened at ?
Park here to-day. The attendance
good for the first day, but a larger expected to-morrow. There are 929
The exhibit of agricultural products better than on former occasions, fi particularly good. (Arts and man are well represented.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—The annual fa county of Russell is in progress at ville to-day.

PALMERSTON, Oct. 5.—The fair yesterday was a grand success, both ally and otherwise. There were 1,232 and had it not been for the rain all t noon there would have been one-thi OWEN SOUND, Oct. 5.—The Agri Society of the North Riding of Gr their annual exhibition here to-day weather was unusually fine, and a laber of people visited the fair groun although considerably number, were superior in quality t

been shown in previous years.

PEMBROKE, Oct. 5.—The fall fair Pembroke, Stafford, and Alice acre society opened here to-day, and const the badness of the roads and the very heavy rains was a comparatively satis show. A fine exhibit of live stock wil

BERLIN, Oct. 5 .- The North V agricultural society's show opened tocloses to-morrow. The number of largely exceeds that of last year, and the throughout is far superior to any of its cessors. The weather is all that or desired, and the attendance to-morro fair to be very large.

WROXETER, Oct. 5.—The East R

Huson agricultural fair is being held day and to-morrow. The display in of grain, roots, fruit, and fancy work is tionally fine, as is also the show of dair duce, the judges in a good many ins having great difficulty in awarding awing to the closeness of the compe To-morrow will be devoted to the o Bradford, Oct. 5.—The West Grand was held here yesterday and the

The number of entries was over fo hundred. Yesterday being very wet tendance was small, but to-day a ver number visited the grounds. The sh live stock was far above the averag taken altogether the fair was the bes BRAMPTON, Oct. 5.—The county of Agricultural Association opened its fall botton here yesterday. The weather wadisheartening for the directors, as the commenced with a perfect downpour of which continued till the middle of the noon, when it cleared up. This mornin bright, and the crowd before noon wa p to that of former years, though the ary says the entries do not foot up as as last year. The spectator, however, i see where the deficiency is, except, pe in grapes, pears, and plums, for whice season is now rather too late, but in

the display is nearly if not quite equal PORT HOPE, Oct. 5 .- The Central bition for the counties of Durham, Norberland, Peterboro' and Victoria opened to-day under favourable auspices. weather on Monday was far from prom that the roads leading to the fair grahave been crowded all day with exhi conveying their articles and stock to grounds. The display of horses will be large, and it is safe to say the most exte that has ever been gathered together ou of the Toronto and Provincial Exhibit The entries are numerous in all classes, conceivable description of goods bein hibited. To-morrow and Thursday the ple will be admitted, and from the numbers who have arrived in town it i

to say the fair will prove one of the most cessful ever held in Centre Ontario. PARRY HARBOUR, Oct. 5.—The fall er tion of the Foley township Agricultur ciety was held here to-day and proved successful, notwithstanding the unfavou weather. The number of entries was and the articles and stock shown were perior to past years. WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, Oct. 5 .- The Western fair o auspiciously to-day. Everything by was in a very advanced state, and read the judges to begin their labours. The is not inferior to that of any previous and in some particulars it excels the preefforts of the association. The display it
agricultural hall, in fruits, flowers, and g
vegetables and dairy products, is si magnificent. There was an average at ance, and considerable animation on grounds. All admit, however, that the ness of the season is an unfavourable elec-The Elyria, Ohio, excursionists will here to-morrow, and will meet with a welcome. On the grounds the Wo Christian Association have a refresh Christian Association have a refresh booth, as also have the St. Luke's cl congregation, of London East,

NORTHERN. WALKERTON. Oct. 5 .- The fourth Northern Fair opened here to-day union of several township shows—the Riding of Bruce Agricultural Society the Walkerton Horticultural Society. The Society distance of the society are extensive and the built spacious and well laid out. Every not spacious and well laid out. Every pos comfort and convenience is provided exhibitors and stock. Nearly the who to-day was taken up in getting thing ranged in order and classifying the exh Towards evening a heavy rain came on, we naturally operated unfavourably on the pects of the show. Notwithstanding drawback, its promoters feel confider making it a financial success. They hitherto proceeded in maintaining the measurement. hitherto succeeded in maintaining themse and this year have a larger number of er than ever. The Hon. Mr. Wood, Com sioner of Agriculture, was to have opened exhibition, but at the last moment a tele ame announcing his inability to attend. Paul Ross, president of the society, therefore take his place, and on Thursda liver the address usual on such occass Between the show and the Court of Char

MIDLAND CENTRAL KINGSTON, Oct. 5.—Six years ago, several unsuccessful attempts to secure holding of the provincial exhibition at K aton in accordance with the understood of rotation, it was resolved to try the ex-ment of holding an apprel artificial ing an annual exhi

A Boston happy thought is to turn the abundance of the apple crop to account for the poor people of that city. Bags are sent to farmers who will contribute, and the railroads give transportation free. M. Cazot, the late French Minister of

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for England immediately after the departure of the Russian Court for Livadia. Lady Dufferin is not in the best of health. He summer sojourn at the health resort (so-called) of Narva, so far from redressing the strain on her constitution produced by her winter residence at the unwholesome Rus apital, has done her harm, and it will take several months in England to fit her for a econd Russian winter.

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The chief partner in Childs' is the Earl of Jersey, whose grandmother inherited an interest in the bank. Many of the families who firm for two centuries. It derives a large in-come from unclaimed balances. The other partners are nominated by Lord Jersey. The ank has large connections among old Roman Catholic families.

The Duke of Leinster, the Marquises of Waterford and Headfort, the Earls of Ken-mare, Longford, and Meath, Lords O'Neill. Annaly, and De Vesci are almost the only poblemen of first-class fortune who make Ire land their residence for the greater portion of the year: but the owners of the largest estates, with the exception of the Earl of Pembroke, whose property is almost entirely in the city and suburbs of Dublin, generally reside in that country two or three months annually. Sir Richard Wallace, who, next to Lords Downshire and Pembroke, has the largest rent roll in Ireland, lost no time in hiring a residence continuous to his estate, on which, though they drew from it \$300,000 a year, his predecessors, the Marquises of Hertford, never had a home.

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Seaham Harbour and collieries, where the re-cent disaster occurred, is one of the half dozen largest coal owners in England. He inherited this property from his mother. His father was half brother of the historic Lord Castlereagh, afterward Marquis of Londonderry, whose mother was the sister of the Marquis of Hertford, the Lord Steyne of Vanity Fair" and Lord Monmouth of Coningsby." The rise of the Londonderry mily (Stewart is their name) has been A hundred years ago they were mer Ulster Squires; to-day they stand in the first rank of nobles. Their entertainments in London this year, at Londonderry House formerly Holdernesse), in Park lane, have

1 800

peen splendid. Those who saw Mr. Gladstone embark at Gravesend say that the sea breezes have wrought the most wonderful transformation for the better in his appearance; and, considering that he was only a few weeks removed from the crisis of a dangerous illness, his vigour and activity are simply marvellous. During his passage through Dublin, where he stopped to attend divine service at Christ church, he strode sturdily, with Mrs. Gladstone on his arm, under a broiling sun, some two miles or more, to Westland row, the railway station, his eyes kindled with extraordinary fire, and his gait that of a vigor-ous young athlete. In moments of repose, however, it is easy to trace in his worm features the ravages of illness and overwork; but his consuming energy of mind and body, his buoyancy and enthusiasm for work, are at

Workingmen's societies in England grow to enormous prodortions, possibly because, in addition to their trades union features, they take the place of the mutual aid and benefitake the place of the mutual aid and beneficial associations so common in this country. Four of the great English societies—the Engineers, Iron Founders, Boiler Makers—and Steam Engine Makers—have nearly eighty thousand members, with incomes amounting to over one million dollars a year. They paid out in 1879 more than twice as much, chiefly for the benefit of members who were sick of out of work. A million dollars was spent on the unemployed, mostly in form of donations, but a large amount for travelling expenses. A quarter of a million was awarded to men on strike, but this was only one-eighth of the A quarter of a million was awarded to men on strike, but this was only one-eighth of the whole amount distributed, the societies not encouraging struggles with employers, except in rate cases. The administration of affairs of these and of co-operative societies in England is remarkable for economy and honesty, vast corporations being managed for workingmen for years with quite as much success, as attends the business ventures of merchants and bankers supposed to be periodily qualified for such undertaking.

GRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Opening of the New Brunswick Exhibition.

NORTHERN FAIR AT WALKERTON. Midland Central Exhibition at

AN ARRAY OF LOCAL SHOWS.

Kingston.

OAKVILLE, Oct. 4.-The new Trafale icultural exhibition grounds were formally ned here to-day by the President of the lety, Mr. John Alton. Sheniff McKellar, Ventworth, was present and delivered an ress. The grounds were named Trafalgar

LEVILLE, Oct. 5 .- The West Hasting tural show opened this afternoon with urable weather, and rather a larger at-lance than usual. Special prizes for horses a competed for, and in some of the classes was keen competition. Of flowers and t there is a very line display, also of roots, rops, agricultural implements, and car-The other departments will not be until to-morrow. HATHAM, Oct. 5.-The West Kent Agri-

sence at Ottawa, he was unable to remain. On the grounds to-day matters were in a state of disorder, as the work of arranging articles in the main building was anything but complete, and outside a similar condition of unreadiness was observed. During the day, however, considerable progress was made, but up to six o'clock agricultural implements and innumerable other articles continued to arrive. It is expected that to-morrow will be well advanced before the exhibition will be in a state of completeness. The number of visitors to-day was exceedingly small. The opening day is never regarded as favourable for inspecting the exhibits, as it is generally looked upon as one of preparation, consequently the majority of those present were on the grounds officially. The number of entries that will be made will be in advance of last year, but until to-morrow the secreral Society's fair opened at Tecumseh here to-day. The attendance was very for the first day, but a larger crowd is ted to-morrow. There are 929 entries. ed to morrow. There are 929 entries, hibit of agricultural products is much than on former occasions, fruit being alarly good. Arts and manufactures OTTAWA, Oct. 5 .- The annual fair of the terday rain fell in torrents, which caused those not disposed to optimism to entertain feelings the reverse of hopeful regarding the

of last year, but until to-morrow the secre-tary says the exact number will not be known.

Much of the success of the Exhibition will depend upon the state of the weather. Yes

day, however, although this morning was gloomy enough, was fine, and the grounds were

' NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 5,-The ninth pro-

thousand dollars, and is a permanent struc-ture. At two o'clock the doors were thrown

open, and the number of persons seeking ad mission proved to be large, notwithstanding

secretary. In other coaches were the members

of the Government and of the Lieutenant-

Governor's staff. The guard of honour of fifty men from the 62nd Battalion

received the party at the door, and the band

of the 62nd Battalion played "God Save the Queen." The party proceeded at once to the platform in the main building, where had

gathered many prominent gentlemen invited to be present, and the members of the municipal body. A salute was fired by Capt.

Armstrong's battery as the party entered th

The proceedings began by his Honour de

livering an address, formally declaring the Exhibition open. After the presentation of addresses, his Honour visited the various de-

more attention to this branch and are im

tracts considerable attention. The poultry show is extensive and noteworthy. Horses, sheep, etc., make a good appearance. The whole number of entries is about 1,200, which

is much larger than ever before. Already the hotels are well filled, and large number

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Aberfoyle, Otterville,

Springfield.
Roblins Mills,
Odessa
Centreville,
Thamesville,
Charlottetown

Blyth, St. Mary's,

Oct. 9. Oct. 9. Oct. 9. Oct. 11-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-

Oct. 12.
Oct. 12.
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Oct. 12-13.
Oct. 12-15.
Oct. 12-15.
Oct. 13-14.
Oct. 13-14.
Oct. 14-15.
Oct. 14-15.
Oct. 15.
Oct. 16.
Oct. 19-20.

Oct. 19-20.

Puslineh,
South Norwich,
Springfield Horticultural,
Ameliasburg,
Ernestöwn,
Camden,
East Kent,
Provincial, P.E.I.,
Morris Branch,
South Perth,
South Perth,
East Flamboro',
East Flamboro',
East Flamboro',

mney, uthwold & Dun-

Tossorontio, Sophiasburg, Addington County Amherst Island,

Erin, Camden and Dres-

den, Woolwich,

Southwold & Dunwich,
Raleigh,
Beeton,
Burford,
Stanley Branch,
North York,
Mariposa,
North Ontario,
Halton,
Kingston Township
Trenton,
Schomberg,
West Kent,
West Eigin,
West Peterboro',
Blanchard,
Norfolk Union,
Tossorontio,
Sophiasburg,
Sophiasburg,
Southwold & DunHalton,
Bardial Raleigh,
Beeton,
Harley,
Bayfield,
Newmarket,
Oakwood,
Port Perry,
Milton,
Counties',
Trenton,
Schomberg,
Chatham,
Wallacetown,
Peterboro',
Bianchard,
Norfolk Union,
Tossorontio,
Sophiasburg,
Sophiasbur

AMERICAN STATE FAIRS.

Alabama, Montromery, Nov. 8-13.
American Institute, New York, Sept. 15, Nov. 2
Arkansas, Chicago, Georgia, Illinois Fat Stock, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Cot. 19-23.

Alabama, Montromery, Nov. 8-13.
Anticomery, Nov. 8-13.
Alabama, Montromery, Nov. 8-13.
Alabama, Sept. 15, Nov. 2
Chicago, Sept. 8, Oct. 18-23.
Chicago, Nov. 15-20.
Columbia, Nov. 9-12.
Austin, Oct. 19-23.
Richmond, Oct. 28-29.

The Tanbark Trade.

prospects for the remainder of the week.

f readiness.

of Russell is in progress at Duncanay was a grand success, both financi-otherwise. There were 1,232 entries,

lit not been for the rain all the fore there would have been one-third more. OWEN SOUND, Oct. 5.—The Agricultural Society of the North Riding of Grey held their annual exhibition here to-day. The weather was unusually fine, and a large number of people visited the fair grounds. The hibits, although considerably smaller in mber, were superior in quality to what has en shown in previous years. PEMBRORE, Oct. 5 .- The fall fair of the

mbroke, Stafford, and Alice agricultural society opened here to-day, and considering the badness of the roads and the very recent mission proved to be large, notwithstanding a severe rain storm. About three the Lieutenant-Governor and his party drove up to the main entrance on Sydney street. With his Honour were Lieutenant-Governor Hayiland, of Prince Edward Island, Major W. Chipman Drury, A.D.C., and Mr. Henry Wilmot, the Lieutenant-Governor's private secretary. In other conclusives were the mankets heavy rains was a comparatively satisfactory show. A fine exhibit of live stock will be on hand to-morrow.

Berlin, Oct. 5 .- The North Waterloo gricultural society's show opened to-day and loses to-morrow. The number of entries reely exceeds that of last year, and the show ughout is far superior to any of its predessors. The weather is all that could be desired, and the attendance to-morrow bids fair to be very large. WROXETER, Oct. 5 .- The East Riding

Huson agricultural fair is being held here to-iay and to-morrow. The display in the hall of grain, roots, fruit, and fancy work is exceplly fine, as is also the show of dairy pro ice, the judges in a good many insta ing great difficulty in awarding prizes wing to the closeness of the competit rrow will be devoted to the outdoor epartments.

Bradford, Oct. 5 .- The West Gwillimfair was held here yesterday and to-day. number of entries was over fourteen indred. Yesterday being very wet the at-ndance was small, but to-day a very large imber visited the grounds. The show of number visited the grounds. The show of live stock was far above the average, and

BRAMPTON, Oct. 5 .- The county of Peel Agricultural Association opened its fall Exhi-udon here yesterday. The weather was most disheartening for the directors, as the day commenced with a perfect downpour of rain, which continued till the middle of the afternoon, when it cleared up. This morning was bright, and the crowd before noon was fully to that of former years, though the secretary says the entries do not foot up as many as last year. The spectator, however, fails to see where the deficiency is, except, perhaps, in grapes, pears, and plums, for which the the display is nearly if not quite equal to that

PORT HOPE, Oct. 5 .- The Central Exhibition for the counties of Durham, Northum-berland, Peterboro' and Victoria opened here but to-day under favourable auspices. The weather on Monday was far from promising, but to-day was all that could be desired, so hat the roads leading to the fair grounds have been crowded all day with exhibitors have been crowded all day with exhibitors conveying their articles and stock to the grounds. The display of horses will be very large, and it is safe to say the most extensive that has ever been gathered together outside of the Toronto and Provincial Exhibitions. The entries are numerous in all classes, every conceivable description of goods being exhibited. To-morrow and Thursday the people will be admitted and from the large ple will be admitted, and from the large numbers who have arrived in town it is safe to say the fair will prove one of the most successful ever held in Centre Ontario.

PARRY HARBOUR, Oct. 5 .- The fall exhibition of the Foley township Agricultural Society was held here to-day and proved very successful, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. The number of entries was large, and the articles and stock shown were superior to past years. perior to past years.

WESTERN FAIR. LONDON, Oct. 5 .- The Western fair opened auspiciously to-day. Everything by noon was in a very advanced state, and ready for the indges to begin their labours. The show is not inferior to that of any previous year, and in some particulars it excels the previous efforts of the association. The display in the agricultural hall, in fruits, flowers, and grain, egetables and dairy products, is simply lagnificent. There was an average attend onds. All admit, however, that the lates of the season is an unfavourable element Elyria, Ohio, excursionists will reach to to-morrow, and will meet with a hearty loome. On the grounds the Women's Christian Association have a refreshment booth, as also have the St. Luke's church congregation, of London East.

NORTHERN. WALKERTON, Oct. 5 .- The fourth annua Northern Fair opened here to-day under lavourable circumstances. The fair comprises, union of several township shows—the South Riding of Bruce Agricultural Society and the Walkerton Horticultural Society. It is he Walkerton Horticultural Society. It is fus enabled to offer prizes that draw visitors maconsiderable distance. The grounds the society are extensive and the buildings pacious and well laid out. Every possible comfort and convenience is provided for whibitors and stock. Nearly the whole of today was taken. day was taken up in getting things ariged in order and classifying the exhibits. wards evening a heavy rain came on, which turally operated unfavourably on the prosects of the show. Notwithstanding this awback, its promoters feel confident of king it a financial success. They have herto succeeded in maintaining themselves, d this year have a larger number of entries are ever. The Hon. Mr. Wood, Commission of Agriculture, was to have opened the Agriculture, was to have opened the n, but at the last moment a telegram nouncing his inability to attend. Mr. is, president of the society, will take his place, and on Thursday deer the address usual on such occasions. sitting the town is full of visitors.

MIDLAND CENTRAL. STON, Oct. 5.—Six years ago, after several unsuccessful attempts to secure the holding of the provincial exhibition at Kingston in accordance with the understood rule of rotation, it was resolved to try the experiment of holding an annual exhibition here,

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1880. POULTRY RAISING

Eggs Per Pound and Per Annum Eggs Per Pound and Per Annum.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives the following table as the result of experiments with the different varieties of fowls:

Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins—Eggs, seven to the pound; 130 per annum.

Dark Brahmas—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black, White, and Buff Cochins—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 115 per annum.

Plymouth Rock—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Houdans—Eggs, seven to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

let the provincial exhibition be held where it might. Accordingly a meeting was called in the City Council chamber, and delegates were invited to attend from the neighbouring counties. The suggestion was taken up with enthusiasm, and the result was the formation of a Central Fair Association, which since that time has been in successful operation annually. The exhibition of each year has been an improvement on the previous one, and the prospects are that those of the future will be more prosperous than their predecessors. The season of the year for holding the exhibition is considered eather late by some, but while this fact may militate against some displays, the time is considered a convenient one for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The fifth annual exhibition opened to-day at the grounds, situated about two miles from the centre of the city. An effort was made yesterday to induce the Governor-General to remain over to formally open the exhibition, but urgent official business requiring his presence at Ottawa, he was unable to remain. On the grounds to-day matters were in a state of disorder as the state of a second of the country of the control of the country of the control of the grounds to-day matters were in a state of disorder as the state of the control of the La Fleche—Eggs, seven to the pound; lay

130 per annum. Creve Cœurs—Eggs, eight to the pound ; lay 140 per annum.

Black Spanish—Eggs, seven to the pound lay 140 per annum.

Leghorns—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay
160 per annum.

Hamburgs—Eggs, nine to the pound; lay

150 per annum.

Dominiques—Eggs, nine to the pound; lay
155 per annum.

Game—Eggs, nine to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Bantams—Eggs, sixteen to the pound; lay

FARMERS' MARKET FEES. Test Case at Kingston—Grain Not Liabl to Tolls Unless Offered for Sale. KINGSTON, Oct. 2.—In the case of Keys v. Kingston, Oct. 2.—In the case of Keys v. Walker, the acting police magistrate to-day gave judgment dismissing the summons with costs. The facts of the case, which is interesting to farmers, are that Stewart Walker was charged by Robert Keyes, the lessee of the market tolls, with having on the 23rd of September offered or exposed grain for sale off the proper market without having paid the legal market toll therefor. Walker, on the 23rd of September, brought in a car-load of grain by the Kingston and Pembroke railway in pursuance of a prior agreement for its of grain by the Kingston and Pembroke railway in pursuance of a prior agreement for its sale to Mr. Jas. Richardson. The grain was taken out of the car on its arrival and transferred to Mr. Richardson's warehouse. Keyes, the market lessee, demanded toll of Walker, which the latter refused to pay; hence the information. The judgment of the magistrate was looked for with some interest by the farmers and sellers of grain, and it is now established beyond doubt that unless grain be offered publicly for sale it is not rendered liable to payment of toll. The magistrate likewise held that the by-law was not authorized by the municipal statute under which it purported to have been passed. in excellent condition. To-morrow morning the judges will commence work in such de-partments as shall be found to be in a state vincial exhibition was opened this afternoon in the handsome building erected on the barrack square. The building cost about two

BEET SUGAR.

The New Eastern Townships Scheme—Factory to be Erected at West Farnham.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 .- A project of only inferior importance to the colonization scheme for this province is the erection of factories for manufacturing beet root into sugar. At West Farnham a company has been formed, with \$200,000 capital, and twelve acres of land have been purchased as a site for buildings, which the company purpose erecting in time to commence manufacturing in the fall of 1881. A full set of the most improved machinery has been already ordered from France, where the manufacture of beet from France, where the manufacture of beet sugar is considered a specialty. The capacity of the new factory, which will be the first in Canada, will be the production of 100 tons per day. Farmers expect to grow twenty tons per acre, and the price will range between \$4 and \$5 per ton. The land around West Farnham is said to be well adapted for the production of the beet, the quality of which is five per cent superior to that grown in is five per cent. superior to that grown in France. The company is a local one, and has no connection with the beet-root sugar manufacturing company lately established in Paris, with a capital of 2,000,000 france, for carrying on operations in this provines. partments of the Exhibition. The exhibition is a success, particularly in its display of cattle and agricultural products. In cattle, more especially, there is a very fine show, proving that the farmers are paying

more attention to this branch and are improving their breed. The agricultural resources are well shown in wheat and products of all kinds. The drill-shed has been utilized as machinery hall, and a number of labour-saving machines are there in operation. The show of manufactures is very good, though not large. There is a fine display of fruit, and the art gallery contains many creditable pieces. Manitoba hall attracts considerable attention. The positive DEAR SER,—I have been troubled with a pest on my cherry and young pear trees this summer in the shape of a blackish brownlooking slug, about half an inch long, with a very large head; it appears first about the middle of June, in the shape of small black lies in clusters on the leaves, and increases lice in clusters on the leaves, and increases rapidly. They have appeared again, and now the trees are without a leaf. In the spring, when they first came on, the trees were infested with a great many of the common small black ants. Have these ants anything to do with the along. running among them; whether they are constantly running among them; whether they are doing good or evil I cannot tell. Could you suggest any remedy that will stop them? and oblige

Yours, &c.,

of visitors are arriving on all the trains and steamers. A great influx of visitors is expected before the close of the exhibition. A. B. C. Alliston, Sept. 28th, 1880. Alliston, Sept. 28th, 1880.

The "slugs" described are the larve of a hymenopterous insect named Selandria cerasi, or in plain English the pear tree slug; sometimes the pear tree saw-fly. It belongs to the order Tenthredinide, the lowest of the hymenoptera, well characterized by leaf-eating habits. The Selandria cerasi feeds on the leaves of the cherry, plum, pear, and native thorn trees. It has been reported as injuring cherry and pear trees from almost all parts of Canada, often very seriously. It would appear to the correspondent's factors the Canada, often very seriously. It would appear from our correspondent's favour that there have been two broods with him this season. This is not always the case; but, of season. This is not always the case; but, of course, where there is a double breed it is correspondingly bad for the trees. It is while in the "slug" or larva form that the injury is done; the perfect insect is not a leaf-eater. It is a black, four-winged insect, somewhat less than a house fly; both sexes may be found around cherry and pear trees about the end of May or beginning of June. The female ovaposits on the under, often on the upper side of the leaves; the larvæ emerge in about two weeks, feed for about three weeks, and then crawl or feed for about three weeks, and then crawl or drop to the ground, where they pupate an inch or two beneath the surface, remaining there until the following spring. But in cases where there is a double brood, the perfect insect—imago—appears about the end of July or early in August. There is a well-known small insect enemy which no doubt often checks the rapid increase of S. cerasi. Birds and domestic fowls also devour many while in the pupa form. The ants noted by our correspondent were neither cousins nor aunts to the slugs; they doubtless were foraging on their own account, doing little good of harm to the trees.

A reliable remedy is dusting freshly slacked quicklime in fine powder on the leaves. The feed for about three weeks, and then crawl o quicklime in fine powder on the leaves. The lime sticks to the slimy bodies of the slugs, speedily killing them, without doing any injury to the leaves.

We hope to hear often from our respected correspondent.

There is unusual activity in the tanbark There is unusual activity in the tanbark trade this season, both for export and for home consumption. The tanneries of the Maritime Provinces are having a share of the general "hum," their shipments being extensive, while their local sales have been larger than usual. Maritime tafineries have been making large sales in Montreal, and some of the Nova Scotia tanneries ship largely The Harvest in Canada. A synopsis of the returns for Ontario and Quebec, to which is appended that of preced-ing years, gives the following result:— CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS 1880. to England. This has created an increased home demand for tanbark. The revival of trade in the United States has made the demand for bark brisk there, and these causes Aver- Below Above age. Average. Average. Total Fall wheat...
Spring wheat..
Oats...
Peas...
Barley... have combined to bring about an immense slaughter of the hemlock trees of this pro-vince. Among the shippers to the United States are E. Milliken, who has forwarded States are E. Milliken, who has forwarded about 450 cords from Cocagne; Simon Bushway, Thomas Gogaien, and several others from the same place; Harper & Webster, and others, Shediac; Dunn, and others, Weldford; F. W. Sumner, A. J. Babang & Co., T. & E. Taylor, and I. N. Wilbur, Monoton, while in Buctouche and Richibucto almost every merchant and speculator is engaged in the trade. The result must be a rapid extinction of the hemlock trees, and the devastation of a large area of forest. When the tree is stripped of its bark, the stump is left to rot in many cases. Of course the traffic in the bark is a source of profit to the shippers, but it may be questionable if it is wise to destroy our hemlock woods in such a wholesale manner, largely for the supply of the foreign markets. A correspondent suggests that an export duty be placed on the bark, which would be calculated to lessen shipments, and create new tanning industries in the province, thus keeping all the profits in the country.—Moncton Times. CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS 1879. Aver Below Above age. Average. Average. 40 2 53 Fall wheat... Spring wheat... Oats..... Peas... Barley.... CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS 1877. Aver- Below Above age, Average, Average, Total, 26 0 49 75 8 90 167 8 9 82 149 46 14 45 105 63 4 66 123 CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS 1876. Fall wheat... Spring wheat.. Oats..... Peas Arrangements have been completed for the working of McKellar's Island this fall.

NEW COLONIZATION SCHEM

A Project for Settling English Farmers in Quebec.

arms to be Sold on the Instalment System
—An Influential Company Formed and
100,000 Acres of Land Purchased. An Influential Company Formed and 100,000 Acres of Land Purchased.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—An important colonization scheme for this province has been launched successfully in London, England, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The object is to bring out English farmers of moderate means, or agriculturists of good character and experience without means, but who would receive assistance from the company, and to settle them upon farms. The original projectors are all gentlemen of influence and standing in Quebec and Montreal, some being in the Legislative Council at Quebec and in the House of Commons at Ottawa. They have already secured from the Local Government 100,000 acres of land, which is described as being of splendid quality and easily cleared, in the counties of Beauce and Compton. Some of it borders on the beautiful Lake Megantic. The plan which it is intended to adopt as to lay out the farms of one hundred acres, clear ten, build a house theron, and stock the farm with the necessary cattle to commence farming operations. All this will be affected to action for \$500. cattle to commence farming operations. All this will be offered to settlers for \$500, payable in instalments spread over ten years. Any further quantity up to 500 or 1,000 acres will be sold to a settler on reasonable terms, will be sold to a settler on reasonable terms, but the desire of the managers of the company is not to encourage the holding of more than the minimum quantity mentioned. The company was formed in London mainly through the energetic action of the Rev. A. J. Bray, of this city, Mr. Caron, M.P., of Quebec, and Mr. Stockwell; and a board of directors of high standing in the city was subsequently appointed. A local board with headquarters here has also been establis ed, and these generals. appointed. A local board with neadquarters here has also been establis ed, and these gentlemen are pow engaged in carrying out the details. It is intended as part of the scheme to erect stores in the district, where produce to erect stores in the district, where produce will be purchased by the company and shipped to England for sale to the co-operative stores in London. The Civil Service Company, of which Mr. Stockwell is a member, is mentioned as one that will patronize Canadian produce extensively. By tronize Canadian produce extensively. By this means the heavy impost which exporters have now to pay to commission men, and which very often takes away all the profit will be avoided. It is the present intention of Mr. Bray and Mr. Stockwell to proceed to England early next spring, when the former gentleman will make a lecturing tour among the Midland and northern counties, where he is well known, in order to make the scheme popular and to enlist the sympathies of the agricultural classes in its favour. During his visit last summer he laid a good foundation for his future exertions by affording lation for his future exertions by affording information to the editors of the principal information to the editors of the principal provincial papers in regard to the scheme, and by securing their services. He hopes to have no difficulty in drawing such an immigration as will render accessary a large increase in the land grants from the Government. One thing Mr. Bray is determined to do on his return to England, and that is to tell the plain, unvarhished truth about the country, its climate, capabilities, resources, attractions, and drawbacks, not forgetting the last, so that immigrants will not come out under false pretences at any rate. It must also be stated that the company will not neglect the necessary provisions

pany will not neglect the necessary provisions for a new settlement in having schools and churches erected wherever they are made. MOVING THE GREAT APPLE CROP.

Montreal Competing with New York Shipping the Fruit Abroad. Shipping the Fruit Abroad.

Over 21,000 barrels of apples were shipped from this city to European ports last week, and from all the ports of this country outside of New York 20,000 barrels more were septe of This week the abjustment from New York will amount to about 30,000 barrels, and the other ports will also show increased shipments. A despatch from Montreal yesterday said that large shipments of New York State apples were being made in European vessels from that port. Last week over 6,000 barrels went from Montreal, and this week several caroges of amples have been sent week several cargoes of apples have been sent from Charlotte, a port on the lake near Rochester, to Montreal for shipment.

A member of the firm of John Nix & Co.,

fruit merchants in West Washington Market, said that the cause for the deflection of trade said that the cause for the deflection of trade to Montreal was easily explained. Freight charges from Montreal were 2s. 6d. sterling per barrel, while from New York they were four shillings sterling. How far Montreal would get New York's trade remained to be seen. Some of the steamship lines here were refusing to take any more apples this week, owing to the rush of other freight, and no re-duction of tariff was avracted.

retusing to take any more apples this week, owing to the rush of other freight, and no reduction of tariff was expected.

Apples which sell in this market for \$1 ot \$1.25 a barrel fetch from \$1.50 to \$2.50 in the British markets. Liverpool and Glasgow are now the principal markets, though Bremen and Hamburg are taking some shipments. Although prices are low, the foreign market this year is unusually active, owing to the failure of the crop all over England and the Continent. The yield in this country is enormous, perhaps the largest ever known. It is "apple year" in nearly every State in the Union. The young orchards in Maine and New Hampshire are loaded down, and Boston shippers, who generally came to New York for their supply, have all they can handle at home. The Western markets are also glutted with the home supply of pples. In 1878, which was a good apple year, \$33,000 barrels of the fruit were sent abroad. This year it is estimated that 500,000 barrels will be shipped.—N. Y. Sun.

Texas Fever.

Professor Gamgee writes, with reference to the subject of Texas fever in cattle, that in 1868 he prosecuted an investigation in the United States into the cattle diseases prevail-United States into the cattle diseases prevailing, and among them the Texas plague. This malady was soon seen to belong to that great group of indigenous diseases transmissible, beyond their home by definite and specific poison. Unlike epizootic, pleuro-pneumonia, and the Russian murrain, it was a product of the soil in the vast and virgin pastures of the south-west. With his mind absolutely free from bias, and fortified by a knowledge of endemics and enzootics in other regions of the earth, Mr. Gamgee soon found that a simple fence would protect northern cattle from Texan herds. The sick and dyin cattle of the north did not propagate the disease to other northern cattle. An infected western oow did not infect her sucking calf. Intermingling on the same pasture or the feedthe soil in the vast and origin pastures of the couth-west. With his mind absolutely free from bias, and fortified by a knowledge of endemics and enzootics in other regions of the earth, Mr. Gamgee soon found that a simple fence would pretect northern cattle from Texan herds. The sick and dyin cattle of the north did not propagate the disease to other northern cattle. An infeethed in the same pasture or the feeding on ground previously, fouled by Southern cattle were essential to the extermination, too often complete, of Northern kine. So simple a truth has saved millions since by judicious isolation, carried out by farmers themselves. Prior to his inquiries, shot-gun quarantine was not only advocated, but practised, and a Missourian proposed as late as September. 1868, that Texas stock should not be allowed to cross the 35th parallel of north latitude slive. A glance at a map will indicate that this would have effectually prevented the supply of stock for breeding and grazing, which has since over un the North-Western States and territories. An opinion prevailed that the Texas cattle propagating the disease were healthy. They were the supposed carriers, but not the sufferers, from a virulent posson. Investigations in the Chicago claughter-houses, on the Kansas prairies, and in Texas, proved this to be false. They were all more of less disordered, and without exception exhibited internal lesions. Evidence, accumulating for years, has shown that the poison oxpable of killing 90 per cent. of the Northern cattle, among which it is disseminated, passes out of the Texas steer, and in Utah or Wyoming the power of disease transmission ceases in a summer's grazing. But the animals fresh from infected soil are by no means lusty, and suffer much more than Northern cattle at sea. Their latent ills readily manifest themselves in alarming symptoms, and this explains the pronounced manifestations "observed by Brigsh inspectors on cattle, which, on the American side, might appear pictures of

health. Anyone who has ridden among herds of travelling Texan steers cannot express astonishment that they ever looked healthy. In this respect the Texas fever is the most deceptive of plagues. The only commercial reason for the shipment of live Texan cattle is that they must always realise a better price on the hoof than dead. It may justly be said that better prices are, as a fule, realised for live than dead meat; but this admits of rectification under improved methods of handling meat. The enforcement of our laws in England can alone awaken sufficient interest and create a public opinion, without which states. meat. The enforcement of our laws in England can alone awaken sufficient interest and create a public opinion, without which statesmen are even more powerless in America than with us. From this point of view it is evident that Brisish legislation against the import of disease may lead to measures which will permanently rid America of imported bovine pestilence. The enforcement of British laws is of as much importance to the American breeder and grazier as it is to the British farmer.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION The Cultivation of Peaches and Straw-

The Cultivation of Peaches and Strawberries.

The Agricultural Commission met on Monday at ten o'clock in the Parliament buildings, Mr. Dymond in the chair.

Mr. Wm, Broder, of Toronto, read a paper on insectivorous birds.

Mr. Morrison gave his views on the cultivation and marketing of strawberries. He, thought that the variety called "Captain Jack" was the most profitable. The Sharpless was a good variety, and coming into favour. In gooseberries, the Downey was perhaps the best, and of raspberries the "Queen of the Market" was the best. There was no comparison between it and the Philadelphia. He also spoke highly of the Niagara. The most profitable blackberries were the Mammoth Cluster and the Gregg. The rows should be five feet apart. In the spring he tied the tops together, and did not prune the red variety of raspberries to any extent. A large quantity of fruit had been shipped to Hussia from the United States, and Canada ought to be able to send some in the same direction. A company had recently been started at Fonthill for the artificial drying of fruit, more especially apples. The

drying of fruit, more especially apples. The machine in operation could can 200 bushels machine in operation could can 200 bushels per day.

Mr. PETTIT, of Grimsby, said he had an orchard of ten acres, containing apples, plums, pears, and peaches. He finds peach-growing profitable, notwithstanding the low prices during the last two seasons. The earliest sorts were the Alexandria, Early Canada, and Beatrice. He considered the very early and very late sorts the most profitable. The Crawfords were the most valuable kind grown, and were the best for canning. He cans about 150 bushels a day in his establishment. About 70,000 baskets were shipped from Grimsby during the season, all grown ment. About 70,000 baskets were sampled from Grimsby during the season, all grown within a radius of four miles of that town. The yellows affected the fruit to a considerable extent. The average price of peaches was from 30 to 50 cents per basket. The peach was from 30 to 50 cents per basket. orchards require renewing every fifteen years. The earlier sorts were affected by the cur-The earner sorts were affected by the curculio, and the borer affected all varieties alike.
The trees required about five years to come
to maturity. Of apples, the Baldwin, Greening, Russet, and Northern Spy were the best
of the late varieties. The King of Tomkins
County and the Cranberry Pippin were recommended as the best of the later varieties.

The King of Tomkins County has a property to the later varieties. mended as the best of the later varieties. The King of Tomkins County brought the highest price in the English market. Of grapes, he grew the Diana, Delaware, and Concord, the last named being the most profitable. He grew 500 baskets from one acre, or about six tons. The price averaged from 3½ to 5 cents per lb. He considered the orange the best kind of quinces grown. The best variety of strawberry for marketing was best variety of strawberry for marketing was the Wilson. About 2,000 quarts per acre was a fair yield. The price obtained was from 4 to 7 cents a quart. It was not profit-

able to cultivate more than two years in the same bed, and not more than one, if the same bed, and not more than one, it the ground was weedy.

Mr. Hagerman, of Oakville, thought that the Baldwin, Golden Russet, and Northern Spy, were the most profitable apples, although he objected to the Spy on account of its liability to scabbiness. Last year he had 300 barrels, and this year about the same. He considered the Roxborough Russet the best

considered the Roxborough Russet the best keeping apple. He was of opinion that borers never injured healthy trees.

Mr. SMITH, of St. Catharines, considered the Cusant Seedling better than the Wilson, being much sweeter. The Early Canada and New Dominion were also superior to the Wilson, but the latter cannot be shipped to distant points. Of raspberries, the Highland Hardy, Clarke, Philadelphia, Turner, and wison, out the later cannot be snipped to distant points. Of raspberries, the Highland Hardy, Clarke, Philadelphia, Turner, and Niagara were mostly grown. He had twelve acres of raspberries at Port Dalhousie. They had to be renewed every five or six years. He grew the Dorchester and Kittatinny varieties, the latter being the most profitable. The yield is from 2,000 to 3,000 quarts per acre. Of the blackcaps, he thought the Monmouth Cluster and Gregg the best. The blackcaps are not as profitable as blackberries or raspberries. Referring to the yellows in peaches, he said the disease was prevalent in New Jersey some forty years ago, whole orchards having to be cut down. He had known an orchard near Drummond-ville where the disease had started in one tree. The next year 20 were affected, and the third year 200, until the whole orchard was ruined. Had the owner taken the precaution to destroy the first tree affected, the orchard would have been saved. The disease was transmitted by the blossom. A large quantity of diseased peaches were sold in Toronto every season. A law should be enacted compelling the destruction of diseased trees. It was stated that two-thirds of the peaches exposed for sale on one occasion on Yonge street wharf were diseased.

The Agricultural Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday in the Parliament buildings, Mr. William Saunders in the chair. The Rev. C. J. Bethune, of Port Hope, was examined at great length on entomology in relation to agriculture. His evidence included a history of the principal insect pets injurious to grain, smaller vegetables, grasses, and fruit trees, and the means, artificial and otherwise, employed for their destruction, including a very interesting account of the parasites preying on the injurious insects, and of the beneficial insects generally.

The Capabilities of Beef.

ished with slices nished with slices of ox tongue; ox-cheen with appropriate vegetables. Entremetaturnips with beef gravy; marrow pudding with grated lemon peel; purée of artichokes with beef gravy; beef jelly flavoured with Malaga, and any sort of preserves that might be at hand. "If by unhappy chance the whole of this dinner should not be perfectly cooked, I shall be obliged to deduct from the pay of the two principal commissariat officers two sums, each of one hundred pistoles."—

Parisian.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

sidy Passed by the House of Deputies.

Ornawa, Oct. 1.—The latest advices received by Mr. McLeod Stewart from W. D. Bentley, consul-general of Brazil, are very satisfactory. The subsidy to be given by Brazil has passed the House of Deputies, having been yeted unanimously and without discussion, and the subsidy ordered to be put in the budget. Mr. Bentley has left for England, and in about a month may be expected in Canada, when the steamships will begin running. Mr. Stewart has been acting as agent here for the syndicate who have taken the matter in hand of promoting direct trade between Brazil and Canada, and will in all probability receive the appointment of all probability receive the appointment Brazilian vice-consul at Ottawa as soon negotiations are fully completed.

LINES FOR LADIES.

Black satin slippers have been adopted with many full dress teilettes.

A new chenille fringe, which is rich and effective, is called scalskin fringe. The latest recipe for making a winter bon-net look really sweet is to stick in it one of the paws of a bear's cub with French steel laws, which are visible in the shop windows. Among the new black laces for trimming outside garments gold threads are introduced most effectively, while others have masses of glittering tinsel—silver, gold, and copper-red tints combined in taking ways.

The English ladies in Portugal have adopted a lawn tennis costume with some Moorish features, consisting of full trousers laced at the ankle, a sleeveless, bright-coloured, square bodice, and a loose skirt to the knee.

New cravat bows are made of the gay Madras plaid Surah. Instead of a strap, a pearl pin holds the two large loops of the bow at the top, while below this is a sailor knot finished with two pointed handkerchief corners.

Very little jewellery is worn at present by bridesmaids. The pendant or brooch, small earrings, dog-collar necklace, and slender bracelets are of the least obtrusive designs, and are usually either pearls, turquoises, or pink coral.

A peculiar novelty in scarf-pins at Paris, the Parisian tells us, is the epingle views Saxe. It is simply an irregular fragment of china set in gold. The collector who has broken a priceless cup or saucer has the pieces mounted as scarf-pins and distributed among his

How many girls find a means of gaining livelihood by selling button-hole flowers in the streets of London may be inferred from the fact that three weeks ago 2,000 flower girls were taken out of town by special train, that they might enjoy a holiday in the country. A new felt skirt for the winter is called the

"Princess Alice." It is as soft as ladies' cloth, yet thick and warm; is seamless, and measures two yards round. It is of Austrian wool manufactured in England, and is of so choice colours and designs that it might well do for the underskirt of a costume. When Russian and Turkish towalling was

When Russian and Turkish towelling was first used for dresses, it was thought that frugality of fabric could go no further; but soon after common kitchen towelling became a fashionable material. Then we had workhouse sheeting, idealised by embroidered apple blossoms, sunflowers, wild roses, or briony. Now that we have reached house fiannel, I suppose the next step will be sucking, or crumb cloth, or garden matting. When fashion begins to tread a measure to any particular tune, she seldom stops until, like Jock o' Hazeldean, she's "o'er the borders and

A rich dress imported for the coming winter has a lavender satin skirt, with flowing train not trimmed, while the front is covered with gathered flounces of lavender gauze edged with white lace. The coat-basque is a edged with white lace. The coat-basque is a very rich satin brocade, with cream-tinted ground strewn with flowers, in which not only lavender, but pale blue, dull red, and olive green appear. These colours are repeated in narrow satin plaitings at the foot of the lavender skirt, and also in the corsage bouquet, which is of olive yelvet foliage, on which, as if just alighted, is a bird of brilliant plumage. The sleeves are of white lace and reach to the he sleeves are of white lace and reach to the

elbows.

The art of dressing in the commonest materials, and yet looking superior to other women, is studied by fashionable Parisians. Fourteen ladies recently entered into competition, and the prize was, awarded to a dress made of that coarse sacking used for packing purposes, trimmed somewhat incongruously with Valenciennes lace, and floral embroidery on a golden ground, parasol and shoes to match. The experiment, however, was decidedly expensive, for though the dress itself cost a mere nothing, the lace was worth \$300, the handle of the parasol cost \$120, and the embroidery \$160, not to speak of the shoes.

David Swing, in the Alliance, tells how a David Swing, in the Alliance, tells how a bride reformed her profane husband. She invited her bridesmaids, four in number, to a quiet dinner. As they knew of the profane habits of the groom, and also knew of his good qualities—that he was a man worth saving—they entered gladly into the proposed comedy. The plan was that all these beautiful women should use profane words at the table, as the hot coffee or hot weather or slew servants might afford opportunity. It was a bold plan, but it is said to have cured the wicked husband; for when his elegant wife applied a profane term to the biscuit, and a fair guest made a like remark of the coffee, and still another applied a profane expletive to the movements of a servant, the husband absolutely cried with remorse that he had ever himself used such an outrageous form of speech. Professor Swing thinks that "while such a cure cannot be justified, because it might kill the ladies without curing the masculine offender, yet the story itself may serve to show that man as an animal that swears is a mournful curiosity."

mournful curiosity. Paris bootmakers, having induced fashion Paris bootmakers, having induced fashionable ladies to give up wearing French heels, substitutingfor them the low flat ones, are now trying to introduce boots with no heels at all. This appears like going to the other extreme, as this style of shoe is unbecoming, and though heels of preposterous height and narrowness were objectionable upon other grounds than those of appearance only, there is nothing commendable in ungainliness, and heelless boots are manifestly awkward looking and opposed to shapeliness. As dresses are now worn comparatively short, a pretty shoe is a necessity. The "La Valliere" is the latest novelty for a fancy shoe. The shape is copied from the shoe which was fashionable in latest novelty for a fancy shoe. The shape is copied from the shoe which was fashionable in the days of Louis XIV. It has wide and not very high heels. The kid is dead-looking, like undressed kid, which it resembles in another way, being chamois coloured. The gold embroidered black velvet bow on the instep has four loops, with a jewelled buckle of gold in the centre. Boots cut open on the front are worn with the very elegantly embroidered hosiery now in the market.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to an cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a lead-ing R, R. Official, Chicage, Ill.

JOHNSONS

Medical.

DR. CLARK

TRADE MARK. Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Agne, Rheuma-JUKE Jague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Billousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870. This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Fryaline in the Salivawhich converts the Starch and Sugar of the
food into glucese. A deficiency in Fryaline
causes Wind and Souring of the food in the
stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food
is prevented.

It ness upon the Liver.
It ness upon the Lidneys.
It Regulates the Blood.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digeston.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Qid Blood and makes new.
It open the pores of the kin and induces
Boalthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the horeditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scroftin. Errsipelas, and al-manner of skill discusses afficiently indimors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture and

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

CURES RHEUMATISM. Bothwell, Kent Co., Ont.

Bear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cure
me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

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

NERVOUS DISEASES. NERVOUS DISABSE.

I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS. JOHNSON. enefit. MRS. JOHNS Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

Bear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recomnend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Hear Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN BLOOD SARUP gave me more relief than any medicine which I have ever taken.

ARS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valu INDIAN BLOOD SY RUP has benefitted me for dyspepsia and liver complaint than medicine I ever used. MKS, M. J. BRIDGI

FOR COSTIVELES.

New Carlisie, Bonaventure County, }
Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and
Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent]
began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYNUP. I am
now regular in my bowels, and my strength and
appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Sinuce Co. Ont.

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

The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time before I got that bottle of BAOD SYRUP, and I am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Temiscouata, Quebec.
Cher Monsieur, — Jepuis pres de quatre ans, j'etais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvain repose ni jour ni nuit; l'on des perait de noi, vus que man Pere etait decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUF, et après en avoir depense trois petites boutefles seulement, 'e me suis trouve grandement soulage etée peuf dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre.

Votre tout devoue Ser'tr.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informa ion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUP, 'addresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ont.

I had to quit work for two weeks owing to pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SY RUI has removed it. It is wonderful for giving as appetite.

CHAS, DEADMAN. HEART DISEASE CURED. HEART DISEASE CURED.

SMITHFIELD, Northumberiand Co., Ont.

I suffered very much from palpitation of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOOD SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the best medicine ever introduced.

MOSES HERINGTON.

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

BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada,
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
various other diseases, and your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other medicines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of ityspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.

I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Complaint for many years. I fried many doctors but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

HENRY W. VINTON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Oatario, Canada
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valual
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cur
me of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CROZIER Female Complaints.

WILLIAM CROZIER.

Female Complaints.

Warsh, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some
time, and, though she had doctors attending ber,
and took different remedies, I could find nothing
toreliève her until I sent for some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to
health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

For Scrofula. elcy, Shefford County, Quebe So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending at
the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For
twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness is
my leg, caused by Scrotula, and which the pre
sorlptions of numerous doctors failed to cure,
then purchased some of your excellent remedy
which has not only cured my lameness, but alse
purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS. Bewar of Counterfeits. We employ no run or travelling agents to solicit to from Druggists. Be sure you get genuine, from our authorized ageness. NORTHRUP & LYMAN Toronto. The public are cauting against buying spurious medicines.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7. The market has been quiet, save in barley, since our last, and the tendency of prices has varied for different goods. The only grain offer-ing to any considerable extent is barley, and were other sorts offered, they would not be taken for export at present prices. Breadstuffs, that is to say, wheat and flour, cannot be regarded as being settled in value; it is certain that there must be a change, either here or outside, before any considerable trade can be done in them. As a consequence of this situation, stocks of barley have been rapidly increasing, and those of all else have remained very small. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 250 barrels; fall wheat, 16,120 bush.; spring wheat, 7,095 bush.; oats, 3,431 bush.; barley, 220,605 bush.; peas, 6,565 bush,; and rye, 5,656 bush., against on the corresponding date last year, flour, 2,100 barrels; fall wheat, 85,732 bush.; spring wheat, 71,127 bush.; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 159,467 bush.; peas, 4,599 bush.; and rye, 7,203 bush. English markete have shown an advance of 3d. on red and club, 2d. on white, and 4d. on red winter wheat, and of 1d. on corn and peas during the week. Markets have been firm, with more demand for wheat, either at ports of call, on pas-sage, or for shipment. The chief cause of the the English yield is not turning out so well as was expected, and that it will be two or three months before home-grown wheat will be ready for threshing. Holders are consequently confident of firm prices for the present, Supplies have fallen off considerably during the week, and this may have tended to strengthen prices. Sales of home-grown wheat last week were 198,584 quarters, and imports were 200,000 to 205,000 quarters of wheat, and 95,000 to 160,000 barrels of flour, making a total supply equal to 452,021 to 461,834 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of flour and wheat in transit on 30th ult. showed little change, and was 1,225,000 quarters, against 1,327,000 on the 17th ult., and 1,478,000 on the corresponding date of last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transitfor Europe on the 17th ult. was 32,463,-000 bushels, against 39,356,000 last year, and 34,-237,000 three weeks ago. Mail advices show the supply from the opening of the harvest year to the 18th ult. to have been about 27 per cent in

excess of those on the corresponding period last year, and the average price of English wheat for the season 42s, 4d, per quarter, against 47s. 10d. last season. The increased supply, however, has been chiefly in homewheat, sales of it in the above period having been 406,000 quarters against 245,-000 quarters last year. The increase of about 66 per cent, in the home deliveries indicates clearly the great difference in quantity between the harvest of 1880 and that of 1879, and there can be no doubt that this difference must shortly tell on prices, should imports be maintained at as high figures as they have stood for several months past. Continental advices state that at Paris a steadier feeling was apparent, and with comparatively light supplies holders demanded higher rates for both home-grown and foreign wheat. For red winter 44s. 6d. to 45s. was asked, and buyers followed reluctantly. Native wheat an advance of 50c., the flour market being firmer. Rye realised a like improvement, while bariey and outs ruled steady. A rise also took place in term wheat, with a good business passing for the current month. Foreign wheat also was held at an advance. At Havre red winter was held at 43s. 6d. to 5s. free on rail. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week chiling September 11th amounted to 30,000 quarters, and at Rouen at 44s. 6d. to 5s. free on rail. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week chiling September 11th amounted to 30,000 quarters, and at Rouen at 4th. 6d. to 5s. free on rail. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week chiling September 11th amounted to 30,000 quarters, and the stock in the docks was increased to 42,500 quarters. The trade continued quiet, and previous prices were maintained with difficulty, owing to the scarcity of buyers. Reports of country markets showed 15 advanced, 16 firm, 22 unchanged, 2 calm, and 28 lower. German markets showed "term" prices to have been improving for both wheat and rye, and the level of values above that in England. At Hamburg, however, new wheat on the spot was 2s. 6d. per quarter lower, but stocks low and prices still above the exporting point. American red winter was being imported for consimption in the inland provinces. Advices from Danzig state that the new wheat crop should give a large yield, where saved in good condition, but that a great deal of grain was only fit for feeding purposes. Itye was scarce and dear, while bariey and oats have favoured buyers. The latest official reports of the Austro-Hungarian crops were less favourable than those previously issued, but after all deductions have been made they seem likely to turn out well. Prices were lower at Pesth. Russian advices state that at St. Petersburg there was brought to for local seem to be sold out, but one to change the provinces are took of freely at 11e. for lots of 100, and 11le. The same figures. Pickled can be had at 130c.

Land-There is a sourced to a such a stock was, however, taken pretty freely by millers at an advance of 50c., the flour market being firmer.

the Western States farmers were still holding back their wheat, and prices continued to be far above the shipping point. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and the rail shipments from Western lake and river ports :--1880, 1879, 1879, 1878, Sept. 25, Sept. 18, Sept. 27, bush.
1.14.994,632 15,419,985 17,193,133 13,478,859 11,194,033 13,478,859 11,194,033 13,878,859 11,194,033 13,88,073 12,419,033 13,88,073 13,419,033 13,88,073 10,11,333 13,88,073 10,11,333 13,88,073 10,11,333 13,88,073 10,11,335 11,552,949

Total. 37,799,033 35,360,525 32,629,839 33,502,498

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool market for each market day during the week : s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

FLOUR—There has been very little demand for any grade heard all week, and the advance in the rates of freight has tended to put down prices. Superior extra sold on Saturday at equal to \$4.75, which was the only sale reported all week. To day extra was offered at equal to \$4.65, and superior could have been bought readily at \$4.75, but there was no demand heard. Spring extra has been purely nominal all week.

BRAN—Rather easier, and sold at \$9.50 on Saturday.

and rather higher. Small lots are unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

WHEAT—Offerings have been very small and the demand only for the supply of millers, but it has been sufficient to secure a sale for all in the market. Prices steady with but little change. Fall has not been offered, but No. 2 would have brought \$1 to \$1.01. Bright red winter soid in car-lots at \$1.05 on Saturday. Spring has been selling to a small extent daily at \$1.10 for No. 4 and \$1.08 for No. 2 in car-lots, f.u.c. The market to-day was quiet and unchanged, with a sale of No. 2 spring at \$1.08 for ordinary, and \$1.09 for a car of very choice; red winter was offered at \$1.05, but not taken, and other grades unchanged. On the street fall sold at 98c. to \$1.03, and spring at \$1 to \$1.10.

\$1.50.

POULTRY—The supply has been on the increase; turkeys have been offered freely, and sold at 60 to 65c for hens and up to \$1 for gobblers; a few geese have brought 60 to 70c; ducks have been abundant at 45 to 55c; fowl rather less plentiful, but unchanged, at 35 to 45c, per nair.

rior Extra, per 196 lbs...... \$4 70 to \$4 75 BAG FLOUR, by car lots, f. o. c. GRAIN, f.o.b. Red Winter..... Spring Wheat, No. 1. Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

"No. 2, "
Extra No. 3. "
No. 3. " Rye .. PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new, per bush...
Wheat, spring, do.
Barley, do.
Oats, do.
Pens, do.
Pens, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs...
Beef, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs...
Chickens, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Geese, each. Geese, cach.
Turkeys, each.
Butter, pound rolls.
Do. large rolls.
Do. tub dairy.
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bag.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, per bush.
Tomatoes, per bush.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE-Fairly active, but checked by small

tions have been made they seem likely to turn out well. Prices were lower at Pesth. Russian advices state that at St. Petersburg there was nothing whatever doing in wheat for export, as prices were far above buyers' views. Rye for early delivery met with a little attention, but the grain trade generally appeared to have come to a standstill. Nor was the situation much better at the other end of the empire; at Odessa, on the 6th ult., markets were inanimate. New wheat of choice quality had sold high, but was thought to be fer some special destination, as the price left no margin for the general importing countries. Australian advices to the 6th of August report markets firm at Adelaide, with 87,600 tons of wheat available for shipment from South Australia, and growing crops looking well. Markets in the States have been more active and prices firmer, with an active export demand at New York during the latter part of last week; but in the Western States farmers were still holding back their wheat, and prices continued to be far

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has continued to be fairly active:
TEA—The enquiry for lines remains unabated and prices have been steadily maintained. Coarse Young Hysons have sold freely in lines at 32 and 33c.; and fine at 50c. at 54 and 61c. Gunpowders have sold at 36c. for coarse; at 42 and 45c. for seconds, and at 50c. for poor first. Imperial has changed hands at 33c. New Japans have been selling at 32½ to 34c. for common, at 44c. for good medium, and at 20c. for dust. Blacks have been sold at 32 and 33c. for coarse, and 42½ and 44c. for medium Congou. Sales of Greens on English account have been decked by the high prices asked; but a second sold at 1s. 3d. and a Peng-Suey at 1s. 2d.; low blacks have been wanted and have sold at 6d to 10½ Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots: Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 42½ to 48c.; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra, firsts, 50 to 55c.; Twankays, none; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to 5ac; Scented Pelcoes, 45 to 55c.

COFFEE—Has generally been firm; job lots have sold at 24c for Singapore; at 18½c. for fine Rio, and at the same figure for Mexican. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 28 to 31c; Singapore, 22 to 25c.; Rio, 17½ to 21c.

SUGAR—Still seems rather easy. Raws have been held as before; but there is no movement reported on them. Scotch refined has been fairly active, with sales of job lots at 8½ for low grade; and 8½ to 8½c, for medium, and at 10½. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 28 to 31c; Singapore, 22 to 25c.; Rio, 17½ to 21c.

SUGAR—Still seems rather easy. Raws have been held as before, but there is no movement reported on them. Scotch refined has been fairly active, with sales of job lots at 8½ for low grade; and 8½ to 8½c, for medium, and at 10½. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars now being sold at sixty days:—Porto Rico, per lb., 7½ to 8c.; Barbadoes, 7

114: 6: 119c.
SYRUPS—Steady, with sales of car-lots of choice
at 65c. Quotations are as follows:—Common, 52
to 54c; medium, 55 to 58c.; and choice, 60 to 65c.
Sugar-house molasses, none; and West India, BRAN—Rather easier, and sold at \$0.50 on Saturday.

Outmeat — Quiet and generally unchanged; a lot oslod on Saturday at \$4 on track, but choice is neld rather higher. Small lots are unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

WHEAT—Offerings have been very small and the demand only for the supply of millers, but it has been sufficient to secure a sale for all in the market. Prices steady with but little change. Fall has not been offered, but No. 2 would have brought \$1 to \$1.01. Bright red winter sold in car-lots at \$1.05 on Saturday. Spring has been elling to a small extent daily at \$1.10 for No. 4 and \$1.08 for No. 2 in car-lots, f.o.c. The market to-day was quiet and unchanged, with a sale of No. 2 spring at \$1.08 for ordinary, and \$1.09 for a car of very choice; red winter was offered at \$1.05. Outs.—Receipts have decreased, and all offerings have been wanted at former prices; sales of cars on track were made in the latter part of last week and on Monday at 30.c, but on Tuesday 315.

round, \$5; half bbls., \$3; salmon, salt water, none; cod-fish, per 112 lbs., \$5; boneless, per lb., 6 to 6]c.; trout, none; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., none; half bbls., none; sardines, \$3, \$9; to 10 lc.; do. \$7\$, 18c.

Toracco—Has continued unchanged. Blacks have been in demand at previous prices, and sales have been made at 15c. for No. 1 Peerless, and 18c. for No. 1 Black-hawk and Blackbird. Rough-and-Ready has sold at 35c. for No. 1, and 33c. for No. 2, all in bond. Other brands are steady but unchanged. Quotations are as follows—Blacks, 10s, in bones, 23 to 38c.; †8, 6's and 8's, in catties, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 45c.; extra brights, 6's and 8's, in catties, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 48c.; extra brights, 1000cs—Have remained quiet and unchanged at previous prices all over. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o.p., \$2.30 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red., \$8 to \$8.50; wines—port, \$1.25; fine, \$2 to \$4.50; sherry, \$1.25; fine, \$2 to \$4.50; champagne, per case, \$14 to \$26.60; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otards, and Martell's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; second-class brands, \$3 to \$3.50, according to age; inferior brands, \$2 to \$2.80; in case, \$220 to \$4.50; do., Martell's, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$9 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers Co., \$9 to \$2.50; do., Martell's, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$9 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers Co., \$9 to \$2.50; do., Martell's, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., p., \$1.25; old Bourbon, \$1.25; old rye, toddy, or malt, \$1.17; domestic whiskey, \$2 u.p., \$1.66; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 5 years old, \$1.50; do., 6, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 5 years old, \$1.50; do., 6, 6 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.80.

sinck. Export cattle have been almost nominal, as scarcely any have been either offered or wanted, and steers weighing 1,300 lbs. would not have brought over \$4.50, which hid seems not to suit holders. Second-class, consisting of light steers and heifers and heavy cows, have been scarce, and bringing \$4 to \$4.25 for the best market, but had the supply been larger than it was it is doubtful if these prices would have been paid. Third-class have been very quiet, and selling slowly at \$3 to \$3.50.

SHEEF—There has been very little business: the demand has been slack, and prices have been rather weak. There has been little or nothing doing for shipment, though \$4 per cental would still be paid for first-class weighing not under 140 lbs.; for the local market these have been rather easier at \$6 to \$5.50. Second-class have been inactive at \$5 to \$5.50, and third-class nominal at \$4.50.

LAMBS—Receipts have been on the increase.

active at \$5 to \$0.50, and third-class nominal at \$4.50.

LAMBS—Receipts have been on the increase, and offerings have probably been fully sufficient. Prices have been easy, though no actual decline can be quoted. First-class, dressing at least 40 lbs., have continued in fair demand at \$3.40 to \$3.75, the latter price being for picked. Second-class, in lots dressing from 25 to \$1.5s., have been quiet and unchanged at \$2.75 to \$3.25, and some inferior lots, chiefly culls, have been usually bringing \$2.37 to \$2.50.

Galves—Have remained quiet but steady at last week's prices, with the supply still small. First-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have been steady and wanted, at \$6.50 to \$8, and second-class, dressing from 60 to 98 lbs., have been quiet at \$3.25 to \$6. Third-class not wanted.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE—Has been fairly good at steady prices.

HIDES—Green have remained unchanged in price, with all offering wanted and readily taken.

Cured have sold readily in small lots at 10 to 10

offered and selling as before; cured are nominal.

SHEEPSKINS—Prices of green have risen tencents, or to \$1.10, and all offering have been
wanted; dry have been coming in slowly, and
usually selling at 60 to 90c.

Wool—Fleece has remained inactive, with
buyers and sellers widely apart, and scarcely any
offering; the best bid seems still to be 27c., but
holders want 29 to 30c. Super has been moving
to some extent, with sales at 30 to 31c., and extra
super at 34 to 35c. A fair demand for medium
wools has been heard from the factories.

TALLOW—Last week's firmness has been maintained,; rendered generally brings 6c. and rough
has risen to 34c. Stocks are small with an active
demand.

demand.
Quotations stands as follows:—No. 1 inspected,
choice, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$9;
No. 3 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8; calfskins, green, 14
to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none;
sheepskins, 70c. to \$1.10; wool, fleece, 27 to 28c.;
wool, pulled, super, 30 to 31c.; extra, super, 33 to
35c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12]c.; tallow, rough,
34c.; rendered, 6c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL

Oct. 6.—Flour—Receipts, 3.235 bbls; the market was quiet to-day but firm, and sales were at generally higher prices than yesterday, though within quotations; sales 100 bbls. superior extra at \$5.25; 125 at \$5.25; 125 bbls. spring extra at \$5.25; 25 at \$5.25; 125 bbls. spring extra at \$5.25; 50 bbls. strong bakers at \$5.25; 50, 100 at \$6. Quotations unchanged—Superior extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25; extra superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.80; strong bakers? \$5.50 to \$5.30; superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.80; strong bakers? \$5.50 to \$6.20; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.90; middlings, \$4.55 to \$6.20; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.90; middlings, \$2.55 to \$6.50; city bags, delivered, \$3 to \$3.05. Barley—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, \$4.25 to \$4.35. Rye—85e. for carlots and 88 to 89e. for cargoes. Oats—30 to 31e. Peas—Receipts, 400 bush; car-lots, \$0 to 81e.; \$29e. for cargoes. Commeal—\$2.75 to \$2.90. Corn—52e. to arrive. Wheat—Canada, No. 2 white winter, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 2 red winter, \$1.10 t

OSWEGO. Oct. 6.—Wheat—Steady; white and red state, \$1,04 to \$1.05. Corn—Firm; Duluth, 51 to 52c. Bariey—Dull; sales, 10,000 bush. No. 1 bright Canada, above grade, at 90c.; 10,000 bush. No. 1 Canada, above grade, at 85c.

DETROIT. Oct. 6—Wheat—No. 1 white, 97‡c. for cash October; 98‡c. for November; 99‡c. for December; No. 2 white, 94c. Freights—3c. to Buffalo; 6‡c. to Kingston; 10c. to Montreal. Receipts—Wheat, 106,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 92,000 bush.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

Oct. 6, 12.05 p.m.—Wheat—Irregular; Chicago at \$1.08½ to \$1.09; Milwaukee at \$1.08½ to \$1.09; No. 2 red at \$1.09½ for cash; sales, 8,000 bush at \$1.09½ for October; 24,000 bush at \$1.09½ for November. Corn—Quiet at 52½c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 19.444 bibs.; wheat, 143,000 bush.; corn, 114,000 bush.; oats, 66,000 bush.; rye, 10,000 bush.; barley, 2,000 bush.; pork, 302 bibs.; lard, 4,433 tes.; whiskey, 386 bibs.

2.05 p.m.—Wheat—Sales, 200,000 bush.; Chicago at \$1.08½; Milwaukee at \$1.08½ to \$1.00½ for Cotober; \$1.10½ for November; \$1.12 for December. Corn—Sales, 30,000 bush.; No. 2 at 52½c. Oats—Quiet. Tallow—6%c. Dressed Hogs—\$6.87½ to \$7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO. Oct. 6, 11.30 a.m.—Hogs—Opened a shade stronger, closing weak; receipts, 68 cars; shipments, 59 cars; 21 cars to New York; sales of Yorkers at \$5 to \$5.15; medium and heavy at \$5 to \$5.15; a few extra butcher's and for export at \$5.20 to \$5.30; light mixed at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK. Oct. 6, 11.10 a.m.—Cattle—Steady at 81 to 104c.; receipts, 1,150. Sheep—Lively at 41 to 5c.; receipts, 2,754. Calves—Lively at 6 to 74c.; receipts, 1,141.

JERSEY CITY. Oct. 6, 11.10 a.m.—Cattle—Steady at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10\frac{1}{2}c.; receipts, 118. Sheep—Steady at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}c.; receipts, 5 cars. Lambs—5 to 5\frac{1}{2}c.; receipts, 4 cars. Hogs—Quiet at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}c.; receipts, 38 cars. EAST LIBERTY.

Oct. 6, 10 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; prime at \$5 to \$5.25; fair to good at \$4.25 to \$4.60; common at \$3.50 to \$4; receipts, 544; shipments, 748. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,300; Philadelphias at \$5.25 to \$5.40; Yorkers at \$4.70 to \$4.90. Sheep—Active; receipts, 800; shipments, 1,500.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. Oct. 6, 9.35 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 22,500; official vesterday, 20,533; shipments, 4,901; left over, 6,000; light grades at \$4.75 to \$4.90; mixed packers at \$4.50 to \$4.85; heavy shipping at \$4.90 to \$5.25. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000.

ENGLISH MARKETS. Oct. 6.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, firm; cargoes on passage—wheat, firm; maize, unaltered; good cargoes mixed American maize, off the coast, tale quale, was 25s. 3d., now 25s. 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week—Wheat, 200,000 to 205,000 grs; maize, 40,000 to 145,000 grs.; flour, 95,000 to 100,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet and steady; maize, dull and fd. cheaper.

LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 6, 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. to 11s.; spring wheat, 7s. 9d. to 9s. 1d.; red winter, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 0d.; white, 8s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.; club, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.; corn, 5s. 0jd.; barley, 5s. 3d.; cats, 6s. 2d.; peas, new, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d.; pork, 73s.; bacon, 42s. 6d. to 4fs. 6d.; beef, 63s. 6d.; lard, 42s. 6d.; tallow, 35s.; cheese, 64s. 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three 4sys were \$4.00 centals. Situations Tacant.

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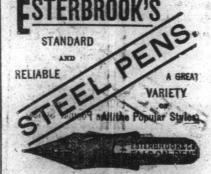
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Add as Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. HEAL author may be consulted on all dis-THYSELF

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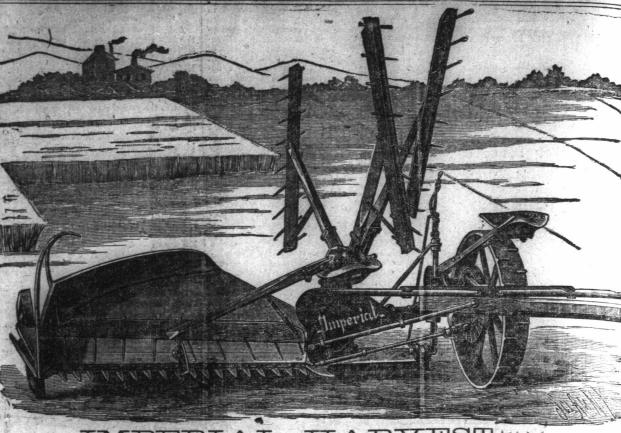
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ABOUT THOSE EXHIBITIONS.

Ist.---It IS true that the Williams' Singer Sewing Machines were the only Shuttle MACHINES at the Toronto Fair run by steam

a high rate of speed, during the WHOLE DURATION of the Exhibition. This statement cannot TRUTHFULLY be made regarding a SINGLE Shuttle Machine of any other make.

-- It IS NOT true that any other Shuttle Machine was run at a higher rate of speed than the Williams' Singer.

4th .-- It IS true that the Williams' Singer took First Prize, on the 21st Sept. inst., at the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, for the best Family Sewing Machine.

5th .-- It IS true that the Williams' Singer No. 2 Machine also took First Prize at Montreal, on the same date, as the best Machine for Manufacturing purposes.

6th .-- It IS NOT true that any other Machine took First Prize or higher honours at Montreal than the Williams' Singer.

7th .-- It IS true that the Williams' No. 2 and Family Machine were the only Sewing Machines at the Montreal Exhibition that sewed all the samples presented by the judges without breaking needles or snapping the thread.

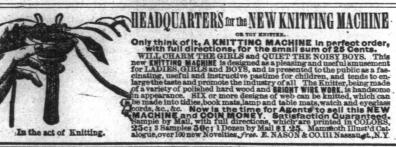
8th .-- It IS true that the Williams' Singer will do better work and more of it than any other Sewing Machine in the market.

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Anction Sales.

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HURON LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION will take place upon the Shew Grounds, GODERICH, ONTARIO,

COUNTY OF HURON, ON Wednesday, October 20th, 1880, and following days, commencing at twelve o'clock noon. Amongst the stock will be found the valuable pure bred Princess prize bull, Prince of Seaham [692] 24432, also Cragg's, including the Duke of Elmhurst [5005] 22735, Roses of Sharon, Goodness, and other animals of fashionable pedigree from the noted herds of Messrs. H. Snell, Atrill, Sproat, Elcoat, Washington, and others. Also several splendid thoroughbred stallions and preeding mares, among which is "Goderich Chief," half brother to the celebrated Canadian trotter, "Lucy," whose record is 2.20.

There is also a large selection of Improved Stock, which will be offered after the sale of Thoroughbreds.

Stock, which will be offered after the sale of Thoroughbreds.

TERMS—Twelve months' credit, without interest, will be given on furnishing security satisfactory, to the owner of the stock sold. A discount of 8 per cent. will be allowed for cash.

There is ample accommodation for both man and beast, and the hotel rates are very reasonable.

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rise in the value of the estate. Apply to B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 119 Hollis street, Halifax.

Sept. 29 1880. 444-3. THE STOCK OF SEWIND SILK .

UNION SOLDIERS Of the War of 1861, in the United States, are respectfully informed that we have re-opened our Detroit office, and will give particular atten-tion to the claims of those residing in Canada to the claims of those residing in Canada Please address us stating what you believe to be due you, and we will send you the proper ques-

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