of the Central Government. Lord Lorne de-

tant that no province should be organized in

such strength as to be able to formulate a

policy leading to a conflict with the rest of

FENIAN DIABOLISM.

Two Simultaneous Explosions on the Lon-don Underground Railway.

London, Oct. 31.—London had a startling sensation last night. Two explosions took

place almost simultaneously. Two tunnels of the underground railway fell. In one many

people were injured. In the other great dam

WHOLESALE ASSASSINATION

A few minutes after each to manher of personners were waiting at Charing Cross station. The platform was blockaded with persons going to the Fisheries Exhibition, which

ses to-day. There was much good-natured

jostling and confusion. Suddenly a violent shock was felt. The Great Western train had just left the Westminster platform. The

conductor, who was on the point of entering

the van, was almost thrown to the ground

A DISCHARGE OF ARTILLERY.

At Westminster the windows of the signal

oox were completely shivered. At Charing

Gross a low booming noise was heard, and the glass in the roof suddenly fell. On en-tering the tunnel it was found that the rails

tering the tunner is was sound that the half had been untouched, but the ballast had been disarranged. The signal telegraph wires had been torn down. Part of the

masonry in the tunnel was thrown in ruin

on the permanent way. Volumes of black smoke poured out of the tunnel.

A few minutes after the Westminster e

the Praed street station, adjoining the Pad-dington terminus of the Great Western rail-

A TREMENDOUS REPORT,

pparently a few yards distant. The wi

dows of the refreshment-room were. shivered

to atoms. The young women behind the bar shrieked and fainted. There was a general

stampede to the street above, where in an instant a thousand people had collected.

A train had arrived at Praed street from

the Massion House a few minutes before eight o clock. Many passengers and people from the country had been spending the day at the Fisheries Exhibition. The train had

scarcely entered the tunnel way of the Edge

ware road when the explosion came. There

way, were thrown into a panic by

plosion the crowds waiting on the platform at

He describes the reports as of

was caused. The wildest rumours are

### Farms for Sale. disvertisements inserted under this neading, 5 cents per work in certion, or 20 cents per word for five insertious.

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TRIN TOWNSHIP-VALUABLE FARM PRIN TOWNSHIP—VALUABLE FARM
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RARM FOR SALE—THE McKELLAR homestead, three miles south of Alvinston, being one of the best farms in the Province of Ontario, containing 217 acres, 125 cleared and under a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered with beach and maple; the soil cannot be surpassed, and the river Sydenham running through the centre makes a most desirable farm for stock raising. Apply to JOHN 1, Mod State A. Advances of the contraction OOR SALE-FARMS AND WILD LANDS IN Simcoe and Grey counties. Apply to LAII LAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW

NTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy terms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto.

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FARM TO LET FOR SEVERAL YEARS A FARM TO LET FOR SEVERAL YEARS—
it contains 100 acres of good grain and hay
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of a mile east of Scarboro' Junction station,
Grand Trunk railway. For terms apply to J. J.
TABOR, 85 Hazelton avenue, Toronto.

### Properties Edanted.

WANTED-A PLOT OF LAND CONTAIN in Ontario. Address, stating price and terms of sale, to H. JAMESON, Castlederg. Ont.

MILLER WANTED - IMMEDIATELY class stone-dresser and grinder; state wages.
Address, J. HILL & SONS, Port Robinson.

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Teachers Manted. TEACHER WANTED-A SECOND-CLASS Normal teacher, male, wanted for school section No. 5, Sherbrooke township, for 188; salary \$160 per annum Apply to DANIEL DICKHOUT, S. T., Stromness P. O., Haldimand

TEACHER—S. S. No. 1, MORMORA—\$350— immediately; for remainder of 1883 and 1884, Send testimonials to JNO. RICHARDSON, Delore.

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ning order with dwelling house and an acre of schell

BUFFALO BUSINESS COLLEGE—ESTAB-LISHED thirty years—affords young men unequalled advantages for obtaining practical business education; experienced teachers; im-proved course; ifneat college puilding in Amproved course; finest college building in America; six hundred students annually; large i lustrated catalogue free. J. C. BRYANT (SON, Buffalo, N.Y.

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WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW YORK
Weekly or the New York Ledger for any
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Marl Office, Toronto, stating price.

# Money to Loan.

LOAN ON GOOD FARM security at 64 per cent; charges low; no nission. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON

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TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN-▲ ADA—Money to loan on city and farm property at lowest rates and on favourable terms.

## Business Cards.

CO-OPERATION-WANTED-\$40 AND \$50 per month made by school teachers and others who have leisure: no samples needed. DONALD S. McKINNON, 8 Adelaide street

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, O Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

# Tost or Stolen.

HORSE STRAYED — STRAYED FROM the premises of Mr. Scrimger, near the toll-gate, Galt, on Thursday night, 6th September, a small bay mare with nigh hind foot white, shod with interfering shoes, marked P. T. on hind feet; aged about seven years. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. R. McDOUGALL & CO., Galt.

TRAYED OR STOLEN-FROM THE PASo the discovery of the same will be suitably re-warded. F. BARSOTTA, Cooksville P.O., Ont.

## Specific Articles.

MANCER CURE--\$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMIX Cancer Cure cures without use of knife The only permanent cure in the world. Send two 3c. stamps for particulars. S. C. SMITH Coaticook, Q., Canada.

Agents Wanted.

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

GENTS WANTED-TO SELL OUR POPU-LAR low down platform binder, new and noroved mowers, reapers, sulky rakes and ossier grain drills; the largest and best selling he of implements offered by any manufacturer Canada; none but experienced and success men wanted; a vacancy for one or tw CHROMO CASKET - CONTAINING 100 fast-selling articles, which will bring you in \$5 per day, and not occupy all your time, by mail for 25 cts.: agents coining money. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

TO BOOK AGENTS—THE BEST COOKERY book ever published is "Mrs. Clarke's Cookery;" 402 pages, printed on very superior English toned paper, handsomely bound in cloth; live agent can sell 100 copies a week. Send \$
or sample copy and terms to J. S. CRAWFORL
00 Yonge street, Toronto.

W ANTED - LADY CANVASSERS - TO sell "Mrs. Clarke's Cookery Book." J. S. CRAWFORD, 100 Yonge street, Toronto. WANTED — GENERAL TRAVELLING
agents; salary, \$75 per month and expenses. Montreal Rubber Stamp Works, St.
james street, Montreal,

NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER-MANENT cure is effected in from one hree treatments. Particulars and treatise from receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, King street west, Toronto, Canada.

### Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL OFFER-25 NEW AND HAND-SOME assorted chromo cards in morocco case, name on all, only 10c. Queen City Card House, Toronto.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

tems of Interest from the United Kingdom.

Extensive failures in the Liverpool cotton trade are reported. It is believed many firm of brokers will be involved. Col. King-Harman, M.P., at a Conservative meeting in Sligo Monday night, de-nounced the Government for permitting Nationalist meetings.

A moderate duty on foreign wheat is advocated by the British Fair Trade League, view to the encouragement of the

trade of the colonies.

The Poor Law Guardians of the Limesick Union have resolved to take savanage of the Labourers' Act, and build 1,000 cottages or labouring men. Moody and Sankey's revival missions in Cork have been largely attended and very successful. They have gone to Waterford to ontinue their labours.
Mr. T. Power O'Connor, M.P., has made

a demand that any new franchise bill intro-duced into the British Parliament shall inlude Ireland in its provisions. The Postmaster-General of England is en-gaged preparing a plan for the establishment

of an international parcel post modelled after the present English local system. A Glasgow despatch says the ringleader of the Orange riots at Coaturidge last summer has been sentenced two years, and another active participator to nine months.

The Irish informers Kavanaga, Smith, and Hanlon have arrived in Calcutta, whither they were shipped as grooms on a steamer which carried horses from Melbourne. Canada Pacific railway stock rose ten per

cent. on the London stock market recently on the announcement that the Dominion Government would guarantee interest at three per cent.

At a Liberal demonstration in Dumfries or Monday night a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone's Government was passed, also a resolution urging early attention to the fran-

chise question.

The late English hangman's wife, Mrs.
Marwood, died the other morning, her death
being hastened by intemperance. It is said
that on the occasion of each execution her The police on Sunday charged and dispersed a mob at Castle Lyon, Ireland, who were attempting to hold a prohibited League meeting. The Leaguers, however, reas-

The Times' special London cable save the

studying the workings of the English military system \*for the purpose of applying it

to the defence of Canada, are about to re-

turn home. They have had several confer-

ences at the War Office on plans for the de-

plicity in the Crossmaglen murder conspiracy

recently died in prison. Recently Mr. Healy, M.P., publicly declared that Walters

protested to the last his innocence. Walters was secretary of the society, the object of

hich, it was claimed, was the assassinati

of the landlords and the officers of the Gov-

Our cable despatches state that the condi-

tion of the poor in London is again attracting

the attention of the English people. Lord

Salisbury has written a manifesto on the sub-

ect. and the matter has led to a great dea

of correspondence through the press during

probable that the Government will propose

some legislation having in view the object of ameliorating the condition of the working

The Rival Irish Factions.

A Dublin despatch says that the Nationa

Lesgue meeting near Loughrea has been pro-claimed. The Nationalists announce an in-

ntion to hold a meeting near Belleck, count

fermanagh. This has greatly excited the

Orangemen, who have issued a manifesto, calling upon their order to assemble in thou

at Castle Lion, Cork, has also been pro

A Belfast despatch says there is reason to

fear there will be a conflict at Belleek, county Fermanagh. If the Nationalists hold a meet-

ng it will be difficult for the police and

did at Roslea. Two thousand Orangeme

Nationalists have made not preparation to

Canadian Railways.

The London Telegraph, in an editorial

and of Canadian rankway matters, as present

ed by the recent speech of Sir Henry Tyler

sident of the Grand Trunk railway :

The guarantee of a fair percentage instead

railways the more it will be disposed

will permit an alliance with any American

railway." The Standard is puzzled to under

stand the action of the Dominion. A subside

of this sum has already been paid. Now,

Lord Lorne on Home Rule,

The Contemporary Review contains an

article by the Marquis of Lorne on Canadian

home rule, written in compliance with a re-

quest to furnish notes suggestive of steps that might be taken to meet the demand for

Home Rule in Ireland, or provide informa-

tion having a bearing on the future of Aus-

features of the Federal Government of Can-

ada, and dwells upon the danger which must

arise should one member of the Confedera-

tion become strong enough to oppose the will

The Marquis discusses the chie

assist in everything which

concerned.

tralasia.

have been armed with revolvers.

the past week. It is said that it is extremely

tence of their country.

rnment.

was a loud noise like the firing of cannon, mbled after the departure of the force and THEN SUDDEN DARKNESS; effected their object. The steel industry of the north of England is suffering keenly from German competition. Thousands of employes have been discharged, all the gas was extinguished. There was all the gas was exunguished. There was a breaking of glass, and splinters flying in all directions. Then came the shrieks of the wounded and screams of panic. The stricken train rushed through the darkness to the and manufacturers state they cannot meet foreign competition with the present scale of wages and cost of material.

It is reported that Gladstone will propose station, where guards and passengers brought help. Many were carried upstairs to the main road and taken to St. Mary's hospital. that Attorney-General James be made Speaker of the Commons in place of Brand, who is to resign, and that Herschell, Scheiter-General, will succeed James, Davy, Mr., or Russell, M. T., will succeed Herschell, Scheiter-General, with succeed Herschell, Scheiter-General, Scheiter

Others walked to the dispensaries and chemists' shops. The rest were badly frightened, but fleished their journey in call.

The first surmise was that an explosion of gas had occurred. The chief engineer ex-The Freeman's Journal denounces the new amined the wreck. Two third-class carriages were shattered. The heavy woodwork scheme of the Government for effecting emigration from Ireland to Canada, and warns of the roof, beams, and floor was pulverized. all Irishmen against it. Large contracts are From every window and doorway every parstated to have been already entered into with ticle of light wood had disappeared. There shipping companies for the conveyance of

NO SIGNS OF A GAS EXPLOSION : Canadian officers, Colonels Otter and Turn-buil, and Count D'Orsonnens, who have been moreover, the cylinders had been already burning seventeen hours, and were now nearly en pty. It was then suggested that foul air had collected in the tunnel and ex-ploded by contact with an inflammable substance, but the officials decided that the dis was caused by an infernal machine. The sleepers on the line were reduced to matchwood. The indentation From Dublin it is reported that Michael in the side of the tunnel showed the concen trated force of the explosive. A line right across the arch indicated the direction in which the explosive travelled. Four rockets or dynamite cartridges are said to have been

found near the spot. There is no doubt of THE DASTARDLY OUTRAGE. The Daily News says :- "It is quite impossible to avoid the conclusion that the mys erious explosions were caused by foul play, and it is quite needless to say that the out age is attributed to the Irish. Fortunately for Michael Davitt, who was ecturing in St. James' hall, the news of the explosions was slow in getting abroad. The great hall was packed with a demonstrative crowd, largely Irish, and deafening cheers greeted the orator as he denounced Lord Salisbury, and declared that "Private right n land was public robbery of the nation. Had London known what had happened in

might have been serious. The Times says that since the explosion at the Local Government Board nothing has occurred which is so calculated to excite public alarm as the explosions last night. It ands, and bidding the Nationalists beware of dent. The explosives were of the most powerful nature. Suspicion points in one direction only, and it is hoped the authors their just anger. A meeting of Nationalists will speedily be brought to justice.

the underground railroad the consequence

## A Phenomenal Girl.

The antagonists of modern advanced edu cation, if there be any, should have heard ilitary to keep the Orangemen off as they little lecture that a gentleman gave on the street Wednesday morning. The question had arisen as to the tendency of modern ad manual labour. The gentleman told an anecdote. A young lady who is very well known in Lewiston and Auburn, and who has had a liberal education in America, a course of study in the German schools, and who ha since taught in some of the leading schools of this State and others, came home to her father's farm this summer. The hours hung rather heavily. "Father, your office needs of a subsidy would meet the approval of all Such an arrangement would shingling," says she one day. not hurt the Grand Trunk. The more the Government is identified with the the shingles were on the spot, and the youn lady proposed to have some fun and combine it in a legitimate way with solid work. She built the stagings geometrically, ran the lines after Euclid, and shingled the office as be advantageous to railway interests and to discourage the introduction of the American system of building lines, which has neatly and expeditiously as the village pro fessor of shingling himself could have don been so needlessly disastrous to English investors. It is unlikely that the Dominion She pulled down the staging and erected i again over the ell to the house, and in spite of parental injunction, shingled the ell and She practised sloping shed attached. music for pleasure in the meantime, howof \$5,000,000 was promised, and \$3,000,000 ever, and read German for a pastime. thing," added the gentleman, "would be without explanation, this subsidy is withfurther from her own inclination than no drawn, and an annuity equal to \$8,000,000

> Importations of Percheron-Norman Horses More than 500 stallions are now annually being imported from France to the Unite States. The immense wealth they are adding to the nation will be better understood from the estimate that the first cross of a Percheron stallion with a native mare doubles the selling value of the colt when mature. greatest importer of this breed is M. W. Dunnam, of Wayne, Ill., who has imported this year 390; the next largest importers are the Dillons, of Normal, Ill., who have im-

### UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

clares that should a provincial feeling be developed stronger than the feeling of levalty to the General Government, the American civil war may be repeated in Canada. The experience of the American States, he says, showsthat while purely local matters may be left to Central Local Assemblies, it is all-impor-A Budget of News from Over the Border.

Pers Hyacinthe, the renewned Parisian divine, arrived in New York on Monday.

The President has appointed Thursday, the
29th November, a day of national thanks-Gen. Sheridan proceeded to Washington or

Monday to assume command of the United States army.

A Texas church was robbed of its Bible and lamps. They were pawned by the thief and the ticket paid out for beer. Since September 1st the Rest-Office Department has furnished to postmasters 290,926,000 postage stamps, 83,359,000 stamped envelopes, 74,985,000 postal cards, of an aggregate value of \$8,520,000.

age was caused. The whuese the affort. The English papers do not hesitate to attribute the explosions to Fenians.

The Daily Telegraph says this morning: ennor has a Southern rival in Professor J R. Cather, of Alabama, who says that the winter will be very cold and early, and "Fresh agents of destruction are apparently at work in the metropolis. Nothing could be more inhuman or detestable. Two such in "phenomenal for its paroxyemal spells of heat, succeeded by intense cold."

Negroes are holding meetings in the State of Virginia, and passing resolutions asking the Mahone candidates to piece themselves to secure the passage of State laws to protect the social rights of the coloured race. cidents, occurring almost at the same moment several miles asunder, point distinctly to a

of the landlord question in the original way. She engaged rooms the other day and the next morning disappeared. She paid her rent, however, by leaving two chubby babies.

The United States Postmatter-General has, it is reported, announced that he will proceed against all future patrons of lotteries, under the law which makes it an offence to mail

letter requesting a lottery ticket.

A man who purchased the homestead of the departed Bender family at Cherryvale, Kan., has dug up an old tin can containing about thirty thousand dollars. The bones of the murdered travellers were found son

Pears ago.

Dunn & Co.'s Mercantile Agency reports butin & Co. s Mercantile Agency reports that encouraging indications as to the improved condition of business are not wanting in the events of the week. Exchanges show a marked increase in transactions. The business failures of this week throughout the United States and Canada are 218 as com-United States and Canada are 218 as compared with 243 last week. Nearly half of them occurred in the West and South.

At a well-attended meeting of the coloured citizens of Chicago recently to protest against the civil rights decision Rev. W. Polk made the leading speech. He said:

"The decision is an insult to the race, I al-

ways have been a good Republican, but now I believe we should give allegiance to that party which will give us our rights, even if i runs the devil's ticket or Ben Butler." Connecticut's Board of Health is investi gating a poisonous wood from Panama, term-ed cokobola. It takes a brilliant polish, and s much used for knife-handles and ornamenation, but it poisons the men who work it Children playing in its sawdust have had their feet poisoned, and at a large factory in Elm street, Bridgeport, chickens have died after eating the dust that had settled on the

At the Philadelphia Episcopal Convention on Thursday the Committee on the State of the Church reported that during the past firty years the number of discesses had incressed from 18 to 48, the number of clergy from 592 to 3,572, and the commiscants more than tenfold. It was resolved that in consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on the Prayer-book, no motion be entertained involving changes by was correction not contained in the report of the committee.

At the twenty first the first of the Episcopal Convention in control to the Episcopal Convention in the support of the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a deputation of two bishops amouncing the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a deputation of two bishops amouncing the adoption of two bishops amouncing the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a deputation of two bishops amouncing the adoption to a proposition of two bishops are propositions. At the Philadelphia Episcopal Convention

ters, and two laymen to stend the next meeting of the Provincial Synod of Canada and that the bishops of North Carolina and and that the bishops of North Carolina and Michigan had been appointed on the part of the House of Bishops. The House of Deputies appointed Rev. Dr. Haffman, New York; Rev. Dr. Converse, Massachusetts; Mr. Albert, Maryland, and Nelson, Alabama.

A man who was convicted of theft and sentenced to the State prison in Philadelphia the other day, astonished the Judge by making these pointed remarks in court: "I worked three years in your State prison make.

worked three years in your State prison making shoes, and I know as much about making shoes as I do about watches. They taught me to be dishonest. My principal work was to paste leather and pasteboard together t make a thick sole to impose on the public The man who had the contract was a Chris member of the church, and at the time I called his attention to the pasteboard business he was foreman of the Grand Jury. At the nineteenth day's session of the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia, the Committee on the State of the Church, to whom was referred the resolution concerning the rumour that certain ministers have intro duced unauthorized ceremonies symbolizing erroneous doctrines, reported the unanimou conclusion that this subject is beyond the competency of the committee, that it is amply provided for by canon 22, title 1, entitled, "On the use of the Book of Common Prayer." The Committee on the State of the Church presented their final report, which states there are in the United States 48 dioceses, 15 missionary jurisdictions, 67 bishops, 2,500 other clergy, and 3,000 organized parishes. Since last meeting of the convention four bishops had died, two foreign missionary bishops had resigned their juris diction, and eight clergy had been elevated to the episcopate. The report referred to the inadequate number of candidates for holy orders, and called special attention to the work of the Church Temperance Society. the bishops concur adjournment will be had

be called upon to commemorate the event with Eaten by Ants. Tallahasser, Fla., Oct. 25.—Near Columbia a coloured woman left her young babe all day. Yesterday when she returned it was devoured by ants. They had crawled into the

on the 26th inst. The Joint Committee ap

pointed to prepare a plan for the observance of the centennial of the American Church re-

ported that the members of the Church wil

### child's ears, eyes, and mouth. It died shortly Avenging His Father.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 27 .- While Alfred Gossett, coloured, was being taken to court this morning to receive a life sentence for the murder of Policeman Catery, Coffey's son, aged 19, stepped up behind Gossett and shot him dead. He was arrested. A Scalping Suit,

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Helen Close has sue Mrs, McGlashan, scalp surgeon, for \$5,000 damages. She alleges she was the possesse of a head of hair rare in colour, length, and thickness; that while having it treated in Mrs. McGlashan's office it was so entangled that defendant was unable to straighten it out; that while pretending to do so the doc-tor removed half of it with shears, and after-

ward bathed it in a preparation which burned the scalp black, and plaintiff was compelled

to cut her hair all off. Horrible Fate of a Tug's Crew—Effect Racing for a Tow. Mobile, Oct. 29.—On Sunday the steam MORILE, Oct. 29.—On Sunday the steam tug Edie, while putting to sea in search of a tow, exploded her boiler. The boat sank immediately with Captain John Carney, mate Andrews, and coloured fireman. All were probably eaten by sharks, which infest the locality. The engineer and cook were picked up—the latter died, the former is painfully wounded. It is believed the tugs Edie and Nellie were racing for a tow. The

Edie, falling behind, crowded on steam until

## she blew up. She was lately overhauled and A Series of Surprises for the Gossips of Washington.

New York, Oct. 29 .- The Washington orrespondent of the World furnishes the fol owing bit of gossip:—Minister West, of Great Britain, has, it seems, quite an extensive family after all, and he is gradually in-troducing them to the public. When he first came here and produced a daughter to pre side at the legation, a great deal of surprise was expressed in England, as no one ther seemed to know anything of such a member of his family, but Mr. West explained, according to the gossipping papers, that he had been secretly married when a young man, and that this daughter, who had been brought up in France, was the result of that marriage. Two or three weeks ago a young man appeared at the legation and was intro-duced as Mr. Arthur Sackville West, son of er Majesty's representative. This week one of the local papers announces that two younger daughters of Mr. West will soon join him

### Bring on Your Calf.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Aylsham lived a certain Jerry Eke, whose ap-

Throughout the West Highlands a wound

from a stag's horn is believed to be very dan-gerous. It is difficult to cure, and often

causes extreme debility and bad health. Game keepers, foresters, and their assistants dread

it extremely, and say that a dog which re ceives such a wound usually dies from gan

grene or mortification of the sore, however slight it may have seemed at first. If he re

covers, the result is almost equally unsatis

factory; the dog becomes paralytic in the wounded limb or epileptic; or if he has been

a wise and intelligent creature, he now be comes perfectly stupid. The author of "Nether Lochaber" was personally acquaint

er Lochaber" was personally acquain

"Nether Lochaber" was personally acquainted with a fine looking young man, an assistant forester, who, in helping to take a dead stag off a hill-pony's back, was accidentally wounded in the leg by one of the tines. He did not think much of the wound at the time. It was an ugly, ragged gash, but not deep, and he had more than once had much more serious wounds which had healed at once outs easily "by the first intention." As the

stag's horn would not, however, heal; none

of the salves or cintments or healing medica-ments of the glen had the least effect upon it.

when Mr. Stewart saw the young man he was

on his way to Glasgow to see if the skill of the doctors there could counteract the dire

effect of the stag's horn. - Chambers' Journal.

Shall We Abolish Hanging?

It has been the fashion of late to exalt cer

tain foreign methods at the expense of our own, chiefly because the latter has sometimes

broken down. Two of these foreign system

in particular have been glorified, and no doubt both have certain undoubted methods of their

own. The guillotine is most effective as

means of destroying life. It is an unerring,

hilates without unnecessarily protracted pain

Its inventor went so far as to claim for it that

the sufferer felt merely a pleasant freshnes

about the neck and nothing more. To the

terribly disgusting in decapitation; in

is horrible to see, or rather to hear, the head fall into the basket amid

origin, and an adaptation of the bowstring.

also instantaneous in its action. The old mechanism, which was simply a rope and a

piece of stick used tourniquet fashion, ha

peen improved into a brass collar encirclin

the neck, and containing a sharp point, which

is forced into the spinal marrow. But neither

of these forms are really so far superior to ours as to be entitled to supersede it. After

all, one method is as good as another, provided it fullsfi certain indispensable conditions. Capital punishment is intended to remove

the criminal, to extinguish a life forfeited t

the laws, and if this can be accomplished

promptly, without inflicting torture, encouraging bravado, or demoralizing the execu

are not unattainable results, and so long a

they can be compassed by hanging there can be no sufficient reason for trying to do

mesticate exotic methods of execution It has also been mooted recently whether

ome more scientific process might not vet b

dopted with advantage. The chemist and

the electrician have tremendous agencies at

their disposal, one or other of which might be utilized for the destruction of the crimin

al. But poor humanity is already too sorely beset by murderous enemies, and legislators

may well pause before they permit the devel opment of the means of taking life. Great

ractical difficulties, too, would probably su

pervene in giving effect to any new process,

whether by poison or electricity. The inter

pensable; the fatal poison must be adminis-

tered scientifically; the dread forces of elec-tricity must be set in motion by some expert,

and it might not be easy to persuade doctors or savants to act as ex-

ecutioners. But a still stronger of ection exists to this or any kind

change in the manner of carrying out the

penalty of death. It is not likely that any such change would easily secure legislative

sanction, not from any positive dislike to ac-

ept this or that new method, but because

in the abolition of capital punishment alto-

gether. Whether society can quite afford to part with one of its greatest safeguards is be-

yond the scope of this paper to discuss. But all who feel that the law which exacts a life

for a life is our best and perhaps our only

will prefer to leave our system of execution

unchanged. An imperfect process is better than none at all, and it will be better to adopt

abolition by vain search after an impossible

Oak Hall, the mammoth clothing house,

ecently undergone extensive improvements

The walis and ceiling have

protection against the growth of hom

ideal.

e opening of the question at all would end

some skilled agent would be indis

sioner, the desired end is achieved,

torrents of blood. The Spanish rotte, again, which is obviously oriental

nearly automatic machine, and probably and

and their sister at the legation here. Further

returns are awaited by the gossips with im-

wonder and envy of the villagers round. It came to pass that at a farmers' market dirner the talk turned upon Mr. Eke's perform nces, when some one present protested tha what had been narrated was impossible. "Impossible!" said another. "I'll bet you £5 Jerry Eke will eat a calf at a sitting. The wager was taken, and the preliminaries were arranged. The calf—let us hope only a baby calf—was killed; the bones were cut out, the flesh was chopped into minute parti-cles, and apportioned into seventeen enormous pasties, whose outer crust was a thin film of batter made lovely and tempting to every sense, but carefully kept from any ingredient

that could cloy the palate. Jerry was called in, he having agreed to the wager with evi-dent delight, and was told he might fall to. Greece has made a formal protest against this barbarous act of inhumanity.

dent delight, and was told he might fall to. He did so and steadily gorged. He had made no difficulty of the first nine pasties, but when a tenth was brought in he seemed to flag. To the horror of his backers he sighed and looked perplexed. It was but for a moment; he desired only to expostulate. "I say, Mas'r, I ain't got nothing to say agin them poys, I loik 'em amazin'; but I'm a-thinkin' et's abaywt time as I should begin mon that ther calf." Cossacks on the German frontier, which regarded as a preconcerted movement. Powers, protesting against the continued recognition of Prince Alexander as sovereign of Bulgaria, on the ground that the Prince has, in violation of the constitution, constantl

> Austrian who occupied the highest officia position in Siam, and recently came here on turlough, has committed suicide. No motive is assigned. The Bishop of Peuchna has committed suicide by hanging himself with a

cellent, and no question is now pending likely to disturb the quiet which all Governments are striving to maintain.

congregating in large numbers on the Russo rontier, threatening various towns and villages along the border. Large drafts of cavalry are being sent to protect the frontier and repel any encroachments upon German

rance at the age For fifty years he kept a careful log-book showing the liquor he consumed. It footed up 127,827 pints of

embalming the remains. They ought to keep until resurrection day.

An exciting scene occurred recently in the French Chamber of Deputies. The Gov-ernment was bitterly attacked for its policy

In the Austrian Delegation Monday Herr Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the foreign relations of Austria were perfectly His recent utterances in regard t Ru sie had been wilfully distorted. Austria and Russia both desire peace. He was confident peace was assured for a long time to Austria's relations with German

were perfectly secure.

Count von Moltke celebrated his eighty fourth birthday on Friday. He is staying on his estate at Kreisen, in Silesia. His life is simple. He receives friends in the morning, plays whist in the afternoon, and works i the evening, criticising the papers submitted to him by the heads of departments, and writing on the margin notes remarkable for their beauty of style and precision of thought Next to the Emperor Count von Moltke

Jesuits by the appointment of Father Anthe Order, sometimes called the "Black Pope." Although the future General ha passed his sixty-fourth year, he continues to enjoy vigorous health and his black hair i unstreaked with gray. Little known as a writer, Father Anderledy is highly esteemed as a professor and adminstrator. He has as a professor and administrator. He has some notoriety as a preacher and understands (besides the dead languages) English, German, French, Spanish, and Italian. He has preached in Germany and France. The election of a Vicar-General during the lifetime of the General is an innovation. It was conducted in secret. All the provincials of the Order were summared from all parts of the graduates. moned from all parts of the world to Flor-ence, where the aged General lives, without knowing for what reason their presence was required. Father Beckx presided over the electoral assembly. At the first voting Father Anderledy was chosen by an immense majority. It next remained to consult the Pope, who granted the Jesuits full liberty of ction in the matter, and hastened to confirm their choice.

The military position in Tonquin is still uncertain. The French are expected to drive out the Chinese in a short time, but the real conflict will only commence when the frontier is reached.

A Teheran despatch reports that the Rusthousand has recently been despatched towards the Persian froutier.

France and China upon the Tonquin question have been broken off for the present. The relations between the two countries can only oe described as a deadlock.

Great disorders have occurred in the penal

colonies in Siberia owing to official corrup-tion. A large number of exiles attempted to escape, but were re-captured, except those who fled from the island of Saghalien. It is reported that the Governor of the Chinese province of Yunnan with fourteen thousand troops has been ordered to enter Tonquin and occupy Cao Bang, one hundred and thirty miles north of Hanoi.

The Paris Republique Francaise publishes the edict of Commissioner Harmand in Tongan in accordance with which by virtue of

opposite St. James' cathedral, Toronto, has been painted and papered, and a large number of lights in addition to those formerly in placed throughout the store. Their stock of clothing for fall and winter is larger than ever. I

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

RUROPE.

The Archbishop of Vienna is to be made Cardinal. by trichinosis at Ermsleben, Germany, since the disease made its appearance, of whom eighteen have died. The Government of Bulgaria has decided o dismiss all Russian officers serving in the

Bulgarian army, and to recall all Bulgarians now in the Russian service. The existence of an aggressive alliance is denied by the North German Gazette, the object of the powers in uniting being declared to be solely the maintenance of peace. Advocates of universal suffrage in Belgium neld a meeting at Liege on Sunday, and adopted a resolution favouring a public

demonstration in Brussels next January.

The building occupied by the Chief of Police at Frankfort-on-the-Main was badly damaged by the malicious explosion of dynamite on Monday night, but no one was in-

Victor Emanuel is erected in its centre by King Humbert.

From St. Petersburg it is learned that owing to the spread of Nihilism the Ministers have recommended to the Czar that the heads of the Navagueria beautiful heads of the universities hereafter be appointed by the Government.

The Geographical Society of Lisbon has addressed a circular to similar societies abroad protesting that the tone of Henry M. Stan-

ey's letters relative to affairs in Congo are ffensive towards Portugal.

The Turkish Government recently refused to permit a Greek war vessel to land supplies at Chesme for the sufferers by the earthquake.

Diplomatic circles in London and Paris lieve that Germany will officially demand an explanation from Russia of the massing of The Sublime Porte has sent a note to the

absented himself from his principality. A Vienna despatch says :- Herr Payer, an

strap. He was insane. A St. Petersburg despatch says the Journal de St. Petersburg declares that the foreign policy of Russia is entirely devoted to peace. Her relations with all foreign powers are ex-

A Berlin despatch says :—German officials confirm the reports that the Cossacks are

A despatch from Liegenetz, Silesia, says that Herr Richter, Secessionst Deputy in the Reichstag for Muhlraliz, has been sentenced to an menths in prison and deprivation of his riches as Lepny for issulting the Improper Lamily four years. The action was brought by a local clergyman to prevent Richter taking his seat in the Reichstag.

An old gentleman recently died in France at the age of 70. For fifty years he

wine, 109,566 glasses of absinthe, and 219. 132 glasses of spirits. There was no need

on the Tonquin question, and notice was given, amid cheers from the Left, of a motion to impeach the Ministry. M. Ferry stated that on a suitable occasion the Government would make all the explanations required.

the most popular man in Germany. His birthdayis a national holiday. Much attention has been drawn to the

sians have located eleven thousand troops at askabad in the Tekké country. Another It is clear that the negotiations between

quin, in accordance with which, by virtue of the Hué treaty, all persons who continue to fight against the French will be put to death. A Bombay despatch says:—Muscat is being

besieged by the brother of the present ruler. The British gunboat Philomel is shelling the camp of the besiegers. The siege has already lasted four days. All British subjects have lasted four days. All British subjects have left town and gone on board the Philomel.

A Franco-Chinese correspondent denies that Marquis Tseng ever as d. M. Challemel Lacour that Chip. On the Arence's enterprise of the French ambassador. The Chang that the could assistance of Annam by the could assistance of Annam by the could assistance of Annam by

cult assistance of Annam by The French Chamber of Deputies M. Granet, member of the Extreme Left, interpellated the Government upon its policy in Tonquin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought and the means of conducting the expedition. M. Granet reproached th Government with concealing the facts and listrusting the patriotism of the Chambers. China had threatened resistance, and there was danger of war. The errors of the Government had compromised the country. The moment was a critical one, and France should turn her eyes toward the passages of the

A Hong Kong despatch says :- The defences at Canton are being actively pushed forward. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were conveyed to Canton yesterday in Chinese gunboats. An immediate attack on the Chinese ports is not conversely expected

able that hostilities will ultimately spread to China. Another French reverse in Tonquin would be fraught with serious results to foreigners in China. In the interior political excitement is spreading. The authority of the Imperial Government has been much weakened. In many districts a wave of antiforeign feeling is passing over the country.

French Butchery in Tonquin, Advices from Saigon show that the French Advices from Saigon show that the French in an encounter near Hanoi early in September met the Chinese regulars, who were well armed and officered. After a conflict of three days, during which the French took some of the enemies' works, they withdrew. Some troops of the King of Annam were with the enemy. A letter from Saigon to The France states that unheard of cruelties were committed near Hué. Ad. cruelties were committed near Hué. Admiral Courbet directed no quarter to be given to men, women, or children. Three hundred Annamites who took refuge in the mouth of the Bay of Thuan were killed, and one hundred and fifty more drifting in a junk with-out arms were massacred. The Figuro declares that Admiral Courbet, at the instance of Commissioner Harmand, allowed such acts in order to terrorize the Annamites. The Temps denies that Courbet gave such orders, but admits that 1,200 of the enemy

### AFRICA. A Cairo despatch says one hundred and

were slain at Thuan.

fifty Egyptian soldiers were recently surprised and massacred by hill tribes in Nubia.

The deaths from cholera at Alexandria average eight to ten daily. The fatal cases are chiefly among Europeans. Several cases are reported from the interior. There were six deaths at Alexandria on Sunday. The disease has disappeared at Mecca.

## GENERAL.

A Lima despatch says Arequipa has sur-rendered without a battle, and Montero has fled. Iglesias has been proclaimed President

A Lima despatch of a recent date says that the political prisoners in Chili have been re-leased, and will leave for Peru. Admiral Garcia has been appointed Minister to Great Britain and France. Lima continues tranquil. It is atsted that Lord Derby has intimated that any attempt on the part of Australia to annex New Guinea, or any of the South Pacific islands, will lead to an order being squadron to interfere forcibly and put down any further movement towards the prosecution of the scheme. He adds that the expressed policy of the Home Government can-

A Philadelphia despatch states that the steamship D.J. Foley, from Jamaica, reports the almost entire destruction of Port Antonio by fire on October 18th. It began in the dry goods store of Sutherland & Co., caused by the careless handling of a lamp. The adjoin-ing store of Da Costa & Co., the Toluand hotel. Metropolitan house, and a number of residences and storage warehouses were burned. The residence of the American conul escaped total destruction. Loss, over

million dollars, One of the sharpest shocks of earthquake ever felt in Bermuda occurred on the after-noon of October 20th at Hamilton. The oscillation continued ten seconds. The roar and tremour caused people to run out of their houses. No damage was, however, done. In the barracks at St. George and in several lwellings crockery was destroyed and some of the walls were cracked. At Mount Wyndham the door bells were set ringing. shock was felt throughout Bermuda. The atmosphere was sultry.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

Cardinal Gaston de Bonnrepose, Archbishop of Rouen, is dead. Mr. Walter Crofton, docketing clerk in the records and writs office, Chancery division, at Osgoode hall, died on Monday morning at his home in Toronto. He was under 30 years of age and had been for 12 years an official at and a general favourite, and his place will not easily be filled.

Dean Tiffany, of Delaware, Ont., passed away on Sunday afternoon. Deceased was one of the oldest inhabitants in the township of Delaware. He was seventy-two years a resident of the place. At one time Dean Tuffany was one of the wealthiest farmers in the township, having had a splendid stock farm of 300 acres near Delaware village. Through some unfortunate law suits and other losses this fine property almost all passed into other hands. Mr. George Taylor, an old and honoured

resident of Belleville, died on Sunday night. n the 68th year of his age. He was born in Belleville, and when young followed the pursuit of a farmer, which calling he followed during the greater part of his life. In 1863 he was appointed to the shrievalty of the county of Hastings, which position he filled for eighteen years. He was a volunteer during that eventful period. He was a thorough Conservative, was well and widely known and held in high estimation by the community generally.

Mr. Luke Dyer, sr., of Louden East, was

in his eighty-third year, and was hale and hearty till within a week of his death, which took place on Sunday. Mr. Dyer came from Cornwall in 1848, and took up land in West Nissouri, where he owned 200 acres. He was much respected in the tow hip, where he lived over thirty years. was married nearly sixty years. His wife, som, eighty years of age, still vives him. About nine years ago a golden wedding was celebrated at the old homestead in Nissouri, at which the family and relatives numbering over a hundred were present. Mr. Dyer is the father of twelve children, eight of whom are living, forty-two grandchildren, and ten great grandchild

The progress of redical enlightenment has led to the abandonia in of many antiquated remedies of question ble value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the atter is Northrop & Lyman's Venetable, Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly reliebrated Blood Purifier, a comprehensive family remedy for liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints.

# naking and have in stock the followi:—Cooking—Intercolonial "improviand 9, wood and coal; Diamond Rock bd only: Herald. No. 9, wood only; io, 8 and 9, wood only: New Premium, 8, wood only; Quebec. No. 8, wood ander. Nos. 8 and 9, wood only; De, No. 9, wood only; Telephone. Nos. 8 d only. Single Box Stoves—"Art, 28, 32, 36; Cushion, Nos. 25, 31, 38, oves—St. Francis, 30, "36;" Cukivateur, Hall Stoves—Ideal Magee's No. 2. sole urers for Canada. Brilliant. Nos. 11 if-feeders; Times, Nos. 9, 10, 12, 14, pot haudrons, Tea Kettles, and Hollowhe above are made in the best manner

the above are made in the best manner he best material, and will be sold under tion prices to secure a first-class connec se will have in the market shortly a new scoal cook, new design. H.R. IVES office, Warchouses, and City Foundry, treet. Montreal; Hardware and Stove Longueuil.

EEELY MAIL, printed and published hursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT-MPANY, at their Printing House, corner ag and Bay streets. Toranto. C. We

TO STOVE DEALERS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada

### ONTARIO.

All the outdoor grapes near Kingston have been killed by frost.

The turnip crop around Guelph is much better than was antiquated.

During this season \$160,000 have been spent on new buildings in Guelph.

Forty-two new buildings were erected in Perth this year, at a cost of \$75,000.

The city of Guelph is taking steps to secure direct connection with the Oredit Valley railway.

A coloured baby show is projected in St.
Thomas by Rev. Solomon Peter Hale, pastor
of the B.M.E. Church there.
Kingston City Council have decided to
fall into line with the standard railway time

fall into line with the standard railway time on the 18th of November.

A petition is being circulated in Hamilton on behalf of the condemned girl, Maria McCabe who drowned her baby.

Robt. Nichols, was fined \$20 and costs in Bracebridge recently, for upseting on the streets a carriage containing a baby.

"I would sooner wipe out the Kingston station," says Major Moore, of the Salvation Army, "than choke off Happy Bill."

The steamer Reliance arrived at Charlotte, N.Y., the other day from Picton, Ont., with 27,276 gallon jars of plums.

It is said that Dr. Wilson, of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, will be appointed suc-

The grand jury of the Court of Assize now sitting at Hamilton has signed a long petition asking for a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Maria McCabe for murdering her baby.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has received a sublegger from London etching

received a cablegram from London stating that in a final revision of the awards by the lisheries Commission, Canada receives 27 gold nedals and 30 silver medals. Magistrate Fish, of Thorold, imposed a

fine of \$20 and costs on each of the lock and bridge tenders on the Welland canal for lockbridge tenders on the Welland canal for lock-ing vessels through on Sunday, October 7th, An appeal will be taken from the decision.

The mercantile agencies report that busi-ness in the United States and Canada of late has shown more favourable indications. The failures of the week in the two countries were 218, as compared with 243 the previous One of the first official acts of the new

Governor-General will he to consider a peti-tion asking for the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon the girl Maria McCabe, of Hamilton, for murdering her

intant.

In the Court of Appeal on Saturday judgment in the West Simcoe election case was given against the appellant, the unseated Grit member-elect, Mr. Phelps. Treating by one of his agents was held to be fully The Liberal-Conservative Association of

wing, as Carroll's Point the other day.

It Eland Anderson, of Lanck township, we surety-four colonies of Been. They gathered this year 7,500 pounds—over three some.

Bean Boomer, of London, has received an official communication from Dean Ealdwin, of Mostreal, accepting the Bishopric of Huron.

A St. Thomas boy was badly burned the other night by a "Guy Fawkes," which he was balancing on his head, slipping down over his face.

A convention of the Conservative electors of the west riding of Simcoe is called at Stayner for next Friday at one clock in the afternoon.

A lady in Brockville has a Norwegian kervant who cannot speak a word of English. All communications are carried on by pantomime.

This, Dobbie, hotelkeeper, of Lanark, who died recently expressed is his will a hope that his family would discontinue the sale of liquor.

Mr. Heator Beaton, clerk and treasurer of the township of Pickering since 1850, resigned the other day at the age of eighy. His son gets the appointment.

There were forty-nine cases of bribery against Mr. G. W. Ross in West Middlesex, but after three had been heard Mr. Ross was duly declared to be an ex M. P.

Col. M. Nolan, of Hamilton, who held his present rank in the Royal Horse Artillery, was with his troop at the battle of Balaklava, lought 29 years ago.

A young lady anmae & Raymond, Ilving on Wellington street, St. Thomas, fell into a cistern on Saturday, but was rescued by neighbours who heard her ories.

Mr. C. Wilmot, of Newcastle, is engaged in securing salmon spawn at Pigeon island. He is meeting with good snocess, much better than he experienced last year.

At the Kingston Assisse on Tueeday, Judge Burton, in his charge to the grand jury, requested their opinion on the rejection of the evidence of agnostics in crimical cases.

A woman worked Kingston for a large sum last week by means of a rag baby, she keep ties face covered and said her husband was dead and she and her babe stayring.

be grant the franchise to women. If we could have the first in Colborne are now engaged in a new industry, viz.: the evaporation of the water from potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, thus preserving them against frost disease, etc.

A man working in the new drains at Ottawa saw his own funeral the other night in a dream, and has since refused to work at the drains for fear he might be buried by falling earth.

The grand jury of the Court of Assize now sitting at Hamilion has signed a long petition asking for a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Maria McCabe for murdering her baby.

Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Linnaw, and Dunkerton, in the perage of Ireland.

On Sunday afternoon a most disgusting spectacle took place in a barn in the suburbe of Toronto. It was nothing less than a fight between Buffalo and Toronto canines for \$200 a side. The fight lasted for nearly an hour, and was witnessed by a large number of Toronto sports, who be heavily on the result, no less than \$3,000, it is said, having changed hands. After the fight the party dispersed and returned to the city by different routes. The whole arrangements were made with little or no attempt at concealment. The detectives got wind of the affair after it was over.

A conference between representatives of the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton was held on Tuesday in the Exchange buildings, Toronto, with the object of agreeing upon a fosm of bill for the equitable distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors. After some discussion a subcommittee was appointed with power to frame a measure, it being understood that upon the conclusion of their labours a deputation would be appointed to go to Ottawa and urge upon the Government the necessity of passing the bill at the next session of Parliament.

The Campbellford papers are advocating a

The Campbellford papers are advocating a

The Liberal-Conservative Association of Lennox held a meeting at Napanees on Saturday, and nominated Mr. M. W. Prupn, of Napanee; as their representative to contest lessnow for the coming election for the House of Commons.

Miss Mary Talbot died in the street of an attack of congestion of the lungs while returning from a party in Geelph the other evening. The desired price of the party that evening.

A few days are a Kingston lady named Moore went to visit a brother in Battersea. On Sunday, she complained of being tired, went to sleep, and did not wake up until Thursday. The doctors cannot account for the prolonged sleep.

Conductor Mayne, of London, who alleges that he was assealted and robbed on Saturday evening, say he was not thrown over Victoria bridge, as at first stated, but over Hunt's mill-race bridge, which makes the story less improbable.

At the City Council meeting in Toronto on Monday the Council adopted the new standard railway time, to come into operation on the 18th November; and agreed to petition the Dominion Government's to make it universal throughout the Dominion.

At the City Council meeting in Toronto on Monday the Council adopted the new standard railway time, to come into operation on the 18th November; and agreed to petition the Dominion Hernold of the Polymonion of the 18th November; and agreed to petition the Dominion Government's to make it universal throughout the Dominion.

At Chelphkon Friday evening a bride on het-wedding tour pledged her watch with the ticket agent for two tickets to London. Her husband had taken fits and if she had known beforehand that he was subject to them she would not have married him.

Lord Lansdowne's children are the Earl of Kerry, born on the 18th of January, 1872; Lord Charles George Francis Fitzmaurice, bown in 1870; and Lady Bestrix Frances Fi

downe, for breach of promise, damages set down at \$5,000. At the Brockville Assizes the case was settled by the payment of 300 and costs, which totalled nearly \$200.

A young man named N. A. Calley, in the banking house of Steinhoff & Lilly, Wallaceburg, is said to have trified with the affections of Juliet Patterson, daughter of a wealthy mill owner of that place, until she became crazy and was removed to an asylum.

A strange incident occurred a few days ago in Deseronto, The sun shining through a kitchen window threw its rays on a bottle by which they were converged to a spot on the table; the table cloth was burned through and the wood scorched. The state of affairs was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any sterious fire.

In a recent issue we made mention of Mr. Arthur Andrew's success with his inoubator, and that over 100 healthy chickens had been brought to see the light of day by rate, —Chatham Planet.

Several of the leading ratepayers of Lucan have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of taking legal proceedings against the chairman of the Court of Revision and the assessor. They say that merchants who have pized for their stocks and men who buy entirely for each are only rated at \$100 persons property.

The church research of the different demoninations in Hamilton is as follows: Methodist, 9,300; Prestyteriam, 7,250; Episcopalian, 2,850; Roman Catholic, 2,750; Baphist, 1,500; Jewish Synagogue, 700; Congregational, 600; Lutheras, 500; One Fast, 4,00; Pymorth Bertheren, 350; Bible Christian, 300; Believers', 220; and Mountain Mission; 200. Total, 23,330.

Poor Mr. Bettas, who ran in Muskoka at the last local election, has been ast upon. The Reformers, instead of nominating him as the last local election, has been ast upon. The Reformers, instead of nominating him as the last candidate at the nate the provisions of "The Division Courts Act, 1850." is:—

David Lloyd, of the town of Newmarket, in the county of York, gentleman, to be clerk of the Fourth Division Court of the said county of York, in the room and stead of John Cook, deceased.

J. Foley, of Souris River Island, is appointed receiver of wrecks for the South Shore district of King's county, Prince Edward

Island.

The Gananoque, Perth, and James' Bay railway give notice of intention to apply to Parliament for an Act of incorporation.

Sir Alexander Galt and others give notice that the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company will apply to Parliament to give Parliament region to the charter obtained in England: also for power to construct the Alberta Railway and Goal Company, with authority to amalgamatewol.

Bast Simcoe Election Trial and to Ornilla, Get. 31.—The trial of the Rast Simcoe election petition began perturbly before Justices Boyd and Cameron, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, G.C., of Toronto, and Mr. J. L. McCarthy, of Barrie, appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Isaac Reid and Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., Mr. Wm. Lount, Q.C., and Mr. Wm. Johnston for the respondents, Chas. Drury and Saml. Lount. The petition charges irregularities in polling as well as personal bribery and by agents. Evidence was given to show that the polling booths at Lattard's was not opened until 1.30 p.m. and closed at 4.45. Several witnesses gave evidence as to the conduct of one. Harvey, a dentist, who "loaned" money to voters. The trial was resumed to-day, when further damaging evidence was elicited.

dence was elicited.

How G. W. Ross Sacrificed His Party for Private Ends.

From the Peterborough Review.

No better evidence could be afforded of the

than he experienced last year.

At the Kingston Assizes on Tuesday, Judge Burton, in his charge to the grand jury, requested their opinion on the rejection of the evidence of agnostics in criminal cases.

A woman worked Kingston for a large sum last week by means of a rag baby, she kept its face covered and said her husband was dead and she and her babe starving.

J. Hewton, manager of the knitting mill at Kingston, says he was the only one who would not agree to shut down some of his machinery at the late meeting in Portogs.

The petition for the commutation of the sentence of Maria McCabe, convicted of the murder of her infant in Hamilton a few days.

At the meeting of the Toronto City Council on Monday a resolution was adopted by 20 to 5 in favour of petitioning the Legislatare to 50 manual of the procession. This will be a great advantage are now engaged in Parties in Colborne are now engaged in the contact of the procession. This will be a great advantage and the procession. This will be a great advantage of the procession. The procession of the procession. This will be a great advantage of the procession are now engaged in the could part the franchise to women. If we could parties in Colborne are now engaged in the college of the procession. This will be a great advantage of the procession are now engaged in the college of the procession. This will be a great advantage of the procession are now engaged in the college of the procession. This will be a great advantage of the procession are now engaged in the college of the procession. The procession are now engaged in the college of the content and the college of the college ways that are dark and crooked. Mr. Johnston's Grit opponent must be highly pleased to learn on such undoubted evidence that while Mr. Ross was spouting on his behalf his friends were voting against and sacrificing him in order to enable Mr. Ross to pose as a purist. If that man and his friends don't pay Mr. G. W. Ross off in his own coin when he comes back for re-election, they will have even less pluck than most Grits have.

Shooting a Convict Justifiable.

The investigation into the shooting of Robert Scott on Tuesday last was concluded by Dr. Johnson at the Central prison on Monday. A good deal of interest has been manifested in this case, not only in the city, but throughout the province. It was the opinion of some that Guard Harte, who did the shooting, had laid himself open to a charge of murder, as the prisoner was serving a term for a misdemeanour and not for a felony. Under the old English law this, would have been the case. Dr. Johnson, in charging the jury, explained the present law, and concluded his remarks thus:

I hold, therefore, that when any guard of this prison finds that a prisoner is escaping, and after having warned him, still finds that he is determined to pursue his reckless course, and being unable to capture him in any other way, fires at him and wounds or instantly kills him, that guard, so doing, is, in the eyes of the law, blameless, as he is only carrying out a duty which his office imposes upon him.

It is not my province to criticize the reasonableness or unreasonableness of regulations enacted by the authority upon whom the duty of governing this prison is imposed, but I cannot forbear pointing out how impossible it would be to keep under control the large body of prisoners confined in the Ontario Central Prison, or to prevent insurrection, or bold and open prison breach, if the guards were not clothed with authority such as is conferred by these rules.

After half as hour's deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:

"That the deceased Robert Scott came to bis death by a ball fired from a rifle in the hands of Guard Harte was fully justified in the act, and in no way exceeded his duty.

"The jury earnestly recommend that they should be chained together while passing to and from work on the public highways."

Collision on the Grand Junction Railway

an another than a processing service and the processing services and services are in their services and services are in the services are in the services and services and services are in the services and services are in the services and services and services

the ballast train were literally smashed into

J. Bellean was elected M. P. for Levis recently by a finiority of over 800.
P. Landry, M.P., of Quebeo, has been named Chevaller of St. Gregory the Great by the Papal Court.

Mrs. Boulet, of Raie St. Paul, accused of murder, will be fitted at the next Criminal Assizes in Quebec city.

French-Canadian physicians of Montreal have formed an association to promote sanitary improvements in their part of the city.

The recount of the votes in the county of Jacques Cartier has established a legal majority of 100 for the Local Premier, Mr. Mouaseau.

other members of the bar to the effect that no such language had been used. To the utter actions himent of the whole bar, the judge refused to receive the motion until Mr. Lacoste had applogized for the very offence he was charged with in the report which his motion asked to be struck off. The matter will likely form the subject of an official enquiry.

A Reartless Case.

A very heartless case of treatment of a blind father by his wife and sons, named Renaud, has come to light through the medium of the Montreal police. It appears the sufferer was once well-to-do there as a tobacconist, but lost his eyesight. He was cast out for being unable to work for his living, and complained at the Central station. An officer was sent home with the old man, but found the house locked. However, while at the door a respectable looking young man came up dressed in the height of fashion, dangling a cane and smoking a cigar, in fact, a society man all over, as he was described. The father had eaten nothing but a crust of bread given him in the office of the police in the morning, and yet the young dude would not let his own father into the dwelling, he remarked, until his mother would return late in the evening. The officer was compelled to retrace his steps with his charge to the station, where a square meal was given by the bounty of the sergeent to the hungry and deserted man. The police will prosecute the family for their cruelty and want of solicitude for their parents' infirmity. It is said that the treatment the helpless man has received has been most inhuman from those whose duty it was to encour him. It has often happened been most inhuman from those whose duty it was to succour him. It has often happened that decrepid parents have been sent into the city by their unnatural children to be supported by the citizens.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. It is gratifying to learn that the fine farm lands of British Columbia are receiving public attention. One day, in New Westminster, English settlers took up no less than 3,300 sores on the mainland. A vigorous railway policy materially assists the settlement of a country nowadays.

climate of Ontario has become more temperate as the country has been brought under cultivation.

A report has been telegraphed from Winnipeg to the American papers that work on the Canada Pacific railroad west has been abandoned for two years; another report says five. There is the highest authority for saying the statements are utterly untrue. When the grading of the road has been cumpleted to the summit of the Rocky mountains, as announced months ago, no more grading will be done until spring. When the track layers have reached the summit they will stop. The programme laid down by the company for this year's work has been fulfilled to the day and hour set for its fulfilment. As soon as spring opens operations will be renewed with vigour, the intention being to employ 7,500 men and push on as rapidly as human energy will permit to a junction with the Onderdonk contract at Kamloops.

St. Albert is the most northerly settlement in our Great North-West. It is just south of the Lesser Slave Lake and lies between the fifty-third and fifty-fourth parallel. Rev. Father Leduc, who is the principal of the Roman Catholic school there, says that wheat has yielded fifty bushels to the acre in that section. He adds, what is a still more remarkable evidence of the fertility of the country, that eight bushels of white Fyte wheat sown upon four acres of ground has just been threshed and has yielded 360 bushels of fist-oleas grain, or ninety bushels to the acre. This story, wonderful as it is, comes from a reliable source—from a clergy man whose word is not to be doubted. It rather takes the wind out of the sails of those who tell us that the 44th parallel is the northern limit of safe and profitable wheat culture.

ston the other day the five year

of the New Era, Clinton, aged three years, while crossing the street recently, was run over by a team, one of the horses striking her, the lower caulks of the shoe breaking completely out the front of the upper jaw, and the front caulks inflicting a fearful gash immediately over her eve

and the front caulks inflicting a fearful gash immediately over her eye.

In the township of Warwick, near Arkona, the other day, Mrs. John Waltz was thrown down by a savage hog which she was about to feed, and badiy lacerated about the arms. A girl went to her rescue with a big stick. After being driven away the brute continued gnawing at a portion of the muscle of the arm which it had torn off.

A man named Patrick Cahill boarded a G. W. R. train at Suspension bridge for Detroit and at a point east of London, while trying to pass from one car to another fell off. When he recovered consciousness he was lying in a ditch covered with blood and bruises. He managed to walk to London where he took train for Detroit and is now in the hospital there. where he took train for Detroit and is now in the hospital there.

James Crawshaw, aged 70, of Cobourg, went on a visit to Rochester recently, and started on a train for home after concluding his visit. The other morning he was found lying insensible alongide the railroad near Suspension Bridge by a woman on her way to the depot. He now lies in a critical condition at his home, to which he was conveyed, and he can give no account of his mishap.

A Farmer Suffocated with a Piece of Beef while at Dinner.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 30, — The Albion hotel guests were thrown into a state of great excitement at dinner to-day by an old man named Wm. McIntosh choking himself while eating his dinner. Dr. Lang arrived about ten minutes after the occurrence, but found life extinct. He succeeded, however, in removing a large piece of beef, which was the cause of his death. Officer Wynn, on examining his clothing, found a letter and a small amount of money. McIntosh is a stranger here, a Scotchman, about 55 years of age. He has not been long from the Old Country, and is supposed to have two sons hving in Winnipeg.

valuable furs. It appears that Mr. Johnston ome days ago came to the conclusion that was short of \$200 worth of furs, and puts case in the hands of the police authorities. Detective Brown found several of the

his case in the hands of the police authorities. Detective Brown found several of the
furs in a store in St. Paul's ward, and from
information he received considered himself
justified in arresting Patterson on suspicion
of having committed the robbery.

Charles Andrews, alias Morgan, was indicted on Friday before Mr. Justice Galt on
the charge of murdering James Moroney on
the night of the 7th of August. Mr. Britton,
Q.C., appeared for the Grown, and Massrs.
Momicoael, Q.C., and Neville for the defence. The evidence of all available witnesses having been taken, and the learned
counsel having addressed the jury, the
judge proceeded to sum up. His observations were not lengthy, and leaned towards a conviction for manslaughter.
The jury deliberated an hour and a quarter,
and returned with a verdict of "wilful murder," with a recommendation to mercy. The
judge declined to accept this verdict, and
sent them back to reconsider it. After half
an hour's further deliberation a verdict of
"manslaughter"was brought in, and he was
sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The Earl of Cork Robbed.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30. - The Earl of Cork MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—The Earl of Cork, who is at present travelling in Canada, was the victim of an extensive robbery here on Saturday last. It appears from his complaint to the chief of police that his pocket-book containing a circular note from his Lordship's bankers in London for £1,000 sterling, \$150 in Canadian bank bills, and some invaluable papers has mysteriously disappeared. The detectives are engaged on the case.

Remarkable Method of Suicide Chosen by a Wealthy Farmer.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 25.—Wm. Léavitz, a wealthy farmer near here, had been complaining for some days of a pain in his head. While half-crazed he took advantage of the momentary absence of an attendant from the room, and springing from the bed obtained possession of a walking-stick that was in the corner. This he forced down his throat almost to its full length, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death 48 hours after the commission of the act.

\$300 of the defalcation. He seems to be a hopeless kleptomaniac, and being a bookkeeper of first-class abilities he misused the books and confidence of his employers. He did not need the money, but took it just because he seemed unable to prevent himself. He taught the Y. M.C. A. phonographic and bookkeeping classes.

In Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—At a very late hour to-night Detective Fahey, of the Dominion bureau here, arrested an accomplished American confidence sharper from New York named L. A. Stanford, with a multitude of aliases, for gigantic forgeries on the great shipping firm of the Allans here. It appears the sharper crossed the ocean to Liverpool from Quebec with Mr. Hugh A. Allan, son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, last summer, and introduced himself to that young gentleman and two merchants of this city named Cunningham and Lamontagne as an American gentleman on an European tour. He proceeded with Mr. Allan to London, and there commenced his operations by taking the cheques of the Mr. Allan to Loudon, and there commenced his operations by taking the cheques of the firm in the office in the city and palming them off on jewellers as signed by Hugh A. Allan for the firm. He bought largely of most valuable articles, one firm of Cap & Co., Regentstreer, it is said, holding \$6,000 of the bogus cheques. When Mr. Allan went to Liverpool, Edmburgh, and Aberdeen, the scoundrel accompanied him, and continued his operations as successfully in all these places as in the metropolis.

THE FRAUD COMING OUT, the matter was given into the hands of the Lon-

the matter was given into the hands of the London police, and over one hundred detectives placed on the heels of the criminal in Great Britain. He cluded them all, and went to Paris, where he realised on the valuables, and he says lost the money in gambling. He then made his way out here, and arrived two weeks ago. Fahey had previously got full particulars of the scoundrel's operations in Great Britain, and was on the watch for him here. He suspected the party arrested to-night for another forgery, and has kept him under surveillance since he landed.

The circumstances of his swindle in this city arose from Mr. Lamontague having met him here, and not knowing anything of the affairs in England asked him to the Union club, on St. Denis street, last night to have a game of cards. Having lost all his money he borrowed \$11 from his host, and this morning paid him with a forged certified cheque on the Bank of Toronto for \$100, getting back the change in return. Fahey finding from his shadower that the prisoner was in the company of Mr. Lamontague last night, went to him this morning and found out what occurred. The two went to the bank, found the cheque was forged, and then set off for the Richelieu hotel to catch the culprit. He had flown with his valise, no one knew where. Fahey sent his aides all round the suburban depots, and the prisoner was brought in at 12 o'clock to-night, and identified by Mr. Allan and the other two gentlemen named. He was found at Mile end station of the Canadian Pacifio railway.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

A temperance society has been started by Canon Morgan in connection with Trinity church, Barrie.

At the first meeting of the Blue Ribbon Club of Victoria, B.C., held in the new hall of the club, the collection which was taken up amounted to \$1,600.

A temperance league has been organized at University College. A committee appointed for the purpose has drawn up a form for a pledge and framed a constitution. The league premises to be a success. A public mreting will be held shortly.

Recognizing the fact that a drinking man is a dangerous man in any responsible position, whether he has ever been known to get drunk or not, has influenced the Eric railway managers to discharge every employé who is addicted to the use of liquor.

On the Intercolonial railway the sale of intoricants at restaurants is prohibited, and the consumption of liquor by employés while on duty is punishable by dismissal. The Government is determined the lives of passengers travelling on the road shall not be endangered by intemperance on the part of employés.

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States is the sober second thought of the crusade in the winter of 1874 which, through prayer and persuasion, closed 250 saloons. The society comprises 34 States and 3 Territories, and organizations with over 3,000 local societies and a tollowing of 75,000. One of the most important of its departments is "Heredity," which aims to teach women who come together in companies the relation of parental tant of its departments is "Heredity," which aims to teach women who come together in companies the relation of parental influence and natal inheritance to the drink

habit.

Winnipeggers are said to spend two and a half millions a year in intoxicants, Aid. Nixon, of that city, explains that with this sum 50 churches could be built worth \$4,000 each, 50 ministers supported at a salary of \$1,500 each, 50 ministers supported at a salary of \$1,500 each, 50 ministers supported at a salary of \$1,500 each, 50 ministers supported at a salary of \$1,500 each, 150 teachers employed at \$800 each, three colleges built for \$150,000 each, and endowed with \$100,000 each, city of Winnipeg could be drained at a cost of \$600,000, Main street paved at \$25,000, Queen, Broadway, Notre Dame, Logan, and Princess streets gravelled at \$100,000, a new hospital built at \$50,000, a lunatic asylum at \$50,000, a public park at \$200,000, a traffic bridge across the Red river at \$100,000, another across the Assimiboine

gen, who owns a madstone, to have it applied, A correspondent of the Cincinnati News-Journal says:—"It stuck three times, After each application it was boiled in fresh sweet milk, to which it gave a greenish tinge. The fourth time it would not stick, tinge. The fourth time it would not stick, and the patient was pronounced cured. Mr. Moore is convinced of the efficacy of the cure."

is a big fight down on the street, and one man is nearly killing the other!" "Yes, my son, I see them." "O, pa! what are those two big blue spots up the street, two squares?" "The backs of two policemen, my son." "Well, couldn't they come and stop the fight, pa?" "No." "Why, pa?" "Because they are gaing the other war. cause they are going the other way, my son."
"But why do they have to go the other way, pa?"
"Because, my son, their beats are so large."

Senor Lucas Nequiras Saez, a Sp Senor Lucas Nequiras Saez, a Spanish gentleman, who emigrated 70 years ago to America, lately returned to his native land in a vessel of his own, taking with him his whole family, numbering 197, not including his sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. He was three times married. His first wife had eleven children at seven births; his second had 19 children at 13 births, and the third had 7 children at 6 births. The youngest of this family of 37 is 19, and the eldest, who is 70, has a family of 17 children, of whom the 70, has a family of 17 children, of whom the first-born is 47.

The character and quality of our educational structures have much more to do with the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the young than most people suppose. An awkwardly constructed, badly ventilated, cramped up school-house prowes a nursery of disease, debilitates the frame, dwarfs the intellect, saps the vital energies, and destroys the nervous system in the morning of life, and in many instances sows the seeds of constitutional infirmities which may be concealed during the gush of early life, but develop themselves in riper years in the young man or young woman when school days are over, and people seldom suppose that the vitiated atmosphere of the pent up school-room sowed the germs of the disease, and that a debilitated frame and premature grave were the outcome of the poisonous atmosphere of the school-room. When the physical nature is hampered and blighted the intellectual nature is certain to be more or less hampered; so that in whatever light it may be viewed

### CAN SPEAK ONCE MORE." Physicians, as well as sufferers, who have

Physicians, as well as sufferers, who have been somewhat skeptical regarding the WON-DERFUL CURES performed by the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute using Dr. M. Souvielle's invention, the Spirometer, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, can be convinced, beyond doubt, by calling upon Miss Wray, 270 Church street, Toronto, where she is boarding, or addressing her at Freeman P. O., Ont. Here is a case of Laryngitis and Bronchitis, with a strong family tendency to Consumption. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, could not make the slightest whisper for over seven months, great weakness and debility, a severe cough, and abundant expectoration. Now you can see her looking fleshy and healthy. You can converse with her and be convinced that the treatment by the surgeons of this Institute and the use of the Spirometer is the only successful treatment for diseases of the air passages. You can also write to or talk with R. Grand, of W. D. Grand & Co., Adelaide street west, Toronto, who will tell you that he has been oured of the

OUR SABBATH S

SECOND D COBOURG, Oct. 24.-The convention opened its secon service led by Prof. Case, an J. Burnfield, of Brockvill good attendance, and the dewere engaged in heartily by a The first order of business exercise, led by Rev. J. McE secretary. This exercise to exercise to exercise the secretary of the secretary. exposition of the commones Bible, illustrated by means of the object being to give an of work which the teachers schools of the land peculiar schools of the land peculiar sent. The leader of the exer in his opinion there was but cedure by which the Sunday made more fruitful than it had and that was by putting the either now in the work or called to it, in the posse grasp of the Bible than he had The next in order on the

The next in order on the SUNDAY SCHOOL by Prof. C. C. Case, of Akro dress began by stating that Su was not always of a sacre present, but a new style of m by Mr. Bradley in New Y years ago, who perceived the able class of music in which taught to sing by note and in their capacity. Associ were Messrs. Root, Mason, other well-known hymn wr gave to the world the first or of the distinctive class kn school music, which has s over all the civilized world. of the very wide circulation of music had now attained, I the Moody and Sankey hym been issued up to date abou copies, and it was constituted into new fields.

After singing a hymn, an address illustrative of

THE TEACHER BEFORE

The lecturer deprecated the prevails with some professor pretending to know all and presented to them, not hav sometimes to say "I do they are asked for infor on which they know method of preparing for teaching and the ideas as to the kind of preparati as to the kind of preparati pended very largely upon the teaching. This brought unit the beautiful t answered that it was to imposit might be asked whether in it might be asked whether in ed in making men better or pared the receiving of info act of preparing and food, every stage of which readily described and und served till it goes into the s process of digestion and ass into the system like that of truth imparted in religious truth imparted in religious chief object, and all prelim ing up to this end were stopped short of it. Rev. Mr. McKellingar, of

vention by the chairman. Rev. Mr. Kellingar ad vention briefly, giving the gress of the work of the so he is connected. Its wor some years ago extended vince was now more espethe organization of schoolstially settled districts, where the place both of the Churinstruction. In this way it the wilderness and solitary causing them to bloom as the

On re-assembling at vention was addressed by

The address, which was an was devoted mainly to proancient monuments, inscript of buildings, as they are and unearthed from time lands, only furnish additi the undoubted genuineness evident interest, and at the funeral service of the la be held in the church. At the service the convention report of the Executive called for, was read by Beyon. The committee repo Beyon. The committee repo of a resolution passed at it last year. The committee s the beginning of the presen general secretary. A seriou way of the immediate appoints and the serious secretary. tary consisted in the fact the disposal of the commit sufficient to secure a yes efficient man, and it was best course was to secure duties should begin abou between that and the conve miliar to a good degree with field in which he should one plans for continuous work i time which had elapsed sinc of the Rev. John McEwen been diligently employed per work for which he wa committee had every confid dom of the choice would future as it had been in the mittee felt it to be their the convention the nece hearty pecuniary suppor the association are to be at

THE TREASURER'S showed total receipts d \$958.75; disbursements, \$9 ance on hand of \$46.06. Th outstanding accounts not sideration in the years of balanced against the assetion, left it with a slight d SECRETARY'S R

The secretary, Rev. Jo

presented his report on time he entered upon his
After detailing the difficult organization and in enlisting of local Sabbath schools large field, he stated the seventy-five distinct publi behalf of the association, ing out its mission. The the executive, recommend associations wake up to f fect their organization; with the provincial secre have connection with line work; (3) that it be an obcentres of population and for two evenings and one county associations be ins themselves definitely and missionary Sabbath school ried on.
A lengthy discussion fo

sentation of these reports, reference to the subject of tion and the special need enable the secretary to Several of the speakers feliciations who enjoyed the from the secretary should his travelling expenses. nent among them were Re Mr. McGillicuddy, urge convention should no separate without make effort to relieve the the temporary financia ander which it laboured,

ounted to \$1,600. amounted to \$1,000.

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f millions a year in intoxicants, Ald. Nix-of that city, explains that with this sum 50 irches could be built worth \$4,000 each, l houses at \$500 each, 150 teachers emed at \$800 each, three colleges built for ,000 each, and endowed with \$100,000 ach, city of Winnipeg could be drain-lat a cost of \$600,000, Main street aved at \$25,000, Queen, Broadway, Notre mame, Logan, and Princess streets gravelled \$100,000, a new hospital built at \$50,000. atic asylum at \$50,000, a public park at ,000, a traffic bridge across the Red river \$100,000, another across the Assiniboine \$35,000, and there would still be left \$50,to spend on the poor of the city.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. J. V. Shoemaker says that freckles can e removed by the careful application of the nument of the cleate of copper at bedtime. e makes the cintment by dissolving the eate of copper in sufficient oleo-palmite to ke a mass.

Philadelphia druggists have united in a uest that manufacturers shall not sell ir patent medicines to grocers and shoprs who are not druggists, and who have cutting down the prices. The druggists aten to discountenance the goods of any ers and others at less than the retail

g in the services in the coloured church in harlotte, N.C., suddenly ceased shouting, clasping her lower jaw with both hands ied in vain to shut it. The jaw had jumped ocket, and her mouth stood wide open a surgeon had set it she uttered a "Thank the Lord."

As an express train was nearing Dashville ranger accidentally got on the rails; but, ng the engine and cars coming, managed himself bolt upright against a bank, "drew in" until he was as flat as a d. The train shaved so close that it out exc. The train snaved so close that it cut e knobs of the bone studs off his shirt, but herwise did him no damage.

W. D. Howells does not believe in taking cations after hard work. He "fails to see at long terms of intellectual inactivity are meficial." On the contrary, he thinks them

to work again. Rather than take a long on he apportions his work so th tit ver become irksome.

Jack Moore, of Union City, Ky., was bitby a mad dog. He went to Mr. Buren, who owns a madstone, to have it ap-lied, A correspondent of the Cincinnati News-Journal says:—"It stuck three times. fter each application it was boiled in fresh weet milk, to which it gave a greenish inge. The fourth time it would not stick, the patient was pronounced cured. Mr ore is convinced of the efficacy of the

Louisville Courier-Journal: "O. pa! there s a big fight down on the street, and one man is nearly killing the other!" "Yes, my on, I see them." "O, pa! what are those two big blue spots up the street, two quares?" "The backs of two policemen, my on." "Well couldn't they come and they on." "Well, couldn't they come and stop he fight, pa?" "No." "Why. pa?" "Beause they are going the other way, my son."
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## CAN SPEAK ONCE MORE."

Physicians, as well as sufferers, who have een somewhat skeptical regarding the WON-DERFUL CURES performed by the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute the International Throat and Lung Institute using Dr. M. Souvielle's invention, the Spirometer, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, can be convinced, beyond doubt, by calling upon Miss Wray, 270 Church street, Toronto, where she is boarding, or addressing her at Freeman P. O., Ont. Here is a case of Laryngitis and Bronchitis, with a strong family tendency to Consumption. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, could not make the slightest, whisner for example. tion. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, could not make the slightest whisper for over seven months, great weakness and debility, a severe cough, and abundant expectoration. Now you can see her looking fleshy and healthy. You can converse with her and be convinced that the treatment by the surgeous of this Institute and the use of the Spirometer is the only successful treatment for diseases of the air passages. You can also write to or talk with D. Grand, of W. D. Grand & Co.-Adelaide street west, Toronto, who will tell you that he has been oured of the worst form of Catarrh, also Bronchitis, by the use of Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer and medicines, If you cannot call personally and be examined, write for list of questions and copy of "International News," published monthly, to 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q. OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

SECOND DAY.

COBOURG, Oct. 24.—The Sabbath school convention opened its second day's proceedings at nine o'clock this morning with a praise service led by Prof. Case, and prayer by Rev. J. Burnfield, of Brockville. There was a good attendance, and the devotional exercises were engaged in heartily by all present.

The first order of business was an institute exercise, led by Rev. J. McEwen, the general secretary. This exercise took the form of an exposition of the commonest facts about the Bible, illustrated by means of the blackboard, the object being to give an idea of the kind of work which the teachers and the Sabbath schools of the land peculiarly needed at present. The leader of the exercise averred that in his opinion there was but one line of procedure by which the Sunday school could be made more fruitful than it had been in the past, and that was by putting the teacher, who was either now in the work or who was to be called to it, in the possession of a larger grasp of the Bible than he has ever had before.

The next in order on the programme was an address on

by Prof. C. C. Case, of Akron, Ohio. The address began by stating that Sunday school music was not always of a sacred character as at present, but a new style of music was adopted by Mr. Bradley in New York about forty years ago, who perceived the need of a suitable class of music in which children could be taught to sing by note and which came within their capacity. Associating with him in their capacity. Associating with him were Messrs. Root, Mason, Woodbury, and other well-known hymn writers. They thus gave to the world the first collection of music of the distinctive class known as Sunday school music, which has spread so widely over all the civilized world. As an evidence of the zery wide strengtion, which this clean over all the divinized world. As an evidence of the very wide circulation which this class of music had now attained, he stated that of the Moody and Sankey hymn-book there had been issued up to date about twenty million copies, and it was constantly being introduced into new fields.

After singuing a hymn

After singing a hymn,
Dr. W. McVicar, Professor of Christian
Didactics in McMasterhall, Toronto, delivered
an address illustrative of

THE TEACHER BEFORE HIS CLASS. The TEACHER BEFORE HIS CLASS.

The lecturer deprecated the practice which prevails with some professors and teachers of pretending to know all about every subject presented to them, not having the courage sometimes to say "I don't know," when they are asked for information on points on which they know nothing. The method of preparing for Sunday school-teaching and the ideas of the teacher as to the kind of preparation required depended very largely upon the view taken of teaching. This brought up the question, "What is the object of teaching?" If it was answered that it was to inpart information, "THE PASTOR'S POSITION AND WORK."

The speaker started out by saying that the pastor was responsible to a very great extent for the different means used in his district to impart religious instructions, and that pastors had not met the measure of responsibility in this regard until they had done all in their powers to make the Sabbath school a success. When the very inefficient means that were often used in Sabbath school work were taken into account it was answered that it was to inpart information, it might be asked whether information resulted in making men better or worse. He compared the receiving of information like the act of preparing and partaking of food, every stage of which process could be readily described and understood and observed till it goes into the stomach, but the process of digestion and assimilation of food into the system like that of assimilating the truth imparted in religious tea.hing was the chief object and all regiments were all the sub-process of digestion and assimilation of food into the system like that of assimilating the truth imparted in religious tea.hing was the chief object and all regiments were all the sub-process of digestion and assimilation of food into the system like that of assimilating the truth imparted in religious tea.hing was the chief object and all regiments where the different means used in his district to impart religious instructions, and that pastors had not met the measure of responsibility in this regard until they had done all in their to make the Sabbath school work were taken into account it was a wonder that they were so useful as they were. He compared the receiving of information result-received that all the children between the sub-parted of the compared the received that all the children between the received that all the children b truth imparted in religious tea hing was the chief object, and all preliminary steps leading up to this end were useless if they stopped short of it.

Rev. Mr. McKellingar, of the Canada Sunday School Union, was introduced to the convention by the charman and invital to the convention.

Any Shored Chrise, was introduced to the conversion of the chrise character and trained by the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrism the funeral service of the late Alex. Fraser to be held in the church. At the conclusion of the service the convention resumed, and the report of the Executive Committee being called for, was read by ex-President Mr. Beyon. The committee reported in pursuance of a resolution passed at the convention of last year. The committee set about early in the beginning of the present year to engage a general secretary. A serious difficulty in the way of the immediate appointment of a secretary consisted in the fact that the funds at the disposal of the committee were quite insufficient to secure a year's salary for an efficient man, and it was thought that the best course was to secure a secretary whose duties should begin about the lat of May, and who would in the time intervening between that and the convention become familiar to a good degree with the extent of the field in which he should operate, and lay his plans for continuous work in the future. The time which had elapsed since the appointment of the Rev. John McEwen as secretary had been diligently employed by him in the proper work for which he was engaged, and the committee had every confidence that the wisdom of the chaice would be proved in the future as it had been in the past. The committee felt it to be their duty to urge upon the convention he necessity for a more hearty pecuniary support if the objects of the association are to be attained.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT showed total receipts during the year of \$958,75; disbursements, \$912.39, leaving a balance on hand of \$46.06. The were, however, outstanding accounts not taken into consideration in the years of operations which, balanced against the assets of the Association, left it with a slight deficiency.

SECRETARY'S REPORT. The secretary, Rev. John McEwen, then presented his report on the work from the time he entered upon his duty in May last. After detailing the difficulties in preliminary organization and in enlisting the co-operation of local Sabbath echools throughout such a large field, he stated that he had made seventy-five distinct public appreciation. large field, he stated that he had made seventy-five distinct public appearances on behalf of the association, and by these carrying out its mission. The secretary, through the executive, recommended, (1) that county associations wake up to fresh effort and perfect their organization; (2) that county secretaries put themselves in correspondence with the provincial secretary, that he may have connection with lines of influence and work; (3) that it be an object of aim to hold Sabbath school institutes in all the larger centres of population and township institutes for two evenings and one whole day; (4) that county associations be instructed to inform themselves definitely and in detail where missionary Sabbath school work can be carried on.

and A lengthy discussion followed on the pro-A lengthy discussion followed on the presentation of these reports, and particularly in reference to the subject of county organization and the special need for raising money to enable the secretary to carry on the work. Several of the speakers felt that county associations who enjoyed the benefits of a visit from the secretary should be willing to defray his travelling expenses. Others, and prominent among them were Rev. Mr. Parsons and Mr. McGullicuddy, urged that the present convention should not be allowed to separate without making some tangible effort to relieve the association from the temporary financial embarrassment ander which it laboured, and that if it was

After singing a hymn, Rev. J. VANWYCK, B. A., Hamilton, led a conference of Sabbath school workers in council with an address on "THE PASTOR'S POSITION AND WORK,"

"THE SUPERINTENDENTS' POSITION AND DUTIES."

The position of the superintendent was an The position of the superintendent was an intermediate one between pastor and teacher, while at the same time he was both pastor and teacher. He needed a Divine call for his work just as much as did the pastor of a flock, and the efficient superintendent needed scarcely less preparation than he. As both teacher and pastor his position was responsible, honourable, and laborious. In some churches the pastor was introduced to his flock by an inducti n service, and it was not unlikely that before long the importance of the superintendent would be so recognized that he too would be installed with some similar ceremony.

GOOD TIME COMING.

int to the country associations nothing would be done, and a good opportunity would be On motion of Rev. Mr. Buzuring, as amendment was adopted in the form of as additional claims aking the members present to court hate to the best of their shiftly give, and additional claims aking the members present to court hate to the best of their shiftly give, and to outpriss to the best of their shiftly give, and to outpriss the to the best of their shiftly give, and to outpriss the total their shiftly give to outpriss the total to outpriss the claims had to outpriss the most successful.

The evenion season.

The evenion season. The current season of wealth of the current season of wealth of the current season. The evenion season of the give season and the current season of the current season. The current season of the current season

America.

Balderstone, Thomas, Chatham, West Canada, 1849.

Barnes, Mrs. William H., formerly of Simcoe street, Toronto, widow.

Best, John, descendants now supposed to be residing in Red River, or Province of Manitoba, Canada.

Bewick, Spark, formerly of Newcastle-on-Type, ohemist, last heard of at Thorold, Ontario, as employed on a farm.

Bird, Edward, brother of Joseph Bird, of Bethnal Green, London, went to Canada 1831.

Bolena, Owen, son of Patrick and Winifrid, Bolena, emigrated from Ireland in 1847, for Canada, which country he left in 1860 for the United States of America.

Bonnell, Ann, wife of Wm. Bonnell, Nova.

Bonnell, Ann, wife of Wm. Bonnell, Nova. ada, which country he left in 1830 for the United States of America.

Bonnell, Ann, wife of Wm. Bonnell, Novae Scotia, merchant, 1819.

Bradley, James, left England for St. John! New Brunswick.

Bradley, Thomas (or James), emigrated many years since to St. John, New Brunswick. His sister married a Mr. Hone.

Carr, Mr., a clergyman in Toronto, Canada; descendants of. The Rev. Mr. Carr had a brother named Robert Carr, a surgeon in Australia.

Dory, Charlotte, who with her husband, Jos. Dory, left England for Canada 1829.

Fling, Martin, Newfoundland, fisherman, 1818.

Forsey, Samuel, Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, fisherman, 1811.

Same and the start of the beautiful property of the start of the start

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

While, as he had said, much of what we had organized to obtain had been secured, it was as well to remember that the ternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and he was glad to see such evidence as he did of a determination to maintain the organization of the according in all.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Col. Allan, of Acton, who is in command of the 20th Battalion, Lorne Rifles, has received from his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, a cabinet photograph of himself and another of the Princess and sod intriction this sutumn to the manneuvers of the Swiss army, and has despatehed two discontinguished officers to make a report on their proceedings, 19d and 19d arms and a team to the work work that an annual rifle matches on Thursday annual rifle matches on Thursday and a team to the send a team to the sen The 9th Battalion Quebec Volunteers, lately reorganized, will shortly commence drill. Another company has been added, composed of Laval students, making up its former atrength of eight companies.

It has been found by the Germans that their torpedo-boats are not equal to those constructed in foreign yards, consequently the chief of the German Admiralty intends to tronise British shipbuilders to a consider-

The strength of the Mounted Police was

Once a trap was batted
With a piece of cheese:
It tickled so a little mouse
It almost made him sneeze,
An old rat said "There's dan
Be careful where you go?"
"Nonsense, "said the other
"I don't think you know!"
So he walked in boldly—
Nobody in sight;
First he took a nibble
Ther he took a nibble
Ther he took a bite.
Close the trap together
Snapped as quick as wink,
Catching mousie fast there

Cause he didn't think,
Once a little turkey,
Fond of her own way,
Wouldn't ask the old ones
Where to go or stray;
She said, "I'm not a baby,
Here, I'm half grown,
Surely I am big enough
To run about alone!"
Off she went, but somebody
Hiding saw her pass;
Soon her snow-like feathers
Covered all the grass,
So she made a supper
For a sly young mink,
'Cause she was so headstrong
That she wouldn't think.

That she wouldn't think.

Once there was a robin
Lived outside the door,
Who wanted to go inside
and hop about theiftoer;
"No, no!" said she mother,
"You must stay with me;
Little birds are safest
Sitting in a tree!"
"I don't care," said robin,
And gave his tall a fling;
"I don't think the old folks
Know quite everything!"
Down he flew, and kitty seized him
Before he'd time to blink.
"Oh!" he cried, "I'm sorry,
But I didn't think!"

Now my little children.
You who read this song.
Don't you see what trouble
Comes of thinking wrong?
And can't you take a warning
From their dreadful fate,
Who begin their thinking
When it was too late?
Don't think there's always safety
Where no danger shows,
Don't suppose you know more
Than anybody knows.
But when you're warned of ruin,
Pause upon the brink,
And don't go under headlong.
Cause you didn't think Pause upon the brink, And don't go under hea 'Cause you didn't think.

"And when you look inter the winders you can see the big fire on the hearth, and it dances up sorter, and makes you wish so you was warm. And there's pictures on the wall—here, take a bite of apple—and beautiful carpets and chairs and—oh my! all sorts o' things." "Ain't that fine?" said Norry with half a

"Ain't that fine?" said Norry with half a laugh. "And tell about him and her, Dicky."
"Oh, she's like—like an angel, I should think, and the old gentleman he takes her out a-ridin' in a carriage all lined in with satin—smooth, shiny satin—and yesterday I just went up and held the door open for 'em

woman almost speechless, her one effort being to murmur a prayer and commend her child-ren to God's keeping.

"Trust—trust," she said, and Dick knew well what that word meant, for in all their trials he had never known his mother's faith to fail

well what that word meant, for in all their trials he had never known his mother's faith to fail.

And so the elder boy found himself a few days later sitting alone in the dusk of the room, holding Norry's hand tightly in his and wondering what to do next.

Mrs. Macvoy had attended to the widow's simple burial. Money was found under her pillow for that purpose, and all the rest of her hard-earned savings—ten dollars—sealed in a paper and addressed to Dick.

As the two orphans sat clinging to each other in the hot, still dusk a step sounded on the stair, and the door was opened on their one most dreaded enemy—a man named Gurdle, who occupied one of the rooms in the house, and who had for some time tried to entice Dick and Norry out with him.

We have seen dozens of such men, yet it is hard to describe just the look of mean cunning and brutality which darkened Gurdle's face. He was a thickset, powerful man, with bloated cheeks, a low forehead, and small, sharp eyes very near his nose, altogether about as repulsive-looking a creature as could be imagined.

Dick shuddered, and drew Norry closer to him. Happily, and yet perhaps unfortunately, little Norvy's eyes, closed to all sights could not quite take in what Dick saw to detest in their neighbour. Yet even he, not seeing the coarse face, heard the voice, and instinctively dreaded the man.

"Well, boys," Mr. Gurdle began, "so yer ma's been took. Well I suppose you've got to look round for a living, a honest living, ain't ye!"

Dick tried to say bravely:

"Yes, I am going to see to my little brother."

"Yes, I am going to see to my little brother."

"Oh, you are, are you?" laughed Mr. Gurdle. "Well, I'll put you both in the way of earning your bread and butter as long as you leaves yourself entirely to me. Jem," he called out, and at this moment a second figure appeared in the door—a young man with a slouching gait, and with a bandage over one eye—"Jem, don't you think this little chap"—laying his dirty hand on Norry's head—"would just about suit the business?"

"Very well, if he won't be up to no tricks."

"We don't want any help," cried Dick, in trembling tones. "Thank you very much, but—we—we don't wan't help."

"Oh, indeed!" said Mr. Gurdle, sarcastically. "Well, I guess I've made my mind up on that question, so you needn't trouble yourself my lad.

"Now you can stay where you are, and we'll be back with your supper very soon—nice sausages you know, hot and steaming, and then we'll just talk this matter over."

They were gons.

Dick, standing still a moment in the fast darkening room, felt all the horror his mother had ever had as to what might befall them. What could they do? There was it seemed, no course for them to murane but to

mother had ever had as to what might befall them. What could they do? There was it seemed, no course for them to pursue but to run away, seek a new lodging, and stay a few days in hiding.

Dick was only twelve years old, and a country boy who had led a lonely life, but he was manly and resolute, and poverty had taught him the sort of independence and self-reliance that boys in a different station might not have acquired.

He had no hesitation about starting out with Norry to face the world; his one dread was to be "taken in hand" by any one, Mr. Gurdle of all other human beings in the world.

world.
"Norry," he half whispered, "did you hear those awful men? We must go away—quickly—at once. The rent's paid up to tomorrow, and there's the ten dollars, you



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cared, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by derangod kidney, or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which hashit can be secured. Here is where WARNESS SAFE CUSE has achieved its great reputation, it acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by blacing them in a honliby condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and ly harmy troublest for the distressing disorders of women; joe Formil Kidney, Liver and Urinnry troubless for the distreasing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concessions und to be jost as good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES, CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

Rheumatic Complaints



**Kidney Complaints** 

TESTIMONIAL From Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 544 Yonge street, Toronto. J N. SUTHERLAND.

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





It affords instant Relief from Pain I in every Factory, Machin Mill, on every Farm and Plan every Household, ready for imm only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruise but in cases of Sudden Sickness

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

IT IS A SOVEREIGN BALM For Chills, Sudden Colds, Liver Complaint Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sore Throat, Coughs &c., &c.

Used Externally, it cures Boils, Felons,

Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Shapped Handa, Frost-Bitten Feet, Scalds, Burns, Rheumatism, &c. NO PANILL SHOULD BE WITHOUT IL Sold Everywhere, 25c. and 50c. per Bottle

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of London, has established an agency in Toxonto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases, arising from whatever cause. Enclose stamp for pamphies, which will be sent in scaled envelope to all who address to

THESUTHERLAND INSTITUTE

and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of the country, address SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE, 273 Spadina Avenue, Toronco, TESTIMONIAL—I have been treated at the Sutherland Institute and am nerfectly cared.

our risk.

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Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
THE DAILY MAIL.

used advertisements on the third page given under their respective headings. THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents pene of solid nonparell. le Strayed: 24 cents per word each i

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1883.

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

FINANCE AT OTTAWA.

SEVERAL Grit organs, ignorantly discussing the guarantee given by the Government of three per cent. on the one hundred millions of the stock of the Canadia Pacific railway, assume that the authority for such an arrangement ought wholly to be found in the agreement between the Government and the company, and that if it is not found there the arrangement is without the authorization of Parliament. The fact is that the power of the Government to borrow money is given them by three Acts of Parliament, one of which expressly states that the Government may borrow money by means of terminable annuities. Under these Acts of Parliament the Government have proceeded. The arrangement is simply to borrow from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the sum of twenty-four and a half million of dollars, the principal and interest to be paid back in half yearly payments of one and a half million each, Loring the sum of twenty-tour and a sum of twenty-tour and sum of the seas of the sum of t

The position remains as we pointed in our last issue, but we are in a position to state that Mr. STEPHEN has made the necessary arrangements to deposit immediately fifteen millions of dollars; five mil lions are to be deposited within five months, and the balance to be arranged

for on perfect security.

The immediate results are, as we stated very favourable to all concerned. The company's stock, which is now large, and is the object of much inimical foreign conspiracy to damage it, will be stead greatly to the advantage of all Canadian securities. The balance of the stock remaining on hand will be more easily disposed of. The work of conof. The work of struction will go on with rapidity the date now set for the final completio of the railway being 1st May, 1886. The Government becomes in a measure a trus-tee for the stockholders for interest a three per cent. for ten years. But responsibility is set free from all risk by the deposit or loan of nearly thirty millions of dollars at four per cent which will enable the Governmen which will enable the Government to save all the trouble and expense and risks of putting loam on the market to retire its five-per-cents. From a busi-ness point of view the arrangement seems to us reasonable. It will have the ap-proval of all investors in Canadian securi-ties, since it tends to make all such securities more firm and valuable than ever

TRYING TO ESCAPE

On the 12th October we published a circular to the Catholic electors of Algoma which had been circulated by the agents of the Grit party as privately as possible was in every respect a very disgraceful election dodge. The organs of the Grit party were silent about it; not a word came from them, or any of them, till the 29th October, when the Toronto organ published, in the form of a despatch, a munication, dated October 21st, denying the bona fides of the circular, and trying to fasten the odium of its preparation and circulation on the Conservatives ! The dodge is much too plain, and has been tried too often by the Grit organ for it to be likely to succeed now. The coming elections, say in West Simcoe, may make that circular a dangerous boomerang for the Grit party.

In order to show just the sort of thing

it was we will expose once more the scheme of which it formed a part. Taking advantage of the weakness and age of Mr. Beary, the former proprietor of the *Leader*, the Grits persuaded him to sign a circular con-

the former proprietor of the Leader, the Grits persuaded him to sign a circular containing such language as this:

"The faction in the Province of Quebec, roown as the French Bleus, seek to strength in themselves by weakening the influence of this great Province of Ontario. In former roars they openly sympathized with the rebel Riel, and now they find a willing tool in the Manitoba Norquay, the friend and former supporter of Riel. Yes, and these are the same veritable French Bleus who voted down our Orange bill of incorporation."

This was intended to excite the Orange feeling against the Catholics, who were represented as being, in Quebec and Mani-

out the following circular:
"To the Catholic Electors of Algoma

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

"To the Catholic Electors of Algoma:

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL]

"Fallow-Carrollos,—At the coming election it is of the utmost importance Roman Catholic electors of Algoma should bear in mind that the Mowat Government is the best friend of our beleved Church of any Government that has ever existed in Ontario.

"They have appropriated more of the public moneys of this province to the charitable institutions under the control of our beloved Church and to our Separate Schools than all of the other Governments of Upper Canada put together.

"They have persistently opposed the bill for Orange incorporation, and have procured it to be thrownout whenever introduced; and we have their solemin promise that, while the Government lasts, that detestable measure shall never be placed on the statute books of this province.

"We have received satisfactory assurances that Mr. Lyon only supported the Orange Incorporation bill when he knew it could not be passed, and did so solely for the purpose of keeping the large number of Orangemen in your district quiet and of his side.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, and it is the secred duty of all good Catholics, to support Mr. Lyon, who has always been a faithful friend and stanch supporter of the Mowat Government.

"You are, therefore, required to use your vote and influence in Mr. Lyon's favour. It is the desire of our beloved bishops and clergy that you should do so to the utmost of your ability."

It is obvious that this was just the thing to capture the votes of people who were

ort not so strong but in the same lin Muskoka by agents, one or two of whom were, however, so intoxicated with something stronger than holy zeal that they could not keep their pious documents pri

We offer the above precious epiatle to the electors of West Simone. It is a very awest specimen of the tactics of "a Chris-"tian politician." It shows that duplicity and conspiracy and reckless disregard for truth have been, and probably will be again, the familiar handmaids of the Mowar Government.

MR. G. W. ROSS.

On looking at the *Hansard* for last season we find that Mr. G. W. Ross was one of the most active orators. His oratorical exploits cover several columns of the index to the volumes; and it might without uncharity be said that the prolongation of the session was largely due to his loquacity. He evidently had a presentiment that he was making his last speeches in the House, and was doing his best to exhaust every available topic. He knew he was illegally sitting as member

space" which the Grit organ devoted to Mr. Ross's trial and unseating yesterday was really touching. It was the refinement of reticence. Mr. Ross was un-seated for bribery by his agents. The rapid manner in which Mr. Ross' lawyers

Mr. Ross was sitting there by virtue open and unblushing and clumsy corrup-tion, and his speeches were a hypocritical insult to the credulity of the House.

When Mr. CASGRAIN'S bill was before

the House last session Mr. Ross was in violently virtue as state. Listen to this Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved in amend-

wiolently virtuous state. Listen to this:

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole House, with instructions to insert the following clause:

"Clause 4. Whoseever, for the purpose of assisting in any election to the Parliament of Canada, while performing any such contract or awaiting payment in respect of any such contract, subscribes, furnishes, gives, or promises to give or turnish sny sum of money or consideration whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, by himself or by the agency of another person on his behalf, to any person whomsoever, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable, at the discretion of the court, to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, together with imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than twelve mouths; and in default of payment of the penalty so incurred, the offender shall be imprisoned for a further term of twelve months, unless such penalty be sooner paid."

What an exceedingly enthusiastic Man of Virtue was Mr. G. W. Ross!

As the discussion proceeded Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who are men of some little standing in the

who are men of some little standing in the country, were so wicked as to oppose Mr. Casgrain's bill. Mr. Ross said:

"Are these the hon, gentlemen who are sworn to stand up in the defence of the political influence of the community and the purity of elections, and who raise such pleas as these in order, forsooth, that their friends, and perhaps their assistants, for all I know, may be protected?"

may be protected?"

What an exceedingly eloquent purist and patriot was this Mr. G. W. Ross!

Finally, having scorched the contractors with his indignant rhetoric and scorned the First Minister with his [biting sarcasm, he concluded as follows:

"I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution; and I hope the House will see that rigid measures are adopted for correcting all attempts to corrupt the electors, and for maintaining the purity of our elections for all time to come."

What a pious prescher of political purity.

What a pious preacher of political purity was Mr. G. W. Ross!

Mr. G. W. (GEORGE WASHINGTON, we believe,) Ross is one of Mr. Mowar's school inspectors. It is his blessed privilege to go about talking to school teachers and making speeches to the children (in which singular nominatives very often get a strange fancy for plural verbs), and generally raising the "tone" of our educational strange fancy for plural verbs), and generally raising the "tone" of our educational system. In our school books it has become the fashion to quote the speeches of prominent men' and give the history and constitution of this country. We venture humbly to suggest that in the next book of reading lessons which it may please Mr. Hardy's refined literary taste to authorise there should be published a section from the law about electoral corruption, the quotations we have made from Mr. Ross's speech last session, and the decision of the judge in the case of George Washingron Ross, of West Middlesex, corruptionist.

"We love," says Mark Twain, "to "hear the old travellers talk; we love to "hear them rant and lie and perjure "themselves." We, also, love to hear the Oid Grits talk, to hear them rant and cant and perjure themselves. When Timorny Anglin turns up the whites of his eyes at "Tory corruption," while his capacions.

breeches pocket is bulging with illegal contract-money, and revenges himself for exposure by going behind a fence to shoot at Sir John Macdonald; and when George Washington Ross offers an insult to the Fremier and Mr. McCarthy for their alleged sympathy for corruption, while his own seat was obtained by scandalously corrupt means, and his presence in Parliament is a scandal—then we say we have a certain enjoyment in thinking that whatever damage auch men may do to their own party, they are powerless to effect ours, and they have made corruption so humiliating and dangerous that their example is a warning and not an encouragement to that form of public offence.

ABOUT THE INDIANS.

In his frantic endeavours to cook up another free advertisement for the mem bers of the party who are interested in sending settlers to the alkaline lands of Dakota, rather than to Canada, Mr. DAVID Mills has hit upon the expedient of setting affeat the rumours that the Indians of our North-West are not in a quiet state. An article he has recently written represents the Aborigines as becoming demoral ized, and alleges that their managementh has been conducted, not with the public good in view, but for the purpose of puting money into the pockets of politic

hacks.

The entire story is wanting in truth
Here is a specimen quotation from it:

"So far as the Indian branch is concerne

for the means of subsistence."

As the political peculiarities of the author of the story are known, a bare denial of it is sufficient proof of its inaccuracy. But when we produce evidence in contradiction of it the testimony of the observing, able, trustworthy, and non-partisan Dr. Maclean, Bishop of Saskatchewan, the wretchedness of the varn is established beyond doubt. Dr. Maclean said at Battleford the other day to a public audience:—

AN UNFAIR ARTICLE.

THE Grit organ published yesterday an article which we deem very unfair to the Governor-General, very unfair to a large section of our people, and very ungracious as well as very ungrammatical. The open ing sentences were as follows :

"The Marquis of Lausdowne is now fair ly installed in the position of Governor-General. Although the Irish people of Canada at first generally disapproved of the appointment to that high office of one whom they had learned to regard as a harsh land-lord, he has on his landing been required with the respect due to his position."

harsh landlord. Some libellers in Chicago started such a story: but that story was promptly put at rest by the evidence of one of the priests of Lord Lansdown's

3. Lord Lansdowne has been received on landing, not only with "the respect" due to his position," but with a reasonable degree of enthusiasm and with the friendly regard of every educated man in this country without regard to party

We read again : We read again:

"We hope that long before his term of office expires Canadians of all classes, creeds, and nationalities will have reason to respect and esteem him for his worth as a man and his faithful discharge of his duties. For many days to come he will be bored with addresses couched in the language of fulsome eulogy, but these will not have the effect of misleading him as to what is expected of him as a constitutional Governor."

1. Lord Lansbowne may confidently expect that long hefore. "his town of "foresteep".

"expires"; nay, very speedily indeed, all classes, creeds, and nationalities will respect and esteem him.

2. He will not feel himself "bored" by

addresses. People must express their respects and their loyalty in some fashion; the fashion of an address is customary, convenient, and respectful; it enables the people and the Governor-General to express clearly their sentiments and put them on record in a public way. There is no other convenient way of arriving at the same desirable end.

Again we read:—

Again we read:

"The head of the house of Lansdowne, it may be assumed, will at all times be content to act within constitutional limits; but unless his predecessor has taken pains to let him know how matters now stand he will be surprised, perhaps, to find how greatly those limits have been narrowed in Canada of late. Should he act with the prudence which he will find necessary, he need not fear being held accountable by the people of Canada for anything his Ministers adviso."

1. Lord Lansbowne will not find that the limits of his constitutional action have

most gross and unfair way. We will leave it to the smiling inoredulity of the public. Finally we read:

"That the Marquis of Lansdowne will be ten

If, while giving his confidence and all reasonable support to the men who form his Cabinet, he treat all parties fairly and impartially, as we have no doubt he will, he will earn the respect of the whole people."

The grammar, the manners, and the policy of this extract are, his Lordship will observe, on the same imperfect plane. The Grit organs and party in this country suffer, we fear permanently, from a grammatical dislocation, a roughness of manners, and an absence of sweetness and light that render them undesirable persons as a rule. It may perhaps be said in

EXCLSSIVE EXECUTION. "Bribery is a great crime whenever and wherever committed. "It is executed by all true Liberals."—Ghe of gan of Saturday.

So we have heard. But then some peo ple have such an odd way of execrating. Now a late leader of the Reform party execrated bribery to the tune of \$30,000 in South Ontario, and returned to Toronto, to commit his executions to paper, coupled with a request to his friends to come down handsomely in order that a big push might be successfully made in the outlying constituencies.

Mr. Malcolm Colif Cameron is a persistent execrator of bribery. He spent from \$10,000 to \$14,000 in one election, and the judges of the Superior Court who heard the appeal against the decision of the election court in this case, said : " Had "the respondent been found guilty of "personal bribery we should have sus"tained the judgment." Mr. W. Kerr, of West Northumberland, execuated so systematically in 1874, that he had his bribery

lengthy one. It contains the names of both the high and the lowly in the Reform party. Even the leader of the party was accused in Parliament of the offence of holding a seat which he knew to have been purchased for him. Forty members of the party have had to surrender their seats for execrating bribery too loudly and practising it too persistently during the past few years, and besides that a number have been disqualified. It is curious that such been disqualified. It is curious that such determined execrators of bribery should so frequently be found guilty of the crime they denounce, but the phenomenon is explained by the fact that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. If our Reform friends, instead of contenting them; selves with execrating bribery, would go a step further and eschew it, they would relieve the election course of much labour

had as many " cries" against the National Policy as they have had speakers on the hustings, or members in the House of Com-

They said that everybody would go into manufacturing, and polices would be low. In a short time they were crying out that nobody was going into manufacturing at all, and no "tall chimnies" were arising. Now they are contending that everybody

has been manufacturing, and prices are going to be high.

They said it would be impossible with protection to raise a revenue; but the revenue has been raised; and now they say protection has raised too much reve-

Sir Richard Cartwright was always promising (and always failing) to raise a "steady moderate surplus." In the first year of Sir Leonard Tilley's administration of our financial affairs they him for not having a surplus; b they are contending that surpluses are evil things to be avoided by all means!

They contended with bitterness that the manufacturers would make enormous profits and become Cotton Lords, Sugar Lords, Rubber Lords, and so on. It has Lords, Rubber Lords, and so on. It has been seen plainly that manufacturers have not made enormous profits; and now we are told for a change that protection is a bane and not a boon to the manufacturers!

They proclaimed at various times that protection was a curse; that free trade was impossible; that moderate protection was possible; that "vested interests" (meaning of course Cotton and Sugar Lords' was possible; that "vested interests" (meaning of course Cotton and Sugar Lords' investments) would have to be "re-"spected"; and now they are again raising a purely free trade cry against any sort of protection.

We read:

Should he act with the prudence which he will find necessary, he need not fear being held accountable by the people of Canada for anything his Ministers advise."

1. Lord Landbowne will not find that the limits of his constitutional action have been in any way narrowed of late. The despatch of Sir Michael Hicks Beach in the Letellar case was simply an explanation of the constitution. It did not add to, alter, or take from the power of the Governor-General or the responsibility of Ministers.

2. The people of Canada are not accuatemed to closely hold their Governors re-

2. The people of Canada are not accuatemed to closely hold their Governors responsible for the advice of their Ministers.

Lord Lansdowne is probably aware, without instructions that might be deemed obstrusive from a journal not endowed with constitutional authority to offer them, that he will need to be prudent. Prudence is the first principle of statesmanship.

Again we read:

"It was said that going farther than they ever ventured to go with his immediate predecessors, the chiefs of the Government, rendered insolent by repeated successes would go so far as to take into their own hands—through an officer who has been spoken of as an inspector of guests—the control of his table, and dictate who should be invited and who should be excluded from Ridean hall; but they will not, it is to be hoped, venture so far."

This seems to us to be a ridiculous, if not malicious, bit of invention either made out of the whole cloth or exaggerated in a fair. The fall in stocks is only temporary affair. The fall in stocks is only temporary affair. The fall in stocks is only temporary.

would doubt. Dr. Maclean said at Battleford the other day to a public audience:—

"I am thankful to find a decided improvement among the Indians throughout the
country. The persevering efforts of the Government to train them to habite of industry
are evidently in the fair way of being
crowned with success. The establishment of
industrial schools for the training of Indiana
children is, I feel sure, a step that will be
followed by the very best results."

It would be a good thing for Canada ff
the section of land in Dakota so numincently donated to Mr. Pardre by some
grateful land speculator there could be removed to the north of the 49th parallel.

The Cook of course exercates
bribery. His exercations can be heard
from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They
save deep with loud, and othey have an
thought of a treature.

Mr. H. H. Cook of course exercates
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from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They
are deep with loud, and othey have an
thought of land. Of course everybody
credits these Munchausen stories. At the
thonest ring about them because they could
from a man though ospent personal land the it is a wonder that any alleged
the matically in 1874, that he had his bribery
fund under the management of a treasurer.

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the training of lands of

sprung up between Hon. David Mills and Mr. J. David Edgar. Mr. Mills was the last to have the floor, and this is his produc-

"We've whooped it up. Matilda Jane,
And emptied out the trank;
It's your's to keep—it's empty,
We're on a fearful drunk."

The atory is briefly this. The hero had poured whiskey into his trunk instead of into a bottle, and had invited his friends to drink. At the conclusion of the libations the hero gives yent to his feelings in the beautiful and manifing words quoted above. Mr. Mills is evidently a master of the art of constructing. Bacchianalian songs. His political leader, at present unable to confer upon him any other appointment, should make him party lapreate.

Here are two very interesting extracts.

Lennox case.

There appears to be an abundant absence of charity in the one case, and a plentiful supply of it in the other. However, charity should commence at home, and that is no doubt the reason why the Reform party is charitable to Mr. Ross and uncharitable to the Premier.

Tory papers have been saying that Mr. G.

W. Ross has been unseated for bribery in West Middlesex, When we point out that there was no bribery in West Middlesex; that the judge did not give a proper decision in the case, that there was no election trial in West Middlesex, that there is no such a place as West Middlesex, and that there is no such person a Mr. G. W. Ross, the public can see how baseless the story is. The whole thing is a weak invention of the Tory enemy. Besides, the Tories are corrupt, wicked, base, immoral, low, mean, contemptible and so on, themselves, and if Mr. Ross or his agents did bribe they did not violate the law more openly than did their opponents. Mr. Ross is a great and good man. We are glad he is unseated. His withdrawal from Parliament for bribery just shows how wicked and corrupt Sir John Macdonald is.—Edstorial for a Grit Paper. the judge did not give a proper decision in the

the West Simcoe election forthwith. In the first place Brigadier Pattullo and his army should be ordered to the scene of the conflict. Stationed at Collingwood with full demijohus, stationed at Collingwood with full demijohns, these celebrities would do great execution and would defend that town from the determined attempts of the Norquay and the Mousseau to capture it. Specimens of vegetables and so forth to be shown at the next Toronto Exhibition should be collected and paid for at once. It would also be well to endeavour to have constant. paid for at once. It would also be well to endeavour to buy over two or three newspapers to support the Reform Government. A few colonization roads laid out in various directions might also help the cause of Liberalism. After these preliminaries have been seen to, Mr. Phelps should be sent round with copies of that circular of Mr. Mowat's in which it is promised that "that detestable measure,"—the Orange Incorporation bill—"shall never disgrace the statute book of this Province so long as the present Government holds office." Then, of course, it must be arranged that the hallot-boxes will go astray—except in places where Reformers are strong. If these precautionary measures are taken the Algoma fraud will be duplicated.

various set of subjects, and knows how to appeal to them all. His facility for complimenting the various religious bodies is indi-cated in the following extract from an account

cated in the following extract from an account of the recent proceedings at Szegedin;—
"The Emperor listened patiently to the often long and elaborate addresses, and made appropriate replies. To Cardinal von Haynald, the leader of the Roman Catholic clergy, he expressed a firm belief that their zealous prayers and the confidence in Providence instilled into the population had done much towards the recovery of the town. To M. Angelios, the Patriarch of the Orthodox Servian Church in Huugary, he expressed his thanks for the assurances of loyalty offered, and his confidence that he could recken on this loyalty in the future. He further expressed thanks for the Patriarch's past exertions, and assured him that his Church might still be sure of his protection. The representatives of the Lutheran and Reformed confessions were assured of special royal protection. To the Israelitish community, his Majesty expressed his astisfaction at the brotherly harmony in which the numerous Israelites in the town and neighbourhood lived with their fellow-citizens. He recommended them as their highest duty to pre-

THE DAKOTA DRUMMERS.

protection is out of favour with our people, let it consider the history of protection in the United States. It has survived a god many panies and much, agitation. Let Professor Thourson be our withes:

"Nine times us one hundred years the "American people have changed their "financial policy, sometimes carried from protection towards free trade by the "influence of specious theories, but as often driven back to the boiley of provide in the periods of longest continuation," ance in any policy are the protection by hard experience. The "two parieds of longest continuation," ance in any policy are the protection in any policy are the growing and the protection in the period in which we are now it was the first of the growing protection in the period in which we are now it was the period in which we are now it was been been down from the out "dation yet from a point much less advanced than had been reached thinder the previous protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation a purpose that the been been down a post of the work in the continuation and the rest are doing it will known. The lands the casefuld alm had been reached thinder the previous protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation approach that the casefuld alm had been reached thinder the previous protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation approach that the casefuld alm had been reached thinder the previous protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation approach that the companies to the through the provious protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation approach that the companies to the foreign and the rest are doing to the provious protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation approach that the companies to the foreign and the rest are doing to the provious protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation approach that the companies to the foreign and the rest are doing to the provious protection tariff. This time it is seems to be the nation approach to the provious pro

companies are succeeding very well.

Nevertheless in accordance with the

Nevertueless in accordance with the UNFATRIOTIC POLICY to which the Opposition have committed themselves in a vain hope of success in thwarting the Government plans for attracting a large immigration, the Globe and other organs continually make just such reckless and untruthful statements as that quoted by the Iron Age. When examined, what does the statement of the Globe amount to? Simply that the disposal of two millions of acres of land in Manitoba and the North-West to colonization companies has resulted in driving settlers away from Manitoba and the North-West, This statement of the Globe ignores the patent fact of the millions upon millions of good land in Manitoba and the North-West open to the settler in all directions.

the North-West open to the settler in all directions.

The same "unquestionable (!) authority" is quoted by the Iron Age as proving that more emigrants have gone out of Manitoba than there have been immigrants during the year. The records of the Department of Agriculture completely disprove the assertion. Nothing of the kind has happened. Equally absurd is the statement that the emigrants from Manitoba have.

not published by the Iron Age to influence any Canadian, who knows as well as Hardy, Pandee, or any other Dakotan, that the cold of the north-western territories of the United States no highly recommended by the Iron Age is no less great than that of the north-west territories of Canada.

It cannot be that people leave the North-West of Canada for the United States because of the greater liberality of the land laws of the north-western territories of the United States. Even the Iron Age has not "brass" enough to make that assertion. It "brass" enough to make that assertion. It is reserved for the Globe and other unpatriotic organs of the Opposition to

MAKE COMPARISONS between the United States and Canada's land laws to the detriment of the latter and to the serious injury of the truth of the case. The fact is that Canada's North-West land

policy is far away more liberal than the land policy is the north-western territories of the United States.

Not to co into details, the broad lines of Canada's land policy are much better for the settler than those of the United States.

Canada grants to every actual settler a free homestead and a pre-ampricing addisingler a free homestead and a pre-ampricing addisingler.

Canada grants to every actual settler a free homestead and a pre-emption adjoining. In the United States a homestead and pre-emption cannot adjoin and cannot be held at the same time.

In Canada "pre-emption" is the right to purchase a lot adjoining a free grant when the homesteader is entitled to his free patent. In the United States "pre-emption" means the right to purchase a homestead lot after living on it and improving it for not less than twelve months. months.

In Canada a man can get

In Canada a man can get

TWO HOMESTEADS

and pre-emptions. In the United States only one can be obtained. In Canada the condition of ownership is three years' settlement and cultivation. In the United States the term is five years.

In Canada a youth of 18 years of age has the right to a homestead and pre-emption. In the United States he must be 21 years old. For young men, therefore, Canada is three years ahead of the United States.

In the United States no person who is owner of 320 acres in any State or territory can obtain a homestead. In Canada the only condition for securing homestead and pre-emption is that the man shall actually reside on the land. He may own lands in other places without that fact preventing him obtaining his free grant and pre-emption.

Under these circumstance for the Globe to mislead people by praising the United States and condemning Canada's land rolley in comparison therewith is most unpatriotic as well as most inaccurate. Canada may widen her policy still more with benefit to herself. But as compared with the land policy is light compared with darkness, liberality as contrasted with niggardliness.

North Wellington Teachers' Association does not approve of the present system of education, still it is considered preferable to a return to the old system. South Wellington decided to express no opinion in the matter.

In a thoughtful and carefully prepared paper on "The Means and End of Education," read before the West Huron Teachers' Association at their last meeting by Mr. R. E. Brown, he expressed the opinion that our present system of education was not by any means practical enough.

"We can only give," said a thoughtful divine, "what we have; but this we are giving every hour. Virtue and vice speak continually from every pore. The teacher teaches a lesson above the lesson of the books; she teaches hereelf. This lesson the pupil retains long after the other is forgotten.

RELIGIOUS.

After a pause of six years Dean Howson has decided to proceed with the restoration of Chester cathedral.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson is preparing to go to Formosa as the second missionary from the Capadian Presbyte rian Church.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Begg, the most conspicuous figure in the Free Church of Scotland for many years.

The congregation of the McNab street Prebyterian church Hamilton have decided by

or power to appoint a successor to Bisanop Colenso, at Natal.

Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, late Bisanop of
Huron, is about to publish a literal translation
and critical analysis of the Uld Testament in its
original language.

Monsignor Capel declared in a sermon that
what the Roman Catholic Church here needs is
"a little higher social standing." That is "one
of the things most wanted."

Rev. Manly Benson, of Brantford, has accepted the call of the Bloor street Methodist church,
Toronto, subject to the action of the Transfer
Committee and Stationing Committee.

Rev. Mr. Beatty, pastor of the Presbyterian
church. Port Hope, has received a unanimous
call to become pastor of St. Andrew's church at
Orangey'ille. A salary of \$1.200 has been offered.

The site for the location of the new Methodist
university at Chattanooga was purchased for
\$30,000. The main building, which will be erected first, will cost not less than \$50,000 and willbe ready for the reception of students in September, 1884.

The annual revenue of St. Paul's cathedral,
London, is now \$125,000. Of this sum \$10,000 is
paid to the Dean, and \$5,000 to each of the three
canons in residence. The maintenance of worship in the cathedral, independent of the
stipends to the clergy, costs \$11,000 a year.

The death of Dr. Hatfield leaves the American Prebyterian Church in an anomalous position. It has neither moderator, nor stated clerk,
nor treasurer, of its general assembly. This is
believed to be the first instance of the death of a
moderator while in office, and is certainly the
first of a man holding so many important positions.

The Protestant Enisconal Convention at Phila-

mittee is to make a thorough and exhaustive report for the consideration of the next General Convention.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter as assistant bishop of the diocese of New York took place on Saturday last at Grace church. The ceremonial was probably the most imposing that has ever taken place at a consecration of a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, forty bishops and over six hundred olergymen taking part.

Rev. G. M. Milligan goes to Detroit to preach on November 4th the anniversary sermons, celebrating the forty-escond year of the existence of the congregation of which he was pastur for over seven years before coming to Toronto. The church having lately rid itself of debt wishes this anniversary to be one of special interest. Rev. Mr. Diokie, Mr. Milligan's successor in Detroit, will occupy the pulpit of old St. Andrew's on November 4th.

Frederick Hose, rector of Dunstable, England, who died a few weeks ago at the age of St. had been the incumbent of that parish for nearly forty years, and possessed another and a special claim to remembrance. It was through his efforts that a sum of \$60,000 was raised for the restoration of the Priory church in which Cranmer pronounced the divorce between Heary VIII, and Queen Catharine.

The Christian Guardian speaks as follows of Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, Bishop-elect of Huron:

— The Bishop-elect is a man of devoted piety and zeal, most earnest in Christian work of every kind, a faithful and eloquent preacher and platform speaker, and a warm advocate of total abstinence and propibition. He will make a most efficient Bishop. Theologically, Dean Baldwin is a moderate Calvinist, but he has always been most genial and liberal in his intercourse with ministers of all evangelical Churches—a man of a most catholic Christian spirit."

The Sacramento, Cal., Presbytery recently passed the following resolution;— Whereas, the divorce scandals having become alarmingly numerous and flagrant; and believing also that no divorce with ministers of all

will be entitled, 'Catholio, the Essential Qui and Necessary Mark of the True Church, appeal to the Protestant Episcopal Conven now in session.' The pamphlet was suggested by the recent discussion in the Episcopal ovention in regard to the title 'Protesta Episcopal, whether or not it should be change o 'Holy Catholio,'"

Hanlan has ordered a new a dock, of Boston.
Sullivan is willing to spar any man in the world, for \$5,0
Wm. Elliott, the oarsman, is on a match with Bubear, the 1 on a match with Bubear, the I to regain his lost laurela.

Teemer, the Pittsburg so row Weisgerber for any amothe latter can scrape together.

The Wallace Ross-Courtney definitely settled. It may be next year, and likely will.

Joe Coburn offers to match Jem Mace for a \$1,000 to \$ rounds, scientific points or end. The race between Courtney been declared off, the backer to agree as to the course. T to agree as to the course. have been expected. Woodward, the man who is eat two quails per day for two commercial traveller. When those who bet against him feat will hedge.
Next year's Alleghany baseh lives, will cost about \$17,000. who have signed for next sbeen advanced, and the clu among the men.

Jein Goode, the English be

NOTES OF SP

Kilrain, a pugilist of Somervi round glove fight at Boston The men were very evenly fight was a draw. L. N. Terdermeyer, who was American continent with a wh start from 'Frisco on a simi spring in company with S. Gi intend to walk to New York. The fourth annual swimm the one thousand yards' cl Scotland was held in the Fir ming bath at the Dundee Sw on Oct. 3, and was won by Dundee.
Articles have been signed Lanra Saigerman and Mis. The for a mile race for the "lad championship of England," to Eastbourne on Wednesday nex are \$500.

The salaries of prominent b tion pitchers are stated a Keefe, \$2,000; Mathews, \$2 \$1,800; Weaver, \$1,700; W Henderson, \$1,500; Mullane,

Ginnis, \$1,200; Mullane, Ginnis, \$1,200. Harry Street, of New Yor Howard, of Harlem, had a figh morning for \$200. The men rounds. Howard gave up i round. The fight lasted Three hundred people were pr Waliace Ross and Charles signed the articles for that the It will take place next week at decided upon later. The stake to be \$2,000, and James F amateur sculler, is putting up Hanlan has left the \$2,000 densburg at the office of Tur Farm, New York, to bind a ma with any oarsman in the wo occur after his return from will wager \$5,000 that he will

record.

Edward Hanlan is in Boston had a new boat built. He leave cisco on Friday, and there row on the 29th November with champion of the Pacific Slope main in California for a month for Australia.

Mitchell says he is coming be in January to whip any man was treated. That's what he journey for, but contented scooping in the ducats. May bring Tug Wilson over again twan—with his tongue.

Charles Rowell, the pedest friend and backer, Peter Dury New York on Sunday, on the Liverpool. Rowell appears health, and says he intends meffort to gain the six-days' ped pionship of the world.

Mand S. is cosy and snug at ters in Chester park. Capt. Sther, and Bair is steering her a belief that Maud S. can trot ins is not at all impossible, and journey for, but contented

is not at all impossible, and do it than buy Jay Eye See. New interest in two-year-old States will be aroused by the American Jockey Club and M Association in raising the weight from 110 to 118 lbs. The dela ing post, which have almost lof racing, were due the lightor putting boys on to do men's J. W. Dykes, of Wardsville self champion draught-playerites :- "I hereby challenge

champion draught-player of play me a match at dranghts (and wins to count,) for \$500

pionship of the world. The played in Detroit, and to be Anderson's rules of the game."
In one day a guest at Stack estate of the Duke of Westmins landshire, Scotland, is reporte ed a salmon of 14 lbs. from the shot three brace of grouse in moor, winding up by riding f into Reay forest, where he suced two stags, their united we st. This lucky man backed the Cesarewitch on that same On Thursday fortnight a was made by Keenan's Fran making 2.11 with the runne driven double. The reports is "unknown horse." This is little bay is very well known, a reputation for himself. A a reputation for himself. A matched against Jay Eye See. monstrous. He has the reputs a fast scorer and a splendid hel Abraham, son of Daniel Lami

A desperate fight took place of Birmingham lately between pagilists. The men quarrelled a Saturday night, but stopped continue the fight later on, found for both. They fought street for three-quarters of an adjustment made in a page 1999. policeman made his appearancipals were got away, the crow to "do for" the officer if he in Wales, bandsman of the 7th Private Buchanan, of the 22nd gersoll. The distance was 200 yards, position off-hand. Wal 27 points; 500 yards. 28 points Buchanan—200 yards. 27 points; 500 yards, 28 point 19 points. Buchanan—200 ya 500 yards, 18 points; 600 ya Total—Buchanan, 65; Wale thus taking the wealth by 9 po The New York Clipper Davis, the inventive sculler of has ordered of W. H. Ruddoc scull shells, to be built after ple by him, and fitted with the app designed to aid oarsmen. Showever, Mike's inventions of enable the ambitious scul nearer the object next the hear one—to beat Ned Hallan, who

on his own powers for success. During a late swimming mer ford, England, J. Norton, a co swimming under water compet been under the surface about to minutes, suddenly sank. A r in ordinary clothes, dived into amidst great excitement they dagain. Ultimately, G. W. B adford Clab, brought the swimmer to the surface. It hour to restore him. He com-hadebe n trying to stay under

was evident. Some Orillia sportsmen, Packet, lately came across a while out hunting. After noiselessly as possible, and wi close range, hunter No. 1 ragun and discharged both barra. and discharged both barn and discharged both barn ing they did not fly away, tents of another pair of h lst. By this time No. 1 l ech loader) and a third pair

### RELIGIOUS.

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nt Episcopal Convention at Phllaant appropriate convention at rans-ferred the question of the marriage a joint committee of three bishops, deputies learned in the cahon law, ymen who are jurists. This com-ake a thorough and exhaustive re-consideration of the next General

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k Hose, rector of Dunstable, England, few weeks ago at the age of 82, had noumbent of that parish for nearly, and possessed another and a special membrance. It was through his effection of \$60,000 was raised for the reof the Priory church in which Cranunced the divorce between Hearry Queen Catharine.

Dean Baldwin, Bishop-elect of Huron; shop-elect is a man of devoted piety most earnest in Christian work kind, a faithful and eloquent and platform speaker, and a warm of total abstinence and prohibiwill make a most efficient Bishop, liy, Dean Baldwin is a moderate Calne has always been most genial and his intercourse with ministers of all Churches—a man of a most catholic pirit."

a second of its existence, was about ublic meeting was held in the Doare church on Wednesday evening, esses were delivered by Rev. Dr. missionary from Japan, and Rev. Dr. Interesting lotters were read from two converts in Japan. On Thursday ocial meeting was held in the Convocit the new Wesleyan Methodist

en been a mystery how the Mormon s can so extensively impose upon the sariy all the countries of Europe, ents they use are exclusively those to the poor and ignorant. According of a Swedish girl who was convertantism, but relapsed when she got to the Mormon bible played the least part in the inducements held up to as fed with visions of a worldly parawas told that the Utah weather was sant, that the population was oomsant, that the population was com-sively of rich mep, many of whom wried and wanted wives, and that

nts are being made by the Method-and Primitive Methodist Churches and Primitive Methodist Churches g up" in accordance with the terms he Methodist Episcopal Church will about \$30,000, or an average of \$1.25 e about \$30,000, or an average of \$1.25; in order to secure for their ministers nailty on the scale of Superannuation these in the united Church. Bishop the out that the design is to raise one a fund for the entire Church, and not instricts or ministers to level up indihe amount required from the Primitist Church will be about \$29,000, or inter. The plan for raising this sum, id by last Conference, is,—one-third from the various connexional funds; be paid by the ministers, and the one-third by the laity. Mr. Robert promised \$500.

promised \$500.
untington, of Central New York, tiy as follows:—"I say to you, weighwords, that you would be less desawage, would less disgrace your, would be less a curse to your kind, a rightly revealed to us in His Word, would less offend Him, by going to sight in their kennels at the Five bulls gore horses in Spain, than by our bonnets and gloves, and going to house in your neighbourhood, absent acquaintances, dribbling wing suspicion, planting and water-liness, stabbing character, alienat-by repeating to one the detraction ard' another had spoken. I believe the judgment seat of Christ, the g man will stand no worse than the gossiping woman."

g man will stand no worse than the gossiping woman."

of Niagara, Dr. Fuller, is in very and will be unable to visit parishes e during the winter. Last week his led together his council, consisting leacons, Canons, Rural Deans, and laity, specially selected, to advise the desirability of calling a special a Synod for the purpose of providing together to the purpose of providing Coadjutor-Bishop. The Bishop affered to give up all his official incouncil, however, while very desirous assistance supplied, could not resymmediate steps to be taken in muntil the full amount of the entil of the second of

elphia Press says Monsignor Capel writing a pamphlet. The eminent illowed with considerable interest ugs of the Episcopal convention now Philadelphia. "My pamphlet will to the point," said Monsignor Capel: "you Americans like to take a wof a subject. So I certainly shall its value, if it be considered to have ing you the contents in advance, however, that my desire is to put merican public the true nature of ity of my Church. My pamphlet, ot to have ready early next week. ity of my Church. My pamphlet, ot to have ready early next week, ed, Catholic, the Essential Quality y Mark of the True Church; an Protestant Episcopal Convention n. The pamphlet was suggested discussion in the Episcopal contexard to the title 'Protestant thether or not it should be changed solic."

ing Toronto students were sucrecent examination of the Royal Physicians of London:—J. E. M. Hoople, L. Backus, F. J. Dol-

ain is the only country in Europe forestry schools. On the Conti-e numerous excellent and well-chools of that character, where hat appertains to trees is taught

NOTES OF SPORT.

Hanlan has ordered a new shell from Rud lock, of Boston. dock, of Boston.
Sullivan is willing to spar Jem Macony man in the world, for \$5,000 a side,

any man in the world, for \$5,000 a side,

Wm. Elliott, the caraman, is anxious to get
on a match with Bubear, the English sculler,
to regain his lost laurale.

Teemsr, the Pittsburg sculler, wants to
row Weisgerber for any amount of money
the latter can scrape together.

The Wallace Ross-Courtney race is not yet
definitely settled. It may be held over into
next year, and likely will.

Joe Coburn offers to match a man against
Jem Mace for a \$1,000 to \$2,500, for five
rounds, scientific points or endurance.

The race between Courtney and Ross has
been declared off, the backers being unable
to agree as to the course. This is as might
have been expected.

Woodward, the man who is attempting to
eat two quails per day for twenty days, is a
commercial traveller. When this is known
those who bet against him performing the
feat will hedge.

those who bet against him performing the feat will hedge.

Next year's Alleghany baseball team, if it lives, will cost about \$17,000. To the players who have signed for next season \$600 has been advanced, and the club owes \$2,000 among the men.

Jein Goode, the English boxer, and John Kilrain, a puglist of Somerville, had a fiveround glove fight at Boston on Saturday. The men were very evenly matched, and the fight was a draw. fight was a draw. L. N. Terdermeyer, who walked across the

L. N. Terdermeyer, who walked across the American continent with a wheelbarrow, will start from 'Frisco on a similar trip in the spring in company with S. Guerrero. They intend to walk to New York.

The fourth annual swimming contest for the one thousand yards' championship of Scotland was held in the First-class Swimming bath at the Dundee Swimming Baths on Oct. 3, and was won by D. Miller, of Dundee.

Articles have been signed between Miss Langs Swimming and Miss. Theress Longon

Laura Saigerman and Mis. Theresa Johnson for a mile race for the "ladies' swimming championship of England," to take place at Eastbourne on Wednesday next. The stakes

are \$500.
The salaries of prominent baseball Association pitchers are stated as follows:—
Keefe, \$2,000; Mathews, \$2,000; Bradley, \$1,800; Weaver, \$1,700; White, \$1,800; Henderson, \$1,500; Mullane, \$1,400; McGinnis \$1,200.

Henderson, \$1,500; Mullane, \$1,400; McGinnis, \$1,200.

Harry Street, of New York, and young Howard, of Harlem, had a fight on Saturday morning for \$200. The men fought twelve rounds. Howard gave up in the twelfth round. The fight lasted twenty minutes. Three hundred people were present.

Wallace Ross and Charles Courtney have signed the articles for that three mile race. It will take place next week at a place to be decided upon later. The stakes are supposed to be \$2,000, and James Pilkington, the amateur souller, is putting up Ross money. Hanlan has left the \$2,000 he won at Ogdensburg at the office of Turf, Field, and Farm, New York, to bind a match for \$5,000 with any oarsman in the world, the race to occur after his return from Australia, or he will wager \$5,000 that he will beat Hosmer's

Edward Hanlan is in Boston, where he has had a new boat built. He leaves for San Francisco on Friday, and there rows in a regatta on the 29th November with Stephens, the champion of the Pacific Slope. He will remain in California for a month and then start for Anatalia. for Australia.

Mitchell says he is coming back to America

American Jockey Club and Monmouth Park Association in raising the weights for that age from 110 to 118 ibs. The delays at the start-ing post, which have almost killed that class of racing, were due the light-weight system,

or putting boys on to do men's work.

J. W. Dykes, of Wardsville, signing himself champion draught-player of Canada, writes:—"I hereby challenge James Wyllie,

writes:—"I hereby challenge James Wyllie, champion draught-player of the world, to play me a match at draughts (80 games, draws and wins to count.) for \$500 and the championship of the world. The match to be played in Detroit, and to be governed by Anderson's rules of the game."

In one day a guest at Stack lodge, on the estate of the Duke of Westminster, in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, is reported to have landed a salmon of 14 lbs. from the Laxford, then shot three brace of grouse in an hour on the moor, winding up by riding fourteen miles into Reay forest, where he successfully stalked two stags, their united weight being 35 st. This lucky man backed Don Juan for the Cesarewitch on that same great day. st. This lucky man backed Don Juan for the Cesarewitch on that same great day.

On Thursday fortnight a great sensation was made by Keenan's Frank, of Boston, making 2.11 with the runner Gen. O. Nay, driven double. The reports made Frank an "unknown horse." This is wrong, as the little bay is very well known, and has made a reputation for himself. As to his being matched example Lay Eve See the report is

matched against Jay Eye See, the report is monstrous. He has the reputation of being a fast scorer and a splendid helper. He is by Abraham, son of Daniel Lambert.

A desperate fight took place in the streets of Birmingham lately between two English

A desperate fight took place in the streets of Birmingham lately between two English puglitists. The men quarrelled and fought on a Saturday night, but stopped and agreed to continue the fight later on, backers being found for both. They fought in Sutherland street for three-quarters of an hour, when a policeman made his appearance. The principals were got away, the crowd threatening to "do for" the officer if he interfered.

A rifle shooting match came off at Ingersoll Saturday for \$50 a side between G. E. Wales, bandsman of the 7th Battalion, and Private Buchanan, of the 22nd Oxford, Ingersoll. The distance was 200, 500, and 600 yards, position off-hand. Wales—200 yards, 27 points; 500 yards, 28 points; 600 yards, 19 points, Buchanan—200 yards, 29 points; 500 yards, 18 points; 600 yards, 18 points. Total—Buchanan, 65; Wales, 74; Wales thus taking the wealth by 9 points.

The New York Olipper says that M. F. Davis, the inventive sculler of Portland, Me., has ordered of W. H. Ruddock two single-scull shells, to be built after plans furnished by him, and fitted with the appliances he has designed to aid oarsmen. So far as tested, however, Mike's inventions do not seem to enable the ambitious scullers to come any nearer the object next the heart of more than nowever, membitions scullers to come any nearer the object next the heart of more than one—to beat Ned Hallan, who depends chiefly

one—to beat Ned Hallan, who depends chiefly on his own powers for success.

During a late swimming meeting at Bradford, England, J. Norton, a competitor in a swimming under water competition, who had been under the surface about two and a half-minutes, suddenly sank. A number of persons, some in swimming costume, and others in ordinary clothes, dived into the water, and amidst great excitement they dived again and again. Ultimately, G. W. Brown, of the B adford Cuib, brought the unconscious swimmer to the surface. It took half an hour to restore him. He complained that he had be n trying to stay under too long—as was evident.

had be n trying to stay under too long—as was evident.

Some Orillia aportamen, according to the Packet, lately came across a flock of ducks while out hunting. After paddling up as noiselessly as possible, and when within very close range, hunter No. 1 raised his trusty gun and discharged both barrels at the ducks. Seeing they did not fly away, No. 2 sent the contents of another pair of barrels into their midst. By this time No. 1 had reloaded (a breech loader) and a third pair was discharged

among the ducks. No. 2, who had become arcited with the sport, grasped a sixteen shot repeating rifle, determined to kill or make them fly, and just as he raised to take accurate aim, a man who had been watching the decoy ducks raised himself out of the grass, with the remark, "what the dence are you shooting at?" The hunters went home.

Martin, the rider of Don Juan in the Cesarewitch, received the handsome donceur of \$5,000 for his victory from the horse owner, Mr. George Lamhert, besides his retainer of \$1,000. Although both liberal and levelheaded, Mr. Lambert has not been particularly fortunate with his race horses. Fiveand-twenty years ago he won the Cesarewitch with Rocket, and in 1859 fully expected to repeat the victory with the four year-old Clydesdale, who, however, only fluished third to Artiess and Gaspard in their memorable dead heat. But on the whole, brown and orange cap has come to the front in very few important races daing many years. The winnings of Mr. Lambert and the immediate connections of the stable over Don Juan's victory are said to have been in the neighbourhood of \$300,000. ong the ducks. No. 2, who had

The Gironit of 1883 will be a memorable one, not alone for the wonderful performances made at the several inestings, but also for the large winnings of the large number of contestants. During the season no records were lowered, but one was equalled, that being the performance of Johnston, who paced a mile in 2.11½, Little Brown Jug's record. The best trotting time 2.14 was made by Jay Eye See. Both of these performances have been surpassed outside of the circuit, however, by the same animals. Their subsequent work is sufficiently fresh in the mind of the public as not to need another mentioning here. The other grand circuit steppers who reduced their records are numerous, prominent among them being Buffalo Girl and Richball, each of whom paced in 12½, Commodore Kittson's Gem and Flora Bell, who paced in 13½, Phallas, who trotted in 15½, and Wilson, Majolica, Westmont, and Billy S., Trinket, Fanny Witherspoon, Edwin Thorne, Eddie D., Duquesne, and Director, who went in 2.18 or less, In the list of winners Director, by Dictator, stands first, he having won \$10,950, nearly haif of which he won at Hartford in the \$10,000 purse for horses in the 2.19 class. That victory was the most brilliant of the whole season, as in that race the son of Director and Dolly defeated the pick of every prominent trotting stable in the country. Jay-Eye-See, a half-brother to Director, is second on the list of winners, the amount he carned for his owners being \$3,250. Wilson won for E. Z. Simmons \$7,800, and \$t. Julien for O. A. Hickok \$6,875. Fanny Witherspoon is the next on the list with \$6,625 winnings. Phallas, another son of Dictator, won for Mr. Case \$4,200. This is Phallas' first season on the turf, and his work has been simply marvellous. He secured the fastest record made during the year in a race against other horses, and in addition to this made, with a single exception, the fastest mile (2,15½) ever trotted by a stallion. The exception is the record of Sunggler, 2,15½. The following table girand circuit steppers who have do

Pacers.

Name and Sire.

Johnston, by Bashaw's Goldust. \$3,500 2.111
Buffalo Girl, by Pocahontas Bay 3,175 2.124
Richball, sy King Pharaoh. 7,375 2.124
Flora Bell, by Stucker's Rainbow 2,800 2,132
Gem, by Tom Roife. 1,200 2,132
Billy S., by Blue Bull. 2,350 2,174
Eddie D., by Blue Bull. 1,650 2,164
Westmont, by Almont. 2,875 2,18 Jay Eye See, by Dictator ...... \$ 8,250 2.14

Mitchell says he is coming back to America in January to whip any man who wants to be so treated. That's what he made his first journey for, but contented himself with scooping in the ducats. Mace is going to bring Tug Wilson over again to thrash Sullivan—with his tongue.

Charles Rowell, the pedestrian, and his friend and backer, Peter Duryes, arrived in New York on Sunday, on the Alaska, from Liverpool. Rowell appears in excellent health, and says he intends making another pionship of the world.

Mand S. is cosy and snug at her old quarters in Chester park. Capt. Stone is minding her, and Baur is steering her as before. The belief that Maud S. can trot inside her record is not at all impossible, and it might be cheaper for Vanderbilt to let Bair make her do it than buy Jay Eye See.

New interest in two-year-old racing in the States will be aroused by the action of the American Jockey Club and Monmouth Park Association in raising the weights for that age from 110 to 118 lbs. The delays at the state of t Adele Golid, by Jay Monroe... 2,375 2,197
Monroe Chief, by Jim Monroe... 5,475 2,197
Sleepy Joe, pedigree unknown 5,475 2,199
Overman, by Almo. 3,450 2,199
Tony Newell, by Clark Chief. 2,875 2,199
J. B. Thomas, by Sterling 2,175 2,199
Josephus, by Green's Bushaw 1,200 2,20
George V., by Fisk's Hambletonian
Star 2,575 2,20

In Port Royal, West Indies.

A real fat, shiny black baby is far from being a disagreeable object, but the mongred type is. There is something absolutely uncoanny in being stared at by a dull, dusky, muddy little face with reddish hair, rather light eyes, enormous blubber lips, and protruding stomach, propped upon spindle-shanks, with the leg in the middle of the foot. The two types do not assimilate. There are perhaps few countries under English rule where so marry and be given in marriage is considered so superfluous an affair. Fresh from home, it is rather a shock on reading the local papers to see announcements made quite naively and as a matter of course that with us would be concealed not only until In Port Royal, West Indies, the local papers to see announcements made quite naively and as a matter of course that with us would be concealed not only until death, but long afte: "The friends and acquaintances of Mr. W. T. Taylor are requested to attend the remains of his mother. Miss Mary Cole, from his residence, No. 5 Lower East street, to the place of interment at 4.30 this evening. Please let your carriage attend." Returning the call of a visiting acquaintance once, I was presented with much formality to "my wife's mother, Miss Barnes," and received with affability by a starched saffron-tinted female of severe aspect. Among the lower orders a stray child or two comes as an accidental occurrence, and it is the mother, poor thing! who has to bring it up and feed it; beyond this its wants are few; one little ragged shirt per annum, a corner under the bed, a trok-out of vam and mealie per diem, and a but of sugar-cane to suck at, is all they ever get. A wedding is far too expensive an affair to be entered upon lightly; everything must be entered upon lightly; everything m

The B-o-w-l! My aunt was seated opposite to Mrs. Siddons at a dinner party. Some salad was brought to her, which she declined; but the host very loudly extolled its very special merits, and urged her just to "try it." So, after a little hesitation, the great tragedian turned round to the footman who stood behind her with the salad and, axtending both her hands with a geonine theatrical air (a ta Queen Katharine before Henry VIII.), and throwing her head back in the true tragic style, exclaimed in her deepest tones and most popular manner:—"I must—obey;—then—bring me—the b-o-w-l!" The company were of course deeply impressed.

pany were of course deeply impressed. Ayer's Sareaparilla acts 'directly and promptly to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is therefore in the truest sense an alterative medicine, Every invalid should give it a trial.

New York boasts of a school in which the boys are instructed in wood and iron turning, wood carving, stone dressing, brick and stone laying, electro-plating, pattern making, designing, etc.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas Eelectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, do,, and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure care for burns, wounds, and bruises."

The Course of Services and Course of the Course of Services of the Course of Services of S

any person aggreeved, or on information at the suit of the Attorney-General.

H. R. N., St. George.—Qu.—A's farm drains of to B's. A has tile-drained his farm and B it tends the draining his, but refuses to allow to connect his tile-drainage with the tile-drainage which he (B) intends laying down without he constructed by the state of the drainage of the large tile and small tile. Can B legally deman this? Ans.—It will require larger tiles to carry off the drainage of two farms that one, hence B has a legal and equitable right to make and insist upon his demand. En amine "The Ditches and Water Courses Act. R.S.O., cap. 198.

J. H., New Lowell.—Qu.—Water runs from the public road on to B's field. Can he compel the township to provide a proper outlet for the water, and pay damages. Ans.—If the water can be carried along the highway by deepening the ditches the Council should be made to provide proper outlet, and if B has been damaged throug nec'ligence in this respect the corporation liable.

D. C. F., Streetaville.—He was right.
Voice Noscens.—Go and ask at the Custom

T.H.B., Brussels,—Yes, if he gives up the second prize.

C.E.S., Midland.—Yes, the man who completes the course first wins.

S.B., Brandon.—Brandon wins. The umpire's decision on such mattern is final.

T. W. C., Goderich.—The Sth of November has been appointed Thanksgiving day.

SUBSCRIBER, Glen Huron.—It depends on what the situation is that you want.

F.R.S., Toronto.—The Queen's Own Rifles; (3) Wednesday nights; (3) on Thanksgiving day.

Q.S.E., Greenfell.—Write to the Customs authorities—(2) Are not learned on cork legs.

D.L.R., Collingwood.—If a horse is given a record on any track he is marked with the figure.

P. C. G. Toronto.—I. Lessen the average to half the games. 2. No. 3. Come and look over the files yourself.

P. C. C. Toronto.—I. Lessen the average to haif the games. 2. No. 3. Come and look over the files yourself.

LITTLE BRITAIN.—Among the wholesale flour dealers in Toronto are H. S. Howland & Co. and Hagarty & Grasett.

WILLIAM Toronto.—Anyone born in the United States is eligible for the Presidency, no matter what his parentage may be.

J. BRADLEY, Port Eigin—The firm named is strictly a commission house, and is rated one of the most reliable in the west.

NowTH. WEST. Winnipeg.—The difference between amateurs and professionals in every line is similar. Get the definition of an amat ur.

SUBSCRIBER, city, wants to know if there have been any open amateur regettss in Canada since 1830. To this inquiring mind it might be said "Dozens."

C. N. W., Toronto.—The Anchor line of ocean steamers has a greater tonnage than the Alian line. 2. The Great Eastern is the largest passenger vessel shoat.

W. B. P., St. Marys—Little Billy, of Brantford, is barred with a 31 mark. This was made a year of two ago. (2) Have no means of ascertaining his private trial record.—

SUBSCRIBER, Fergus.—Never heard of the fact—if such it be—that Wolfe was killed by a shot from one of his own soldiers. Do not think there is any reason to suppose so.

Conservative. Gravenhurst.—We presume there is a record at the patent office, Ottawa. 2. The fees are usually about \$50. 3. Any one expecting a patent must apply personally or by agent.

Grave—"Would you kindly advise me in your Answers to Courcespondents the address of the manufacturers of markers for sheep, owner's name, number of sheep, &c., advertised in your Weekly some three or four years ago." Ama.—The firm alluded to has collapsed.

Petrik.—"How long time the Leader coased to publish the weekly issue. 2. When did the

WREKLY some three or four years ago." Ans.—
The firm alluded to has collapsed.

PETRIE—"How long since the Leader ceased to publish the weekly issue. 2. When did the Mail Co. begin to publish The Mail. 1" Ans.—
I. The last number of the Daily Leader was published Uot, 5, 1878, and the weekly edition about the same time. E. The first issue of The Daily Main appeared March 30, 1872, and The Wrek.—
LY April.

North-West.—Please give me in your ansawers to questions in The Mail. the proper way to address a letter to the Queen of England, and will a letter written by an ordinary person reach her or receive her notice! Ans.—Letters addressed to the Queen are obsaed by her secreiars, and unless on wry strent affairs are most unlikely to reach her eyes.

Woodburn.—About three weeks ago I found my buck sheep very lame in one of his frontiers, the joint above the hoof badly swelled and hot. I at length unit to open, and found is filled with yellowish, greenish thick matter. Still it don't get well, and now one of the hind legs has



ACHESON—At the Manse, Clover Hill, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., the wife of the Rev. Stnart Acheson, M.A., of a son.

ADAMSON—At 33 Ozar street, on 37th inst., the wife of J. R. Adamson, of a son:

CLARRY—On Sunday, 23th October, the wife of Fred. A. Clarry, traveller for Winans & Co., of adaughter.

a daughter.

DEVER—At 234 Simcoe street, on the 24th inst., the wife of William Dever, of a son.

DWYRE—On Wednesday, Oct. 24th, the wife of F. N. Dwyre, of a son.

FULLER—At 98 Bay street south. Hamilton, on the 22nd inst., the wife of H. H. Fuller, of a son.

daughter.

LOWRY—At Orillia, on the 3rd inst, the widow of the late A. P. Lowry, city editor of the Mail, of a son.

to Lizzie Dunn Chafer.

PONTON-SANKEY.—At the Offurch of the Redeemer. Toronto, on Thursday, Oct. 25th, by the Rev. Septimus Jones, M. A., Rector, William Nisbet Ponton, M.A., of Osgoode Hall, Barristerst-Law, to May Elizabeth, slicet daughter of the late M. H. Sankey, Esq. of Linganbrae, Brookeboro, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

Vogelen-Guest-On the 25th Inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 52 Relievue avenue, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, U. T. Vogeler, Esq., of Newark, N. J. to Evelina, the clidest daughter of G. W. Guest, of Toronto.

Newark and Philadelphia, papers please copy.

Located at 274, 276, and 278 Jarvis Street (cor. Gerrard); Toronto, Ont. M. HILTON WILLIAMS. M.D., M.C.P.S.O., PROP. Permanently established for the cure of

Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, Asthma, and Consumption, together with diseases of the Eye, Kar, and Heart; all chronic Nervous Skin and Blood Diseases; also diseases of women and children. All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the steam atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required.

The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous circulatory and digestive systems, aided by Electricity and the various forms of baths, such as the Electric Sitz, Hot and Cold Water, Shower, and the famous Medicated Baths.

The only institute of the kind in the Dominion where patients can remain during treatment.

Noarly 50,000 cases treated by us from almost every part of the civilized world.

CONSULTATION FREE. FULLERTON—On the 20th Oct., at 223 Ontario street, the wife of Will J. Fullerton, of a son, HARRIS—On October 22nd, at Erindale the wife of Arthur B. Harris, "Benares," Credit, of a

AND HEALTH RESORT.

Medical.

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE

Crofton.

Daniel At Rosedale, township of Fenelon, on Oct. 16, Catharine, beloved wife of John Daniel, Esq., Reeve, after a protracted lines, born with Christian fortitude in the 18th year of her

CONSULTATION FREE. If possible, call personally for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, write for a list of questions and Medical Treatise.

of the late A. P. Lowry, city ealth of the Mail, of a son.

Macrady—At Barrie, on the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Macready, of a daughter.

Mayer—On the 28th inst., at No. 8 St. James avenue, the wife of John Meyer, Req., of a son.

SHACKELTON—At 35 Edward street, on the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Shackelton, of a daughter.

SHEPPARD—On the 17th inst., the wife of Wm. Sheppard, ir., of a daughter.

SWEATMAN—On the 29th October, the wife of the Bishop of Toronto, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Happen Kells—On the 25th inst. by the Rev. ADDRESS-ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT, Cor. Jarvis and Gorrard Sts., Toronto, Ont. P.S.—We claim for our Inhaler the most per-fect instrument ever in vented as there is no tin or rubber to corrode, and will last a lifetime if properly used.

IRmalelin The MARRIAGES.

BARBER-KELLS-On the 25th inst, by the Rev. R. W. E. Greene, T. Barber, to Eleanor H., youngest daughter of the late Johnston Kells, Esq., all of this city.

BENNETT-JONES-On the 22nd inst., at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. Father Rooney, Joseph Edward Bennet, to Mary Jame, youngest daughter of Henry Jones, England.

BRAY-LIOYD-In Quebec, on Monday, Oct. 23th, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, the Rev. A. J. Bray, to Mrs. Maud Alexandrine Lioyd, of London, England. 2857 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.,
Has had the longest and most successful experience in treating lung Diseases by Inhaistion, of any physician in Untario. If unable to consult him personally send for Book.

LOOD

THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS Various Causes-

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappoint Advancing years, care, stekness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair grey, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYEN'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or grey, light or red hair, to a rich brown or a deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleaness the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humours. By its use falling, hair is checked, and a new meves and curse dandraff and humours. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicies are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the aeft lustre and richness and sure in the results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the aeft lustre and richness and annich the guality. Empire Food will under pix happy, and faiten them in half the usual mass of tone it imparts.

especially valued for the soft justre and richness of tone it imparts.

Ayan's Hain Vicon is colourless, contains
neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or colour
white cambric; yet it hats long on the hair,
and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an
agreeable perfume

For sale by all druggists,

CROUP.

JOHN TORRANCE, Listowel, Ont., writes : WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY aged 49 years; born at Hedington, East Midlothian, Scotland.

Bolton—In this city, on the 30th linet, of infinammation of the lungs, Mr. John Bolton, father
of Mr. Charles Belton, undertaker, in the 50th
year of his are.

Bremner—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 2th October, George Bremner, in his 44th year, (For
many years with Gordon, Mackay & Co.)

BULL—At Davenport, York Township, Sarah,
relict of the late John Bull, Sr., in her 51th year,
BURNSIDE—At 205 Beverley atreet, s di mly,
on 25th October, David Burnaide, F. E. J., ..., formerif Principal of the Dingwall Academy, Rossshire, Scotland, aged 75 years and 10 months.

Cantille—At 152 Mansfield street, Montreal, on
the 29th Oct., Annie Alice Stephen, second
daughter of Jas. A. Cantile, aged 13 years and
4 months.

Canney—At Walter's Falls, on the 19th Inst., is, without exception, the best medicine made for Coughs, Colds, and Croup. My little boy is subject to croup: I give him a dose whenever he has an attack, and he gets instant relief. I have had the Balsam in the house for years, and would not be without it under any consideration."

JOHN LIVINGSTON, JR., Druggist, in same place, says; "I take pleasure in certifying that I have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest, as well as one of the most reliable, preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. Those of my customers who have used the Balsam speak highly of it, and I have no hesitation in heartily recovered in the cure of th in heartily recommending it."

J. A. HACKING: Druggist, Listowel, Ont., says he has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM fifteen years, that he knows of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and he does not healtate to recommend it.

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not devastate their crops and ruin their homes. I have 300,000 Acres for sale. Easy payments: long time; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

infant daughter of Charles and Josephine Howarth, aged 8 months and twelve days.

KIDD—On the 30th inst., Hannah, youngest daughter of Andrew and Ellen Kidd, aged nine years, and three months.

LEWIS—On the 26th inst., Jane Lewis, the wife of John Lewis, aged 54 years.

MARLING—On Monday, Oct. 22nd. Sir Samuel Stephens Marling, Bart., of Stanley park and Ledbury, Gloucestershire, England, aged 73.

MASSON—On the 23rd Instant, at the residence of her son. James Masson. at Owen Sound, Margaret, beloved wife of Thomas W. S. Masson, Esq., of Seymour.

MILLEB—On Friday, the 19th inst., at "North-umberland Cottage," the residence of his son, in the city of London, Ont., John Miller, Esq., formerly of the township of Nelson, in the 75th year of his age.

POLLARD—At Sheridan, on the 2th instant, Maggie, beloved wife of R. F. Pollard, and second daughter of the late John Bell, contractor of Public Works, formerly of Etobicoke, aged 35 years.

ROSENT—Drowned in Toronto bay on Sept. Sohu Richardson, in his 68th year.

ROGERS—At the residence of her father, 16 John Street, on the 22nd inst., Mand Mary, Youngest daughter of Charles Rogers, of R. Hay & Co.

RUSSELL—On Monday, 29th inst, at Lindsay, William Lloyd Russell, in the 52nd year of his william Lloyd Russell, in the oznd year of his age.

Tapus—On the 28th inst. at 100 Seaton street, Minnie Tafts, the beloved daughter of Wm. and Mary Tafts, aged 2 years, 4 menths, and 15 days.

THORLEY—On the 23rd inst., at 269 Berkeley street. Emma Louise, beloved daughter of Charles J. and Francis L. Thorley, aged 4 weeks, WILLIAMS—At the family residence, Maplehurst, Culioden, Oxford county, Ont. on Monday, October 22nd, 1833, Rebecca Smith, wife of James Williams, sr., aged 67 years. SUNTIN, BOYD & CO., Ag'ts for Canada,

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# A DESIGNING WOMAN

# Plot for Alhambra Court

CHAPTER XXII, TRACKED TO THE WOODS.

Mr. Udy gasped those two words, a blue ine defining itself about his mouth, and his hands clinging weakly to the arms of the chair he filled.

He stared straight into the cold, ruthless eyes fixed penetratingly upon his own, and repeated the words more boldly.

"You lie!"

"Do I?"

As Madame Juliette scornfully uttered those two brief words, she left the position she had taken in front of him and bent her ltps to his ear again.

The effect of her whispered words was

With a gurgling moan and staring eyes he sank back in his chair, his hands slioping away from its arms and hanging helplessly. A sentiment of contemptuous pity stirred Madame Juliette's breast as she resumed her position and silently watched him.

Directly he moved, raised himself in his hair and feebly ran his lean fingers across

"Look at me!"

"No, no. Have your will!"
"You acknowledge yourself my servant?
You promise to obey my commands?"
"Yes, yes. 1 promise."
"It is well," smiled Madame Juliette, superbly. "Think over the danger that threatens me and find a way out of it. Good night."

night,"
She swept majestically about, lowered the light to a point, and without another word noiselessly left the room.

The door had scarcely closed upon her when it opened again.

Mr. Udy lifted his dull eyes in mute in-

quiry.

She raised the light, and then stepped hurriedly to the table. Leaning one hand upon its edge, she said imperiously:

"Arouse yourself and answer: What do you know of Galen Kimbal?" Madame Juliette started back in something like terror at the unexpected effect of her curt

uestion.

'Oh, great heavens, not that, not that!"
gibbered Mr. Udy, tremulously clasping his ong, lean fingers.

He slowly, weakly lifted himself from his chair and stood in abject terror before her.
"Oh, no, not that, too!" he gibbered on.

Madame Juliette uttered that one word Madame Juliette uttered that one word, and then silently gazed at him an instant. "Hah!" she presently repeated, whisperingly. "Another dastardly crime?"

Perhaps the hushed, meditative words penetrated the miserable man's ears. Per-haps his dulled senses were suddenly sharp-ened by the blank amazement and keen curiosity depicted on Madame Juliette's

countenance.

As that may be, he drew himself up as hastily as his weak knees would permit; spoke as indifferently as his shaken nerves rendered possible.

ally what madame had heard from Mrs. Urqu-hart beneath the eaves.
""Then you don't know where he is?"

Madame Juliette put the point blank question in the same monotonous, steady voice, and with the same unwavering eye.

"I?" exclaimed Mr. Udy. "How should I? He may be dead for aught I know."

Madame Juliette's lips curved themselves into a smile.

One instant she gazed at him penetratingly.

one instant hesitated. The next she turned away and spoke: "I don't believe you," she said calmly.

That brief, contemptuous declaration made she lowered the light again, went to the door. opened it, and noiselessly departed.

Mr. Udy passed a sleepless night and rose early.

Madame Juliette enjoyed the profoundest

Madame Juliette enjoyed the profoundest of slumbers and rose earlier.
Instead of seeking the grounds, as was her usual custom, she sauntered into the library. Having no especial object in view she at first moved aimlessly about. She gazed thoughtfully through the open windows, pushed aside the velvet hangings, and list-lessly read the titles of the books on their abelies. shelves.
Directly she turned her head sharply,

listened a moment, and then precipitately slipped behind the friendly hangings.

A moment later the door opened and Mr. Udy appeared. He entered spiritlessly and his heavy eyes with their dark circles spoke

He cast a swift but dull glance about the room. Satisfied that he was alone, he slowly and wearily approached a handsome cabinet escritoire. Taking a bunch of keys from his pocket he opened it and sat down at the

It was here that Guy Urquhart had kept It was here that Guy Urquhart had kept his private papers.

Once seated, Mr. Udy did not idle. With swift hands he examined paper after paper, making sbort or long memorandums, as the case might be, and wholly unconscious of the beautiful eyes peering at him round the rich crimson hangings before the bookcases.

Suddenly a soft click, followed by an exclamation from Mr. Udy drew Madame Juliette's graceful head into fuller view. Her eyes blazed curiously at him.

"What can it be?" she thought, impatiently.

At that moment another still sharper exclamation burst from him—an exclamation overflowing with joy, eagerness, and exul-

tation.

Madame Juliette's eyes flamed more brilliantly upon him. An instant's hesitation and she stole from her hiding place. With soft, noiseless steps she tip-toed to his back. He held a legal-looking document in his hands. Absorbed in its perusal he dreamed not of the beautiful face looking over his shoulder.

in its substance in a moment. A singular smile touched her lips and she stole noiselessly back to her hiding place again. Just as the hangings closed about her Mr. Udy started to his feet. Hurriedly restoring the document to the

ushed the other papers in a heap and closes the escritoire.
"That has unsettled me," he muttered.

"That has unsettled me," he muttered.
"I can do no more this morning."
He glanced at his watch.
"Yes, I can caton the train."
He rose as he spoke, and hastened from the room. The next instant Madame Juliette heard him asking Aunty Phemie, whom he had chanced to meet in the hall, whether he could have an omelette and a bup of coffee at once.

at once.

Directly the breakfast-room door closed on his retirms footsteps, Madame Juliette emerged from her hiding place.

With a singular smile playing about her

"The fiends take her!" he hissed between his teeth. "What a Juno she is! But—"

The words ended in a smile, dark, deadly and set with an awful purpose.

One moment he etcod quite motionless,

lips and sparkling is her eyes, she left the library, and taking her garden hat from the rack in the hall, sauntered out into

from the rack in the hall, sauntered out into the storm-freshened grounds.

Although the morning was perfect she did not linger. She too, felt restless. After gathering a handful of flowers she directed her steps to the house again.

She crossed the veranda, her light step falling noiselessly on the tiled floor. Suddenly, just without the door she paused, bent her head, and listened intently.

It was Mr. Udy's voice that had arrested her attention. He was speaking to Mra. Urquhart.

"I have about finished the examination of

smooth tones.

Madame Juliette held her breath in her experness for the reply, pressing still closer

eagerness for the reply, pressing still closer to the doorway.

"I think I may positively say he did not," returned Mrs. Urquhart.

"Of course then you hold no documents indicating such possession, and that settles the question," said Mr. Udy, adding easily: "You understand. I presume, that it is necessary that I should gather all possible information on these important points?"

necessary that I should gather all possible information on these important points?"

"Certainly. But I hold nothing. All the papers are in the cabinet escritoire. As I have told you, Guy never used a safe."

Before Mr. Udy. could reply. Madame Juliette sauntered in, her hands full of flowers and her face as fresh as the morning. Mr. Udy exchanged good morning with her as pleasantly as Mrs. Urquhart herself. And as Madame Juliette observed, he seemed in spite of his pale face, in excellent spirits. She smiled brightly, remarking as she hung up her hat:

"We are all unusually early this morning." An expression of anxiety crossed Mrs. Urquharts face, and she answered quickly:

"Aunty Phemic called me. Craig Grahame is quite sick—in a high fever and unable to rise."

"Indeed?" cried Madame Juliette, in surprised tones, while Mr. Udy shot a quick clinges these expressions of the control of the cont

"Indeed?" cried Madame Juliette, in surprised tones, while Mr. Udy shot a quick glance at her earnest face. "Nothing serious I hope?" she added with gentle anxiety, as she joined Mrs. Urquhart at the foot of the stairs, where she was standing.

"So Aunty Phemie assures me. And she is an excellent nurse, and has had much experience."

is an excellent nurse, and has had much experience."

"He seemed quite well last evening," remarked Mr. Udy, quietly.

"So I thought," returned Mrs. Urquhart;
"but he says he felt unwell soon after supper and is inclined to think that the cream muffins disagreed with him.

"Aunty Phemie partly agrees with him—says he is bilious. And indeed his complexion seems to indicate it."

"Have you sent for a physician?" inquired Madame Juliette.

"He will not listen to the proposition."

As Mrs. Urquhart answered, Mr. Udy looked at his watch, and with a hasty spology left them.

left them.
"I have barely five minutes," he said as

"I have barely five minutes," he said as he caught up his hat and disappeared.

Left alone with Mrs. Urquhart, Madame Juliette pressed close to her side.

"I can be sorry for Mr. Grahame," she whispered; "but oh, Alwilda, how glad I am for ourselves. This illness counts one delay more. Thank heaven!"

"I am compelled to feal it a meroy," sighed Mrs. Urquhart. And then fixing her eyes on Madame Juliette's fresh, glowing face with admiring astomishment, she said gently:

"The night has brought you relief of mind, Juliette."

A soft laugh rippled across Madame Juliette."

A soft laugh rippled across Madame Juliette very durely, and very slowly, her eyes immovably fixed on his face.

Mr. Uoy proyed his indifference by composed yes across madame Juliette very durely, and very slowly, her eyes immovably fixed on his face.

Mr. Uoy proyed his indifference by composed yes across madame Juliette's lips.

"I slept profoundly; and in addition to that the early morning always holds a joy for me. Moreover," and here she drew up her magnificent form with proudly flashing eyes.

Mr. Uoy proyed his indifference by composed to make a substantiation of the standard of the sta

Mrs. Urguhart received this Mrs. Urquhart received this confidence with secret delight. To her it was an overwhelming proof of madame's perfect rectitude. Without betraying her own knowledge of the facts confided, she asked eagerly: "Could be suggest anything feasible?"

"Patience and hope."

Madame Juliette shrugged her shoulders and uttered the words with gonuine bitterness. The next instant she added, hastily:

and uttered the words with genuine, bitterness. The next instant she added, hastily:

"I ought not to speak thus. It really did me good to pour out my anxieties."

After a little further conversation they separated, Mrs. Urquhart going in search of Aunty Phemie, and Madame Juliette proceeding to the arrangement of her flowers. The latter had just seated herself and opened the evening paper when Mrs. Urquhart entered the hall at one door and Jerry at another with the early mail.

Perceiving his mistress, he went directly to her with the eag, instead of depositing the contents in the portion of the letter box assigned to such matter.

As Mrs. Urquhart unlocked it Madame Juliette rose and joined her at the table.

"I am not expecting letters," she smiled, but I do covet a morning paper."

Mrs. Urquhart emptied the bag, and hastily pushing the letters in a heap, gathered up the papers and handed them to Madame Juliette.

Madame Juliette took them, apparently without a place at the latterness.

Madame Juliette took them, apparently without a glance at the letters. But her quick, furtive eye had successfully scanned them, nevertheless, and in a moment she recognised the skilful forgeries of Ashiand Udy.

As Madame Juliette returned to her seat Mrs. Urquhart took up the letters, and remarking that two of them were for Alba, rather precipitately hurried up stairs.

rather precipitately hurried up stairs.

Alba was still in her dressing-room, and there they read the brief missives together.

"Well, my dear?" said Mrs. Urquhart, interrogatively, as they finished the perusal.

"I am convinced. I am satisfied. I should be ashamed to entertain the slightest doubt of Cousin Juliette again."

In those carnest, eager words Alba expressed her confidence in the charming adventuress, and at the same time banished the last lingering doubt from her mind.

Breaktast over, Madame Juliette was left to herself. Mrs. Urquhart established herzelf in Craig Grahame's room and Alba turaed her attention to certain domestic matters.

Time began to grow heavy on Madame Juliette's hands. She took her hat and scarf and started for the adjacent woods.

The spot she sought belonged to the Urquhart property, but had been left untouched by the cultivating hand of its late owner in consideration, perhaps, of its marked natural beauties.

A pretty glen, through which ran a clear,

beauties.

A pretty glen, through which ran a clear, singing brook, was bounded on the north by a wild ascent of rock and trees and shrubs, rising straight from the brook side and sheeted with a wealth of wildwood blossoms, from the crimson lobelia kissing the waters below, to the far off summit wooing the heavens above.

above.

The scene pleased Madame Juliette's artistic eye, and with a sigh of delight she sank upon one of the low rustic seats scattered generously about.

As she did so a figure, by which she had

As she did so a figure, by which she had been stealthily dog\_ed from the moment she had left the house, crossed the brook and crept with the noiseless step of an Indian up the steep ascent and round to a position directly facing her.

Cautiously separating the screening foliage, this unsuspected spy gazed a moment upon the dark, brilliant beauty of the woman before him, his eyes blazing with a mingled expression of angry admiration and vindictive passion.

"By Jove!" muttered the man, removing is finger from the trigger, "it seems a pity o destroy anything so handsome. Shail I ive her another chance? Who knows,

"Yes, I will. I'll make use of her instead

The sentence ended in a sharp, ringing report, and with a wild, smothered cry, Madame Juliette sprang convulsively from here

cheeks scarled.

Vainly striving to pierce the undergrowth with her fierce gaze, she presently lifted her hand, and stretching it imperiously toward her foe, cried in loud tones of choking pas-

know you! Kill me if you dare! Kill me if you dare!" you dare!"

As she repeated the challenge she threw her arms aloft and stood like a superb statue of angry defiance, for the moment breathless and notionless as a piece of sculptured

marble.

Not a sound broke the stillness save the gentle murmur of the leaves and the soft rush of the little brook.

Madame Julietie ejaculated that one word with immeasurable contempt. As englished she dropped her arms, turned have tid about and took her leisurely way had no Alhambra Court. At her first words her unseen auditor burst

into a paroxysm of stifled laughter. But when she so defiantly posed herself before him he noiselessly clapped his hands, his eyes brilliant with mingled amusement and administration.

orinant with mingled amusement and admiration.

"Bravo! Bravo! Celie," he softly whispered, crying in ringing tones as she directly swept beyond hearing:

"Bravo! my handsome sister-in-law. Bravo! my handsome sister-in-law. Bravo! I am glad that you are alive. And to think that your know me."

With those concluding words he burst into a loud, irrepressible peal of laughter, and then, casting a last amused glance after the queenly form, he swiftly descended the bill, and leaping the brook, plunged into the depths of the woods.

Madame Juliette, desiring to cool her burning rage at the supposed attempt upon herelife, loitered a good deal on her way back to Alhambra Court, and consequently did not reach it till luncheon hour.

As she came in view of the broad sweep in front of the house she stopped short, and

front of the house she stopped short, and uttered one startled word.

"Pinard!" she muttered.

A carriage was drawn up below the terrace awakening in her mind a crowd of unpleasant.

wakening in her mind a crowd of the possibilities.

With rapid step shembarried on to the house. Albe who had observed the approach from the drawing-room wandow, mes her in the hall.

"Is Mr. Ploard here?" asked Madame Juliette breathlessly, before the girl could appare. eak.
"No; Mrs. Ponsonby and her daughter,

It is an informal call, but they have asked for you, and I ran out to tell you. They saw you with us at church last Sunday. You will see them, will you not?"

As Madame Juliette answered in the affirmative, Alba dropped her voice and continued eagerly.

eagerly:

"Oh, Cousin Juliette, poor Craig's sickness seems such a mercy. Mr. Pinard, in response to an urgent summons which he found waiting him at his office last evening, left for Canada at eleven o'clock this morning."

Juliette could not have uttered one word to save her life. Alba hurried on. "Firding that Craig did not keep his appointment be sent to Ponsonby's for him, and on learning that he was not at home, instantly sent the messenger back with a letter. The Ponsonbys in the meanwhile began to grow anxious, and as the morning wore on, decided to drive out here."

"And the letter—what does it say?" asked Madame Juliette. "Or has Mr. Grahame

madame Juliette, "Or has Mr. Grahame not read it?"
"Yes. But it was only a hastily pencilled line, stating that he should start in fifteen minutes, and directing Craig to communicate with him at an early day.
"That was all?"

Also wiled as the realized.

Alba smiled as she replied:
"That, with a sharp comment upon un reliable young men."
Madame Juliette smiled too. Smiles came easily after such news. Then she asked, hurriedly:
"But may not Mr. Pinard return shortly?" "On, no. I have heard him say a number of times that he might be absent several

Madame breathed more freely, and sweetly asked after Mr. Grahame.

"Less feverish, mamma 'says," answered Alba. "We shall keep the Ponsonbys to luncheon, and afterward they will go up to see him, and— Ah, there is the bell," she saddenly exclaimed, heterupting herself. "Will you go into the drawing-room with me, Cousin Juliette?"

Madame Juliette laughingly thrust out one little foot.

me, Cousin Juliette?"

Madame Juliette laughingly thrust out one little foot.

"I must change that," she said. "I will meet you at the luncheon table. Don't wait one minute. Mind,"

And with a graceful, impressive little gesture, she ran up stairs.

Brutus had just finished carving the cold roast chicken when she swept in upon them, her faultless morning toilet daintily freshened and ner face brilliantly aglow with the pleasant news she had just heard.

Introductions were duly made, and Madame Juliette took her seat bent upon conquest. And a conquest it was. The Ponson-bys had been struck with her appearance the previous Sunday, but now they were charmed, a fact scarcely less gratifying to Mrs. Urquhart than Madame Juliette.

The Juncheon came to an end, and Mrs. Urquhart coudincted her visit raup to Craig's chamber. There they made a short visit and soon after departed, assuring Mrs. Urquhart of the pleasure it had been to them to make her cousin's acquaintance, and pressing Madame Juliette to visit them.

In view of Craig Grahame, Madame Juliette enjoyed a malicious satisfaction in all this, but she warily pointed to her mourning robes, and charmingly sighed her thanks.

As the carriage rolled away fron the door Mrs. Urquhart turned to Madame Juliette.

"Your position here as our cousin is now established, Juliette," she said. "Both Mrs. and Miss Poasonby are excellent persons, but great talkers."

She spoke with a mingled expression of gratification; amusement and sadness.

Madame Juliette's reply was brief and effective.

"For your sake dear Alwilds I am glad to

For your sake dear Alwilds I am glad to

Mr. Udy preserved a pleasant exterior, but bounded up the stairs, crushing his nails venomously into the bit of paper against his palm.

Within the privacy of his dressing room a scowl settled heavily on his brows. He jerked the paper open angrily, muttering between his teeth; Vhat the detice does she want to harry

Anxiety as well as passion was depicted on Mr. Udy's face, I He stared at the delicately pencilled sharacters a moment; then hissing a suppressed path, struck a match and consigned the papersto a safe heap of ashes. The hours between tea and midnight were intolerably long to Madame Juliette; but they rolled roughound at the appointed time she stole down to the library. She found Mr. Udy glounily occupying the chair he had

Udy clenched his fist and struck it with im-

otent rage against his breast.

"May beaven forgive me the day's work hat made you such!" he exclaimed fiercely.
Again Madame Juliette elevated her fault-

her. "Hold! Enough!" he gasped.

usiness."
Madame Juliette nodded indifferently,

As she uttered the last word she drew out

his countenance stayed her hand.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, the words rushing rapidly from her lips. "So you are contemplating THAT? Do it if you dare. Do it at your risk. Do it, and bear the consequences!"

As the door opened he dropped his hand and looked sharply up.

Something in Madame Juliette's face riveted his eyes uneasily upon it.

She afforded him no time for speculation. Advancing with swift, noiseless grace, she stopped directly in front of him, her eyes scintillating fire.

Unconsciously using the words which had rushed to her lips in the glen, she burst out in fiery, though cautiously repressed tones:

"Base wretch! Marderous villain! dare, dare attempt my life again!"

"Attempt your life!"

Mr. Udybiechoed the swards in unfeigned amazemena, staring at hathwith wide eyesoft inquiry of elements of the first of the dare, dare attempt my life swards in unfeigned amazemena, staring at hathwith wide eyesoft inquiry of elements of the life with a dropped heavily besideaker, and materials dropped heavily besideaker, and materials dropped amated herself, imade said with inchesive laugh:

"I was activable besided into the halfering of the laugh."

"I was activable besided into the halfering of the laugh."

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"I was activable besided into the halfering of the laugh."

"I was activable besided into the halfering of the laugh."

"I was activable besided into the laugh." As she uttered the last word she drew out her hand and lightly placed a white, taper finger on the document she held.

"Yes," she repeated, her eyes flashing lightnings upon him—"yes, dare to destroy this, either now or at my other time and you will bear the consequences. You know me."

"He did know her," and he knew it was no will threat rried marted herself, land said with watering sive laugh:
"I was actually beguiled into believing

idle threat.

"She eyed him a moment in silence, and then handed the document to him.

"Read it," she said imperiously.

With the words she leaned back in her chair, turned slightly toward him and fixed her eyes attentively on his face.

He unfolded the document, wet his dry lips, and commenced his task.

His voice was strangely husky and broken, but Madame Juliette cared nothing for that. Her mind was not with him but with his subject. you—"

"You may believe me," interposed Mr.
Udy roughly, "Whoever attempted your
life, I did not. If I had," he concluded,
boldly, viciously—"if I had, you would not
be here accusing me."

Those words of ugly significance proved more
effective than the most solemn asseverations,
Madame Juliette believed him—believed him
implicitly. subject.

As he finished and tossed the document on

As he inished and tossed the document on the desk Madame Juliette leaned forward and placed her hand upon it.

"I value this deed at thirty thousand dollars," she said, eagerly and inquiringly.

Mr. Udy nodded an assent.

"The land must have been bought in a "Who could it have been!" she breathed, her lips pains at the dread thought of some unknown foe dogging her steps.
"It you wish me to help you to answer, you'll have to give a little information," sullenly responded Udy.

Madame Junette detailed the circumstance.
As she paused, Mr. "Udy offered a brief com-

She uttered each concluding word with slow, impressive em hasis.

Unaccountably a armed, Udy stared at her speechless, nerveless. Madame Juliette calmly continded:

"My cousin Guy owned some property of which my cousin Alwilda was ignorant. We will examine the title-deeds together. You have your keys!

"Yes," muttered Udy, with dry lips and restless eyes carefully averted from her own;
"I have them."

"Then we will proceed to business without delay."

ed, thinking of his neat plan to appropriate every dollar of the tre-sure trove and retire from Madame Juliette's path the instant the estate was settled.

"Certainly not: certainly not," returned Madame Juliette blandly. "You will receive your commissions and the expenses of your journey."

In speechless rage Mr. Udy scowled at her. But he knew that speech was useless—that he was hopelessly in her power. Already his sins had found him out. "Already he was suffering a measure of their punishment.

Unmandful of his scowl Madame Juliette proceeded to map out his course.

If there was one drop of bitterness to be added to his cup, this made it. Not only was he deprived of his treasure trove, but effectively deprived of the comfort of a little nest cheating. As she spoke the words she rose and went over to the cabinet escritoire.

Mr. Udy looked after her, his restless eyes suddenly growing quiet, and a furtive smile showing itself upon his mouth.

"Hah! my high-handed lady," he thought.
"I see! I understand! But—but—I have

effectively deprived of the comfort of a little neat cheating.

In utter disgust he refolded the deed and thrust it into its hiding place.

"I am tired," he said sullenly, pushing back his chair.

Madame Juliette amiably rose at once.

"There is nothing more to engage us," she said. "and I will bid you good-night."

She reached the door and then turned back saving: CHAPTER XXIV. THE SECRET OF THE CABINET ESCRITOIRE.

With easy indifference Mr. Udy rose and followed Madame Juliette to the cabinet.

"Yes; I understand," he thought again, as he inserted the key in the lock. "You overheard my questions this morning, and have jumped at certain conclusions."

He politely placed a chair for her use, and seated himself.

This courteous act drew her eyes keenly to his face. It meant something. What was it?"

At sight of his easy composure, a smile touched her lips, and her eyes swiftly fell to the hands busily engaged with the papers he had so hastily thrust aside in the morning.

"It is you who are wasting time now," she said calmly.

Mr. Udy turned sharply upon her.

"What do you mean?" he asked. "These are the only seeds."

"No."

"I tell you they are." saying:
"Ah! I forgot. The letters were receiv-"Ah! I forgot. The letters were received this morning."

Mr. Udy responded by a nod of sullen indifference, and Madame Juliette left him and groped her way through the darkness that she dreaded back to her own apartments.

She entered them as she had left them—by the dressing-room door.

As she silently opened it she was startled by the gleam of a light from one of the rooms beyond.

eyond.
"I left no light, and the doors are all locked," she thought, as she hesitated a moment in her alarm.

The next moment she slipped in, closing the door as noiselesely as she had opened

t. Within, she hesitated again. Then she again moved forward, her lips set, her eyes placing, and her white hand firmly fastened on the golden hilt of the stiletto in her

on the golden hilt of the stiletto in her bosom.

Swiftly, noiselessly, she stole into the bed chamber. Swiftly, noiselessly, she stole through it to her elegant boudoir. Swiftly, noiselessly, on to the music-room.

She reached the door. She set her foot upon the threshold. There she stopped. Not a muscle quivered. Not a breath stirred her bosom. White, mute, motionless as a piece of carved marble she stood, her hand still grasping the dagger's hilt, her gaze frozen in a atony stare upon some dread object within the room.

"No."

"I tell you they are."
A blue line of passion was defining itself about his mouth, and his eyes blazed dangerously upon her.

Quite unaffected she repeated the monosyllable. As she did so she gracefully stretched out her faultless hand and nonchalantly touched the smooth paneling above a row of pigeon fioles.

Mr. Udv laughed contemptuously
"You see."

With the words he pressed his thumb against a certain point, and a secret drawer, quite empty, flew out.

"Don't be too suspicious," he sneered, as Madame Juliette, silently gazed into the drawer: "Alvilda has I suppose told you of this open secret, as she told me, and you auticipated a rich discovery."

Madame Juliette's lips remained locked, and her eyes inscrutably fixed on the drawer. But as Mr. Udy's joice ceased she again non-chalantly stretched out her hand.

This time sha larily removed the drawer, and thrust her hand into the cavity. The next moment a soft click struck ominously on Udy's ear.

At the sound he bounded to his feet, his face ghastly and glowing with an expression that Madame Juliette had never seen there before.

With a low, dissing growl he caught her (To be continued.) A young man named Darling lives in Fargo, and when anyone calls to him on the street every young lady within three blocks blushes and looks around, gently saying—"Sh, sh!" American women going to Europe without escorts will hear with satisfaction of the establi-hment in Amsterdam and several other cities in Holland of a Hotel for Women, to which men are not to be admitted as guests. which men are not to be admitted as guests.

Ye girl of ye period's muff is decorated with humming birds, kitten, and pigeon heads. They look just "too nice for anything," and should be put up in the parlour-cabinet with other curiosities to be admired.

Johnny had come home from school several times within a month with several bruises on his face and body received in fights with his schoolmates, and on the last occasion his mother threatened him with severe punishment if he ever engaged in a fight again. Only a few days after the small chap appeared with a black eye, and scared by the stern maternal greeting. "Well, sir?" he departed from his usual truthful ways and stammered, "I fell down and hit my head on a stone." "And which got the worst of it?" asked his big brother. "Oh, the other fellow," answered Johnuy, bruskly. "He's grue home with two black eyes." that Madame Juliette had never seen there before.

With a low, hissing growl he caught her arm, violently ferking it back.

"By Heaven!" he whispered, holding her in a vice-like grasp. "I'll make you pay for this. Fool, idiot! do you think I am going to let you place your heel upon my neck at every step?

He paused, glaring defiantly at her. In that pause Madame Juliette suddenly sprang to her feet and faced him.

"Remove your hand!" she commanded, with white lips and unflinching gaze.

"I'll do as I please!" he hissed, bending his eyes close to her own. "I'll.—"

The vivid flash and sharp prick of a small, golden-hilted stiletto silenced him.

Involuntarily his grasp fell from her arm and he retreated a pace. As he did so MaWOMAN'S KINGDOM.

wo little feet so small that both may nestle In one caressing hand, wo tender feet upon the untried border Of life's mysteriqus land. dimpled and soft, and pink as peach tree

soms In April's fragrant days; How can they walk among the briery tangles, Edging the world's rough ways? These white rose feet along the doubtful future Must bear a woman's load; Alas! since woman has the heaviest burden, And walks the hardest road.

Love for awhile will make the path before then All dainty, smooth and fair—Will cull away the bramble, letting only The roses blossom there;

But when the mother's watchful eyes shrouded Away from the sight of men, And these dear feet are left without her guid-ing, Who shall direct them then?

Will they go stumbling blindly in the darkness Of sorrow's tearful shades, Dr find the upland slopes of peace and beauty Whose sunlight never fades? How shall it be with her, the tender stranger, Fair faced and gentle eyed, Before whose unstained feet the world's rude highway Stretches se strange and wide? "Why the dence should you have all and I nothing? Answer me that?"

Madame Julicite elevated her faultless brows, coolly returned his gaze.

"Why," she repeated. "Because I am MRS. RALPH URQUHART! What are you will him about?"

Ah I who may read the future? For our dar We crave all blessings sweet, And pray that He who feeds the crying ravens Will guide the baby's feet.

Fashion Notes, Alligator skin bonnets are a novelty this fall, but too pronounced a fashion to find favour with refined ladies.

There is an unusual variety of fur-trimmed wraps, and the majority are handsome, especially that known as the St. Petersburg circular. It is not inflammable. Some of the handsomest of the imported evening dresses are of white camel's hair embroidered in colours on the waist and on the skirt in leaves and flowers.

Not only the bride, but the bridesmaids now carry prayer-books at church wedding peremonies, and the books are an ecclesiastical present from the not always excessively re-

Henry Treis hats of velvet are laden by French milliners on the projecting brim with the richest satin and velvet brocades, while English milliners finish the same hat with a hatter's binding and trim the crown with

olds and aigrettes. Undyed or natural Russian hare is a pretty mixed brownish fur, which is inexpensive and much more durable than the black fur sold under the same name. Sets of black monkey continue to be chosen by ladies who like an continue to be chosen by ladies who like an extremely long silken fur. There seems excellent reason to believe that the supremacy of dyed furs infashionable favour is passing away.

Black silk hosiery is still the first choice for street as well as house wear. There are three qualities of silk hosiery offered in market. The best is the pure long silk stocking, the next the spun silk which is all silk, but composed of choppe or short ends and waste of the silk in the filature, which is spun into thread by artificial methods and woven into stockings or other goods, and last of all we have the plaited silk hosiery, an article too often sold by unscrupulous tradesmen for pure silk. This is a goods spun of lisle thread with a silk face, and may be detected by turning the stocking inside out.

Some of the new dresses of black velvet are trimmed with embroideries of sold glittering jet beads and faceted bugles. This is brocades of astin and plush, the downy part of the flower wrought in long nap plush, are among the most effective fabrics for handsome wraps. Some of the most elegant dinner dresses imported as a second and a plush and a supplementations.

among the most effective tabrics for handsome wraps. Some of the most elegant dinner dresses imported are of royal purple velvet and satin made up in combination. This colour, which is shown this season under the

Wrinkles are marks of age that no woman desires, although they will come in spite of desires, although they will come in spite of our wants. A preventive for early wrinkles will be found in friction with a good fleshbrush, or an electric one if possible. A good remedy is to bathe who re the wrinkles appear in alum and water, which will tighten the skin; or wash daily in tonic water made with lemon peel, etc., for really it is a tonic that is desired to strengthen and tighten the skin. Lemon juice with a little sugar d ssolved in it is said to be a good remedy for freckles. A teaspoonful of glyceriue in a pint of water is good for bathing the face, and is a protection against freckles and sunburn.

The significance of Moles The significance of Moles.

A mole spot on the arm-pit really promises wealth and honour. On the ankle it bespeaks modesty in men, but courage in women. When a mole spot is found on the right breast it is a sure ign of honesty, if on the left it forbodes poverty; on the chin it promises wealth, on the right ear respect, on the left ear dishonour. If it is seen in the centre of the torehead it bespeaks treachery, sullenness, and untidiness. If it is on the right temple it foreshadows that you will enjoy the friendship of the great; on the left temple it forbodes discress; on the right foot it bespeaks wisdom, on the left raylness. When it is on the right side of the heart it denotes virtue; when on the left side wickedness. When it is on the knee of a man it denotes that he will have a rich wife. When it is on the left knee of a woman she may expect a large family. A mole on the lip is a sign of pluttony and talkativeness; on the neck it promises wealth. A mole on the nose indicates that a man will be a great traveller; on the thigh it forbodes poverty and sorrow, and on the wist incentive. bodes poverty and sorrow, and on the writingenuity.

"My Lady's Garter," Garters are no longer insignificant or in-expensive features in the toilet of the modern fashionable belle, as many young ladies know. The red and white cotton elastic that bound fashionable belle, as many young ladies know. The red and white cotton elastic that bound the ample limbs of our grandmothers is far too cheap and coarse to do like service for the present generation of woman-kind. Plain and brocaded s:lk elastic in ail the poullar shades, and varying in width from one to three inches, is now the basis for much of the gorgeous and intricate needlework, that heretofore has been expended on other than personal decoration, and the fair ladies can give full scope to the creations of their fantastic taste, knowing the result will be secreted from harsh criticism. The side strap, an abbreviation of the masculine suspender, terminates at one end in a gold or silver catched unique design that is attached to the belt, and a similar double fastening at the other end holds up the stocking. This contrivance contracts or expands by the manipulation of the modified pulley arrangement in the centre. This form of support has various disadvantages, as the lower catches are apt to yield tueir grasp, under pressure produced by some sudden or unusual effort, such as produced in running for or hastily jumping on or off the car. The sudden "give" that announces the dire calamity of a refractory elastic excites a sense of distress, or rather misery, as poignant as the average woman is cognizant of. The possibility of such an unpleasant predicament is avoided by sewing buttons on the tops of the stocking, and thus furnishing a firm hold for the clasp.

But, notwithstanding this precaution, good

ing, and thus furnishing a firm hold for the clasp.

But, notwithstanding this precaution, good Bridget rubs or wrings these buttons off, and the loss is not noticed until in the midst of a hasty toilet, when there is no time to repair the loss, and so the attachments are hurnedly pinned together. The pin screws round to torture the poor victim, who endures all the agony of the Spartan youth of ages gone by.

The most comfortable pattern is the circlet worn above the knee. These are adorned with large rosettes of vividly contrasting colours, and are fastened to the band with jewelled pins. Ladies convert the setting of old-fashioned brooches and ear-rings into such service. Both the straps and hands are embroidered and etched in moons, medal-

lions, birds, reptiles, fish, and innumerable floral patterns with bright-hued arresene.

Full dress and bridal garters are white, with pearl and bead trimmings, and terminate in metallic and jewelled claspe that represent a

pearl and bead trimmings, and terminate in metallic and jewelled claspe that represent a small fortune.

Actresses always wear the ring-garter, as the repeated changing of the hose necessitates the adoption of the easiest band to adjust. They adorn them with immense ribbon rosettes placed on the side, and the more vivid the contrast between band and bow the better satisfied the artist. Popular combinations are yellow and turkey-red, black and cardinal, white and green, olive and blue, pink and cream, brown and gold. The very acme of artistic colour-blending is attained on a shapely limb incased in a richly-striped hose and crowned with one of these combinations. These articles done up in pretty glass boxes, are conspicuous in the show case of a prominent men's turnishing house, and naturally excite remark from occasional lady customers.

"Have men really adopted our support at last?" inquired one who noted their presence, "I have often wondered how they tolerated such negligent hose attachments.

"No, indeed," replied the proprietor; "men are still indifferent to personal comfort in the general welfare for your charming sex, Numbers of my patrons insisted on making purchases of some such feminine article, and many an aspiring youth comes in here Saturday night and puts down his all for a pair of garters for his Lucinda, when we know he owns but one change of hose himself. There is a depth of unselfish love in man."

A STRANGE COMPANIONSHIP

A Cat Pets a Gold Fish and Feeds it with William Brinkerhoff, of Philadelphia, is the William Brinkerhoff, of Philadelphia, is the owner of an aquarium. At one time it was well stocked with gold fish, which, however, through the neglect of a careless servant became reduced to a single survivor. This one has been the object of the most jealous care on the part of Mr. Brinkerhoff, who objected atrenuously to the introduction into his household in July last of a large Maltese cat, the pet of his youngest daughter. The child, however, overruled her father's objections and secured a berth for her pet, promising to guard the gold fish from its attentions.

tions.

That she had not kept this engagement was to-day proved to her father as he entered the little parlour of his residence and found the cat its sole occupant save the goldfish in the globe, for which grimalkin was evidently preparing to make a fishing excussion. For this purpose, apparently, it leaned upon a paring to make a fishing excussion. For this purpose, apparently, it leaped upon a chair at the side of the glass. The fish showed signs of consciousness of the cat's approach, but no fear. On the contrary, it rubbed its nose against the glass and splashed its tail in the water as if to attract the eat's attention. The goldfish came to the surface blowing in a manner which Mr. Brinkerhoff characterizes as impatient. Upon this the cat, raising itself to the edge of the bowl, reached over a paw. The goldfish swam gently directly under it, when the cat softly stroked its back, purring meanwhile with great contentment.

softly stroked its back, purring meanwhile with great contentment.

The fish, however, seemed still unsatisfied, and darting away from its strange companion, swam rapidly about the bowl, and then sought bottom. The cat remained in its position as puzzled. Shortly afterward the fish came to with a single swift movement caught the fly and dropped it into the mouth of its finny friend. The latter then submitted to the back-soratching endearment which it had before resented. Mr. Brinckerhoff ascertained from his little girl that the strange companionship had existed for some weeks, but she had feared to tell of it, as her negligence had allowed its formation.

Finnish Folk-tore.

Before a young man is married his friends invite him to a party, which is called a "bachelor's funeral;" sometimes the dying bachelor is carried on a sofa shoulder high, as a mock funeral, If, while shaking hands, an hannes to gross another couple also shaka mock funeral, if, while shaking hands, you happen to cross another couple also shaking hands it means a wedding. A shot made of silver will shoet any one, even those protected by magical power, and sometimes when one has been out shooting it is said in fun: "I think you have shot your game with a silver bullet"—that is, bought it. If you find any shot in game, take it out, for you will never miss with such shot. When the angler baits his hook he spits on the worm

"Pfoo (spitting) flask, (pig flesh,)
God fisk."

Fishermen also spit on the wooden floats that mark the place where their nets are. Schoolboys close their fists and hold them out to their school-fellows, saying:—"Kapina mot kapina" (thing against thing); they then change what they have had in their hands. White spots on the nails are enemies. If you pull out a hair and it curls you are hot tempered (Northumberland, proud). If dogs or cats gnaw the grass it is a sign of rain; also, if the flies bite or the swallows fly low. You must never kill a spider. If you go and stand under a tree where there is a cuckoo sitting you will be very lucky, and whatever you wish for you will get provided you do not tell any one; if you tell your wish misfortune will follow you. In Sweden there is the same superstition and a friend in the north part of the Gulf of Bothnia told me that once an old man and woman were under such a tree, but the old man told his wife his wish. "Why were you so stupid," cried the old woman, "as to tell your wish! May your nose grow as big as a pudding (?)." At once a most elephantine proboseis ornamented the unfortunate's face.—Notes and Queries. "Pfoo (spitting) flask, (pig flesh,)

# SCROFULOUS,

CONTAGIOUS. IN 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption. Some of these Ulcers were not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, the edges rough, ragged, and reemingly dead, the cavity open to the bone and filled with offensive matter. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vaim, Gradually the bone it self became diseased, and then the suffering be gan in earnest. Bone Ulcers began to take the place of those hitherto on the surface. I became a mere wreck. For months at a time could not get my hands to my head because of extreme soreness.

INHERITED.

COULD NOT TURN IN BED. Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use the CUTICUTA REMEDIES, and after two years' persistent use of them the last ulcer has healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the breast where was once a mass of corruption is now a healthy skin. My weight has increased from one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred and fifty-six pounds, and the good work is still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all through the Cutiours remedies.

JAMES E, RICHARDSON.

Custom House, New Orleans.

Sworn to before United States Commissioner.

J. D. CRAWFORD.

TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD of Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humours, and thus remove the most prolifine cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of Disfiguring blotches, Itohing Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions and Loatmome Sores caused by Impure or Poisoned Blood, to purify and beautify the Skin, and restore the Hair so that no trace of disease remains, Curicura Resouvery, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, and Curicura and Curicura Soar, the great Skin Curicura and Beautifiers, are infallible. They are the only remedies that succeed when physicians and all other means fail.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES. The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to, cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES, anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Providence, R.L.

### AGRICULTUI

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

extensive feeding experimen various important practical of Following the examination lasfessor McMurrich, with referen ture and imbrications of var wool it has been decided to tes food upon these and other for which purpose two pens set aside, the one to be poorly to be lightly fed. There will pens with the like number of purpose of testing the feed beans, peas, clover, hay straw. All these sheep ex raw. All these sheep ex those with cattle, will conducted as regards weighin and a report thereof made each student. The students Live Stock class have charge ment. There will thus be a twenty-five separate and indep ments in animal feeding on year's advance report, which n

in June. This work of our popular ex tion deserves warm and subs agement. It is somewhat incoi the least of it, that during the British agricultural press has been done at Gu own press; and while upon gives us much pleasure to reca public sale of live stock last netted nearly \$12,000. This that has not the same cha breeders, and which yet r worth of cattle, is surely go doubt a few-some of our ers of live stock—are displea ricultural College. They do s so evident to the unprejud the very spread of the ani means helps them, for the sim as the country is not one-fi with thoroughbred stock, them, the demand is mad through the hands of the Gove ells without reserve. For th institution in this respect is herds and flocks requiring imp

great majority—not the iew.

Now that we are to have tions, it is most desirable the made better than it has been. and sheep. Its weakness habreeds of cattle. Need the Go tate in granting a liberal sur pose, as everyone will fav perimental Station being kept in the future as it has been in n the future as it has been ve stock matters.

AGRICULTURAL EDI

In last week's issue was pu' tailed scheme recently adopter cultural and Arts Associatio affording farmers' sons or the embarking in agricultural pu thorough knowledge of farmin obtained without attending Agricultural College. The s to will be conducted on the pla and studying agricultural book ions, and granting certificates those candidates whose exami similar plan is now in vogue in Scotland, and the most benefic been the result. As many o who come out here from the are well acquainted with nur connected with the composition the crops best suited to it, white enables them to outstrip Canad not enjoyed such advantage of the Agricultural and Arts A performed a commendable actions this matter to such a stage of and the association has given a that its usefulness has not department. mischievous persons frequently
Professor Mills, of the Ontari
College, while recently addrevention of public school teacher
advocated the necessity of teacher
tare in public schools in rural
it is to be hoped that some step
to carry out the programm to carry out the programm by the Minister of Education that there could be no do the primary object of our educagive a thorough and practical reading, writing, spelling, arit lish grammar, and composition

ine of geography. He thoug was well taught in the Public ing was somewhat neglected, ar which he considered most im was almost entirely overlooke no use for people to study. Eng he said, unless they learner the principles to composition.

two-thirds of the time now
graphy should be spent in least
tion. While contending that
aim should be as above state teachers who were properly their work could introduce, by lectures or conversations, a valuable information on thing the utmost importance to nine pupils in attendance at o ic schools—information on as agriculture, live stock, fore beautifying of our homes and t ings. He thought that boys at learn none the less grammar a if the teacher should spend a casionally in discussing such Some of the characteristics an of the different breeds of I dairy cattle, feeding and genera of cattle, butter and butter ment breeds of sheep, with characteristics of partially expenses. storation of partially exhaus acteristics of the most valual contribute not a little to intelligence, wealth, and prosountry at large. Such work long, he thought, be demanded School teachers. The Council of tural and Arts Association has pourse of reading and angers. course of reading and inaugura for the examination of farmers subjects as those just mentio men desiring to pass these exam demand the necessary instruction schools. Two things we want, a he said, were :—lat. A full con

> ubjects for examination also the books that may be rec LIVE TOO

for all teachers in training a Schools in (1) agriculture, (2) 1 planting and care of trees, (4) b

homes; 2nd. The placing of the fixed, instead of the or

studies in all our rural public

Those persons who intend r examination should carefully week's MAIL for refer nce, as

Mr. David Batcherder, of has a Brittany cow "Topsy, cently given her own weight period of twenty-two days. At the request of som Mayor of Doronto wrote to Smith a few days ago asking the street-car stables, Front purpose of the projected Fat

7

sirds, reptiles, fish, and innumerable tterns with bright-hued arresene.
ress and bridal garters are white, with
d bead trimmings, and terminate in
and jewelled claspe that represent a

s always wear the ring-garter, as ted changing of the hose necessitates ion of the easiest band to adjust. forn them with immense ribbon placed on the side, and the more vivid ast between band and bow the betatrast between band and bow the betisfied the artist. Popular combinations
low and turkey-red, black and cardinal,
and green, olive and blue, pink and
brown and gold. The very acme of
colour-blending is attained on a shapely
incased in a richly-striped hose and
ed with one of these combinations,
articles done up in pretty glass boxes,
aspicuous in the show case of a prominen's turnishing house, and naturally
remark from occasional lady customers,
ave men realiy adopted our support at
inquired one who noted their presence, quired one who noted their prese often wondered how they toler gent hose attachments.

guigent nose attachments,
indeed," replied the proprietor;
are still indifferent to personal comfort
general welfare for your charming sex,
rs of my patrons insisted on making of some such feminine article, and an aspiring youth comes in here Satur ight and puts down his all for a pair of s for his Lucinda, when we know he but one change of hose himself. There

### STRANGE COMPANIONSHIP.

Pets a Gold Fish and Feeds it with liam Brinkerhoff, of Philadelphia, is the r of an aquarium. At one time it was stocked with gold fish, which, however, igh the neglect of a careless servant ne reduced to a single survivor. This as been the object of the most jealous on the part of Mr. Brinkerhoff, who obenuously to the introduction into hold in July last of a large Maltese he pet of his youngest daughter. The however, overruled her father's objec-and secured a berth for her pet, pro-to guard the gold fish from its atten-

she had not kept this engagement was proved to her father as he entered the lour of his residence and found the ole occupant save the goldfish in the for which grimalkin was evidently preto make a fishing excursion. For jurpose, apparently, it leaped upon a at the side of the glass. The fish d signs of consciousness of the cat's oh, but no fear. On the contrary, it its nose against the glass and dits tail in the water as if to attract at's attention. The goldfish came to ce blowing in a manner which Mr. cat, raising itself to the edge of the reached over a paw. The goldfish gently directly under it, when the cat ked its back, purring meanwhile

at contentment. fish, however, seemed still unsatisfied, rting away from its strange companion, rapidly about the bowl, and then sought The cat remained in its position as Shortly afterward the fish came to single swift movement caught the fly opped it into the mouth of its finny The latter then submitted to the atching endearment which it had Mr. Brinckerhoff ascership had existed for some weeks, e had feared to tell of it, as her negliad allowed its formation.

re a young man is married his friends him to a party, which is called a him to a party, which is called a selor's funeral;" sometimes the dying or is carried on a sofa shoulder high, as a funeral. If, while shaking hands, appen to cross another couple also shakinds it means a wedding. A shot made rer will shoot any one, even those proby magical power, and sometimes one has been out shooting it is said in "I think you have shot your game a silver bullet"—that is, bought it. If nd any shot in game, take it out, for all never miss with such shot. When

and says : "Pfoo (spitting) flask, (pig flesh,) lod fisk."

en also spit on the wooden floats mark the place where their nets are. boys close their fists and hold them out rir school-fellows, saying:-"Kapina apina" (thing against thing); they then what they have had in their hands. spots on the nails are enemies. If you a hair and it curls you are hot tem-Northumberland, proud). If dogs or naw the grass it is a sign of rain; the flies bite or the swallows fly low. under a tree where there is a cuckoo you will be very lucky. and whatever sh for you will get provided you do any one; if you tell your wish miswill follow you. In Sweden there is me superstition. and a friend in the part of the Gulf of Bothnia told me ce an old man and woman were under a tree, but the old man told his wife vish. "Why were you so stupid," the old woman, "as to tell your wish! our nose grow as big as a pudding (?). ce a most e ephantine proboscis ornathe unfortunate's face. - Notes and

CROFULOUS, INHERITED,

CONTAGIOUS.

1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my ody until my breast was one mass of coron. Some of these Ulcers were not less one and one-half inches in diameter, the rough, ragged, and reemingly dead, the rough in the some and recome diseased, and then the suffering ben earnest. Bone Ulcers began to take the of those hitherto on the surface. I became re wreck. For months at a time could not by hands to my head because of extreme less.

ULD NOT TURN IN BED. y not what it was to be an hour even free pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as se. In the summer of 1880, after ten years is wretched existence, I began to use the CURA REMISDIES, and after two years' pertuse of them the last ulcer has healed, tread disease has succumbed. All over the twhere was once a mass of corruption is a healthy skin. My weight has increased one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred fifty-six pounds, and the good work is roing on. I feel myself a new man, and all gh the Cuticura remedies.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

the Cuticura remedies.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

Custom House, New Orleans.
to before United States Commissioner.

J. D. CRAWFORD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD rofulous, Inherited and Contagious Hus, and thus remove the most prolific cause man suffering, to clear the skin of Disfigblotches, Itching Tortures, Humiliating ious and Lostisome Sores caused by Imor Poisoned Blood, to purify and beautifun, and restore the Hair so that no trace sease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, and JURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin and Beautiflers, are infallible. They are nly remedies that succeed when physicians il other means fail. EAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

half has not been told as to the great cursowers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have undreds of dollars for medicines to, cursos of the blood and skin, and never found the cursoupa Remedies. og yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIA.
CHAS, A. WILLIAMS.

d for " How to Cure Skin Dise OP & LYMAN, Toronto,

### AGRICULTURAL.

EFFECTS ON FOOD ON WOOL.

We took occasion recently to mention the extensive feeding experiments just com-menced with cattle at the Ontario Experi mental Farm. In addition to these we are notified of others with sheep, that have various important practical objects in view. Following the examination last year by Professor McMurrich, with reference to the texture and imbrications of various kinds of wool it has been decided to test the effects of food upon these and other points of wool, for which purpose two pens of three head each of Shropshire grade lambs have been set aside, the one to be poorly and the other set aside, the one to be poorly and the other to be lightly fed. There will also be four pens with the like number of sheep for the purpose of testing the feeding value of beans, peas, clover, hay, and peastraw. All these sheep experiments, as in those with cattle, will be minutely conducted as regards weighing every diet, and a report thereof made every week to each student. The students of the Special Live Stock class have charge of this department. There will thus be no fewer than twenty-five separate and independent experiment. There will thus be no fewer than twenty-five separate and independent experi-ments in animal feeding on hand for next year's advance report, which may be expected

This work of our popular experimental station deserves warm and substantial encour-agement. It is somewhat inconsistent, to say the least of it, that during the past year the the least of it, that during the past year the British agricultural press has been more full of what has been done at Guelph than our own press; and while upon this subject it gives us much pleasure to recall the splendid public sale of live stock last month, which nested nearly \$12,000. This for a farm that has not the same chances as other breeders, and which yet retains \$5,000 worth of cattle, is surely good work. No doubt a few—some of our unpatriotic breeders of live stock—are displeased at the success of the live stock department of the Agricultural Coilege. They do not see what cess of the live stock department of the Agricultural College. They do not see what is so evident to the unprejudiced mind, that the very spread of the animals by such means helps them, for the simple reason that as the country is not one-fittieth supplied with thoroughbred stock, and must have them, the demand is made the keener through the hands of the Government, which sells without reserve. For the one who is annoved ninety nine are will pleased and the annoyed ninety-nine are well pleased, and the institution in this respect is meant for the herds and flocks requiring improvement—the great majority—not the iew.

Now that we are to have new importa-

tions, it is most desirable that the farm be made better than it has been, both in cattle and sheep. Its weakness has been in some breeds of cattle. Need the Government hesitate in granting a liberal sum for this pur pose, as everyone will favour our Ex-perimental Station being kept in the lead in the future as it has been in the past in all ive stock matters.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In last week's issue was published the detailed scheme recently adopted by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario for affording farmers' sons or those who intend embarking in agricultural pursuits—a more thorough knowledge of farming than can be obtained without attending the Ontario Agricultural College. The scheme alluded to will be conducted on the plan of reading and studying agricultural books and publications, and granting certificates of merit to those candidates whose examination papers shall come up to a certain standard. As many of the farmers been the result. As many of the farmers AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. been the result. As many of the farmers who come out here from the Mother Country connected with the composition of soil and the crops best suited to it, which frequently

connected with the composition of soil and the crops best suited to it, which frequently enables them to outstrip Canadians who have not enjoyed such advantages, the Council of the Agricultural and Arta Association have performed a commendable action in bringing this matter to such a stage of completion, and the association has given another proof that its usefulness has not departed, as some mischievous persons frequently affirm.

Professor Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, while recently addressing a convention of public school teachers in Drayton, advocated the necessity of teaching agriculture in public schools in rural districts, and it is to be hoped that some steps will be taken to carry out the programme sanctioned by the Minister of Education. He said that there could be no doubt but that the primary object of our education was to give a thorough and practical knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, and composition with an outline of geography. He thought arithmetic was well taught in the Public Schools, writing was somewhat neglected, and composition which he considered most important of all was almost entirely overlooked. It was of no use for people to study, English grammar, he said, unless they learned to apply the principles to composition. One-half or two-thirds of the time now given to geography should be spent in learning composition. While contending that the primary aim should be as above stated, he thought teachers who were properly equipped for their work could introduce, by way of short

them. A reply was received from Senator Smith on Monday politely declining to turn out his horses for the benefit of the fat cattle. It is claimed that the foot and mouth disease among cattle in England is the result of its excessively moist and cool climate, and that it is never likely to become troublesome in America unless it be in Canada or other British provinces.

Another case of scab in sheep having appeared in a lot of sheep in Montreal for shipment, the Depertment of Agriculture ordered them for slaughter, and this plan will be followed in all such cases, as it is absolutely necessary to take strict measures to prevent Canada being scheduled by England.

Young celts should be weaned while they can get a bite of fresh grass, or at least before cold weather sets in. They should also have some extra care and feed during the first winter. Better stint the older horses in their grain ration than a likely young colt during its first winter. If stanted then it will never prove as valuable thereafter.

New oats are not good feed for horses. They relax the bowels, and often, if the change from old to new insudden, the value of the cost ration is almost entirely lost. As they shrink a good deal in drying, the old outs, though nominally dearer, are usually chooper, as well as better feed, than the new orep.

The National Live Stock Journal has a good article on the subject of peculiarities in the

The National Live Stock Journal has a good article on the subject of peculiarities in the flavour of milk, and calls attention to the fact that often when there is a bad flavour to the milk it is due to the peculiarity of one cow in the herd that has taken a fancy to eat a certain weed that is rejected by all the others. This can be remedied by watching the herd, and removing the offending member.

It is a well established fact that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork, while it will make but little over one-half of that amount of beef. It is also an indisputable fact that one acre of clover will make two pounds of pork to one of beef when grazed without other feed. The great value of grass is producing pork is not as well understood by farmers as it should be. Grass is as much nature's food for hoge as for cattle, and the former will utilize it into greater profits than the latter can possibly do. We urge it upon every swine breeder to give his hogs abundance of grass. It will promote a healthy constitution and develop bone and muscle with proper flesh to sustain heavy weights of future fat. A hog that has been grown principally on grass has a sure foundation for future greatness. It is a well established fact that a bushel

Recent Sales.

At a combination sale of Jerseys in New York sixty-four animals were sold, averaging \$341 per head. Among the leading sales were Jennie Pogis, one year old, the property of Valancy E. Fuller, Hamilton, for \$3,000; Daisy Pogis, same age and owner, \$2,400, and Glen Pogis, bull calf of last May, same owner, \$500. In Lexington, Ky., A. M'Clintock & Son sold 117 animals, the average per head being \$247.17; the highest price received for one animal being \$730.

Symptoms of Tuberculesia.

The Irish Farm, in referring to this disease, says an excellent description of it was published many years ago, as follows:—"A short dry cough, particularly marked in the morning at the time of feeding, and after any violent movement. At the beginning of the disease the animals are often in good condition, and, if they are allowed a liberal

times affected, but sheep are not to any degree susceptible to the disease. After reviewing the reports handed in, the conclusion was arrived at that tuberculosis is a disease which is capable of being communicated from one animal to another by simple contamination. cated from one animal to another by simple co-habitation, by inoculation, and by ingestion of morbid products; from animals to man by consumption of the tubercle-infested tissue. And lastly, it is asserted that phthisical patients may be the means of conveying tubercle to the lower animals who consume food contaminated with their expenses.

Hard on Bow Park Stock.

Hard on Bow Park Stock.

Not long long ago the Farmers' Advocate, of London, speaking of the Canada West Farm Stock Association of Bow park said:—

"It is a good thing to say that we have a farm from which people can depend on getting more healthy stock than can safely be procured on any farm in the States."

The Michigan Farmer, in noticing the above compliment, said:—"We have some breeders in our State who have dearly paid for experience to the contrary, and for the truth of this will refer to Mr. Thomas Birkett, of Dexter, Michigan. We have had for the past year in our office, specimens of the lungs of some of these "more healthy stock," which died from the not very common disease—that is, outside of Bow park—"tuberculosis," Michigan breeders have learned to let stock from this great breeding establishment severely alone. The slur upon the health of the cattle of the United States by the Advocate, undoubtedly at the instance of the Bow park people, is both mean and uncalled for."

testably should be as above stated, he thought teachers who were properly equipped for their work could introduce, by way of short lectures or conversations, a great deal of valuable information on things that are of the utmost importance to nine-tenths of the pupils in attendance; at our trust public schools—information on such subjects as agriculture, live stock, forestry, and the beautifying of our homes and their surroundings. He thought that boys and grisk would learn none the less grammar and aritimetic if the teacher should-spend a half hour occasionally in discussing such topics as—Some of the characteristics and peculiarities of the different breeds of beeting cattle, dairy cattle, feeding and general management of cattle, butter and batter making; different breeds of a sheep, with characteristics; restoration of partially exhausted land; characteristics of the most valuable grasses and clovers, etc. Occasional talks on such subjects would add interest to school work and contribute not a little to the general intelligence, wealth, and prosperity of the country at large. Such work would before long, he thought, be demanded of our Public Senool teachers. The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association had prescribed a source of reading and management for the exammasion of farmers' sons in such subjects as those just mentioned; and young men desuring to pass these examinations would demand the necessary instruction in the public schools. Two things we want, and must have, he said were —1st. A full course of jectures for all teachers in training at the Normal Schools in (1) agriculture, (2) live stock, (3) planting and care of trees, (4) beautifying our homes; 2nd. The placing of agriculture on the fixed, instead of the optional, list of studies in all our rural public schools.

Those persons who neced reading up for examination should carefully preserve last week's Malf for refer nec, as not only the subjects and untirity—Correspondence Dairy and Form Journal.

The persons who neced and the proper la

and can be profitably used as covering for cattle sheds and to promote warmth of stock in winter.

Rye is likely not to be largely grown hereafter for the sake of the grain. It produces less than wheat and brings a lower price. But it will grow on land too poor for wheat, and in many localities there is a demand for rye straw which makes the crep profitable.—

Am. Cultivator.

If it is desirable to keep the boys upon the farm, it is not best to be too severe with them in the matter of work, but remembering that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and now that the season for game has come around, give the lad a good gun and ammunition, and a day now and then, in which to hunt birds or squirrels; take him to the fair, and if the contents of the purse will admit of it, take him to the big fairs at Boston, or let him go alone, and come in contact with the world, and the pleasure with which he endeavours to labour upon the farm will be surprising. It is the infliction of hard labour with no seasons of redrestion that breeds disastisfaction in the mindle of farm boys.—

Many and various have been the methods suggested to destroy, in a cheap and efficacious way, the unsightly stumps. A correspondent, in thinking of the matter, writes of those best known:—Various modes are recommended for removing these unsightly objects, such as blowing them out with dynamite, boring holes in them and filling with saltpetre and burning them out, &c. If I were troubled with stumps, I would try the experiment, with very little faith in it, of boring with a two-inch auger a hole six to ten inches deep in the top of a stamp, putting in two to four ounces of saltpetre, filling up with water, and then plugging up the hole. Do this, say in the fall, and the following apring remove the plug and fill the hole with kerosene, and set fire to it. It is claimed that this will burn a stump and all its roots. It is certainly a cheap and easy experiment.—Rural World.

It would seem that there is a turning point approaching in the practice of farmers. There is an anxious inquiry going on everywhere as to the method of procedure in view of the deficiency in the profits of the usual routine that has been in vogue for the last few years. The steady decline in the sverage yield of wheat per sore in the State from the maximum point reached in 1879 of 19, 30 bushels to 17,30 in 1880, 12.13 bushels the 1881, 18.41 bushels in 1882, and 11.10 the present year, is a discouraging retrospect. For three years previous to and including 1879 the average yield per sore was 18.73 bushels. For the four years since it is but 14.73 bushels. This, although as high as the average for the United States in its best years, will not do on the high priced farms of our State. There are individual farms—one in about two hundred wheat all a profile by reasing 30 to 40 bushels to the aver. Set the large proportion of farmers in the State who strempt these exceptional yields and fail are the ones who are making the anxious inquiry placed at the head of this article. To make a wise answer to this inquiry is an effort of no ordinary magnitude; the answer must come from experience and perhaps from years no ordinary magnitude; the answer must come from experience and perhaps from years of practice. There is no agricultural topic more important than this, and farmers would do well to discuss it largely. It is evident that wheat is to take a less important position in the practice of farming, and the increase of other productions must be rated in the order of their profit to the producers. It will no doubt be wise to increase each product in some degree, but every farmer is likely to have some espeially to the growth of which his farm is speceially adapted, or which his skill in its culture will warrant him in producing in larger proportions than the other ducing in larger proportions than the crops.—Michigan Farmer.

THE DAIRY.

Whoever places much dependence on the strainer for securing clean milk will never make gilt-edged butter. Allowfing dirt to get in milk and then depending on the strainer to get it out is a poor apology for cleanliness. More or less of the dirt, especially everything of a soluble nature, and some that is not, will find its way through the meshes of the strainer.

the meshes of the strainer.

It is estimated now that one cow in every 1,000 in this country is a Jersey. This breed has increased more rapidly by importation than any other, and it is in most sections where introduced the favourite for crossing with native cattle for dairy purposes. In this way a great deal of Jersey blood is brought into our American stook of dairy cows.—Rural World.

In almost every dairy herd there are one or more cows whose product does not pay cost of keeping and sypenses. If the milk is sold or taken to a creamery these unprofitable cows are quickly discovered and weeded from the herd; but in ordinary farming, where the milk is mixed with that of other cows, it is not easy to decide which animals are unprofitable and which are not.

J. B. Stilwell, of Troy, Ohic, claims that his Holstein cow, Pride of Twisk, made from August 12th to 25th, 30½ pounds of unsalted butter. Considering the weather, and that she gave birth to twin bull calves, he thinks the record will be hard to beat. He has a bull calf that weighed at 196 days old 690 pounds, and which he thinks will weigh 1,200 pounds at one year old.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm costs ten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate them great and the sten per cent less to operate them great and the sten per cent less to operate them.

pounds at one year old.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm costs ten per cent. less to operate than grain growing or mixed agriculture; second, the mean returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable; fourth, dairying exhaustathe soil less; fifth, it is more sedure against changes in the season, since the dairying does not suffer so much from the wet and frost and varying seasons, and the dairyman can, if prudent, provide against drouth.

At the recent Onondage County Fair, held at Syracuse, N.Y., the first prize for the best twenty-pound package of butter from private dairy was awarded to that made from milk of Smith & Powell's herd of Holsteins at the Lakeside stock farm. This was in competition with packages from several fine Jersey dairies, and the fact that the butter was "Holstein" was unknown to the judges until after the prize was awarded.

Those persons who intend reading up for examination should carefully preserve last week's Mail for refer nce, as not only the subjects for examination are mentioned, but also the books that may be required.

Mr. Mathew Burnett, living near Minto, threshed one day recently 1,000 bushels of oats from eleven acres of land.

It is found by experiment that only a small proportion of weevil-eather peas will germinate. The contrary has been asserted by those who believe that the instinct of the person of twenty-two days.

At the request of some drovers the Mayor of Tofonto wrote to Hon. Frank Smith a few days ago asking for the use of the street-car stables, Front street, for the number of the grains are so bruised and broken that they will not germinate. As notwinate is very easily hand threshed, it makes a job weeks, it will be in hot, dry fly time, when

there is not time to milk her, and whe butter and cream are least valuable.—Dair and Farm.

which to hurb birds or squirrels, take him to the fisign and it the cotherns of the pures will admit of it, take him to the big fairs at Boston, or let him go alone, and come in contact with the world, and the pleasure with which he endeavour so is about upon the farm will be surprising. It is this follificion of hard he pleasure with which he needed to dearwork the best in the same of the control of the distinction in the middle of the methods suggrated to dearwork. The methods suggrated to dearwork that it would be so well supplied with wholesome of those best known. The top of a stump, putting in two to four ounces of saltpetre, filling up with water, and then plugging up he hole. Do this, say in the fall, and the following spring remove the plug and fill the hole with kerosene, and set fire to it. It is claimed that this will burn a stump and all its roots. It is certainly a cheap and easy experiment. Hurd World.

Outsail Crop Reports.

The replies to the questions sent out by the Ontario. Bureau of Industries a short time ago to farmer and others are now beginning to come in rapidly. At the sine the last report was assued there were some doubt as to how the crops would compare with those of the past few year. The sime as to the quantity of food sine can be depended in the present returns it would appear that the dependent of the proposition of the present returns it would appear that the dependent of the proposition of the present returns

POULTRY YARD.

Those who are bandling the White Cochin will find that they will do better if they are allowed to run where there is white or light-coloured sand.

It should be borne in mind by those who have towis confined that green food is essential. It matters not what kind, but it is absolutely necessary.

The Fanciere', Gazette says, that if a chick is discovered watering at theyeyes and running at the nose, give, it half a tenspoonful of castor oil and place it in warm quarters. So say we.

As the weather becomes holder there will be an advantage in giving sealests fowls in a warm conditions desired and better fearing them scaled and these coched and for the to burn when estempware vicing and

Fowls will usually destroy wheat or other small grain for a few feet hear the edge of the lot in which they run. What they eat in the fall rarely does much damage, but if their depredations are renewed in the spring the strip so eaten will be of little value at har-

strip so eaten will be of little vaine at harvest time.

To the inexperienced we will remark, that it is best not to try to keep too many kinds of fowls. One breed, if well eared for, is better than a dozen that will soon mix and be of no distinct kind. For all purposes, we believe the Plymouth Bock to be the best.

It is a noted fact, established by experience, that fowls produce eggs in an inverse ratio to the number kept, which militates against keeping fowls on a large scale. Where there are so many together various causes lower the vitality and cause a falling off of egg products.

vitality and cause a falling off of egg products.

As to the profits of the chicken business, we will say that there is more clear money in producing eggs for sale in open market than in raising chickens for the same purpose, unless it should be early broilers; but for those situated away from the market of large towns or cities we should say egg-producing is the most profitable.

The simple plan of storing eggs in dry ashes has been used for some time by a correspondent of the Live Stock Journal with very satisfactory results. Though rather fastidious about their quality, he reports having enjoyed those thus kept during a period of more than four months, and in one instance a whole year. The only precaptions seem to be (besides, of course, sound eggs to begin with) to see that the ashes are quite dry, and to see that the eggs do not touch one another.

It is said that to break a hen from setting It is said that to break a hen from setting, put her in a coop with a young and active cockerel. We have never tried this means, but we will give our method. In the evening we remove the setting hen from her next and put her in a barrel or other dark place of confinement, and leave her there that night and the next day and night, without food or water, and the next morning let her out, and we believe it will break her up—at least this remedy has not failed with us.

when believe it will beant here are no springs in this section of content of the property of t

the shortest way is the best, and instead or sating she is put in a condition to be eaten. But a good layer is too valuable to be given up without an effort to reform her had habit, often acquired through the negligence of the owner. The egg-trap works admirably, and secures the end desired by placing it out of the power of the hen to do mischief.

### FARMERS' COUNCILS.

FARMERS' COUNCILS.

A Cheese Pactory for Stayaer,
STAYNER, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Council of School Section No. 7, Rusk View Corners, after routine business it was decided to accept the offer of Mr. Wm. Radford of a suitable lot upon which to erect a cheese factory to be conducted on co-operative principles. The lot is immediately opposite the post-office, and will answer the purpose admirably. Reference was also made to the subscription list for parchasing the graniary building at Lisle railway station to establish the Farmers' Council system of having neutral weighing and markets, and that there may be two or more regular buyers of produce at that station.

Other Councils Formed in County Dufferin.

LISLE, Oct. 29.—At a meeting held on the 25th inst., in school-room of No. 9 union school section of Mulmur, township, county of Dufferin, a farmers' council was organized, with Isaac Honsberger, president; Wm. Latimer, treasurer; John Flack, secretary; Robert Flack, lst vice-president; John Houston, 2nd vice-president; Wm. Duff, 3rd vice-president.

The objects of the meeting having been spoken to at some length by the chairman and Messrs. Langford, Houston, Wallace, Latimer, R. and J. Flack, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of organizing a council for this school section of Mulmur and Northwester.

The objects of the meeting having been a poleon to all some length by the chairman and desire. Langford, Houston, Wallace, and the would be a market of mechanical impulsion. Twenty-five to thirty thousand a council for thing and in favour of organizing a council for thing and mental past-office.

At this council mental past-office.

At this council mental past-office, and the would be a market blaces, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can be also to the respectation to witness whether the places are always and the search of the secondary of the care of the farmers and there. That it was desirated in the interest of farmers and others, that those successed in sull granaries at Creenore . Stayaar, and other granaries, with those interested in old granaries at Creenore. Stayaar, and other granaries, with those interested in old granaries at Creenore. Stayaar, and other granaries, with the sull subject to the secondary and the sull subject to the secondary and the sull subject to the sull sull save much labour in delivering their grain as agent as propared with the sull sull save much labour in delivering their grain as agent as propared to the secondary and the sull sull save much labour in delivering their grain as agent as propared to the sull sull sul

series at railways.

Isrid 1011. Another council.

Was dranized on the evening of the 26th tiles. In the Robinson hall of No. 11 school section, Mulmur, county Dufferin, with George Robinson, president, and James H. Lindsay, secretary. The meetings was unanimous in declaring for the objects manifested in reports of the parent and other Farmers' Council meetings. Also in support of the proposed cheese factory for that neighbourhood, and the establishing of the Farmers' and Peoples' Loan and Savings Company in counties Dufferin and Simcoe.

The officers of No. 5 School Section, township of Mulmur, county of Dufferin, as organized on the evening of the 22nd ult., are as follows:—Alexander Tupling, president; Edward Coe, treasurer; Robert Wiggins, secretary: Richard Coe, first vice-president, and Thos. Barber, third vice-president, with twelve of an Executive Committee and two auditors.

a local board of health, has its counterpart unfortunately in every district of the province:

It was impossible for me to isolate the infected cases at the commencement of the outbreak, nor could the people be made to understand that there was any danger until the first two cases died, and the disease spread with auch alarming rapidity. One womens, the mother of a large family, laid out the corpse of the little girl that died. She carried the disease home with her, and four of the family have been down with it. The pallibearers were boys: one of them carried it with him and seven of his family were affected. The origin of the remainder I have not been able to trace, for there seems to be a tendency un the part of the people to deny everything. I have used every effort to check the epidemic, and advised the trustees to close the school, as the teacher boarded with one of the infected families. It has not reopened yet. I have advised fumigation with sulphur and a general cleaning up; have drawn the trustees' attention to the clause you referred to in the school regulations, and have endeavoured to persuade the people, as well for their own sakes, as for that of the community, to be careful in carrying out my instructions. The Council have done nothing without a complaint is brought before them to act on. If the powers and duties of a Board of Health see centred in them alone, they are simply sil in this township, for I have attempted before this to have them act in matters relating to the general health, and could get nothing done. The village is situated on ground that slopes towards the river and is naturally well drashed. It has, besides, a large sewer running the full length of the principal street, and I find on enquiry that a great many of the houses have drains in connection with it. Most of the houses are old and occupied by monthly tenants, who take no interest in keeping their surroundings clean. The privies attached to those places are never cleaned, and are horribly flighty. The back yards are made t

A NOVER EXPERIMENT.

Paris, Oct. 29.—An experiment took place yesterday at the Place de la Defense, Courbeville, which comprised a novel balloon ascension and the use of a new contrivance for aerial navigation. The inventor, M. Brisson, claims that a balloon is merely necessary to raise his apparatus in the air, just the same as the power of horses might be required to move a locomotive from its place of construction to the iron rail.

tion to the iron rail.

THE APPARATUS

itself is somewhat fantastic. It is lozenge shape, and may be compared to the upper deck of one of the small passenger steamers orcessing from Dover to Calais. It is a sort of platform safely surrounded by iron railings, some of which at the height of about two yards serve as a support for another platform on which nine parachutes, in the shape of a cup, about forty-five inches high, are placed side by side. These cupolas are supposed to reserve under their airtight domes a certain quantity of air considered to be less dense than the interior layer of air. The apparatus in its descent is expected to displace a volume of air equal to its proper weight, and consequently to find its support on a layer of air more dense than that stored under the cupolas. The assistance of the balloon, to which it is attached by a cable about thirty yards long, would thus be no longer required.

According to M. Brisson's rather sanguine notion, his apparatus could easily be

MOVED IN EVERY DIRECTION,
and this would be a matter of mechanical impulsion.

THE BALLOON DESCENDED with a certain rapidity which I attempted to control, in order to see whether M. Brisson's apparatus would offer any resistance, or in other words, remain in the air by itself. Unfortunately, however, the cable to which the apparatus was fixed did not even bend, and consequently the result of the experiment was entirely unsatisfactory. At about 600 meters altitude I had to regulate our descent by throwing out ballest, as I was afraid to make the land too swiftly, but suddenly, although it was only thirty-five minutes past 5 p.m., we were

The Funciers' Gazette ways that if a chick is discovered watering at belower and running at the nose, give, it half a perspooned of a convenience and the nose, give, it half a perspooned of the list and place it in warm quarters. So say we.

As the weather becomes kelder there will be an advantage in giving feed to forels in a return conditional faintheather are made longer to the list of the list was a specific or and large which have been received by Dr. Beyon received by Dr. B

THE FALL OF HUE.

Shooting Down Unresisting Natives.

The following narrative of the massacre of the natives of Hué by the French naval forces, which the Paris Figure publishes, will be read with almost equal astonishment and disgust. It purports to have been written by an officer of the Expeditionary Force, M. Pierre Loté, who is a frequent and popular contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes. The sailors are armed with Kropatchek repeating rifles. The scene which M. Loté so graphically describes took place after the resistance of the natives had come to an end. He says:—

sistance of the natives had come to an end.
He says:—
"It became difficult to hold the sailors back. They wanted to get into the burning village, search under the trees, and make short work with Tu Duc's people. It was quite unnecessary to allow them to run into any kind of danger, for evidently
THE UNFORTUNATE SUFFAMELY.

THE UNFORTUNATE RUNAWAYS

would soon be compelled to clear out of its and must take the lower road, which passed at the foot of the fort, and was their only issue. The sights were carefully adjusted to the distance, the magazines of the riles duly loaded, and the men looked on quietly, waiting until the flank movement of the other troops and the firing of the bamboo hut, should drive their human quarry before them. We saw them halting at the end of the village, with singed hair and garments; then, after a moment's hesitation, tucking up their flowing robes as high as they could, and trying to protect their heads with planks against the impending shower of bullets, they rushed on hoping to pass us. The great butchery then commenced. Two volleys (feux desalve) were fired, and it was quite a treat (c'ciait un plaisir) to see the fan-like streams of bullets, to easily manageable, sweeping down upon the fugitives twice in one minute, at the word of command, in a sure and methodical manner. It was like the jet from a huge watering pot, which moved them down by dozens in a cloud of dust and gravel. We could see some of them, who seemed to be driven oute mad, and who, nicking them. THE UNFORTUNATE RUNAWAYS by dozens in a cloud of dust and gravel. We could see some of them, who seemed to be driven quite mad, and who, picking themselves up, ran about limping, now one way and now another, like wounded animals. Gathering up their robes in a comical manner, their long hair having got unfastened, streamed down, and made them look like

ing voice, and slaughtered them with their bayonets, or brained them with the butt ends of their muskets. The Annamite servants, the diminutive and effeminate lads who had followed the infantry from Saigon, hunted out the fugitives, and when they had unearthed one they called out, Hére's another, come and give him leang leang.' These sailors were quite unrecognizable; they were absolutely madmen. It was attempted to restrain them; officers told them, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourselves; this is cowardly and dirty work.' They replied that they (the Anuamites) were savages, that they had carried the head of Captain Rivière about on the top of a pole, and that if they had carried the day they would have cut the French to pieces, or sawn them within two planks. There was no reply possible to this. It was quite true, and so they were left to go on with their grim work. After all, in the far East these are the laws of war; and when, with a handful of men, you attempt to ing voice, and slaughtered them with their these are the laws of war; and when, with a these are the laws of war; and when, with a handful of men, you attempt to reduce an immense tract of country to subjection, the undertaking is so adventurous that you must inspire terror by killing many, under pain of being destroyed yourself."

After a few hours' rest, when the reaction set in, M. Loté says the men seemed to feel ashamed of their ferocity, and that they treated with humanity and tenderness the few wounded that survived.

A TRAGEDY IN VIENNA.

Odious Tyranny Exercised by the Austrian Police.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—Vienna has for the last few days been boiling, over with wrath and indignation in consequence of the intolerable abuses and corruption of the Austrian police, now exemplified by a thrilling tragedy that began in a well-known fashionable Volksgarten café and ended in the Polizeihaus. For three years Fraulein Elizabeth Gaissreiter, a young Bavarian girl of respectable parents, served to the full satisfaction of her employers as Demoiselle de Comptoir at the Volksgarten.

beth Gaissreiter, who she declared was

RUINING HER DEAR SON,
morally and physically, and concluded by
begging her friend the inspector to find some
means of removing Elizabeth from Austria.
Solely upon this absurd denunciation Fran
Szabo's friend, the police inspector, ordered Elizabeth to be arrested. The young
girl was dragged at night from her humble
lodging, where she was awaiting another
situation, and was shut up in a cell with the
lowest class of female oriminals. The next
morning the Polizei Commissar informed
Elizabeth that unless a remittance she expected from her aged mother in Bavaria arrived within twenty-four hours she would be
sent out of Austria in charge of a gendarme.
Broken-hearted, and temporarily insane from
ill-treatment and shame, she suddenly drew
a loaded revolver, that with sinister presentment she had concealed about her, and placing the muzzle against her breast, pulled the
trigger, and

Failing & Pratt's Circular, Oct. 27.

The receipts of barley continue very light, indeed, surprisingly so. To-day with fair but light winds, we have only some 24,000 bushels, making total to date 771,627 bushels, against 1,872,800 in 1882, 2157,039 bushels in 1881, 2490,027 in 1880, 1,778,000 in 1879, and 1,702,000 in 1878. The deficits compared with these years are—in 1882, 1,101,173 bushels; in 1881, 1,385,412 bushels; in 1876, 1,718,400 bushels; in 1879, 1,006,373 bushels; in 1876, 1,718,400 bushels; in 1879, 1,006,373 bushels; in 1876, 290,373 bushels; in 1876, 290,373 bushels, in 1876, 290,373 bushels, in 1876, 290,473 bushels; in 1879, 200,673 bushels; in 1876, 290,473 bushels; in 1879, 200,673 bushels; i

Sec. for No. 1, and 79c. for No. 2. Canal freights unchanged.

THE CANADIAN LIFE-SAVING
SERVICE.

The life-saving crew have already been of some service, as will be seen by the following letter addressed to the editor of the Picton Gazette:—"I wish through your valuable paper to make an acknowledgment of the benefits I have derived from the life-saving service and a word of praise which I consider due the members thereof in general, and of the life-saving station at Wellington, Prince Edward County, particularly, for the very efficient manner in which they rendered me such prompt and timely assistance in helping to release my schooner, the Nellie Theresa, barley ladem. We grounded on a portion of the sunken wreckage from the schooner T. C. Street, off Clarke's pier, wellington, on the 20th Oct. Inst. I ren out his anchor to key to heave her off with my own crew and what few men Loudid hire, but failed to move her. As men are not very plenty at this place, I was advised to call on the life service, which I did. Captain McCullough and crew responded promptly, and in less than half an hour they were on heard and ready for business. After consultation it was deemed prudent to relieve the vessel of part of her cargo, which was accordingly done, Meantime Capt. McCullough sets to heave her eff. which we succeeded in doing, after lighting her which we succeeded in doing, after lighting her

COMPLETE TREATMENT SI.

But far away in the years long flown Grandfather lives again;
And his heart forgets that it ever knew
A shadow of grief and pain,
For he sees his wife as he saw her then—
A matron, comely and fair,
With her children gathered around his board,
And never a vacant chair.

On thappy this dream of the "Auld Lang Syne of the years long slipped away!

And the old man's lips have gathered a smile,
As his heart grows young and gay,
But a kiss falls gently upon his brow From his daughter's lips so true; "Dinner is ready and, father dear, We are only waiting for you."

The old wakes at his daughter's call. Ine old wakes at his daughter's call,
And he looks at the table near—
"There's one of us missing, my child," he says,
"We will wait until mother is here."
There are tears in the eves of his children then,
As they gaze on an empty chair;
For many a lonely year has passed
Since "mother" sat with them there.

But the old man pleads still wistfully:
"We must wait for mother, you know!"
And they let him rest in his old arm chair
"ill the sun at last sinks low;
Then, leaving a smile for the children here, He turns from the earth away with the close of the quiet day.

Mistaken for a Corpse Just as the funeral was about to start window of one of the front carriages, and said to a fat weeper on the back seat :-"Excuse me, sir, but are you the corpse?"

What do you mean?" snorted the mour ner.
"Ah! I see I am mistaken," said the in-

"Yes," replied his Honour. "Air seems to be chock full of chills and

" Yes." "Some folks can take quinine and some can't," continued the prisoner as he shifted his weight to the other leg. "I presume so."

"And them as can't take quinine must take whiskey, you know." "Yes, I know."
"I felt my bones aching yesterday, and being as I can't take quinine I took a small drink of whiskey. I presume that is the reason why I am here?"

"I don't remember of being intoxicated, but I presume I must have betrayed

less agitation or I would not have "Did the whiskey cure your chill?" asked the court. "Yes, sir." "Then you may hand the clerk the usual

HE BRITISH LIBRARY

2

medical fee of \$2.50. We can't play doctor without collecting our pay."
"I—I haven't got a nickel to my name!" "Then you may go up for fifteen days."
"Am I to blame for having chills?"
"No sir. What I find fault with is the re-

medy you used. Fall back and give the next man a chance." The time is beginning to dawn when the

choice of diet shall be carried out on the true foundations of physiological knowledge, and even now it is steadily fashioning the habits of intelligent men in the cultivation of health. Johnston's Fluid Beef is recognized as the latest and greatest hygienic achieve-ment, and has been pronounced by experts everywhere to be the most perfect form of

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS, FINANCE AND COMMERCE spring over \$1.09. On screet prices closed at \$1 to \$1.10 for fall; at \$1.06 to \$1.11 for spring, and 9

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, The market was firm and higher to-day at both sessions of the board. Confidence has to a great measure been restored, and an easter money market is anticipated from this time forward. Weak holders of stock on margins have been closed out, and as a rule, their places have been filed by men of wealth and investors, who have taken the opportunity afforded to buy cheap stock. The outlook is much more favourable than at any time for the past three weeks, and although reactions may occur occasionally, we will see no more severe contractions just now. STOCKS. ontractions just now.

occur occasionally, we will see no more severe contractions just now.

Oct. 31.—Montreal, 185 and 184; Ontario, 100; and 99; Molsons, 113 and 111; Toronto, 169 and 1683; Irans, 10 at 1684; 10 at 1683; Merchants', seilers, 1154; Commerce, 124 and 1234; Irans, 25 at 1233; Imperial, 128 and 1336; Federal, 1394 and 1394; Irans, 59, 40, 3, 10, 10, 50, 10, 10 at 1395; Dominion, 188 and 1874; Standard, 1154 and 1134; Hamilton, sellers, 118; British America, sellers, 112; Western Assurance, 1251 and 123; Irans, 4 at 125, 20, 2 at 125; Consumers Gas, 145 and 144; Dominion Telegraph, sellers, 82; Lybster Cotton Company, sellers, 100; Noxon Bros., Man. Co., 110 and 700; Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co., 361 at 236; Freehold, buyers, 167; Western Canada, sellers, 194; Union, sellers, 133; Canada Landed Credit, 1214 and 120; Building and Lome, 1024 and 1013; trans., 25, 10 at 102; Inperial Savings and Investment, buyers, 106; Dominion Savings and Loan, sellers, 120; Dominion Savings and Loan, sellers, 126; Manitoba Investment Association, sellers, 126; Manitoba Investment Association, sellers, 126,

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. WEEKLY REVIEW.

week-looking man but hat beed through the window of one of the front arranges, and said to a far weeper on the beld seat.

"What do you mean?" morted the more require. "I was maised by your breath."

And he was past the distance-pole before the fat mu could get out and find a stone.

Two Ways of Looking At It.

Storead—"A. Complete price of musical more price in the local marked more pith at you pay for one drait of whitely you could be you man?" more of musical property of the price pri FLOUR F.O.C. THURSDAY, Nov. 1. PRODUCE, BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable, if not 8c. more), by car lots, f.o.c. GRAIN, F.O.C. Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs ....
No. 2,
No. 3, Red winter. Spring wheat, No. 1 Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.
No. 2
Extra No. 3.
No. 3. Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs. PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS, " Wheat, fall, per bushel.... wheat, fall, per bushel.
Wheat, spring, do.
Wheat, spose, do.
Barley, do.
Oats, do.
Peas, do.
Rye, do.
Clover seed, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Chickens, per pair
Ducks, do.
Geese, each ese, each Turkeys, each. Butter, pound rolls.

Do. tub dairy

Do. tub dairy

Eggs, fresh, per doz

Potatoes, per bag

Apples, per doz.

Cabbage, per doz.

Cauliflower, do.

Ceiery, do.

Turnips, per bag

Carrots, do.

Tomatoes, per bush omatoes, per bush eets, per bag... Hay, per ton... PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been fairly good for the season, which is usually a quiet period.

BUTTER—Some demand for shipping-lots has been heard through the week, but stocks on the spot being small the movement has been limited. Prices have been limited that the movement has been limited. Prices have been limited that the same limited that the same limited is and lefe, but round lots of medium, taken as abey stood, were net werth over 15 to 15jc.; inferior inactive, and prices nominal. Cho ce dairy in small jots, for local consumption, scarce and wanted at 18c. for selections. Box-lots of loss have begun to offer, but only to a small exextent, and have sold usually at 15 to 17c. the is have begun to offer, but only to a small exextent, and have sold usually at 15 to 17c., the latter for really fine only. Street receipts have been small, but pound rolls closed easier at 21 to 21c., large rolls at 17 to 19c., and tubs and crocks of fine dairy at 18 to 19c., with a good demand. CHESE—Market quiet, unchanged, and firm, at 11 to 12c. for small lots of fine; skim scarce and held steadily at 9½ to 10c, for any little there may be on hand.

EGGS—Have continued in good demand at firm prices; round lots have been worth 22 to 224c; a few limed have begun 40 offer, and these have stood at 17 to 18c. Street receipts have been very small and prices firmer at 23 to 25c. for really fresh.

PORK—Inactive; small lots held at \$15 but.

PORK—Inactive; small lots held at \$15, but even these seem to have been selling very slow-ly. even these seem to have been selling very slow-ly.

BACON—Prices have been firmer but sales small, one reason of which is that stocks are now very low. One car of long clear has sold for Winnipeg at \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{c}\cdot\text{d}\c

of tinnets and pails have sold slowly at 11 to 111c.
HOGS—No rail lots offered as yet. Street prices have been unsettled, but closed at from \$6 to \$6.50.

\$6.50.

SALT—Liverpool rather more active; one carlot sold at equal to 68c., and three cars at equal to 70c. here, and small lots at 75c. Dairy quiet and unchanged at 48 to 50c. Canadian as before, at \$1.25 for car-lots, and \$1.32\frac{1}{2} to \$1.40 for small lots. at \$1.20 for car-jots, and \$1.32½ to \$1.40 for small lots.

DRIFD APPLES—The demand for country lots has been maintained at \$0., but there is no movement in them reported, chiefly because none have been offered. Dealers have been selling barrelled at \$1\$ to 10c, with the demand slack. Evaporated quiet at \$1\$ to 16c, per 1b.

Hors—The market has been quiet and prices have been unsettled; choice new have sold to a very small extent at \$25c, and are generally held higher; some medium have gone off at \$20c, Yearlings scarce and worth about 18 to 20c.

GROCERIES.

Total bu,50,711,272 51,048,260 25,858,608 57,215,756

GROCERIES.

TRADE—A good country business has continued to be done.

TEA—Prices have been firm all over. Lines on the spot have been offered very sparingly and sales have been few One line of low irst Young Hyson sold at 31c. and another at 32c.; a line of fine brought 52c., and a line of very coarse sold at 13c. Gunpowder sold at 19c. for coarse, at 22c. for low medium, and at 28c. for Ping-Suey. Japans changed hanas at 16c. for common and at 20c., 21c., and 21c. for medium. One line of good Assam sold at 28c. Black, inactive; the only sale reported is that of a line of coarse Congou at 14c. Scarcely anything do ng on English account; the demand has been chiefly for first Young Hyson at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 14 to 30c.; medium to good, 22 to 32c.; fine to choice, 33 to 52c.; extra firsts, 58 to 62c.; Twankays, 15 to 20c.; Gunpowder and Imperials; common to good, 2) to 35c.; fine to extra choice, 4c to 60c. Blacks—Congous, sommon, 16 to 20c.; medium, 22 to 30c.; Societed Pekces, 30 to 45c.; fine, 42 to 60c.; Souchong, 35 to 50c.; Scented Pekces, 30 to 45c.; fine, 45 to 62c.

COFFEE—Firm but quiet; the only jobbing movement reported is the sale of a lot of fine Maracaibo at 15c. Quotations are as follows, outside figures for retailers lots:—Government Javas, 22 to 27c.; Singapore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 12 to 12c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

SugaR—Prices have been firm all over, and at the factories again advanced. This continued advance in Canadian yellows, however, seems likely to sustain a check, as it has led to some movement in Scotch, and orders for more of it. Scotch refined has sold in round lots at 64c. for low-grade, and 64 to 65c. for medium in bags; and at 64 to 65c. for low-grade in hhds. Raws have been scarce, quiet, and firm. Canadian yellows seem to have been rather slowly, but heve been held higher. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers' lots; paris, lump 10 to 104c.; granulated standard The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:— Oct. 25, 11.30 a.m. Oct. 27, 11.30 a.m. Oct. 29, 5 p.m. Oct. 30, 6 p.m. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D.

and steady, with sales of job lots at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for common, and 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for good to choice in barrels. New prunes are in; a round lot soid at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Figs also arrived, and are held as quoted. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices being for retailers iots:—Raisins, layers, new, \$2.00 to \$2.20; London do., new, \$2.50 to \$2.75; loose Muscatelle, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Valencias, 5 to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c., new Valencias, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 10 c. \$2.75; loose Muscatelle, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Valencias, 5 to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c., new Valencias, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 10 c. \$2.75; loose Muscatelle, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Valencias, 5 to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c., new Valencias, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 8c.; seedless, in kegs, none; Sultamas, new, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 9c.; ordinary to fine; in cases, 8 to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; ordinary to fine; in cases, 8 to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; allmonds, Provence, 15 to 17c.; Tarragona, 17 to 19c.; filberts, 10c.; walnuts, 8 to 10c.; prunes, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Transis, 10c.; walnuts, 8 to 10c.; prunes, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Transis, none; lemon peel, 20 to 22c.; citron do., 23 to 27c.; Malaga figs, in mats, 81.20 to \$1.30; in boxes, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Eleme, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)to 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Turkish, natural, in large boxes, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 8c.

RIGE—Easy, with sales of job-lots of factory at \$3.55. Arracan quiet at \$3.75 and Patna at \$5\(\frac{1}{2}\)for small lots.

FISH—Theut firmer, and sold at \$4.50; whitefish not effered at elesse, but has sold at \$5. Herrings have sold \$3.75\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 10 \(\frac{1}\)c. To No. 1 split. Cod has soid at \$3.75\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)c. To No. 1 split. Sol 3.25; submon, salt water, none; codish, per 112 lbs., \$3.75\(\frac{1}{2}\)to 8c. 90; to 90 spring over \$1.09. On sgreet prices closed at \$1 to \$1.10 for fail; at \$1.05 to \$1.11 for spring, and 90 to 91c. for goose.

OATS—Receipts have been small and insufficient, and all readily taken at a slight advance. Cars, on track, sold at 36c, on Thursday and 37c. on Friday; and cars to arrive at 36c, last week and 364c, on Monday and Tuesday. Market closed firm, with cars en track wanted at 37c, but none offered. Street prices, 37 to 39c.

BARLEY—Has been moving more freely all week, and at steady but generally unchanged prices. Sales were made of No. 1 on Friday, Monday, and Tuesday at 71c; of No. 2 and of extra No. 3 on the same days and on last Thursday at 66c, for No. 2 and 62c, for extra, but on Tuesday the latter grade sold also at 61c, fo.c. No. 3 has been inactive, but sold last week at 53c, on track. At the close the market was steady but quiet; No. 1 fall sold at 71c, and No. 2 at 66c, fo.c., with extra No. 2 worth 62c, and No. 3 nominal at 52 to 54c. On street prices closed at 50 to 70c., with the great bulk selling at 64 to 65c.

PEAS—Still scarce and inactive, but steady in value; but would have brought 73 to 74c, had there been any offered. On street 75c, has been paid.

RYE—Cars inactive, but probably worth 61c.

value; but would have brought 73 to 74c. has been paid.

RYE—Cars inactive, but probably worth 61c. On street 63c, has been paid.

RYE—Cars inactive, but probably worth 61c. On street 63c, has been paid.

HAY—Pressed quiet but steady, at \$12.50 for timothy in car lots. Receipts on the market, have been large, but all taken at fairly steady prices, ranging from \$6 to \$9 for inferior and clover to \$10.00 to \$13.50 for timothy.

STRAW—Still scarce, with supplies insufficient and more wanted. Loose has been sold at \$7.00 to \$7.50, and sheaf at \$9 to \$10.

FORAMOZS—Cars have been offered more freely and have sold rather easier, usually at 75c. on track. Street receipts small, and prices firm at 90c. by the load and \$1.00 for single bags.

APPLES—Cars inactive because not offered, but worth \$3.00 to \$2.25. Street receipts small and prices firmer at \$2.50 to \$3.25 for good cooking qualities.

FOULTRY—Supplies have been increasing but all readily taken at firm prices. Fowl usually 45 to 55c. and ducks 60 to 75c. per pair; geese from 80 to 80c. and turkeys from 80c. to \$1.00 for poor hens up to \$1.50 to \$1.75 for very fine gobblers. Box lets, however, seem beginning to offer but no definite prices are yet quated for them.

FIGUR FOO.C.

51c.; ongat havysis, 42 to 50c.; myrile, 50 to 50c.; solaces, 31 to 456.; V.T.C. blacks, 178, 33 to 35c.

Liquors—Prices unchanged: sales fairly good of all sorts. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaina rum. 16 o.p., \$2.95 to \$3; Demerara, \$2.25 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.50; red, \$5.50 to \$4.75; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$3.60 to \$4.50; champagne, per rase, \$14 to \$26.50; brandy, in wood, Hennesseys and Martell's, \$5 to \$5.50; second-class brands, \$3,40 to \$4.50 according to age; in case \$5.200 to \$4.50 according to age; in case \$5.200 to \$4.50; do, Martell's, \$10 to \$9.50; Central Society's, \$8 to \$8.50; do, Utard's, \$9 to \$9.50; Central Society's, \$8 to \$8.50; do, Hennes ey's, \$11.50 to \$12.50; do, Martell's, \$11 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$8.75 to \$9.55; do., Vine-Grower's Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do, Jules Belleire, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey—The following are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' prices, on which merchants charge an advance of five cents:—Alcohol, per Imperial gallon, \$2.75; pure spirits, \$6 o.p., \$2.75; do, \$20 to., \$1.28; family proof whiskey, \$1.38; old Bourbon, \$1.38; old rye, toddy, or malt, \$1.30; domestic whiskey \$2 u.p., \$1.18; rye whiskey, \$4 years old, \$1.80; do., 7 years old, \$1.70; 6 years old, \$1.80; do., 7 years old, \$1.90.

The Grand Trunk through rates to England came into force October 22, and stand, via Allan. Dominion, or Beaver line, from Montreal to Liverpool, as follows, oates from any other point oeing, obtained by adding the freightage from it to Montreal to the following figures: Flour, in Ears, per cental, allow, made lard, per cental, 26c, butter of cheese, indicate not under 15(196 ibs., per cental, 20c; do, and lard, per cental, 26c; butter of cheese, indicate not under 15(196 ibs., per cental, 20c; do, and lard, 20c; on portend boxed meats: 27c, on tallow and lard; 30c; on butter, cheese (in either large or small lots), and oil-oake, and same as to Liverpool on apples and measurement goods, OCEAN FREIGHTS.

BIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, TRAL Has been quiet but steady through the week.

Hibes—Green unchanged in price at last week's decline; offerings large but all readily taken. Cured have sold in car-lots at 8;c. to 8åc.. closing with none offered at the latter price. CALFSKINS-None offered; prices nominally unchanged.
SHEEPSKINS—Prices were advanced on the 1st inst to 80c, for the best green, which have been offered more freely of late. Country lots have sold at 40 to 60c., but might now bring 5 to 10c.

sold at 40 to 60c., but might now bring 5 to 10c. more.

Wool.—There has been scarcely any demand heard from the factories, and this fact has rendered dealers cantious. Still some sales have been made to deidens at 194 to 20c. for Leiccater fleese, with Southdown quiet at 24 to 25c., and Cotswold inactive at 7 to 18c. Super also has been sold to dealers at 24c for round lote. Extra, inactive, but worth 30c.

Takkow—Stillsweak and declining; rendered again easier at 74 to 72c.; and round lots offered at 8c. Quotations stand as: follows: - No. 1 in Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.25; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.25; No. 2 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; alfakins, green, 13 and 11c.; caffakins, cured is and 13c. valishins, dry, none: sheep-skins, green; 15 to 15c.; swood, dacce, 18 to 20c.; Southelow, 20c.; 15 to 15c.; wood, super, 21 to 25c; extra super, 36c.; wood, super, 21 to 25c; extra super, 36c.; wood, super, 21 to 25c; tallow, rough, scarendered, 7; to 8c.

LOCAL LAWE STOCK. Receipts for the past week have been light, a the byros are now full, and shere is no local de mand for stockers. For consumption, however the enquiry is good, and butchers' grades fin sale arquotations. Sheep are poorer in quality and easier, and lambs, while flat and draggy

Rough to Prime alves, per head. SHEEP. 4. to 4½c. per lb 3½ 4 " 41

> BY TELEGRAPH. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

Oct., 31.—Flour—Receipts, 2,755 bbls.; sales reported, 100 bbls; market quiet at unchanged rates. Quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60: extra, \$5.45 to \$5.50; spring extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60: extra, \$5.45 to \$5.50; spring extra, \$5.20 to \$5.50; superfine, \$4.75 to \$4.85; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; fine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; middlings, \$3.70 to \$5.30; pollarids, \$3.40 to \$5.50; Ontario bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60: city bags, \$3 to \$3.05. Saies, 100 bbls. medium bakers at \$5.35. Grain—Wheat—Red winter, \$1.14 to \$1.17; do., white winter, \$1.12 to \$1.14. Corn—59c. Peas—91 to 92c. Oats—33 to 34c. Barley—Malting, 80 to 68c. other kinds, 45 to 50c. Rye—63 to \$5.75. Provisions—Butter—Creamery, 23 to 24c.; townships, 19 to 22c.; Morrisburg, 17 to 21c.; western, 14 to 17c. Pork—\$41.50 to \$15. Lard—10 to 11c. Baon—13 to 14c. Haus—13 to 14c. Cheese—10; to 114c. Ashes—Pots, \$4.60 to \$4.70; pearls, nominal.

OTTAWA. OTTAWA.

Oct. 31.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6 to \$6.35 fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.20; barley, 63 to 65c.; peas, 67 to 70c.: oats, 35 to 38c.; cattle (live weight), \$3.00 to \$4.50; beef, 5 to 6c; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.50; hides, 5 to 70c.; inspected; sheepskins, 55 to 65c.; wool, 18 to 20c.; butter, 16 to 22c.; eggs, 22 to 25c.; cheese, 18 to 15c.; hay, \$9.00 to \$10.00 ton; potatoes, 55 to 60c. per bag; corn, 65 to 70c.

PETERBORO'. PETERBORO'.

Oct. 30.—Flour. No. 1 super., \$0.00 to \$0.00; fall wheat, 90c. to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.06; barley, 50 to 55c.; peas. 68 to 70c.; oats, 33 to 90c.; cattle (live weighth, \$3.00 to \$4.00; beef. 64 to 7c.; mutton, 8 to 9c.; dressed hogs. \$0.00 to \$0; hides, 54 to 9c.; sheepskins, 50 to 70c.; wool, 18 to 90c.; butter, 18 to 20c.; eggs. 19 to 20c.; cheese, 11 to 90c.; hay, \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton; potatoes, 70 to 75cs; ogn. 90 to 90c.

Oct. 31.—Flour, Ns. 1 super., \$2.85 to \$3.15 : fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.08; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.08; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; barley 55 to \$6.5; peas, 65 to 70c.; oats, 30 to \$30.; cattle dive weight, 4 to 5c.; beef, 7 to 9c.; mutton, 8 to 90c; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.00; hides, \$5.50 to \$6.00; sheepskins, 50 to 75c.; wool, none; butter, 17. to 200.; eggs, 22 to 22c.; cheese, none; hay, \$7.00 to \$9.00; potatoes, 65 to 75c.; corn. none. KINGSTON.

Oct. 31.—Flour, No. 1 superfine, \$2.80 to \$3.25 fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.07; spring, \$1.00 to \$1.05 barley, 55 to 80ca peas, 75 to 77c.; oats, 31 to 33c. cattle, live weight \$1 to \$4c.; beef, \$1 o7c. mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs, 6 to 7c.; hides, to 7c.; sheepskins, 50 to 85c.; wool, 18 to 20c.; butter, 22 to 25c.; eggs, 23 to 24c.; cheese 12c.; hay, \$7.00 to \$10.00; potatoes, 85 to 90c.; corn, 75c.; rye, 55 to 60c. Oct. 31, 10.45 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.12\for January; \$1.14\for February; \$1.08\for asked for November; \$1.10\for bid for December, Corn. 50\for asked for November. Receipts—Flour, 21.07\for bbls.; wheat. 136,000 bush.; corn. 283,000 bush.; oats, 37,900 bush.; type. 48,000 bush.; barley, 109,000 bush.; pork; 180 bbls.; land, 1, 872 tcs.; whiskey, 1,046 bbls.

000 bush.; pors. 120 bols.; jard.,1, 5/2 ccs.; whiskey, 1,046 bbls.

12.10 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red. \$1.08 bid for October; \$1.08; to \$1.08; for November; \$1.10; for December; \$1.12; for January; \$1.14; to \$1.14; for February, Corn—Quiet; 56%, for October; 56; c. for November; 57; to 57; c. for December; 57 to 57; c. for January. Oats—Quiet. OSWEGO.

Oct. 31, 11 a.m.—Barley—In fair demand; sales, 20,000 bush. No. 1 Canada at 830; 17,000 bush. No. 2 Canada at 82c. Canal freights—Barley, 3fc. to New York; 3fc. to Albany.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Unchanged; white and red State, \$1.10 to \$1.12. Corn—Steady; rejected, 58c. Oats—Scarce; No. 1 State, 38c, Barley—Quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 82c; No. 2 Canada, 78c. Rye—Quiet; Canada, nominally, 64c, in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4c; corn and rye, 4tc; barley, 3fc, to New York; Retail Clothing.

The Great One-Priced Clothing House, 115, 117, 119 and 121 KING STREET

# **CLOTHING**

\$100,000.00 all in Heavy FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for the people to select from, We show more goods, better goods, at Lower Prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

Farmers and others study your own interests, and come and purchase YOUR CLOTHING FROM US. We deem it a pleasure to show our goods regardless whether you intend PURCHASING OR NOT.

# OAK HALL, King of Clothiers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The following table shows the fluctu-tions of the market to day:— Opened. Closed. Highest, Lowest.

Wheat—Nov... \$0 92\frac{2}{2}\$ \$0 92\frac{1}{2}\$ \$0 98\$ \$0 92\frac{1}{2}\$

Dec... 0 95\frac{1}{2}\$ \$0 94\frac{1}{2}\$ \$0 95\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 94\frac{1}{2}\$

May... 1 03\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 02\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 03\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 02\frac{1}{2}\$

Corn—Nov... 0 46\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 28\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 27\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 28\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 27\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 17\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 17\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 10\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 21\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 10\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 21\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 21\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 22\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 92\frac{1}{2}\$ Lard—Nov. 7 17\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 12\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 15\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 10\frac{1}{2}\$ Year. 7 15\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 12\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 15\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 10\frac{1}{2}\$ Year. 7 15\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 12\frac{1}{2}\$ 7 15\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 10\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 10\f Opened, Closed, Highest, Lowest,

TOLEDO. Oct. 31, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.01 bid, \$1.03 asked for October; \$1.02j bid for November; \$1.03j for December; \$1.05j for January. Corn.—51c. bid, 52c. asked, for cash. Oats—31jc. asked for December. Receipts—Wheat, 66,000 bush.; corn. 11,000 bush.; oats, 7,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 50,000 bush.; corn, 5,000 bush.; oats, 1000 bush. 1,000 bush. 12 noon. — Wheat -No. 2 red, \$1.02, nominal, for October; \$1.02½ for November; \$1.03% bid for December; \$1.05½ bid for January; \$1.12½ for May. Corn—51c. bid, and 52c. asked for cash or October; 50½c. for November; 50c. for December; 51½c. for May. Oats—23½c. for cash or October; 20½c. for November; 31½c. bid for January.

DI TROIT. Oct 31, 10.30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.03\ for cash; \$1.03\ for November; \$1.04\ for December; No. 2, 96c, 12.40 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.03\ for dash; \$1.03\ for November; \$1.06\ for January; receipts, 26,000 bush.; shipments, 26,000 bush.

MILWAUKEE.
Oct. 31, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—95‡c. for December: 96‡c. for January, Receipts—Flour, 16,539 bbls.; wheat. 33,000 bush.; corn. 5,000 bush.; also, 6,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 19,410 bbls.; wheat, 1,000 bush.; corn. ni! barley, 16,000 bush.; cats, 4,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.
10.20. a.m.—Wheat—92½c. for November; 9½c. for December; 9½c. for January.
103 runsio Wheat-92bc for cash or November; 1,000 bush.; corn. 1,000 bush.; corn. 1,000 bush.; corn. 1,000 bush.; corn. 2,000 bush.; LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Oct. 31. — Hogs — Estimated receipts, 31,000;

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Detailed the second of the sec

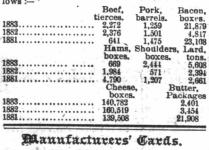
Ogt. 31, 5 p.m.—Flour, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat. 8s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; red winter, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.: california, No. 1, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 5d.; California, No. 2, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 9d.; corn, 5s. 2½d. to 0s. 0d.; barley, 5s. 6d.: oats, 5s. 5d.; peas, 7s. 6d.; pork, 72s.; lard, 39s. 6d.; bacon, 35s. 6d. to 37s, 0d.; tallow, 40s. 0d.; cheese, 59s. 0d.

LONDON.

Oct. 31,5 p.m.—Consols—101 3-16 for money, and 101 3-16 for account, Bonds—4½'s, 118; 5's, 104½; Erie—29‡; Illinois Central, 134. ANGLISH CRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express of Monday, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—
"The weather has generally been fine and mild, and the land is in excellent condition for sowing. Prices are weaker. All qualities of wheat except fine are cheaper. Flour is difficult to sell, and the market favours buyers. Ordinary malting barley has declined is, and grinding sorts 3d. to 6d. Foreign wheat is lower, especially for Indian and hard Russian. Mixed American maize is caree and 6d. dearer. European maize is duil. Three wheat cargoes arrived; two were sold, five were withdrawn, and two remain. The sales of English wheat during the week were 73,391 quarters at 40s. 6d. per quarter, against 50,610 quarters at 40s. 3d. per quarter during the corresponding week last year."

PROVISIONS IN LIVERPOOF. Messrs. Hodgson Bros. state in their last circular the estimated stocks of provisions in Liverpool on Sept. 30, for the last three years, as follows:—



BUY THE WROUGHT-IRON FRAME Champion Combined Seeder and Drill, manufactured by Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa, Ont. Exhibits at all principal fairs. PARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL M'FG, CO.Y (Limited). Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift, force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. GRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Reapers; send-for illustrated catalogue. L. D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

ONDON SCALE WORKS MANUFAC-TURES all kinds of scales, heavy and light. Examine our goods and be convinced, they are the best in use. Send for price list and terms, JOHN FOX. ONTARIO PUMP COMPANY, TORONTO awarded the diploma of the Industrial Enhibition, Toronto, 1883, for best Windmill, als diploma for best Pump; geared windmills trun strawcutters a specialty. Send for circular

THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO. (Limited)—Capital, \$100,000; hard wood lumber and ship plank manufacturers; also the most extensive manufacturers of waggons, carts, sleighs, and waggon stock, including bent goods, in the Dominion; capacity, 3,000 to 5,000 waggons annually. Chatham, Ont. THE CHAMPION CREAMER IS THE simplest and cheapest in the market; adapted for large and smail dairies and factories; send for circulars. JOHN E. HICKS, Windsor Mills, P. Q.

THE GRAHAM FILE WORKS - NEW files, hand cut, made from best English cast-steel; old files re-cut, warranted equal to new. Office and Factory, 150 Front street cast, Toronto, Ont.

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Hard Rubber Trusses, Celluloid Trusses, French Pattern Trusses, German Pattern Trusses, inety-seven different varieties of Trusses on hand. Crutches of all sizes and finish, Suspensiary andages, Abdominal Supporters. A variety of Passarys for Falling. Syringes at all prices. Spinal nstruments of original designs in their variety. Apparatus to traighten Club Foot without cutting r pain, also Wry Neck, Anchylosis, Bow Legs, Paralysis, Weak Legs. Elastic Stockings, Knee

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Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing; large collections; opportunity of comparing different breeds; low prines because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. Mention The MAIL. POWELL BROS., Springbero, Crawford County, Penn.

Wire Fencing. BARB WIRE FENCING.

First Prize awarded over all Competitors at the Exhibition held in Montreal. September 1882, and Silver Medal and diploma for the mach-ine used in the manufacture of Barb Wire Fenc





Four Point Bart, Galv. Steel Wire Fencing. Ordinary Fencing Barb, 7 inches apart: Hog Wire Fencing Barb, 4 inches apart; Plain Twisted. Wire Fencing, without barb, at reduced prices. Send for circulars and price lists. The Canada Wire Co., H. R. Ives, President and Manager, Queen st., Montreal. TO STOVE DEALERS.

We are making and have in stock the following stoves:—Cooking—Intercolonial "improved" Nos. 8 and 9, wood and coal; Diamond Rock No. 10. wood only; Herald. No. 9, wood only; Director, No. 8 and 9, wood only; New Premium, Nos. 7 and 8, wood only; Quebec, No. 8, wood only; Alexander, Nos. 8 and 9, wood only; Detroit Cook, No. 9, wood only; Telephone, Nos. 8 and 9, wood only; Single Box Stoves—"Art." Nos. 20, 25, 28, 32, 36; Cushion, Nos. 25, 31, 38, Double Stoves—St. Francis, 30, "36." Cultivateur, 30, "36." All Stoves—Ideal Magee's No. 2, sole manufacturers for Canada. Brilliant, Nos. 11 and 12, self-feeders; Times, Nos. 9, 10, 12, 14, potatoves. Chaudrons, Tea Kettles, and Hollow-Ware. The above are made in the best manner and of the best material, and will be sold undercombination prices to secure a first-class connection. We will have in the market shortly a new first-class coal cook, new design. H. K. IVES & CO., Office, Warehouses, and City Foundry, Queen street, Montreal; Hardware and Stove Works, Longueuil.

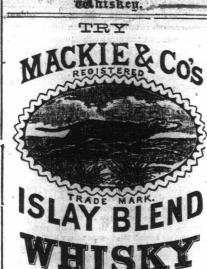
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LAGARULIN, ISLAND OF ISLAY, LAPHRVAIG, ARGYLLISHIRE. U Offices, 5 Dixon St., Glasgow.

Tenders Wanted.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for the construction of a lock, and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

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

Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 37th day of November next, for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

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

A map, plans, and specifications of the works to be done at the head of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock-keeper's house, near the place, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

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

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 28th Sept., 1883.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by The Mail Printing Compant, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronte, C. W. BUNTING, Managing Director.

VOL. XI.

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