AND BLOOD.

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a stamp to them for reply.

# The Toronto Weekly A

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880.

Candahar Disaster.

Officers, Killed.

NINE TROOPSHIPS FOR INDIA

ference.

Followers

time past. The recent statement to the same effect which was contradicted, was made by the intended bridegroom. The gentleman is a brother of Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, member of Parliament. By becoming Mr. Bartlett's wife the Baroness will lose a very large portion of her income, to the extent, it is said, of over £100,000 yearly. This is in accordance with the will of Harriet Mellon, Duchess of St. Albans, who bequeathed her vast property to Miss Angela, now Baroness Burdett Coutts, providing that if she married an alien or naturalized subject her interest in Coutts bank and other properties shall cease. Mr. Bartlett is an American who was naturalized a short time since. It is asserted that remonstrances against the marriage engagement from the best friends of the Baroness and from the highest quarters failed to have any effect and that the marriage will shortly take place. The Baroness is aged sixty-six while Mr. Bartlett has not yet completed his twenty-ninth year.

Its rejection by a large majority was fully anticipated, and the speeches in its favour partock of the gloom and languor of overshadewing defeat."

In the House of Commons to-morrow Mr. Parnell will ask Mr. Forster whether, in view of the rejection of the Compensation bill, he proposes to employ the constabulary and the military torces of the Queen for the purpose of assisting in evicting tenants who can be proved to be unable to pay their reuts owing to the recent distress in Ireland.

A Dublin correspondent says the Irish papers are not greatly disappointed at the defeat of the bill, because it was thoroughly expected.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN FRANCE. A GAIN FOR THE PARTY OF 240—RADICAIS IN TOO GREAT A HURBY—THE ELECTIONS AND THE ANTI-RELIGIOUS DECREES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A Paris despatch says the defeat of the re-

All the farmers except those in the West country are already exclaiming against the hard times which must again this season fall twenty-ninth year. AN EXPENSIVE WAR VESSEL. The Nile is rising well and accounts of the Egyptian cotton crop are favourable although it is expected the yield will be somewhat smaller than in 1879. A question is to be brought forward in the House of Commons regarding the expenses incurred in repairing H. M. S. Northampton, Sir Leopold McClintock's flagship at Halifax, N.S. The Northampton is a new vessel, nevertheless since she left England it has cost the country over \$1,500 for her required. A despatch from Berlin says it is rumoured the Chinese Government is gathering isions for ten thousand men on the the country over £1,500 for her repairs.

VOL. IX. NO. 486.

ATEST CABLEGRAMS.

The Week's News the World Over.

Russia has ordered a hundred more Krupp

Mr. Plimsoll has consented to contest

General Skobeloff is said to have been

The aspect of affairs in India and China has

heavily reinforced and to have resumed the advance in the direction of Merv.

altered the determination of the Government to disband the Royal Marine Artillery for the

A Calcutta despatch says one of the leaders of the Rumpa rebellion has been shot and several others have recently been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The rebellion, however, shows no signs of collapsing,

the British troops cannot stand the un-

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Kimberly announced that Sir Bartle Frere had been recalled from the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. He said there had

ver existed between the Government and

r public interests. In the House of Commons Tuesday night the

Sir Bartle the harmony which was essential

Marquis of Hartington announced the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. Both the Marquis and Earl Kimberley, in making the announce-

and Earl Kimberley, in making the announcement, concluded by saying that the Government took this step with regret, because, while Sir Bartle's views differed from the views of Ministers on important questions, they fully recognize his high personal qualities and distinguished services.

AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY MURDERED.

THE LONDON MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

HARASSING THE TURCOMANS.

General Skobeleff telegraphs to St. Petersburg that he started on the 13th instant on a reconnoissance from Bami against the Tekke

Turcomans with a light column, consisting of three companies, three sotnias of Cossacks, three light and two mountain guns, four mitrailleuses and one rocket battery. He

determined onslaughts, regained Isgan and Batyrkala the same evening almost without loss. They re-entered Bami on the 22nd. The Russian casualties for the nine days were three privates killed and eight wounded. The Tekkes at Geok-Tepe numbered ten thousand.

PAILURE OF SOUTH AFRICAN CONFEDERATION

A Cape Town despatch says :- Parliament

has been prorogued. Governor Frere, in his speech, attributed the failure of the confederation policy to the unsatisfactory settlement of Zululand and the annexation of the Trans-

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BOUMANIA.

A new Roumanian cabinet has been formed, as follows:—M. Bratiano, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; M. Boeresco, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Teriati, Minister of the Interior; M. Stinecino, Minister of War; M. Dakija, Minister of Public Works.

The London correspondent of the Edin-burgh Scotsman has been informed that an trish member intends to move a resolution in

SMUGGLING IN SIBERIA.

The governor of Siberia complains that American vessels from San Francisco are extensively engaged in contraband trade with Russian Pacific ports, introducing spirits, tobacco, and agricultural and hunting implements without paying duty. He says they are also trading in furs without the slightest regard to existing rules and regulation. It

regard to existing rules and regulations. It is evident from the tone of both Russian

PARNELL'S BRAG.

Mr. Parnell's statement that any among money needed to help him in his I

may come forward and subscribe to a task which is fraught with peril to the land he would attempt to aid in a very unpatriotic

RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY.

The Madrid newspapers publish advices from Novorossisk, on the Russian shore of the Black Sea, stating that a number of Greek and Armenian emigrants recently tried to land there, but their ship was fired upon with a storm of bullets by order of the Russian local authorities, and the captain of the vessel killed. A Russian schooner afterwards captured the remainder of the crew and passengers of the emigrant vessel, some of whom were wounded, and the captives were immediately imprisoned. About half a million Greeks and Armenians who intend to emigrate to Russia, probably will not be pleased by the reception of their compatriots.

DEBATE ON THE COMPENSATION BILL.

DEBATE ON THE COMPENSATION BILL.

Liverpool for a seat in Parliament.

field guns.

CANADA'S PREMIER IN LONDON. DINNER IN HIS HONOUR AT THE CONSERVA-THUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

LONDON, Aug. 1. Mr. Puleston gave a dinner at the Conservative Club to Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada. There were thirty guests, including Lord Elcho, Mr. Smith, late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian Finance Minister, Sir James Hogg, president of the metropolitan Board of Works, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Courtney and many other members of Parliam new Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Courtney, and many other members of Parliam nt and distinguished Canadian and colonial officials. Speeches were made by Mr. Puleston, by Lord Elcho, by Sir John Macdonald, by Mr. Hector Cameron, of the Canadian House of Commons, and Hon. Mr. Dickey, of the Senate. Sir John Macdonald affirmed in the strongest terms Canadian loyalty and the determination to maintain connection with Great Britain, testifying to the uniform support received from the British Government, irrespective of the party in power, asserting the popularity of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise among all classes of Canadians. Mr. Caron, confirmed, on behalf of the French Canadians, their devotion to the Crown.

Constantinople advices state that an English missionary, Dr. Parsons, and his two servants have been murdered at Ismid. their devotion to the Crown.

Mr. Smith and Dr. Lyon Playfair responded heartily to the Canadians. Altogether the dinner was a significant and emphatic demonstration of the closeness of the existing union between Canada and Great Britain. Sir John intends to prolong his visit towns weeks The Economist says:—There is less talk this week of gold going to America. The unsettled weather has not yet materially affected the harvest prospects, but fine ripening days are now needed. Many New World securities have improved. United States governments are in request for exportation. American railways continue John intends to prolong his visit some weeks, finding his reception in all quarters enthusi-

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. CROPS DAMAGED BY STORM-A HOUSE FALLING INTO THE PARIS CATACOMES-IRISH SYM-PATHY WITH THE JESUITS-DARK HINT REGARDING THE WETMORE AFFAIR. PARIS, Aug. 1.

La Cote Europeanne, speaking of the agriand many provision stores between Bami and Gook-Tepe. After several bayonet encounters, General Skobeleff on the 17th occupied Isgen and Batyrkala. There the Russians established a point d'appui, and Skobeleff marched on the 18th with the greater portion this column. harvest. It has been said the present crisis is partly due to the lack of facilities of communication with America, and that journal advocates the remission of taxation, improved means of transportation and the revision of

gave the sad news, has probably been "squared," and is silent. It dares not either confirm or deny its original statement.

The elections to the Councils General up to

the present show that in sixty-two cases the Republicans have been successful, and in six-teen the Conservatives. Six second ballots

MR. GLADSTONE ILL.

MR. GLADSTONE ILL.

London, Aug. 3.

Mr. Gladstone caught a chill after leaving the House of Commons on Friday, and is now suffering from congestion of the left lung. The latest bulletin issued on Sunday evening says his condition is less favourable, owing to slight fever, but that he is in no immediate danger. The Queen has telegraphed to ascertain his condition.

Mr. Gladstone passed a fair night. There is no increase in the local malady with which he is afflicted, nor in the fever. At noon today the patient's condition was unchanged. In consequence of the Premier's illness the Lord Mayor's dinner to the Ministers on Saturday will be abandoned.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is understood Mr. Gladstone's doctors this morning were somewhat disappointed at the condition of their patient. They had hoped for a marked diminution in the temperature of his body, but have become content, as it is no higher than on Monday. This morning Mr. Gladstone was able to dictate a letter to the Foreign Secretary. Doubtless the Cabinet will shortly meet to decide upon arrangements for the prosecution of public business during the absence of the Premier.

The Standard says:—"The apprehension that Mr. Gladstone is in a precarious state does not correctly give his situation. He is in a serious condition, and the case is of such an irregular kind that it necessitates the greatest caution."

Three thousand left their cards at Mr. Gladstone's house on Sunday. Among other enquiries was one from Lord Beaconsfield through his private secretary. the House of Commons at the earliest oppor-tunity declaring that the direct and indirect share of the peerage in legislation is far in ex-cess of its legitimate interest in the govern-ment of the Empire, and that the time will come when to redress this preponderance the sons, brothers and heirs presumptive of mem-bers of the House of Lords will be declared inexable of sitting in the House of Commons

society and the press that there is much irri-tation against America.

says his condition is less favourable, owing to slight fever, but that he is in no immediate danger. The Queen has telegraphed to accertain his condition.

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DEFEAT OF THE COMPENSATION BILLA M. The House of Lords last night, Lord Gealers of the premise of the complete of the Compensation bill to pieces, saying that while it was intended to be entitled the tenant, it would leave him in a worse posi

DEBATE ON THE COMPENSATION BILL.

In the House of Lords Tuesday, the Irish compensation bill was debated. Earl Granville moved the second reading of the bill. Earl Grey moved its rejection. Lords Lansdowne and Waterford strongly opposed the motion, while Earl Derby was willing to support the bill with certain very important modifications, including a limitation to £15 rental. The Marquis of Salisbury fiercely attacked the bill, and taunted Earl Derby with timidity and vacillation. The debate was then adjourned.

BARONESS BURDWITT COURTE! WARRIAGE.

THE ANTI-RELIGIOUS DECREES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A Paris despatch says the defeat of the reactionaries in the elections for the Councils-General is crushing. The irreconcilables were also defeated at Lyons, Toulouse, Lille Besancon and other large towns which they contested. General Chanzy and several other moderates are supplanted by advanced Republicans. The Radicals are already arguing the good effect further severity against religions corporations must have on the parliamentary elections next year, but the truth is the republican success has been won, not because of, but in spite of the March decrees. Only the returns from Corsica are still outstanding. The final result is:—Republicans elected, 902; Conservatives, 373; second ballots necessary, 125. The Republican gains are 240.

Le Temps, summing up the result, says if the Bonapartists were ignominiously defeated the Clericals were even worse treated. The distinguishing character of the elections was

distinguishing character of the elections was the anti-Clerical attempt to move the constituencies by representing the religious decrees as an attack upon liberty. It signally

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

HALIFAX, July 31.—Mrs. Stephen Jenks, a widow, of Hantsport, was struck and instantly killed by lightning last evening while assisting her son to put up hay in a field near her own house. The son was also knocked down and stunned, but soon recovered to find his mother lying dead within ten feet of him. WHITBY, July 31.—This afternoon while two sons of Mr. W. Gilmour, brickmaker, were driving down Tweedie's hill on their way home with a load of wood the waggon box or rack gave way and the team suddenly sprang forward, throwing the boys under the waggon. The wheels passed over the body of the younger boy, Robert, aged twelve years, inflicting such injuries that very slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

hopes of his recovery are entertained.

St. Catharines, July 31.—A serious runaway accident occurred on Queenston street on Friday evening, by which two persons were severely injured. One McCaul, driver of a beer waggon for Messrs. Taylor & Bate, who was crossing the temporary bridge over the new canal, with a load of empty barrels, when the waggon wheel struck one of the abutments of the bridge; the driver was thrown out, and it was quite uncertain whether it would be held at all. The supposed hitch has arisen from the evident distrust of the Ameer, and his reluctance to venture within the British camp.

THE FEELING IN INDIA.

A despatch from Bombay says the Europeans there are not slow in again stigmatizing the pusillanimous conduct of the authorities in not avenging the murder of Major Cavagnari. At the same time it avers that a thorough, persevering, and trenchant action was the one advised by Lord Lytton, and had the proposed hitch has arisen from the evident distrust of the Ameer, and his reluctance to venture within the British camp.

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OAKVILLE, Aug. 2.—James Prescotte, a blacksmith, living at Appleby post office, about nine miles from Oakville, while shoeing a horse this morning, was struck by light-ning, and both horse and man instantly killed. WHITEY, Aug. 2.—This morning about eight o'clock, as the Whitby and Port Perry railway express was within a mile and a quarter of Whitby station, a boy named J. Conners, who was driving some cows, attempted to cross the track, when the engine struck him, breaking his leg, fracturing his skull and otherwise seriously injuring him. Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Times says:—Putting various scraps of intelligence together, we are inclined to believe that the Afghans tried to get into the rear of our force. The fact that most of our losses are said to have cocurred during what is euphemistically termed the retreat, is strong proof that the action ended in the

rose's strength. The news that preparations are being made for a siege is very bad, and by no means satisfies the public craving for

MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In the House of Commons to-night the Marquis of Hartington announced that the British Agent at Quettah telegraphs under date of the 2nd inst. that it is said Ayoob Khan has marched to Mir-Kabez, and detached a force for an attack on Chaman-Choki. In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that the Viceroy of India had telegraphed that a powerful force comprising all arms of the service, under the command of Gen. Roberts, has been ordered to march to Candahar. The True Story of the AN ILL-ADVISED ATTACK 400 Europeans, Including 20

The absence of telegraphic information from Afghanistan is causing much anxious comment in Downing street, and on the part of the press and public. The interpretation put upon the lack of news is that the sources of information are cut off by the Afghans, or that the Indian Covernment is suppressing Indian Hostility to Home Interthat the Indian Government is suppressing for a day or two a very depressing story. AYOUB KHAN'S RUSSIAN ALLIES.

DROUGHT AND DISEASE AT CANDAHAR. DROUGHT AND DISEASE AT CANDAHAR.

A Calcutta despatch says:—The latest advices by letter from Candahar are that fever has broken out among the troops in the citadel cwing to the failure of the water. The streams in the vicinity have dried up and the tanks in which the water has been kept for the use of the garrison are rapidly becoming exhausted. This made it necessary to place the troops on short allowance, which, with the undrinkable character of the water, induced disease. The fever is said to be of a typhoid nature and will undoubtedly spread London, Aug. 3.—The Times has the following from Candahar:

"Aug. 2, by Indo-European Telegraph Company, via Teheran.

"On the morning of July 27, General Burrows engaged Ayoob Khan's force of 12,000 men and twenty guns, fifty miles beyond Candahar. After four hours' severe fighting, General Burrows was repulsed, and forced to retreat to Candahar. The British loss was 20 officers, 400 Europeans, and 500 natives killed and, missing, most of the losses occurring in the retreat. Three horse artillery gans were abandoned. Proparations are being made for a siege in Candahar."

The Times says the foregoing news was brought in by native messengers from Candahar side of Quettah. The Times adds:—"We may assume that the messengers left Candahar signs of the streets, which possibly have been rendered worse by the military occupation. The letters speak of the streets are that the messengers from years and enables of the streets, which possibly have been rendered worse by the military occupation. The letters speak of the streets in a mong the troops in the citadel cwing to the failure of the water. The streams in the vicinity have dried up and the tanks in which the water has been kept for the use of the garrison are rapidly becoming exhausted. This made it necessary to place the troops on short allowance, which, with the undrinkable character of the water, induced disease. The fever is said to be of a typhoid nature and will undoubtedly spread and become extensively fatal unless relief soon arrives and enables the garrison to procure water from a distance. Ordinarily Candahar is fairly supplied with water, from canals and wells, but owing to the dryness of the present season these now afford no adequate supply. It is stated also that the tendency to fever in the city is increased by the extreme filthiness of the streets, which possibly have been rendered worse by the military occupation. The letters of the water. The stanks in which the water has been garrison are tanks in which the water has been garrison are tanks in whi water from a distance. Ordinarily Ca dahar is fairly supplied with water, from canals and wells, but owing to the dryness of the present season these now afford no adequate supply. It is stated also that the tendency to fever in the city is increased by the post forty-four miles on the Candahar side of Quettah. The Times adds — We may as a dinatantly like assistive was the most of the first time General Burrows was the assailant. As the Afghans do not take prisoners, we fear all the missing may be reckoned as killed. The upshot of the story is that of 2,400 men not more than half—some of whom are wounded—followed General Burrows into Candahar."

ABDUREAHMAN'S ILL FAITH.

A Bombay despatch save sent a ment of the save sent a ment of the time of the save sent a ment of the time of the time

The Times' Calcutta correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"It was well known that by the time General Burrows' force reached Gerishk, on the Helmund river, if not indeed before it left Candahar, that the whole of the contingent under the Wali, Shere Ali, were thoroughly untrustworthy, having been corrupted by regiments which had been stationed for ten years at Cabul, and it is strange that, this fact being known, so weak a brigade was allowed to proceed seventy ABDUREAHMAN'S ILL FAITH.

A Bombay despatch says:—Before the telegraph wire communicating with Cabul was cut, a message was received thence stating that the durbar which was to have been held on Monday at Killa-i-Hadji had been postponed, and it was quite uncertain whether it would be held at all. The supposed hitch has arisen from the evident distrust of the Ameer, and his reluctance to venture within the British camp. dji had been e uncertain l. The supevident distance to venevident distance to ventance tance to ventance to ventance to ventance to ventance t

if Garnet Wolseley has eignified his in-tion of proceeding to the East if her jesty desires his services, BUSY TIMES AT ALDERSHOT, A despatch from Simla states that rumours of a serious rising at Cabul have reached that place. The telegraph wires were cut beyond Tutabund this morning, and it is supposed the act was committed by the discontented sirdars and their followers. There is reason to doubt the fidelity of Abdurrahman Khan to the assurances he gave the representatives of the British Government at the durbar at which he was recognized as Ameer. Evidence of a perverse, if not a \$5,000. The building was insured in the Eastern Townships Mutual for \$3,000.

WATFORD, Ont., Aug. 2.—On Saturday wheel the Aldershot at the present moment is all alive and those regiments told off to proceed to India, which are short of their complement are hourly receiving volunteers for active PREPARING TRANSPORTS FOR INDIA.

From the most reliable source it is now established that General Burrows and all the officers attached to his staff are safe, and troops are being hurried up to the front from all quarters. Irrespective of the five regular Indian troop ships now at Portsmouth, viz., the Euphrates, Crocodile, Jumna, Malabar and Serapis, which will carry from one thousand to fifteen hundred men each, the ordinary troop ships Orontes, Tamar, Tyne and Himalaya are to be called into requisition and despatched with troops to the East as soon as their recall can be given. Some of the latter vessels have been cabled to proceed from the West Indies and Mediterranean with the troops they have on board to Bombay. In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the Bacchante, with Princes, Albert Victor and George Frederick on board, has been ordered to sail within easy distance of recall. There is a probability that Prince George Frederick will be transferred to either of the gunnery ships at Portsmouth or Devonport to go through a course of big gun drill, should hostilities commence prematurely, and that Prince Albert Victor will go ashore to commence his military studies, and the Bacchante will then be sent out to augment Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones' squadron in the East Indies, when Captain Lord Charles Scott will assume command of the naval brigade for service ashore with the troops. Vice-Admiral Coate, commander-in-chief of the China station, has in reply to a cable despatch from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, stated that he is utterly unable in the present state of affairs in China and Japan to send any vessels to the East Indees, inasmuch as his squadron, compared with the Russian and other fleets now in Chinese waters, is utterly inadequate to maintain the supremacy of the English flag.

Ayour's Russian Baokers.

A cablegram received from Bombay states PREPARING TRANSPORTS FOR INDIA. the durbar at which he was recognized as Ameer. Evidence of a perverse, if not a treacherous, disposition on his part offers itself in his refusal to attend the durbar of consultation held yesterday on the camp ground of the British army near Cabul. Abdurrahman excused himself by saying that in the present condition of the country he thought it not wise to provoke further aggression from Ayoob Khan, especially until reinforcements arrived from India, and that the news of a durbar between the British and himself would incite the tribes to rise in the neighbourhood of his capital. But the threatening would incite the tribes to rise in the neighbourhood of his capital. But the threatening attitude toward the British of Abdurrahman Khan's followers, which he does nothing to rebuke, taken together with his own do-nothing policy, carries with it the force of a demonstration that he will seek favour with his incensed countrymen by betraying the Englishmen into their hands and then make some kind of compromise with Ayoob Khan if necessary. The situation constantly grows daily worse, and it seems plain that the British must either withdraw from the country if they can, and acknowledge a final defeat, or send armies large enough to make this hold good against a general rising of the whole of Afghanistan. GEN. WOLSELEY TO GO TO INDIA

It is believed that Sir Garnet Wolseley will sail for India next Friday with a special commission for settling the affairs of the Afghan war. His appointment is not looked upon as evidence of the intention of the Government to abandon the country, as it is known that he combines to a singular degree the faculties of aggressiveness and caution. It is rumoured he will succeed Sir Fredk. Haines as commander-in-chief in India. LATER DETAILS.

A cablegram received from Bombay states that there are many Russian officers, and some of distinction and good repute, who although not leading Ayoub Khan's troops, are in the rear giving their professional knowledge when called upon and in time of need. London, Aug. 4. In the House of Commons last night the Marquis of Hartington stated that some Afghan cavalry are supposed to be moving in the direction of Kakoan, for the purpose of intercepting supplies to Candahar. General Stewart has returned to Cabul from the camp at Killi-hajai. General Griffin, the British representative, has had several interviews with the Ameer, with whom are the principal Ghilzai chiefs and representatives from the Maidan, Lagar, Kohistan and other districts. THE LATEST STORY OF THE DISASTER.

In the House of Commons to-day the Marquis of Hartington said the Government had no news from Candahar or from that line of frontier. He said a telegram had been received to-day from the Viceroy of India which referred to Cabul advices certainly as late as the 1st inst.; that it contained nothing about communication being interrupted and no alarming news whatever, and stated that up to the 1st inst. the negotiation with Abdurrahman Khan was proceeding. The Latest story of the districts.

The Vicercy of India telegraphs the following report from Gen. St. John, under date Candahar, July 29th:—

"Gen. Burrows marched from Kushki-Nakud on the morning of the 27th, having heard that Ayoob Khan's advanced guard had occupied the main road. Three miles from the latter place the enemy's cavairy appeared, advancing from the direction of Hyderabad. The artillery and cavairy engaged them about nine in the morning. Shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared, formed in line of battle, with seven regiments of regulars in the centre, three others in reserve, 2,000 cavairy on the right, 400 cavairy and 2,000 irregular infantry on the left, and other cavairy and irregulars in reserve, and five or six batteries of guns, including one of breech-loaders, the total force being 12,000. The ground was slightly undulating, and the enemy were posted in the best position. Until one o'clock in the afternoon the action was confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by the enemy that our superior armament failed to compensate for the inferior number of guns. After the rife fire began our breech-loaders told, but a vigorous advance of cavalry against our left and of Ghazis along the front. EXCITEMENT AMONG ABBURRAHMAN'S FOL A correspondnt at Cabul attributes the postponement of the durbar which was to have been held at General Gough's camp at Killa-i-Hadgion Monday and at which General Stewart was to have met Abdurrahman Khan, to the excitement among Abdurrahman's followers. The correspondent says:—When General Griffin met Abdurrahman on Saturday the latter's neonle

AYOUB'S RUSSIAN BACKERS.

CONTRADICTORY ADVICES. In the House of Commons to-day the Mar

caused the native infantry to fall back in confusion on the 66th regiment, abandoning two guns. Our formation being lost, the infantry retreated slowly in spite of the gallant efforts of General Burrows to rally them, and were cut off from the cavalry and artillery. This was at three in the afternoon, and the camp followers and baggage were streaming towards Candahar. After a severe fight in enclosed ground Gen. Burrows succeeded in extricating the infantry and brought them into line. In the retreat no efforts would turn the fugitives from the main road, which is without water at this season of the year, and thus the majority of season of the year, and thus the majority of casualties occurred from men falling from thirstandexhaustion. The enemy's pursuit con-tinued to within ten miles from Candahar, but was not vigorous. The cavalry and artillery with a few infantry, reached the banks of the River Urgundab, sixty miles from the scene of action, at seven next morning, many not IS THERE WORSE BEHIND?

or action, at seven next morning, many not having tasted water since the previous morning. Nearly all our ammunition was lost, as also 1,100 rifles and two nine-pounder guns. Our loss is estimated as follows: Killed and missing:—66th Regiment, 400; Grenadicrs. 350; Jacob's Rifles, 350; Artillery, 40; Sappers, 24; Cavalry, 60. The Duranis have been expelled from Candahar. Provisions and ammunition are plentiful." CABUL TO BE EVACUATED. A Bombay correspondent telegraphs that the retirement of the British forces from Cabul will follow the departure of General Roberts with his command for Candahar. It is not considered expedient to prolong the occupation in the face of the heavy expenditure and the possibility of fresh complications.

THE RELIEVING FORCES. A Cabul despatch says General Roberts' force for Candahar starts on Sunday. It includes three British infantry regiments and

one of cavalry.

A Bembay despatch says: -Reinforcements are now being forwarded. A new brigade, formed in Bengal, which consists of a regiment of British infantry and two regiments of natives, has been sent from Bombay to southern Afghanistan. MISSING OFFICERS OF BURBOWS' BRIGADE. Of the fifty-three officers of Gen. Burrows

of the fity-three officers of Gen. Burrows' force, twenty-one were killed or are missing, eight were wounded and escaped, and twelve arrived at Candahar unhurt. This leaves twelve unaccounted for, and it may therefore be presumed that, though nominally attached to Gen. Burrows' brigade, they did not accompany him. A CENSURE ON GEN. BURROWS. The Times says:—"There is no use in disguising the fact that the disaster to Gen. Burrows force was a very lamentable affair. Firstly, Gen. Burrows was guilty of an error finderest. Firstly, Gen. Burrows was gunty of an error of judgment, considering the weakness of his force, in abandoning his defensive position. Secondly, he appears to have accepted battle in parallel order, and not to have attempted any maneuvring. Thirdly, it is evident the Bombay sepoys were of such inferior physique that they could not stand up to the stalwart Chileria who have down on them sweet. that they could not stand up to the stalwart Ghilzais, who bore down on them sword in hand. Giving way to a sudden panic they had mobbed the veteran 66th regiment and caused almost the total annihilation of that fine corps. The cavalry did not seem to have co-operated with much effect. The sufferings of the troops in their uninterrupted flight of forty miles must have been terrible, for at the

Eastern Townships Mutual for \$3,000.

WATFORD, Ont., Aug. 2.—On Saturday night while the men in Doherty's foundry were about to run a horse-power wheel, the ladle, containing about 500 pounds of metal, upset, setting fire to the building and badly burning several men. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 3.—A despatch from Annapolis announces that a great fire raging there destroyed twenty buildings, including nine stores and the handsomest residences of the town. The fire was discovered about 2.30 this morning. It is impossible to get the town. The fire was discovered about 2.30 this morning. It is impossible to get anything like correct figures at present, but it is estimated that the aggregate amount of property destroyed is :—Buildings, about \$28,000; stocks and furniture, \$5,000; insurance, about \$16,000. Thirteen houses and stores, besides barns, were destroyed.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The residence of P. C. St. Cyr was to-day partially destroyed by fire.

fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A Victoria despatch says the total loss by the Yale fire is \$100,000. Nearly all the safes failed, and their contents were ruined. Two men burned at the York hotel have since died. RAILROAD INTERESTS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 1.—The freight business at the Halifax station of the Intercolonial railway during the past week amounted to 172 cars inwards and 150 outwards. cars inwards and 150 outwards.

Ottawa, July 31.—The Directors of the Canada Atlantic railway met at Lancaster yesterday. Mr. McGillivray, who was present, stated that there was no offer from the Grand Trunk before the Board, and that the arrangements with the present contractors are in abeyance. The exact nature of the business transacted has not transpired.

The crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway over the Bird-tail Creek, near the terminus of the second hundred miles west of Winnipeg, has been finally located on section thirty-five, tewnship twenty, range twenty-five west.

Instructions have been sent to Winnipeg to secure from the owners of the town plot of Odarah, N.W.T., sufficient ground on which to place a station of the Canadian Pacific railway in the Little Saskatchewan Valley.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The revenuter Corwin found that the inhabitants cutter Corwin found that the inhabitants of the St. Lawrence slands in the North Behring Sea have been in a starving condition. Dur-ing two years from two to five hundred per-sons have died of starvation. The captain of the Corwin thinks the missing whalers are lost, and the Jeanette, if not lost, may be permanently ice-bound.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Porte Raises a Storm it is Unable to Centrol.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION ABANDONED.

remature Statements Regarding the Ultimatum.

LONDON, Aug. 3. A Berlin correspondent reports that every-thing concerning the Greek question seems to have come to a standstill. The situation is unchanged, and there is no danger at present that any disturbance will suddenly break out. It is considered doubtful at Berlin whether the Porte will now be able to quiet the Albanians after having stirred up their national religious passion to such a degree. REINFORCEMENTS FOR THESSALY AND EPIRUS

A despatch from Pera to Vienna announces that the Porte has letermined, on the advice of Osman Pasha, to increase the troops in Thessaly and Epirus to 50,000. Twenty thousand of these will be Albanian volun-

ALBANIANS LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE A Vienna despatch says:—A rumour has eached here from Scutari that in the event of a naval demonstration a committee of the Albanian League will go direct to Dulcigno in order to confer with the commanders of the various men-of-war on the subject of Albanian aspirations

PROTECTION OF THE ALBANIAN COAST. A Constantinople despatch says :- A Tur-kish iron-clad and cruiser have left here for NO NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

A Berlin despatch says:—Diplomatists here are now almost certain that a naval demonstration will not take place in Turkish waters. THE POWERS' ULTIMATUM.

A Berlin despatch says:—On July 25th a Vienna correspondent of some of the London newspapers announced that the Powers were preparing an ultimatum to present to the Porte, giving the latter three weeks' grace in the fulfilment of the Montenegrin Convention, the alternative being a joint naval demonstration in Turkish waters. The North German Gazette says the alleged ultimatum has not yet been accepted by all the Powers, therefore the date of its presentation by the Porte cannot be ascertained. It is not even certain that the note will possess the character of an ultithe note will possess the character of an ulti-matum, as its wording has not been agreed to by all the Powers.

A Constantinople despatch says the identical note from the ambassadors demanding the settlement of the Montenegrin question, has been presented to the Porte.

SPANISH OUTRAGES.

A Call on the Madrid Government for an Explanation—The Whole Truth hot yet

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 .- The Her

A HERESY TRIAL.

Buffalo Parallel to the Macdon

Everlasting Punishment Den
Presbyterian Clergyman.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 2.—The in BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 2.—The investige of the charges against the Rev. Edwir Adams, of Dunkirk, for holding and tead doctrines contrary to those of the Holy S tures, as set forth in the Confession of I of the Presbyterian Church of the UI States of America, was begun by the Presby of Buffald in the Central church this more The attendance of ministers and laymen large. The charge entered against Adams is that he preached sermons rending the doctrine of everlasting purment, such sermons being published the Rochester papers. Also that a published sermon he affirmed

The Faster Weaker, But Likely to Succeed.

His Temper Suffering.

New York, Aug. 3.—Dr. Tanner grow weaker, but it is believed he will be able to succeed, for the reason that no very bad symptoms were manifested during the past night and up to a very early hour this morning. The faster slept almost continually, and his being able to sleep so well adds much to his prospects of success. He experienced no nausea since midnight. His atomach was improved in condition, but his temper was irritable. He says he will give up going out till the end of his fast. During the morning he drank less than half a pint of

TORPEDO WARFARE.

Frigate Destroyed, and 150 Men Killed in Callao Bay. PANAMA, July 27.—The Chilian tre

### LATEST HOME NEW

BY TELEGRAPH

CANADA. The Hull fire relief fund is to be wound up

Bogus \$4 Ontario Bank bills are in circulation at Quebec. An Ottawa ice dealer is shipping ice at the ate of forty tons per week to New York.

The temperance people have finally decided to submit the Canada Temperance Act in the Hailstorms are reported from various parts of the Quebec district as having passed during the latter part of last week.

The value of the timber destroyed by the ecent forest fires in the south-west districts f New Brunswick is put at \$300,000.

The reward for the capture of Heney, the murderer of Constable Morrison, has been increased by the Ontario Government to \$250. The flax crop in the neighbourhood of Belmont, Ont., is an excellent one, over 300 acres being sown. The mills will start run-

It is said that her Royal Highness the rincess Louise will return to Canada in bout three months, mayhap sooner, if her The lociandic settlers who migrated a short time ago from Reserven lake to Winnipeg have settled in Dakota Territory, five miles

Norris, the miserly London tailor, whose condition was recently described, died on Sunday afternoon from the effects of the am-

putation of his leg.

Mr. James Bonfield, M.P.P., is about to erect. a steam saw-mill at Cobden, and the residents are anticipating that it will help the neighbourhood considerably.

Two vessels cleared at the Halifax Custom House on Saturday for New York with ice, one taking four hundred and fifty tons and the other seven hundred and fifty. The water in the Rideau is so low that tw of the mills have been compelled to suspend operations for the present. The water in the Gatineau has risen four inches during the

Mr. L. N. Carrier, of Levis, left on Mon-day evening for New York, en route for France, in order to complete the arrange-ments with the Parisian capitalists in connec-tion with the Credit Foncier scheme.

A number of prominent citizens of London are agitating the question of renewing the charter for the construction of a branch line om that city to connect with the Canada outhern railroad at or near Mooretown.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong and Messrs. George Curtis, Geo. Broderick, and John Sager, agri-cultural delegates from England, are now at Ottawa en route for the North-West. They are brought out under the auspices of the De-The prospects among the Ottaws merchants for a large fall business are excellent, and orders for goods have been largely in excess of any year since 1874. One leading dry goods house will import to the value of fifty per cent, more than it has done during its history.

The different places of resort on the St.
Lawrence are all crowded with visitors. At
Murray Bay it is with much difficulty that
accommodation of any kind can be procured.
At River du Loup the neighbourhood is full
of strangers, whilst at Tadousac business this
year is sixty per cent. better than last.

aon, the ice had not cleared away on the 18th, but a westerly breeze would soon remove it and allow fishermen on that part of the coast to do some good work. Salmon are very scarce on this coast and some parts to Labrador. The straits fishery and Grosse Water bay catch has not yet been reported. As an evidence of how the Nation As an evidence of how the National Policy is killing the country the papers of the Ottawa district state that Mr. Bennett Rosamond has returned to Almonte from England where he has been purchasing machinery for his new worsted factory; that an agitation is now on foot in Portage du Fort for the purpose of inducing an Ontario gentleman to start a cloth factory in in that place; that Mr. Thistle, of Pembroke, is shipping lumber from his mill as fast as it can be made; that the lumber dock of the Canada Central railway at Brockville is to be extended 900 feet to meet the demands of increasing business, and so on ad lib.

H. M. S. Northampton, which returned to

H. M. S. Northampton, which returned to Halifax from St. John on Saturday, will leave the former port on the 25th inst., for a three week's visit to Quebec. She will be accompanied by H. M. S. Blanche, and perhaps the Forester and Flamingo or Tourneline.

panied by H. M. S. Blanche, and perhaps the Forester and Flamingo or Tournoline, the latter being hourly expected from Bermuda. The smaller vessels will likely make a call at Pictou, Charlottetown and other ports in the St. Lawrence. The Northampton will remain at Rimouski two or three days. The visit to Quebec will probably extend over three weeks, during which time Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock will likely visit the port of Montreal in the Blanche, the Northampton remaining at Quebec. Lady McClintock and her children and Miss Dunlop, Lady McClintock's sister, will accompany the Admiral. The fleet will leave Halifax for Bermuda late in October.

A Reformer who failed in business in that A Reformer who failed in business in that ity a few years ago, lately went to the Vestern States and purchased a lot of land, with the intention of settling in the locality.

in the intention of settling in the locality, his return to Ottawa a few days ago, he sted to a small circle of friends of the rmous business being done in the United tes. "Why," said he, "they are all as y as they can be; factories are working rtime, shops are full of customers all day, is are increasing in value, and everybody is to have plenty of money." "Yes," red a friend, "that is the direct result of a tective policy as proved by your greater. protective policy as proved by your ownex-scrience; and yet you and your party con-eum our present Administration for giving and the same opportunity, to go ahead, arhaps you would yet have been solvent had be present Government have present Government been in power five ago." The convert to protection re-ned silent and thoughtful.

#### UNITED STATES.

Chicago despatch says the manager of the ration club is en route for Manitoba to the the way for three thousand English ants who have been offered work on the fa Pacific railroad,

The treables of the Rockaway Beach Im-rovement Company have been amicably ranged. John A. Rice, of the Tremont ouse, Chicago, has been appointed receiver request of all parties interested and pro-mes to open the hotel next week.

lion dellars' worth of property in Milwaukee. On her husband's death bed he requested that she would marry Mr. Tibbets, who was her first lover when the two were too poor to marry, Mr. Tibbets has remained an old bachelor all his life.

bachelor all his life.

The workmen engaged in excavating ground for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad near Liverpoel, Columbia county, Ohio, have taken out, from a point fifty-five feet below the surface, a molar tooth of the American elephant (elephas Americans) in a perfect state of preservation. The grinding surface measures 9 by 44 inches. The weight of the tooth is 9 pounds 5 ounces. The position in which it was found shows that the animal lived and died before the time of the deposit of the drift gravel beds on the banks of the Ohio river, which are generally attributed to the glacial period.

According to United States Fish Commissioner Baird, the world is indebted to a woman for the discovery that the oil of the "men-

sioner Baird, the world is indebted to a woman for the discovery that the oil of the "menhaden" fish has much commercial value. About the year 1850 Mrs. John Bartlett, of Blue Hill, near Mount Desert, Maine, while boiling some fish for her chickens, noticed a thick scum of oil upon the surface of the water. Some of this she bottled, and when on a visit to Boston soon afterward she carried samples to one of the leading oil merchants of that city, who encouraged her to bring more. The following year the Bartlett family industriously plied their gill nets and sent to the market 13 barrels of oil, for which they were paid at the rate of \$11 a barrel, in all \$143.

all \$143.

Superintendent Charles G. Fairman, of the Insurance Department, has published the semi-annual chart giving the condition of the joint-stock fire insurance companies of New York State, as appears from their reports for the six months ending June 30th, 1880. The only company showing an impairment of capital is the St. Nicholas, of New York city, and the amount thereof is \$6,040.30. The following named companies show less than \$10,000 surplus:—Columbia, of New York city, \$2,244.68; Northern, of Watertown, N. Y., \$4,174.07; Knickerbocker, of New York city, \$7,817.53. Each of these companies, except the Hope, expended more than it received during the six months of 1880.

#### PERSONAL.

Dr. Simpson has been appointed to the

Arr. Simpson has been appointed to the vacant chair of hygiene in the medical faculty of Bishop's College.

Mr. Francis Cowley Burnand, one of the staff of writers for the London Punch, and author of "Happy Thoughts," will succeed the late Tom Taylor in the editorship of that

H. M. ship Bacchante, with the two sons of the Prince and Princes of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George Frederick, on board, has been ordered to return to England within a fortnight.

The Right Rev. Bishop Alford, commissary of the Bishop of Huron, has appointed the Rev. W. Bevan, of Leamington, to be incumbent of Sherbourne church, vacant since the death of the Rev. J. Smyth.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has intimated his intention of proceeding to Liverpool to

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has intimated his intention of proceeding to Liverpool to welcome H. R. H. the Princess Louise and H. R. H. Prince Leopold back to England on the arrival of the steamer Polynesian, H. R. H. Princess Louise left for England on Saturday morning, in company with H. R. H. Prince Leopold. Although the Prince is somewhat weak, there is not the slightest apprehension felt concerning his recovery.

Lawrence are all crowded with visitors. At Murray Bay it is with much difficulty that accommodation of any kind can be procured. At River du Loup the neighbourhood is full of strangers, whilst at Tadousac business this year is sixty per cent. better than last.

The Madoc slate quarry is now being successfully worked. The opening has been sunk to a depth of fifteen feet, and fine qualities of hard slate and of flagstones are being wish of the Queen, who was so musch pleased him in return a note for the smount. 375.

Mr. George Munro, of New York, has in-simated to the government of Dalhousie Col-ege, N. S., his intention of placing at their disposal a sum of \$1,000 a year for competi-tion by students from different sections of the

disposal a sum of \$1,000 a year for competition by students from different sections of the province.

The four students of of others Protestant Episcopal Divinity School who were ordained deacons a short time ago have been provided with charges as follows —Rev. B. Bryan to the mission of Sunderland and West Brock; Rev. O. G. Dobbs to the new mission of Waverly, Wyebridge, Elmvale and Allanwood; Rev. F. W. Kerr to the curacy of Grace church; and Rev. F. W. Ball to St. Paul's, Bloor street, for the present.

Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, administering the estate of A. T. Stewart, have caused endowments to be made, aggregating \$3,000,000, for erecting a collegiate institution at Garden City, L. I., where it is intended to educate both sexes for less than \$100 a year. One building is completed, and is said to be the finest of the kind in America, having accommodation for 500 students. Two other commodation for 500 students. Two other buildings of equal dimensions are to be

#### erected. MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

WINNIPEC, Aug. 3.—Goods to the value of \$346,602 were imported from the eastern provinces of the Dominion during the month of July. For the same month last year they amounted to \$234,927.

The Selkirk Inter-Ocean has suspended publication and issues a valedictory this week.

The first instalment of the English navyies for the works on the Canada Pacific railway, forty in number, arrived en Saturday, Isst was the hottest of the season, the maximum daily average of the thermometer being 83 degrees and the minimum 54 degrees. The week wound up with a terrific thunder storm on Saturday night.

Mr. Alexander Begg is making a tour of the province collecting material for the Manitoba exhibit at the forthcoming exhibitions at Toronto and Montreal. From the present

province collecting material for the Manitoba exhibit at the forthcoming exhibitions at Toronto and Montreal. From the present appearance of the crops of all kinds the yield promises to exceed that of last year.

The whiskey traffic has been giving the authorities at Rat Portage no end of trouble of late. Through the exertions of Mr. John McDonald warrants were issued on Friday last for the arrest of two desperadoes named Harrington and Mitchell with the following result. Harrington, who was a whiskey peddlar, was shot on Friday night about five oclock at Hawk Lake by constable Ross, Harrington had been arrested by Ross, and had acked permission to go and have a wash, which was granted by the constable, and it appears that while he was doing so some of his friends handed him a brace of revolvers which he cocked and levalled at Ross. As he did so Ross fired at him, the bullet taking effect just above Harrington's heart. The wound will probably prove fatal. Harrington is now lying at McLean's at Hawk Lake, being too far gone to be brought to Rat Portage. Ross left with three prisoners this morning. Stipendiary Magistrate Brereton has gone from Gross Lake to investigate the affair. The constable has been held blameless, as he was but simply discharging a somewhat hazardous duty in which his life was at stake.

New Orleans continues to plume itself by reason of its increased exportation of grain. In relation to the subject the New Orleans Times contributes the following information:

"A year or so ago we boasted of only one barge line (the Mississippi Valley Transportation Co,) with a limited supply of barges; now we have three lines, the old one and its rivals, the Mound City and the New Orleans and St. Louis Transportation Cos., all with good fleets of barges, the Mound City having about doubled their number of floating granaries in the last year, the carrying capacity of the barges varying all the way from 10,000 to 100,000 bushels, the Mound City Company having one of the latter capacity. The average size, however, is from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels capacity, being used on the smaller rivers. A barge carrying from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels of grain requires a clear water way at least six feet deep, and that is the obstacle which alone remains to be overcome, but the contract of the last six feet deep, and that is the obstacle which alone remains to be overcome, but the contract of the last six feet deep, and that is the obstacle which alone remains to be overcome, but the contract of the last six feet deep, and that is the obstacle which alone remains to be overcome, but the last six feet deep.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Sr. John, N.B., July 31.—In the Circuit Court to-day John Melick received a sentence of fifteen years in Porchester penitentiary for forgery. John M. Kelliher, the American Express Company's agent who defaulted from Red Hook, N.Y., was sentenced to two years. Halipax, July 31.—Reports come to town of a very serious case at Africaville, a few miles out of town. A white grass widow with a two-year-old child has been living there for some time as mistress of a coloured shoemaker, by whom she has had a child. After the birth of the latter, her paramour seemed to have taken a violent antipathy to its white half-sister and threatened to murder her if the mother did not get her out of the way. A day or two ago he attempted to put his threat into execution and stabbed the little girl three times in the head with a shoemaker's awl, but did not succeed in killing her, and she managed to escape.

NIAGARA, July 31.—Last night McMillan's hotel was broken into and the proprietor's pants taken, in the pockets of which was \$200 in cash and about the same amount in cheques HALIFAX, July 31.—Reports come to tow

in cash and about the same amount in cheques on Dickson & Merritt's Bank. The pants were found this morning in the yard of the tannery with only the cheques left. No clue to the burglars.

Niagara, Ont., Aug. 3.—Fred Long and Jimmie Mills were arrested in Buffalo on Monday, for the robbery at McMillan's hotel here on the 30th of July. Some of the money and other articles which were identified were found in their possession.

found in their possession.

New York, Aug. 3.—Franz Julius Munsberg and Xavier Lindaur, residing in the same building, quarrelled on Thursday last, and yesterday afternoon the quarrel was renewed. Munzberg saw Lindaur sitting in his kitchen, and went up stairs and got a revolver. Returning, he entered Lindaur's room, and fired a shot which disabled the latter's right arm. Mrs. Lindaur seixed a flat-iron, but Munzberg brushed her aside, and pursued Lindaur into an adjoining bedroom, where he fired a second shot into his face. Helpless, bleeding, and wild with terror, Lindaur fied to the street, still pursued by his enemy. A third shot from Munsberg's pistol missed, but Lindaur fell on the sidewalk, and, as he was attempting to rise, Munzberg rushed upon him and fired a fourth shot into his right side, which killed him instantly. He was attempting to fire again

shot into his right side, which killed him instantly. He was attempting to fire again when seized, disarmed and arrested.

Balbo, the condemned wife murderer, was notified this morning of the Governor's refusal to interfere with the death sentence. He exhibited but little emotion, remarking that he would exhibit no cowardice at the last. Preparations for his execution on Friday commenced this afternoon. day commenced this afternoon.

day commenced this afternoon.

Danville, Va., Aug 3.—On Wednesday night the track of the Redment railway was obstructed by cross ties fastened upon it for the purpose of wrecking a train at an exceedingly dangerous point, known as the State kine trestle, seven miles south of Danville. A train, crowded with passengers, had a narrow escape from destruction. Yesterday, two negroes employed as farm labourers near the scene, but formerly section hands on the railroad, were arrested. The evidence against them is said to be conclusive. Their motive is believed to have been revenga against the section-master for discharging them.

London, Aug. 2.—John Nixon, of London

section-master for discharging them.

London, Aug. 2.—John Nixon, of London township, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of rape upon Jennie Dalton. The examination was held with closed doors. It is alleged that the prisoner enticed the girl into a country church one Sunday afternoon and while there violated her person several times.

made by a third party. Some time after the plaintiff found that the note was of no value and he now alleges that defendant was aware of the fact at the time he gave it to him. Easton, Pa., Aug. 3.—Yesterday three men boarded a canal boat here, guarded the captain and driver with pistols and outraged the captain's wife. Two of the assailants have been arrested.

have been arrested.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3.—Last night Jas.
Green fatally shot Albert Savage, because
the latter refused to \*drink with him; then,
keeping the crowd at bay with a revolver,
after enquiring the way to the gaol, Green
walked there, and, sitting on the steps,
waited until a policeman came to arrest him.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 3.—A negro who
voted the Democratic ticket was stabled by

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 3.—A negro who voted the Democratic ticket was stabbed by a Republican negro, and on a marshal attempting to make an arrest he was assaulted, struck on the head with a rock, and a general mélée ensued. Two negroes were shot and several seriously cut.

Cannington, Ky., Aug. 3.—At the polls yesterday a collision took place between negroes and white men. Boulders and revolvers were freely used and over one hundred shots fired. Only one negro was wounded and several white men were bruised.

NASHVILLE Tenn. Aug. 3.—At Woodland

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.—At Woodland Mills, six miles from Union City, Harry Crenshaw was shot by Alex. Ellison, colour-

Crenshaw was shot by Alex. Ellison, coloured. Crenshaw went out to quiet some boisterous coloured people, and fired into the crowd. Ellison returned the fire with fatal effect. He was arrested.

St. John, N. B., Ang. 3.—The Angust circuit of the Supreme Court, at which Mulholland will be tried for the murder of James Lambourn on board the Yarmouth ship Lillie Soullard, will be opened on Tuesday next. Judge Duff will preside.

Halffax, Aug. 3.—The coloured shoemaker Johnston, belonging to Africville, who was alluded to a day or two ago, was arrested today on a charge of attempting to kill his white step-child by stabbing it in the head with an awl. The child is not in a dangerous condition. Johnston has before served a term of imprisonment for stabbing a man. of imprisonment for stabbing a man.

The goods and the case of rifles were seized by the customs authorities. It is said that when the American team returned after their first victory at Dollymount they brought crates and barrels of fine articles purchased on the other side, all of which were admitted here free of duty. Col. Bodine explains that he assumed the customs authorities would follow the rule adopted regarding the baggage of previous teams, and let it pass without inspection.

E. M. Marble, the commissioner of patents, recently said in an interview that not two patents in 100 pay the cost of obtaining them. The chief of the issue division says that at least one-fourth of the patents taken out pay the inventor a good profit over the cost of obtaining them. A number of years ago, Secretary of the Interior Thompson caused an enquiry to be made in the same matter, and it was reported that the value of patents issued would average about \$10,000 each.

Over a year ago Judge Mayo, a banker of Olney, Ill., disappeared. Some workmen who were excavating for a railroad at East St. Louis have found a pine box containing a body, which is believed to be his. It is a clear case of murder, the right arm being broken, the throat cut and the head wounded. The theory is that the banker was hurled from the railroad train on which he was going home, and then murdered and robbed.

A liberal subscription has been started, and \$50,000 raised already towards the construction at Wilton, Connecticut, (where a good sized farm has already been set apart for the purpose) of an inebriate and uniform women.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS

A Faithless Wife Surprised by Her Irate Husband.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A PROCURES

ow Farmers' Association — Expulsion of Whites from Caughnawaga — Disappear-suce of an Insolvent—The Mail in Lower Canada—Waalthy Meanonite Immigrants —The Bearbrook Murders said to be in

purchasers of hay for export, for the establishment of a market and presses at the Grand Trunk station and at the crossing of the St. Hubert road by the South-Eastern railway. Twenty farmers who were present at the meeting undertook to deliver 200,000 bundles, equal to 2,250 tons, of the best quality of hay. The association undertook to procure for export a million bundles, equal to 7,500 tons, of hay within a radius of four or five miles for the above mentioned station.

At a meeting of the Indian chiefs at

quality of hay. In a saccussion that two to procure for export a million bundles, equal to 7,500 tons, of hay within a radius of feur or five miles for the above mentioned statuses.

At a meeting of the Indian chiefs at Caughnawaga last evening it was decided, by a wete of four to three, to notify the 'thirty-five families of white settlers to leave the settlement at once, or they would be expelled by legal action. It is said that there are now in Caughnawaga, at least, five liquor sellers, a majority of them whites, who do a thriving business.

Mr. M. A. Chalefoux, tailor, of St. Lawrence street, is missing, and his store is in possession of a Galliff, who made the soizure on account of Mills & Hutchinson. The liabilities are about \$10,000, and the sesets are said to be \$1,000. I A meeting of creditors will be held to morrow. Madame Chalefoux does not know her husband's whereabouts.

The Witness this evening says —"One of the most gratifying evidences of the progress which Canada is making is to be found in the surprising strides which journalism is making to keep up to the times. It is not long since the Witness made its appearance as an eight page paper, and since then the Toronto Globe, and now The Toronto Mail has followed the example. The Mail is comparatively a youthful enterprise, having been started about nine and a half years ago. It is creditable to it and to the Conservative party, which it represents, and which forms in a great measure its constituency, that it has in that time attained the position it occupies. The Mail in its new form is a very great improvement indeed. The type is comfortably large and the arrangement is dmirable. It is now printed, to use its own words, by the stereotyping process, on two of Scott's rotary web presses, which combined, are capable of printing 45,000 copies an hour. The Mail in its new form is a dmirable. It is now printed, to use its own words, by the stereotyping brokess had a considerable distance. However, by that of coloness and desterity, he was enabled to

bruises about the chest and body, and one deep cut on the forehead, which will render him incapable of attending to business for some days.

Among the immigrants who arrived by the last mail steamer were sixty Mennonites, who stayed at Quebec to change \$8,000 worth of foreign money. Last night three more immigrant trains arrived at the Tanneries.

The customs trecipts at this port for the month just ended were \$676,683.06; as against \$452,065.16 during the corresponding period last year—an increase of \$24,617.92. The inland revenue receipts show even a larger ratio of increase. For the month just ended they amount to \$103,642.70, as against \$45,095.08 during the corresponding period last year—an increase of \$36,541.71.

The Bell Telephone Company has purchased the Edison telephone from the Montreal Telegraph Company. The nature of the agreement has not been definitely announced by the parties to it, but it is reported that the Bell Company will pay the City and District Company \$25,000 cash, and the Montreal Telegraph Company \$25,000 cash, and the Montreal Telegraph Company \$25,000 in stock; the Montreal Telegraph Company to settle with the managers of the Exchanges at Quebec and elsewhere.

H. W. Goldring, who was well known here in connection with the Goldring phosphate mine, in which a portion of the funds of the Hochelaga Bank was sunk without the knowledge of the board of directors, and on account of which the late cashier of the bank is now in gaol, has just died in Londos. England, from paralysis.

The Grand Trunk Railway management will arrange for two cheap excursions during the exhibition, charging 55 from Toronto and \$2 from Kingston—one excursion for the beginning of the exhibition and another about the middle of it.

A special train consisting of ten ears left the Bonsventure depot this morning at halfpast ten o'clock bound for the west. The occupants of the train were workmen. One car load will go to Peterboro' and another to Colorado, while the remainder will proceed to Manitoba in quest of work.

A CUSTOMS SCANDAL.

One of the American Rifle Team Caught Smuggling Ladies' Dress Goods—A Capacious Rifle Case.

New York, Aug. 3.—Col. Bodine, of the American rifle team, who arrived at New York from Europe on Sunday, brought with him a long rifle case. The case was said not to contain dutiable goods, but in it when opened were found a variety of articles, consisting of two pairs of kid gloves, six pairs of ladies' silk hose, six ladies' silk scarfs and three rolls of black silk, 134 yards in all. The goods and the case of rifles were seized by the customs authorities. It is said that when the American team returned after their first victory at Dollymount they brought with the American team returned after their first victory at Dollymount they brought side.

house, not, however, before mitching a severe punishment on the doctor with a walking-stick.

The Montreal Oddfellows left this morning for Providence, R.I., on the invitation of the brethren there.

Quite a scene occurred on board the requiar steamer from Quebec last evening, in which an abandoned woman named Sophie Bissonnette, already known in police circles, was avery unwilling actor. She had been upon a visit to Murray Bay, and was returning to Montreal with two girls in charge. Upon the trip from Quebec to Montreal her character was much better known by parties on board the boat than it had been at Murray Bay, and some commenced to question the girls as to where they had come from. They immediately answered, when Bissonnette placed her hand upon the mouth of one of them to keep her from speaking. The object of the woman now was quite apparent, and, there soon was a general talk as to what should be done with her. A rush was at last made, for her. She showed fight, hitting from the shoulder in the most approved fashion, and the authorities of the boat interfered only in time to save her from a ducking. They took the children from her and locked her up in the cabin. What an infamous life the children escaped it is to be hoped they will never know. One of them has a father, but her mother is deed; she is 12 years old. The netter has both father and mother, is 11 years old; and is a very interesting child. The party were handed ever to the chief of police when the steamer reached the wharf, but the chief was ralbatantly compelled to discharge Bissonnette.

CANADA'S FISHERIES. low Fishing is Prosecuted at the Fishing Grounds.

A correspondent of the St. John, N.B., Sun writes:

Speaking generally of the lobster business, it is found that around establishments of several years standing the fish is getting exhausted. The virgin soils of Miscou Island have been the most profitable this year; the lobsters are far more abundant and of finer quality. Still, some of the older places are remunerative still. The present writer was through one of the largest on the coast, and it has been working for a number of years. I refer to that owned by George Smith & Co., at Grand Anse, presided over by Joseph H. Mann. The same firm owns two others, one at Salmon Beach, where James Mann presides, and the other, which has been in operation for this summer only, at Miscou Island, where William Mann presides. The full equipment of machinery is at Grand Anse, where the cans for all three establishments are made. Over a hundred thousand pounds have been canned this season so far at Grand Anse alone. About thirty hands are employed, the majority of them being girls. Besides those caught and boiled on the spot, there are quite a number of residents up and down the shore as far as seven or eight miles each way, engaged in trapping and boiling, and when the meat is extracted it is brought to the establishment and sold there. The price paid for meat is three cents per lb.

Caraquet is a great centre, and has been for a long time, of the codish export. The atmosphere for miles around is loaded with the perfume of the preparation of dried fish. Many years ago Charles Robin & Co. was the only exporting house, and the amount exported by that house alone was 10,000 quin-A correspondent of the St. John, N.B., Sun

atmosphere for miles around is loaded with the perfume of the preparation of dried fish. Many years ago Charles Robin & Co. was the only exporting house, and the amount exported by that house alone was 10,000 quintals. That is, the Caraquet branch alone exported that amount, for there are other branches across the bay, and some even larger than Caraquet. The Robin house does not export more than half that amount now, for rival houses have sprung up and divided the trade. There are three other houses—the Hon. Robert Young, who exports 3,000 quintals; Robert Rive & Co., that exports 1,000 quintals. That is, in all about 12,000 quintals are exported from Caraquet now. This year the season was some two or three weeks later in beginning, but the quantity taken is now as great as in former years. I am sorry to learn that the prices in the foreign market are not so good, but they may yet improve.

The chief fishing ground is the bank some 20 miles outside of Miscou lighthouse, but some of the boats go as far as Prince Edward Island. Saturday and Monday the harbour presents a busy scene. By noon on Saturday the boats are seen coming up in the distance. The boats that have taken a certain amount have flags flying. A boat with three men on board will sometimes bring in as much as 4,000 pounds of green fish as a week's work, but that is reckoned remarkably good. They come in on Saturday afternoon and evening; on Monday they discharge the fruit of the week's work, get in supplies, and on Monday evening sail again. It is a busy time while the fleet is in; all hands are at work, horses and carts as well as small flats are dashing through the tide to hanl up the fish to the scales. It takes two pounds and a half of green fish to make one pound of dried fish.

The modus operands is various. In some cases the boats and fishing tackle are owned by the exporters. In every case the livers are the perquisite of the fishermen, but the exporters, as a general rule, buy the oil at a fixed figure. The boats carry salt with them, and ev

the weather; if there be much rain or dark weather they will not be so white, but a somewhat dark coloured fish may be just as good. But there is danger of what is called salt burning. THE EXCURSION SEASON. Instructions by Which we May Keep from

THE EXCURSION SEASON.

Instructions by Which we May Keep from Drowning.

The human body weighs a pound in the water, and a single chair will carry two grown persons. That is, it would keep the head above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life and death. One finger placed upon a stool or chair, or a small box, or a piece of board, will easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and the other hand may be used as paddles to propel towards the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience o the buoyant power of water, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small hoy, who could not swim a stroke, propel himself back and forth across a deep, wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds weight. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above water will serve better in emergencies than the greatest expertness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the heoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group is often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life and death struggle to climb on top of a piece of wreck or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half-filled boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain ninety-nine hundredths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundredth, of the water on top of the overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people in this way t

simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.

Jerusalem, according to British consular reports, is a growing town. The foreign Hebrew population has increased considerably of late years. That community is now estimated at 15,000, including native Jews, against 10,000 in 1873. The desire to avoid compulsory military service now enforced in most European countries, and the right of holding real property in Turkey, conceded to foreign subjects by the protocol of 1868, probably account for the increased immigration. The German colony at Jerusalem now numbers nearly 400 persons; that at Jaffa about 300. There is a third German settlement at Caiffa of about equal number with the last mentioned. The settlers are mechanics, artificers, carriers and agriculturists, and are fairly prosperous. The chief industries remain what they were—the manufacture of oil, soap and articles in clive wood and mother-of-pearl; the production of the latter articles has greatly increased, as the sale is no longer contined to visitors and nilgrims, large quantities being exported to Europe and America.

Dr. Tanner's father, a man of 81, is living at Lichfield, O. He says that his boy was born in Kent, Eng., and learned carriage making after the family came to Ohio. He married Mary Wood at Jefferson, O., in 1853, and the twain opened a grocery store, but in system or two they attended the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, from which they graduated in 1858, and went into partnership for the practice of medicine. They drifted west some time after, and finally settled down in Minneapolis, Minn., where the doctor took up the habit of fasting to cure himself of the Ills flesh is heir to.

THE BRITISH REVERSE.

Shere All's Tuttaous Troops.

The correspondent of the London Times at Kandahar gives the following details of the engagement between Gen. Burrows' troops and the mutinous infantry of Shere Ali on July 14, a few days before the disastrous battle with Ayoob Khas:—"On their arrival at Girishk, two things became apparent to Gen. Burrows and Col. St. John—first, that the river was so shallow as to be fordable at short intervals, and psecented, therefore, no difficulty to the passage of the troops anywhere; secondly, that the Wali's troops were ready to mutiny at any time, having been corrupted by a veteran regiment which had accompanied the Wali from Kabul last year. This regiment at least, if not the entire force, it was clearly necessary to disarm to prevent their joining Ayoob Khas, and for this purpose the Wali issued orders for the withdrawal of his force from the west to the east bank. After striking their tests and packing their baggage, soon after sunrise; his cavalry began to move, when the mutinous regiment suddenly seized the artillery, consisting of six 6-pounders, which were on the high bank, and called on the other regiments to join in driving the Wali and his cavalry across the river. The threat was sufficient, and the cavalry and the Wali withdrew to the east bank, where our troops were. The mutineers immediately seized and plundered the post and baggage, and began to move to the northward along the river bank. This was about 7 o'cleck. At 10 o'clock a force from our camp on the west bank, four miles above that of the mutineers, crossed the the northward along the river bank. This was about 7 o'cleck. At 10 o'clock a force from our camp on the west bank, four miles above that of the mutineers, crossed the river. In three-quarters of an hour the cavalry brought the mutineers to bay, and they formed a very respectable line of some 2,000 men along the low cliffs overlooking the river valley, here ever two miles wide; but before the guns and infantry could get up they moved off a mile and formed a second line at right angles to the river, with the guns next to it. On the cavalry approaching these opened a smart fire for some 20 minutes, doing, however, ne damage, owing to the bad elevation. At 12.30 our guns, which had been delayed by the difficulty of passing the irrigation channels, came into action, and in a quarter of an hour the mutineers abandoned their guns and disappeared. The cavalry immediately took possession of the guns, when a smart fire was opened upon them by a number of infantry, who were concealed among the rocks and in the cultivated ground below. These were soon dislodged, except a few Ghazis, who held a wall for some time, and the whole force of mutineers was seen flying in every direction and abandoning the baggage. The cavalry pursued them for a short distance, but were soon recalled, owing to the necessity of taking measures to bring back the captured guns to the camp, which was successfully done. The mutineers' loss was about fifty killed, of whom ferty-six were buried. Our loss was four men of the Sixty-sixth Regiment wounded. The mutineers are said to be completely dispersed and disheartened, only a small portion of the regiment which first mutinied going off towards Herat. The remainder field in twos and threes to their homes."

FAINTING IN CHURCH. How Can we Keep the Churches Cool. Here is a problem which has often puzzled me, says the London Maare, and for which perhaps, some of my readers may be able to offer a solution. How is it that fainting is so offer a solution. How is it that fainting is so much more common in churches than in theatres? I believe there is no doubt of the fact. From the exigencies of my unhappy calling—not from taste, of course—I am a good deal oftener in theatres than in churches, and yet I de not remember ever to have seen a fainting lady carried out of a theatre, while I have often seen this pleasant performance gone through in churches. Indeed, it is so common that the Lancet devetes a special article to it, to the following effect:—It common that the Lancet devotes a special article to it, to the following effect:—It seems strange at first sight, but not at all wonderful when we come to look closely into the conditions and circumstances of the case, that fainting in church should be a frequent occurrence, and in some congregations even reach the proportions of an apidemic. There can be no question that the continuous many churches and places of, worship, which are wont to, be crowded, is radically defective, and the vitiated atmosphere inevitably affects the weakly as a powerful depressant. This is a matter which requires attention. Medical officers of districts might bring more influence to bear on churchwardens and the wardens of chapels, that measures may be taken to receive the ingress of pure air without draught, and the escape of foul vapours. Meanwhile, it cannot be doubted that there is room for a little serious argument on this subject, and ministers might do well to remonstrate from the pulpit with congregations in which the "habit" of fainting is prevalent. In some of the chapels attached to lunatic asylums there are special apartments for the accommodation of epileptics who have "fits." It would almost seem that in some churches and chapels there should be rooms set apart for the retirement of those who contemplate fainting.

Improving the British Museum.

All Londoners will be interested to learn that the British Museum, so long in many of its departments a lumber-room, will shortly be converted into an exhibition. It will not only possess treasures, but display them, and the public, who have enjoyed the ascription of traditional value, will be able to see, to study, and to enjoy it. A timely bequest falls in to enable the trustees, who possess jewels, to acquire jewel-cases, and to make the Greek antiquities, which remained for so many centuries buried near Athens, and for so many years buried near Bedford-square, open to public admiration. The difficulties of obtaining access to the print-room will now, perhaps, disappear, and the liberal management which has made the reading-room a source of comfort and instruction be extended to other departments. There is something peculiarly perverse in a set of regulations that admit the public to take down, handle, and copy from valuable books and at the same time surround the inspection of prints with restrictions and formalities. The eyes are less damaging than the fingers, and inspection through a glass case is as satisfactory as it is safe. Now that funds have come in for this purpose, their expenditure would not be long delayed. It is only a few months since the trustees sold off a portion of the rarest prints, of which they penditure would not be long delayed. It is only a few months since the trustees sold off a portion of the rarest prints, of which they had duplicates, in order to acquire a collection of extraordinary local interest. That the building in Bloomsbury should literally be congested with treasures has long been a kind of stupid national boast. The £60,000 left by the White bequest will be well spent in allowing Londoners to enjey what they have so long and so fruitlessly possessed.—London News.

Marlboro' county, S.C., is a fit text for the temperance lecturers, as it has not a licensed dram shop within its borders. Bennettsville, its county seat, has net had a bar-room in 45 years, and in solutiety and demestic virtue the county has no superior in the State. As might be expected, the people are prosperous, producing 18,000 bales of cotton, against 12,000 before the war, the profit of the crop having increased from 10 to 25 per cent. The colored help, who get \$10 a month and their quarters during the working year of eight months, are well treated; George Pearson, one of their number, having accumulated a modest fortune, though the war left him with only the clothes on his back and a wife and 13 children to support.

A Swedish colony was located in an Aroostock township of Maine ten years ago. New Sweden is now prosperous, with 517 souls, who have kept themselves wonderfully like what they were in the old country, except that they fare far better. They are about to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their arrival with a speech by the governor and several days of festivity.

Fred. Stimon, a Boston theatre manager, took a company to Maine, but was unsuccessful financially. He paid the salaries until his money was all gone, and then committed suicide. He left on a card — Manageria Obituary—I go where no salary day appears, and where actors shall knowless me no more."

EXCITING BEAR HUNT

A Canadian's Experience in the Alleghanies.

The St. Thomas Times publishes an account given by an Orford man of a hunting expedition in the Alleghanies this summer;

I had been spending a few days in the wilds of Pennsylvania. It happened that there were staying at the same hotel two old trappers with whom I soon became quite friendly. They would sit and tell of their adventures in the Rocky Mountains by hours. Their names were John Smith and A. McCollum, The latter has friends in Toronto. They proposed we should take a tour through the woods for some sport, of which we knew we would have plenty, as game of all kinds was to be found in abundance. So, bright and early next morning off, we started, each carrying would have plenty, as game of all kinds was to be found in abundance. So, bright and early next morning off, we started, each carrying a splendid "Winchester." We soon became separated, and after I had bagged some game, I heard cries for help. I came to the top of a rock, and to my horror I saw down in the glen my two companions fighting and struggling with a monstrous bear. They were both fearful looking objects, their clothes torn in strips and the blood running all about them. They were both fighting bruin with the barrels of their guns. Just as I arrived at the spot stated the bear struck McCollum with his huge paw and rolled him over senseless. Luckily my gun was loaded, and I took a careful aim and finished him, ust as he was seizing Smith. We carried McCollum to a stream of water that happened to be near and did all in our power to bring him to, but without avail for nearly an hour. When he could sit up again he gave me an account of his adventure with the bear. He had been travelling along quietly, and not having seen anything for some time, he sat down on the trunk of a tree to rest. He had not been sitting there long when he heard a crack behind him, and right after was followed by a huge bear. Of course he fired, but as the bear took him so suddenly the aim was not so sure as usual, and he only wounded him, which seemed to make him wild, and up he came at him. He gave a loud yell, and not having time to reload attacked him with his rifle. His yell gave a loud yell, and not having time to re-load attacked him with his rifle. His yell brought Smith to his aid, who, thinking Mc-Collum had hurt himself in some way, came Collum had hurt himself in some way, eame bounding headlong near to the spot before he saw what was up, when he immediately let drive at bruin, striking him, but only bad enough to make him furious. The bear then left McCollum and attacked him. Instead of McCollum loading and firing he followed the bear, and so the tussle was continued until I arrived. When my friend could walk we returned to the town and told our story, when a party was organized to go out, as Smith thought the bear had cubs. They succeeded in finding her den and three cubs about half grown, all of which were taken in. The old bear weighed 350 lbs., and was about six feet long.

THE GLUT IN THE CHEESE MARKET. What is Required is Not Less Quantity, but Improved Quality.

A New York merchant writes to the Utica

Herald .—
I do not share the apprehensions of those I do not share the apprehensions of these who raise the cry of over-production. I believe Great Britain can take and consume, at a fair price, all the good cheese you are likely to send her. But the supply must be more equally spread over the whole year—you must give us keelve months in which to consume the cheese you make in the six or seven months from April to October. What this country can not do is to consume in July and August the full quantity of cheese you produce in June and July. There will always be, in those months, a surplus beyond John. be, in those months, a surplus beyond John Bull's largest digestive power. This surplus must be held somewhere. If found upon this market it can only be sold at a price low enough to insure the buyer against risks of markets, and above all against the loss attendant on holding an article that rapidly plus necessarily drags down the whole of the June and July make to its own level of value. The present system of smothering this market with cheese that will not keep, made in June, July and early August, also works evils in another way. The "public" gets so thred of eating, strong, ill-flavoured cheese, and the "strader" gets so disgusted with the risk and worry of handling it, that there is a general outcry for something clear and keepable, and so a rush is made for September make. This, as a consequence, is forced up to so extrems a price that the trade is checked and an opportunity afforded to the English dairymen of unloading their summer make at comparatively good prices.

tively good prices.

I do not think that the general run of the I do not think that the general run of the quality of American cheese is so good as it might, and therefore as it ought to be. The chief ambition of too many factory men appears to be to get a shade higher price for their cheese than is realized by their neighbours. No doubt it is a matter of just pride to a good maker when his care and painstaking meet their due recognition in the satisfactory form of enhanced prices. It is a very legitimate triumph when such a maker can realize for his patrons \$\frac{1}{2}c\$. or \$\frac{1}{2}c\$. or perhaps even more per pound, over the current figures for fairest factories. But I fear this very often leads to mere trading on an old reputation and a slackening of efforts for continued improvement. I am not sure but that it would even pay better in the long run were your even pay better in the long run were your best factories to help their less successful neighbours to make finer cheese. The higher your average standard of quality the surer will be your hold on British markets, and you will even get a more than proportionately better price; for if a considerable part of your make is poor it cannot fail to drag down the value of the balance.

The preliminary work of sending out a party of exploration into the section of country through which this company's railway is to pass has been instituted, and steps have also been taken to ascertain the length of time the Hudson Bay is navigable each summer. Prof. Bell and party, who have lately gone to the north end of Lake Winning will make a thorough exploration of lately gone to the north end of Lake Winnipeg, will make a thorough exploration of Nelson river valley, as well as the western shore of Lake Winnipeg. The general route of this new line of railway will be from Selkirk, with headquarters or southern termination here, taking a north-westerly course for a short distance, thence north to the Saskatchewan river above the Grand Rapids, thence along the Nelson river to a point where the ocean steamships can reach. It thence along the Nelson river to a point where the ocean steamships can reach. It is thought that the distance the Nelson river is navigable, will be utalized until it is fully determined where would be the best terminus on Hudson Bay, whether at York Factory or at the mouth of the Churchill river. The impression has generally existed that this line of railway would be built on the east side of the Nelson river, and the east side of Lake Winnipeg, but this is a mistaken idea, probably obtained by a cursory glance over the map of the country, an air line being drawn from Selkirk or Winnipeg to York Factory which would pass to east of the lake and river named. A closer examination of the map, however, shows that the geographical situation of certain points is such that the best location for the road is most decidedly on the west side of the Nelson river, which, in such case, would not have to be crossed. The first part of the road to be built would commence on the Saskathave to be crossed. The first part of the Foat to be built would commence on the Saskat-chewan river, above Grand Rapids, i.e., at the foot of the navigation of that river, and, after tapping the most northerly harbour of Lake Winnipeg, proceed to the nearest point of ocean navigation.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The first object in life with the American people is to "getricht" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty, and saving: the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower, Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dysepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Drugg sts. Use "Traberny," the new toilet gem. for be autifying and preserving the teeth. Use "Traberny," the new toilet gem, for sweetening the

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The petition to the Windsor Town C to submit a by-law to a vote of the tax on the question of granting a bonus o 000 for the Leamington and St. Clair way, has been signed by the required of freeholders. Rev. A. D. McDonald, pastor of "Sea formerly of Elora, received a call to f pulpit of the Presbyterian church, Stra vacated by the removal of Rev. Mr. Mo of Toronto. Rev. Mr. McDonald has r

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in. The body was recovered nutes, but life was extinct. A subscription list is in circulation in eal to raise a fund to send John William V. New York, to show to our American of what Canada can do in the shape of mers as well as oarsmen. It is believe Williams will be able to hold his own a swimmer on the continent.

On Wednesday of last week, a youn laughter of Mr. Swain, of Montague, about 16 years, left home and has not been seen or heard tell of, though disearch has been made for her by the bers of the family. No reason is known her sudden and mysterious disappearam.

The heal-latery was him Filipe Re The huckleberry marsh in Ellice, P just now a centre of attraction, and b of fruit are being taken away from it The Stratford and Huron railway durin week took fully 1,000 berry pickers th and the supply is to all appearances as ful as ever, and likely to last a week

Our indefatigable citizen, James S. man, has been notified that a gentlema presenting English capitalists has left land for Amherst, empowered to purcha Black areas, the Parrsboro' Branch and Pugwash railway charter, &c., the sum ioned being \$400,000 etc. Scalesille. being £400,000 stg.—Sackville

From present indications there will prand time in Ingersoll on the 12th of An by the Orange Young Britons, 'Prentice and True Elues, of Western Ontario, will celebrate the anniversary of the Reperty on that day. Twenty-eight as a decided to come, with others to rom.

There is no town of a similar size in on Ontario that supplies the eastern maith such a quantity of butter and egoes Clinton. Since last spring an enorumber of eggs have been turned overlasts, and shipments of butter have agge and numerous. As regards the

EXCITING BEAR HUNT. A Canadian's Experience in the Alle-

The St. Thomas Times publishes an account given by an Orford man of a hunting expedition in the Alleghanies this summer:

I had been spending a few days in the wilds of Pennsylvania. It happened that there were staying at the same hotel two old trappens with whom I soon became quite friendly. They would sit and tell of their adventures in the Rocky Mountains by hours. Their names were John Smith and A. McCellum. The latter has friends in Toronto. They proposed we should take a tour through the woods for some sport, of which we knew we would have plenty, as game of all kinds was to be found in abundance. So, bright an early next morning off, we started, each carrying a splendid "Witchester" We was to be found in abundance. So, bright an early next morning off, we started, each carrying a splendid "Winchester." We soon became separated, and after I had bagged some game. I heard cries for help. I came to the top of a rock, and to my horror I saw down in the glen my two companions fighting and struggling with a monstrous bear. They were both fearful looking objects, their clothes torn in strips and the blood running all about them. They were both fighting bruin with the barrels of their guns. Just as I arrived at the spot stated the bear struck McCollum with his huge paw and rolled him. as I arrived at the spot states the bear McCollum with his huge paw and rolled him over senseless. Luckily my gun was loaded, and I took a careful aim and finished him. and I took a careful aim and illustron au st as he was seizing Smith. We careful McCollum to a stream of water that happen to be near and did all in our power to him to, but without avail for nearly an When he could sit up again he gave me an account of his adventure with the bear. He when he could sit up again he gave me an account of his adventure with the bear. He had been travelling along quietly, and not having seen anything for some time, he sat down on the trunk of a tree to rest. He had not been sitting there long when he heard a crack behind him, and right after was followed by a huge bear. Of course he fired, but as the bear took him so suddenly the aim was not so sure as usual suddenly the aim was not so sure as usual. and he only wounded him, which seemed to make him wild, and up he came at him. He make him wild, and up he came at him. He gave a loud yell, and not having time to reload attacked him with his rifle. His yell brought Smith to his aid, who, thinking Mc-Collum had hurt himself in some way, came bounding headlong near to the spot before he saw what was up, when he immediately let drive at bruin, striking him, but only had enough to make him furious. The bear then left McCollum leading and firing he followed the bear, and so the tussle was continued until I arrived. When my friend could walk we returned to the town and told our story, when a party was organized to go out, as Smith thought the bear had cubs. They succeeded in finding her den and three cubs about half grown, all of which were taken in. The old bear weighed 350 lbs., and was about six feet

THE GLUT IN THE CHEESE MARKET. What is Required is Not Less Quantity,

but Improved Quality.

A New York merchant writes to the Utics

Herald —
I do not share the apprehensions of these who raise the cry of over-production. I believe Great Britain can take and consume, at a fair price, all the good cheese you are likely to send her. But the supply must be more equally spread over the whole year—you must give us twelve months in which to conme the cheese you make in the six or seven months from April to October. What this country can not do is to consume in July and August the full quantity of cheese you produce in June and July. There will always be, in those months, a surplus beyond John Bull's largest digestive power. This surplus must be held somewhere. If found upon this market it can only be sold at a price low enough to insure the buyer against risks of markets, and above all against the loss at tradest, and above all against the loss at deteriorates in quality. Moreover, this sur-plus necessarily drags down the whole of the June and July make to its own level of value. June and July make to its own level of value. The present system of smothering this market with cheese that will not keep, made in June, July and early August, also works evils in another way. The "public" gets so tired of eating, strong, ill-flavoured cheese, and the "sweden" gets so disgusted with the risk and wony of handling it, that there is a general outcry for something clear and keepable, and so a rush is made for September make. This, as a consequence, is forced up to so extrems a price that the trade is checked and an opportunity afforded to the English dairymen of unloading their summer make at comparatively good prices.

I do not think that the general run of the quality of American cheese is so good as it might, and therefore as it ought to be. The chief ambition of too many factory men appears to be to get a shade higher price for their cheese than is realized by their neighbours. No doubt it is a matter of just pride to a good maker when his care and painstaking meet their due recognition in the satisfactory form of enhanced trices. It is a very tory form of enhanced prices. It is a very egitimate triumph when such a maker car realize for his patrons &c. or &c. or perhaps even more per pound, over the current figures for fairest factories. But I fear this very often leads to mere trading on an old reputation and a slackening of efforts for continued im-provement. I am not sure but that it would even pay better in the long run were your best factories to help their less successful neighbours to make finer cheese. The higher your average standard of quality the sure will be your hold on British markets, and you will even get a more than proportionately better price; for if a considerable part of your make is poor it cannot fail to drag down the value of the balance.

Hudson Bay and Nelson Valley Railway. The preliminary work of sending out a party of exploration into the section of country through which this company's railway is to pass has been instituted, and steps have also been taken to ascertain the length of time the Hudson Bay is navigable each summer. Prof. Bell and party, who have lately gone to the porth and of Late Winnight summer. Prof. Bell and party, who have lately gone to the north end of Lake Winnipeg, will make a thorough exploration of Nelson river valley, as well as the western shore of Lake Winnipeg. The general route of this new line of railway will be from Selkirk, with headquarters or southern termina-tion here, taking a north-westerly course for a short distance, thence north to the katchewan river above the Grand Ray katchewan river above the Grand Rapids, thence along the Nelson river to a point where the ocean steamships can reach. It is thought that the distance the Nelson river is navigable, will be utilized until it is fully determined where would be the best terminus on Hudson Bay, whether at York Factory or at the mouth of the Churchill was the convenience. Factory or at the mouth of the Churchill river. The impression has generally existed that this line of railway would be built on the east side of the Nelson river, and the east side of Lake Winnipeg, but this is a mistaken idea, probably obtained by a cursory glance over the map of the country, an air line being drawn from Selkirk or Winnipeg to York Factory which would pass to east of the lake and river named. A closer examinato York Factory which would pass to east of the lake and river named. A closer examination of the map, however, shows that the geographical situation of certain points is such that the best location for the road most decidedly on the west side of the Netson river, which, in such case, would not have to be crossed. The first part of the road to the contract of the road of the to be built would commence on the Sask chewan river, above Grand Rapids, i.e., the foot of the navigation of that river, a after tapping the most northerly harbour Lake Winnipeg, proceed to the nearest poof ocean navigation.—Winnipeg Free Press.

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Rev. A. D. McDonald, pastor of "Seaforth, formerly of Elora, received a call to fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, Stratford, vacated by the removal of Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Toronto. Rev. Mr. McDonald has not accepted the call.

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article, it is pleasing to find that a very great improvement in quality is noticeable, and that the greater portion of what is received by dealers is sweet, wholesome and palatable—whereas such was not the case a few years ago. Still, in a few exceptional cases, there is yet room for improvement.

For about three weeks a paragraph has been going the rounds to the effect that the king ston and Pembroke railway extension would begin about the 1st September. The Eingston News has been requested by the President and Directors to say that they are not aware of the proposed extension being made at present.

made at present.

The Thousand Island Weekly says there has been a greater demand for cottages to rent this year than ever before so early in the season. Seme that are well located and nicely furnished, have been rented for \$100, and others for \$75, and some smaller ones as low as \$50 for the season. For a short time the price has been from \$1 to \$2 per day.

The editor of the Carleton N. R. Senting!

The editor of the Carleton, N.B., Sentinet says:—"Having had some individual experience with potato bugs, we have learned, first, that they make their appearance suddenly, unheralded, in large swarms. Second, that a liberal sprinkling of ground black pepper causes them to disappear with equal rapidity. We only know this to be our own experience." Samuel Splann, aged fifteen, was drowned at Gravenhurst on the 29th ult. He was engaged selecting logs in Tait's boom at the time of the accident. No one saw him fall into the water, but, being missed and his hat seen floating on the water, the mill was immediately shut down and search made, when his body was found in twenty feet of water.

A young son of Mr. Drummond, post-master of Adare, near Exeter, met with an accident a few days ago, which nearly proved fatal. He was standing on a barrel, when he fell, his head at the same time catching in a noose. When extricated, life was about extinct. After considerable difficulty the child was relieved sufficiently to be able to breathe but with trouble. breathe, but with trouble.

An order for the transfer of uniforms and instruments of the Oxford Rifles Band, from Woodstock to Ingersoll, created a good deal of excitement, it being claimed that the people of Woodstock not long ago subscribed for the purchase of new instruments on the express condition that if a change of regimental headquarters was made the instruments should not belong to the battalion.

On Saturday night last Mr. J. F. Poldon, proprietor of the Burford carriage works, reprietor of the Bullott appening to sneeze strained some of the muscles on the side of his face. He was immuscles on the side of his face. He was in-mediately prostrated as it were by a stroke of paralysis, his face being drawn and his arms rendered powerless. A doctor was summoned, and under his treatment hopes are entertained of Mr. Poldon's recovery.

Mr. George Miles, of Lincoln, Sunbury county, N.B., is doing quite an extensive business in preparing salmon and sturgeon for the American market. Sturgeon have never been so plentiful in the St. John river as this season, and the curing of them is be-coming quite an important enterprise. A party of Germans have established them-selves at Oak Point, and are making large catches.

The Carleton, N.B., Sentinel contains couple of notices which seem to tell a strange story. One is a notice of marriage, the other a notice of desertion. The names in both cases are the same. The marriage was solemnized on the 30th June, the notice of desertion of "bed and board" bears date the 14th ult. The desertion notice says there was the wife of a fortnight or less left without "just cause or present or " ause or provocation.'

The Corporation of the town of Kincardine last week paid off the High School and Ward School debentures, amounting to \$8,500. This week the harbour debentures, amounting to \$3,000, and \$180 interest thereon, held by Mr. John Page, of Brockville, were also lifted. After doing this, the town still has a balance to its credit, amounting to \$3,113. By paying off these debentures, the town will effect a saving this year of about \$2,000. will effect a saving this year of about \$2,000. There is a provision in law providing that a magistrate who sits on a case must be the owner of real estate to the value of \$1,200, above all encumbrances. Mr. S. Mitchell was the magistrate who presided at the trial of the parties arrested at Pembroke a few days ago for selling liquor without license in that town. Since that time one of their number has brought suit against the justice on the ground of lack of property qualification.

L'Engagement sava since the death of Hon.

L'Evenement says since the death of Hon. George Brown, the Globe has been somewhat erratic. It has no leader or guide, and takes up new notions without knowing where they will land it. In this way it often finds itself Liberal press. The Globe, for example, protests against the employment of a land-sub-sidized company for building the Pacific railway, while the Montreal Herald warmly approves of the scheme.

proves of the scheme.

About a fortnight since, as Mr. Elkanah Delano, of Derby, was taking up his salmon net he found entangled in it a live bass of about 3 lbs. weight with a fish hook in its mouth, attached to which was about six feet line, with a piece of iron about five inches ong fastened to it as a sinker. The arrange-

of line, with a piece of iron about five inches long fastened to it as a sinker. The arrangement was such as is used in winter for trout fishing. The bass looked well and was lively. The peculiarity of the sinker would make anyone who ever saw it know it again.—Chatham Advance.

Recently a little girl, named Janet Hill, of Durham, was picking berries on the farm of Mr. J. Woodland, Normanby, about two miles south of Durham, when she stepped down off a log into the berry bushes, and was at once attacked by a bear, her boot being bitten through and her berry pail crushed flat. Fortunately a dog with the girl at once attacked the bear, and was roughly used by bruin, but the girl escaped without being injured, and ran home.

A lad named Greenlaw, aged about 14, whose family live in the parish of St. Croix, N.B., was drowned in Chamcook Lake on Sunday morning of last week. He, accompanied by an elder brother, was bathing in the lake and, while attempting to get some water lilies which were near, became entangled in a vegetable growth beneath the water. His brother attempted to extricate him, but in vain, and before assistance could be obtained life was extinct.

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A well-dressed man is going about the country in Western Ontario claiming to be deeply interested in the temperance cause. He calls at a farm house, presents a pledge for the farmer to sign, and when this is done produces another card, similar in appearance, to which he also desires that the signature be affixed, "in order to keep a correct memorandum of his work." The second card is a sight note for any amount the swindler may see fit to demand. Look out for him.

R. S. Armstrong, of Hasson's Mills, Guelph township, passed through here yesterday with

K. S. Asmstrong, of Hasson's Mills, Guelph township, passed through here yesterday with a drove of 250 hogs purchased in the townships of Luther, Proton and Egremont at an average price of \$5.50 each. The fact of his being able to pay so high a price for hogs is due, Mr. Armstrong says, to the National Policy, which he, although an old Reformer, supported in the election of 1878 for the purpose of being in a position to compete in his own country with foreign produce.—Arthur Enterprise.

had everywhere.

Mr. Moses Cates, of Galt, makes the following forecast for August and September. August will be warm, probably hazy; in all likelihood remarkably dry. September will be much hotter than usual, with nearly an average of rain and rainy days. The thunderstorms of September will be severe in their effects, and will be a marked feature of the season. For July Mr. Oates predicted the hottest weather for ten years, with few rainy days and a rainfall below the average. If his predictions for the rest of the summer are as far from fulfilment as the July forecast, people will begin to class him along with Vennor.

A correspondent writing from Comberners.

Vennor.

A correspondent writing from Combermere, Renfrew county, says:—On Saturday last as three children, daughters of Wm. Allison, were returning from picking berries cross a lake in the township of Carlow, one of them a fine girl of about 13 years of age, met with an untimely end. It seems that she felt despondent about her school teacher having left the school, and told her sister she would never see him again. As they were nearing left the school, and told her sixer she would never see him again. As they were nearing the shore she jumped out of the cance and sank, never rising. The event has cast a gloom over the whole neighbourhood. The

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ment railways, is at Yale. It is expected that the post office at Yale will soon be under way.

A contract/has been given out for building a new Catholic church at Yale.

The order has been received at the Emory mill to get out lumber for the new hotel at A good deal of fixing up is going on in and around Yale, but only a few ventures have

Rumours are circulated of good mining prospects from various parts of this Province, as well as the Skagit country. As soon as the water goes down in Coquihalla, Skagit, etc., there will be good news. As to Cariboo, con-

siderable preparations are going forward to engage extensively in mining the present The Chinamen are coming and going; the Slope recently brought ninety-five, part of the 300 lately arrived in Victoria direct from China. Many of them seemed mere boys, a very poor lot for railroad work. A large number of Chinamen shook the railroad dust off their feet and left by returning Slope. They started for Trisco.

The mammoth scow being built at Emory for mining myrosses.

for mining purposes, is now receiving the deck. It is expected the launch will take place this week, the day not yet ascertained. The patent tube and machinery are on the way from San Francisco, and will be arranged as soon as the scow is ready and it arrives. Quite an interest is being awakened in this mining enterprise, the gentleman in charge being very sanguine of success.

Portland has lost a prominent citizen in the death of Daniel F. Malarkey. He died in death of Daniel F. Malarkey. He died in consequence of a wound which he received on the thumb of his right hand while moving some goods during the high water. This resulted in blood-poisoning, and the virus having permeated his whole system in the course of a few days, caused his untimely death. Five physicians were called in consultation on his case, and they coincided in the opinion that death was inevitable.

An enterprising Californian has established a matrimonial market in this province and supplies wives to settlers per order and on match her dress. a matrim

a matrimonial market in this province and supplies wives to settlers per order and on commission. He has already made several bachelor hearts happy in the agricultural districts and has sailed on the Dakota to make arrangements for a fresh importation. There is something eminently practical about this ordering a wife as one would order a bale of goods, by letter or telegraph. The romance is knocked clean out of matchmaking.

For some time past silver ore is known to have existed in Osyoos district. A private letter recently received from the locality, however, says: "Results so far exceed my most sanguine expectations. The ore in the mines is very rich, and continues to increase both in quantity and quality. I have ore that assays from \$60 to \$1,500 (in the old mine. I have also discovered two more mines, the ore of which at the otterops of the lodes gives from \$1,200 to \$3,000 per ton—in fact what you might call a silver mountain."

The stranding of the fine American ship Thrasher supplies solid arguments, says the Colonist, in favour of the construction of an Island railway. Had that railway been in operation the vessel would have taken in her cargo at Esquimalt, and would have discharged it at San Francisco long ere this. Unless the Dominion Government are prepared to sound and survey the waterways of this Province—splendid as they undoubtedly are—and light and buoy them as they should be, they must build the Island railway. They have no other recourse in the interest of commerce. have no other recourse in the interest of com

#### NORTH-WEST NOTES.

Fred. W. Pulford, of Windsor, recently made an "M.D." by McGill College, at Montreal, has hung out his shingle at Stonewall, Manitoba.

Manitoba.

An epidemic has prevailed among horses in Winnipeg for some weeks past that has proved exceedingly fatal. Quite a number of horses have died from the effects of this malady, which usually terminates with inflammation of the bowels.

The people of Morris are not pleased at their post office being yeleped by its primeval name of Scratching River, and are about to move in the direction of having it changed to that of Morris, to correspond with the name of that rising borough.

that of Morris, to correspond with the name of that rising borough.

Mr. Innes, of Petrelia, Ontario, intends to start a grist mill in Morris. He has been donated a lot on Red River for a site, and the people of Morris will put him up a \$1,200 building as a bonus. He is to have the mill running by lat of December.

The Emerson Bible Society has opened out a depository at Morris, in the general store of Mr. W. A. Russell, where a full assortment of Bibles and Testaments will in future be kept. A German depository has alse been opened among the Mennonites, under charge of Jacob Wienns, of Rhineland.

Considerable grain is being shipped from Morris this summer. W. A. Russell last week shipped 756 bushels of wheat to Capt. D. M. McMillan, Winnipeg, and W. Gallie shipped a large quantity at the same time. On Monday the former gentleman shipped another cargo of 548 bushels to the same destination as the above.—Morris Herald.

A young man named George Gillead is now

tination as the above.—Morris Herald.

A young man named George Gillead is now missing from Winnipeg. He left his boarding place, Dufferin Hotel, on Saturday morning, the 24th ult., to work on the Louise bridge, starting out at an early hour so as to reach his work by seven o'clock. Since then nothing has been heard of him. It is feared that he may have attempted to cross the pile bridge on his way to work, and, falling through, has been drowned in the river.

We have reason to believe that the position

pose of being in a position to compete in his way to work, and, falling of the country with foreign produce.—Arthus Enterprise.

On Thursday last James H. Ross, aged 18 leaks areas, the Parsbord Branch and the Pugwash railway charter, &c., the sum mentioned being £400,000 stg.—Sackville, N.B., Post.

From present indications there will be a rand time in Ingersell on the 12th of August, by the Orange Young Britons, Prentice Boys and True Elues, of Western Ontario, who will celebrate the anniversary of the Relief of Derry on that day. Twenty-eight lodges have decided to come, with others to hear from.

There is no town of a similar size in Western Ontario that supplies the eastern markets with such a quantity of butter and eggs as does Clinton. Since last spring an enormous number of eggs have been turned over to dealers, and shipments of butter have been large and numerous. As regards the lister

as fine a farm as one could wish. It conta 453 acres, 320 of which he obtained by ho stead and pre-conting. He has 90 acres

Service of the servic

453 acres, 320 of which he obtained by home-stead and pre-emption. He has 90 acres in crop—50 in wheat, 25 in cats, and 15 in bar-ley—and anticipates a large yield.

Mr. J. Dobbin having been appointed a delegate from the Municipal Council of You-ville to interview the Minister of Public Works, repaired to Winnipeg recently, and requested Hon. C. P. Brown to cause a new road to be opened between Union Point and road to be opened between Union Point and St. Jean Baptiste, and also one between Morris and the railway station near Dufrost. The hon. gentleman assured him that the Government would be only too glad to help municipalities which tried to help themselves. It seems as if the Customs people at the boundary took a diabolical delight in pestering travellers in every conceivable way. The latest wrinkle is an ordinance compelling coning travellers in every conceivable way. The latest wrinkle is an ordinance compelling conductors of trains on the Canada Pacific railway to give a manifest of all passengers they may take off or give to the St. Paul train and who are passing from American into Canadian territory or vice versa. A regular statistical table has to be filled, giving name, age, sex, complexion, place of birth, destination, and other details in regard to each passer, ar, and then a swora statement has to be made before the American customs' collector as to the correctness of the return. It is also requested that Mr. Lynskey will collect from his conductors monthly the necessary information, and promptly make a condensed report for the month to the American customs' collector. The enforcement of this regulation is going to cause no end of bother to passengers, and we are glad to see that Mr. Lynskey has taken steps to have a remonstrance forwarded to steps to have a remonstrance forwarded to the Washington authorities.—Winnipeg Free

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The volunteer force of England now numers 200,000 men. The hunting in Ireland promises to be un

sually good this year. A London journal says that there are 700 applicants for admission to the Carlton club. There are about thirteen thousand distinct charitable foundations in London ion with the city parishes. Sir Charles Ellice will, it is said in London, next month succeed Sir John Mitchell as Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

The income of the Goldsmith Company London averages \$250,000 a year, and the expenditure on entertainments \$35,000.

The Cobden club has no headquarters of its own. It's chief business is to disseminate free trade doctrines and dine once a year Mr. Parnell, M.P., has accepted the presidency of the new movement for the complete amnesty of the Irish political exiles, in a letter expressing his entire sympathy with the

rovement.

It has been decided at the English War Office that the medal to be granted for the recent operations at the Cape shall be of the same design as that issued for the Kaffir wars of 1850-51.

It appears that all the railways in the United Kingdom, taken together, are far less fatal to those who travel on them than the vehicular traffic of London is to those who walk through the streets,

There are signs and rumours that the Prince of Wales will again require the services of H. M. S. Serapis. This time the visit will be paid to the Melbourne Exhibition and to the Antipodes generally. A ball is announced in the British capital at which there will be three quadrilles danced,

view with the Claimant at the Convict Prison, Portsea, and obtained his signature to a

Portsea, and obtained his signature to a document authorizing him to carry the writ of error recently diamissed by the judges to the House of Lords.

The death of Tem Taylor vacates the editorahp of Punch, which is one of the greatest prizes of journalism. Fifteen hundred pounds a year is very good pay for editing a small weekly paper which depends more upon its artistic than its literary merits. Vanity Fair:—"London is dirtier than ever.
Occasionally one or two solitary sweepers are
let loose in Piccadilly, but systematic cleaning
does not exist. Oh for a Prefect of the
Thames, and a mud cart to remove obstruc-

Thames, and a mud cart to remove obstructive and dirt-loving vestrymea!"

A member of the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Relief Committee says that there is in Ireland a class of persons who have traded on the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen, and that by them any signs of returning prosperity are looked upon with dismay.

Leeds is 1864 miles from London by the Great Northern railway, and the trip is now made by a fast express in three and three-quarter hours, including three stops, which is said to be the fastest train time in the world, beating even the "Flying Dutchman" on the Great Western.

The executive committee of the Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund have determined to erect a standing statue in bronze in the open

a large central school for Catholic children, to be conducted upon co-operative principles, with a share capital of £5,000, divided into 500 shares of £10 per annum. Each share would entitle the holder to a free education of his child, or of any child he may nomin-ate. It is proposed to give an education equal to that of King's College, with scholar-ships.

ships.

Mr. John Dickson, believed to be the last presentative of the famous regiment of the scots Greys, who charged so gallantly with the heavy cavalry at the battle of Waterloo, died at his residence, Nunhead Lane, Surrey, on Saturday, the 17th ult., at the ripe age of 91. He held the rank of corporal in the 2nd Dragoons at the time of the engagement, when he had two horses shot under him, and one severely wounded, and was discharged as troop sergeant-major, after an honourable service of 27 years.

An inquest was held at Padston respecting the death of Mr. Henry Trevan, a retired naval surgeon, who had hanged himself on his lawn. The medical evidence showed that he had suffered somewhat recently from a fall from his horse a month ago, and a verdict of temporary insanity was, of course, returned. The deceased was a wealthy and abstemious man, and was seemingly well and chearted and and the service of the service of temporary insanity was, of course, returned. The deceased was a wealthy and abstemious man, and was seemingly well and chearted and and the control of the service of the service of temporary insanity was, of course, returned.

shortemious man, and was seemingly well and cheerful when he retired to rest. He was a magistrate of both Cornwall and Devon, havg property in both counties. The First Division of the Stotch Court of

The First Division of the Stotch Court of Session has fixed the rate of remuneration to paid to the liquidators of the city of Glasgow Bank, such rate to be § per cent. on the ordinary debts paid in the course of the first year of the liquidation, and ½ per cent. on the amount paid up to the date of the depreciation. Messrs. Anderson and Jameson, the court found, were entitled to three-fifths—or £10,500 each—of the whole—two-fifths—or £7,200 each—being the share of Messrs. Cameron and Haldon.

Stence of twenty years' penal servitude has been passed by Mr. Justice Grove, at the Devon assizes, upon Charles Vanstone, a soldier, for a ferocious assault upon a woman at Davenport. The prisoner came out of a public-house where he had been drinking and followed the prosecutrix, attempting liberties which she resisted. He inflicted such injuries which she resisted. He innicted such injuries that the woman remained insensible for several hours. The prisoner pleaded for mercy, but the Judge indignantly said it was the most terrible assault ever brought before

An action for breach of promise of mar-riage was tried in Edinburgh before the Lord President of the Court of Sessions and a jury. The plaintiff was Catherine Sunderland The plaintiff was Catherine Sunderland, residing at Dalkeith; and the defendant, J. S. Hart, a medical student, who lived at Lasswade. The plaintiff, who was sometime in service with the defendant, alleged that he had made her a promise of marriage, seduced her, and gave her presents. The jury found for plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £150. The amount claimed was £1,000.

A girl astonished an audience in the Gaiety A girl astonished an audience in the Gaiety Theatre, London, two years ago, by jumping from a high bridge at the back of the stage, landing gracefully on the floor, and then executing a dance, which was varied by leaps of twenty feet in the air. The performances of Ariel, as she was called, were for a while the theatrical wonder of the town. They were done by means of a jumping approximation. were done by means of a jumping apparatus, invented by her husband, Walter Dando. He subsequently applied the machinery to other dancers in London and Paris, and next season several duplicates of Ariel will be seen in this country.

The Earl of Kintore died suddenly on the evening of the 18th ult. His lordship, accompanied by Lady Kintore, left their town residence for a drive, but the carriage had of gas and carrying four persons.

was turned homewards, and the servants were in the act of carrying his lordship through the hall when he expired in their arms. The decased was born in 1823. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Inverurie, who unsuccessfully contested Chelsea in the Conservative interest at the general election.

At the Manchester assizes an action was brought by a lady named Hindle against the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway company. Her object was to recover compensation for herself and children for the loss she and they had sustained in consequence of her husband being killed on the defendants' line at Rishton, near Blackburn, in February last. The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded damages to the extent of £4,500—£2,000 for the widow and £500 for each of her five children. At the time of his death Mr. Hindle was 27 years of age, and in business Hindle was 27 years of age, and

At the Liverpool Police Court on the 21st ult., Ezra Male, a sailor, was brought up charged with the murder of Mathew Robert Foulkes, an Orangeman, on the night of the 12th July, at Liverpool. The deceased and his wife had been attending the Orange demonstration at Hale, and on returning to be respectively. his wife had been attending the Orange demonstration at Hale, and on returning to Beresford street, where they lived, became the centre of a crowd of people, and it is alleged that the prisoner rushed at them and stabbed them both. The man died the next day, and his wife is in so dangerous a condition that her depositions were ordered to be taken yesterday.—The prisoner was committed to the assizes on the capital charge.

At a public meeting "held in Manchester on the 20th ult., the Bishop presiding, a resolution was adopted in favour of ferming a limited company for the purpose of building improved dwellings for the working classes near the great centres of labour in the city and in Salford. It was also resolved to request the Corporations of the two boroughs

eral water, and such is now always procircumstances no admixture of wine or spirit counteracts the poison in tainted water, and makes it safe to drink, as people often believe; but the simple process of boiling it renders it perfectly harmless, and this result is readily attained in any locality by making weak tea, to be taken hot or cold, or in making toast-water, barley-water and lemonade."

#### EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

Switzerland has no army, no navy and no eign policy. There are more than fifty Frenchwomen tudying medicine in Paris. Next to England, Hungary is one of the oldest parliamentary countries of the world. About one hundred millions of roubles are yearly spent by Russia for imported works of

A French statistician says there are 8,000 persons in Paris who spend \$10,000 a year and upward. It is estimated that six hundred thousand

strangers and provincian visited Paris during the late fete. Rosa Bonheur is building a new country house on the Route de Fabron, near the great Villa des Palmieres, and she will call it Villa

As many as 32,000 emigrants left Hamburg during the first six months of 1880. The number for the corresponding period of 1879 was 12,000. The Russian Government has appointed M. Yadrintseff, of Omsk, to investigate and report upon the condition of the aboriginal tribes of Siberia.

The Moscow Gazette says:—"Now that peace and order are established throughout the Russian empire, the trial of political criminals is to be transferred to the civil

new Austrian Ambassador and Plenipoten-tiary to the Porte is another indication that all the Powers concerned are determined to bring their best men to work on the unravelling of the Eastern problem. M. de Calice was the Austrian representative at the Conference of Constantinople, where he was distinguished for the accuracy and ableness of his views." of his views."

In the village of Guta-Zabolotsk, of the Palinsk province, Russia, a number of boys were bathing in a river, when a she wolf suddenly sprang on one of them and disappeared with him in the woods. Alarmed by outcries of the boys, some peasants hastened up and made a thorough search in the woods, but discovered only the clean-picked bones of the little victim. little victim.

A number of painters, sculptors and m A number of painters, sculptors and men of letters in Paris, among them being MM. Victor Hugo, Faul Dubois, Meissonier, Charles Garnier, De Neuville, le Duc de Broglie, Alexandre Dumas, Laboulaye, Detaille and Charles Blanc, have held some preliminary meetings with a view to founding a convalescent home for journalists, men of spinners and artists. cience and artists. A Cork landlord lately met his to

A Cork landlord lately met his tenants at an out-of-the-way place, called Coachford. They demanded time and abatement. "Divel an abatement," he said. "Now, I'll tell you what it is. I'll allow a month, and any mother's son among you who doesn't pay up them shall have a bullet through his head. You've been landlord shooting long enough; it's our time now." Mr. W— is a determined fellow, and a crack shot. A new balloon, to contain 30,000 cubic feet

direction of the Military Balloon Committee. The fabric, a fine calico, which has super-seded silk as material for the envelope, is re-

seded silk as material for the envelope, is remarkably light, and a considerable saving in weight has been effected by careful dressing and simply staining the calico instead of painting it in the ordinary way.

The sole hold of the Sultan over his subjects is that he is the head of their religion. The only man who can example with him for this position is the Sherif of Mecca. The last Sherif was an ambitious man, and it is believed that he was assassinated in consequence of orders received from Constantinople. The present Sherif is a young man, and the assassination of his predecessor has aroused assassination of his predecessor has aroused much feeling in his behalf.

The unattached pay of the Duke of Con-

The unattached pay of the Duke of Connaught as a general officer has, says the Whitehall Review, been fixed at £400 a year, not £1 5s. per diem, as in the case of all other officers of general rank who are not colonels of regiments. His Royal Highness draws nothing, of course, as colonel-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade, though the fact of his holding this appointment will not prevent him from receiving a regimental coloneley and carrying pay at the rate of £1,000 a year when his turn arrives.

pay at the rate of £1,000 a year when his turn arrives.

Some very lovely fans have been privately viewed at one of the best lace manufacturing firms in Paris. They were shown to the erudite in that branch of industry before being sent to the Brussels Exhibition. The richest were naturally Alencon; but there was one of white application, on black tulle, that is to have an ebony mounting. The design, a loosely strewn garland, stood out in relief and looked like delicate shaded chalk painting on a downy background.

from Colonel J. P. Carr Glynn, commanding the Second Battalien Rifle Brigade. The score was as follows:—First period, 67 peints; second period, 68 points; third period, 72 points. Total, 207 points. In 1877-8 Sergeant Armstrong was only beaten by Sergeant Salmon, Seventy-second Highlanders, by two points for the same honours.

points for the same honours.

Cetewayo's quarters consist of a large room, about fifty feet in length by twenty broad. This room has been partitioned off into three, to suit the native taste as regards size, and is intended for the accommodation of the king and his wives only. It is amply provided with rugs, blankets, and utensils of all kinds, sleeping mats, and many other articles the ex-king brought with him. Outside this room a small yard leads to the cooking-place, bath-room, and quarters for the male attendants. Steps lead from thence on to the ramparts, where Cetewayo can take exercise and air.

Count Harry von Arnim, the late German Count Harry von Arnim, the late German Ambassador to Paris, is reported once more in a critical condition. He has been suffering from diabetes for some years past, but quite recently dropsy has supervened in a somewhat alarming form. The symptoms, appearing first in the legs, have since spread to the body and raised the heart from its natural position. The Count's legs are reported to be much swollen. Owing to his critical state the Count has been induced to leave Florence and remove to Geneva, where it is thought that he may have more efficient medical advice and assistance.

assistance.

Lendon Spectator:—"The American-Irishman, unconsciously perhaps, covets for Ireland a place among the States of the Union, and the Irish-American indulges against England that sort of acrimony which a man is apt to feel who has gained in prosperity by leaving his home, when he sees from his new position how great that home is in all but its Irish elements. Mr. Parnell's idea of the true policy for Ireland evidently is to Americanize both its land tenure and its political conditions—to make it a State in the British Union, with much the same land tenure as an Union, with much the same land tenure as an American State."

American State."

It may be of interest to recall previous French amnesties. Napoleon, on his return from Elba, published an amnesty excluding only seven persons; Louis XVIII., in 1816, excluded all those who had voted for the execution of his brother, and reserved the right of banishing certain other obnoxious politicians. Between 1817 and 1848 there were various amnesties for local insurrections and political and press offences. In 1848 the republic gave an amnesty to the press. In 1859, and again in 1869, Napoleon III. gave an amnesty for all political offences. The present republic, like that of 1848, reserves to the Legislature the power of declaring an amnesty.

annesty.

The ravages wrought by the phylloxers in the vineyards of France have caused attention to be lately turned to the possibility of introducing an improved culture of the vine and mandfacture of wine in Southern Russia. At present Russia imports a very large quantity of foreign wine, because the wine produced in the country and mainly in the Crimea is so poor in quality as to be inferior to the cheapest of imported wines. This inferiority, it is asserted, is not owing to any inferiority in the vines themselves, but solely to the fact that in the Crimea and in the southern Caucisus they are cultivated in an ignorant manner, and the principles of wine-making are not understood, while, of course, no modern appliances are employed.

ances are employed.

The Weserzeitung states that Prince Bismarck's plans have been kept so secret that nothing could have surprised the world more than the intelligence just made public that he has arrived at Kissingen. What adds imwatering place is the fact that Cardin genrother, Archbishop of Bamberg, h just arrived at the same place. The

just arrived at the same place. The coincidence of the arrival of the two eminent personages reminds one of a similar occurrence which happened two years ago when Frince Bismarck and Cardinal Marella met at Kissingen as if by accident. The consequence of that meeting was the opening of negotiation between the Court of Berlin and the Curia of Rome in the Prussian Diet.

Along with a baby left at the door of Mr. M. D. Carder, in St. Thomas, were a supply of linen and the following note:

"Rev. and Dear Sir.—For the sake of a poor broken-hearted and forsaken mother, who has no home, would you find a home for this dear babe. Perhaps there is a lady in your congregation who has no child, and would like to take it as their own, bring it up in the right path, and they will receive heaven's blessing. This is an awful step to take, but I am driven to do it. I hope the kind Lord will forgive me. This is a kindness and you will have your reward. Pity a poor forsaken mether, and beg of wheever takes it to be kind to it." Next morning two or three ladies expressed their willingness to adopt the babe.

Some Parisian ladies have taken to frog shooting. The arm they use is a highly ornate steel cross-bow, from which a dart may be discharged with sufficient force to transfit the most corpulent and tough-hided of frogs at a range of twenty feet. By means of a silken cord this missile is attached to the breech of the cross-bow, a contrivance enabling the services of a retriever for the collection of her game. Having shot a frog she can hail her wriggling victim to her very feet, where the

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TORONTO, FRIDAY: AUG. 6, 1880.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MAIL was founded in March, 1872, mainly through the instrumentality of JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD. In the fall of 1877 the original Company was dissolved, and the paper became the property of its present Managing Director. Forthwith, it stepped to the very front rank of Canadian journalism, and the result of the general elections of September, 1878, was in some measure a tribute to its power with the people. An era of improvement followed. By arrangements with JAMES GORDON BENNETT, THE MAIL was enabled to publish the special cable despatches of the New York *Herald* simultaneously with their publication in that journal. News agencies were established throughout the minion; the service of the National Press Association was enlisted in addition to that of the Associated Press; special correspondents were employed at the chief centres; the wires were used freely, and, n short, everything that experience could uggest was done, without regard of cost, th the intent and determina new machinery was at once ordered, and a new building—the finest of its kind on the

new building—the finest of its kind on the continent—begun, partly on the old site at the corner of King and Bay streets and partly on land adjoining it, bought for that purpose.

This morning we present the public with the first issue of The Man in its new shape and new dress. It will be seen that many improvements have been made. Large type is used throughout, to the greater comfort of the reader. The ews is arranged so that after a few days' experience everybody will be able to furn at once to the page or column in which he is most interested. Besides the Herald cables and those of the National Press Association and the Associated Press, rrangements have been made for obtaining cable everything of importance to Car wy cable everything of importance to Canada occurring from day to day in the
Mother Country. Lastly, The Mail is
now printed by the stereotyping process,
on two of Scorr's rotary web presses, one
of which is capable of throwing off fifteen
thousand, and the other thirty thousand
copies an hour. We venture to believe that
The Mail is now not only much the
largest, but by far the greatest newspaper
in Canada; and that it will compare favourn Canada; and that it will compare favoubly with the best in the United States. word now as to our political pro-

word now as to our political pro-mme. The Mail will continue, as here-ore, to give its cordial support to the inservative party; but in politics, as in try other matter, it has no master to ve except its duty to the public inter-is. Its opinions shall be given freely, it without respect of persons; and it will leavour to discuss public questions with mness, fairness and a profound respect the right of every man, in this free untry, to think for himself. It has no ours to ask either from friend or free to ask either from friend or foe, own merits as a newspaper, and to its honesty and ability as a leader of public

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Ir is rumoured that changes will be made before long in the composition of the Local Cabinet. Last session it was common talk on the Reform side of the House that some of Mr. Mowar's colleagues had been in office as long as was good for themselves and the party, and that they should retire and make room for new men. The Premier, who always goes below when there is a breeze, was in favour of making a change forthwith; but there were so many candidates that he soncluded to "take the matter into his "best consideration," and there it has remained ever since. We have no means of knowing, of course, what his intentions among his friends outside is that Mr. Oroons will be Sir Richard Cartwright as his first. outside is that Mr. Oroons will be asked to exchange Departments, or to go. The hon. gentleman has been one of the wheel-horses of the vehicle ever since Messrs. Blank and Mackinzers left it seven years ago; and his bitterest opponent will not deny him tredit for unflagging industry and good intentions. His case proves, however, that these are not the only qualities necessary for the successful administration of a great public department. He has brought educational matters into a dreadful mess, and will leave many an unentiable legacy to his successor, whoever he may be. Some say Mr. James Young will be the

an; others Mr. Ross, of Huron; but it is difficult to see what qualification either of these gentlemen possesses for the office. Mr. Young would fill the Treaoffice. Mr. Young would fill the Treasurership with more advantage, for he was chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa for some years, and has always been addicted to statistics. Mr. Ross is also an experienced hand at figures, but has never professed, although he is not over modest, to have any special knowledge of education. Mr. Deroche is a University man, and was once a teacher, but the curse of Reugen has been upon him over since he de-BEN has been upon him ever since he deserted Sandfield. Altogether, while a change in the Education Office is most desirable in the public interest, and also, we have reason to believe, in the interest of the party, it will not be easy to find a successor to Mr. Chooks. It is said also that Mr. PARDER will retire; and that in the reconstruction Mr. HARDY will be promoted from the Provincial Secretaryship to a more important Department. It is quite probable that the Globe will deny these rumours, but unquestionably they will be verified long before the Assembly is called together. THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM.

THE supporters of a Government have no right to ask the Opposition for a categorical declaration of the policy they would pursue should fortune give them office but it is essential that the Opposition should have a fairly-well defined standpoint, and that their leaders should be united, in some measure, upon the leading public issues. Apply this wholesome rule, which is one of the basic principles of popular government, to the opponents of the Ottawa Administration, and what do we find? On the future of the country, than which there can be no more important question, there is a wide divergence of opinion among them. Mr. BLAKE believes in the dream of Imperial federation; but how the colonies are to be represented in his vast Witenagemot—whether we are to be taxed for the support of the army and navy, and in turn allowed to vote away mperial taxes, or whether we are simply to have a nominal representation in the assembly, and yet be mulcted for our share of the taxation—he does not think it worth while to explain. Those advanced Liberals, the Antis, believe, on the other hand, that the Confederation vinces resume the isolated position they occupied prior to 1867. Others again favour Annexation, and still others Commercial Union with the United States, which, according to the Globe and the Hamilton Times, is simply Annexation in disguise. On the question of questions, therefore, the Opposition has nothing to offer but a jumble of dreams and aspirations which no prudent or practical man could accept with any degree of satisfac-tion. On the Pacific Railway question, the confusion is even worse. Some of them want the railway, others do not; but the former are unwilling to vote either money, or land for its construction, while the latter are anxious to secure the development of the North-West, although clearly that cannot be accomplished without the road.

Upon minor issues there is the same go-lucky agreement to disagree. In abolition of the Senate, while the Lower Province press, regarding that Chamber as the shield of the weaker members of Con-"to cripple the Parliamentary influence of "the great populations and constitu"encies," and as a "direct violation of 
"the ancient principle of the constitution, 
"which in all past times gave to majorities 
"the right to select and to elect members." 
Fiscal policy they have none; and for 
that reason, there is no serious difference 
of opinion among them. They unite in 
saying that this is an iniquitous tariff and 
an instrument of spoliation and robbery; 
but the boldest of them has not ventured 
to hint what Mr. MACKENZIE would have to cripple the Parlis to hint what Mr. MACKENZIE would have done, had he remained in office, to stop Sir RICHARD'S enormous deficits, or what expenditure and at the same time growing expenditure and at the same time grow the national industries a chance for life. There is a great deal said about "Liberal prin-"ciples" and "Liberal views," but we venture to say there is not a man in the country who can define them without calling forth an indignant protest from one or more of the various sections of the party, unless, of course, he would lump them in the general definition, that the party is exceedingly anxious to get back to power.

THE course of those who oppose the construction of the Pacific railway altogether has the merit of being comprehensible That they profess to be Reformers need hardly be said, their purpose being to reform Canada off the face of the earth, as an independent and self-sufficing nationality. Their real goal is absorption into the American Republic, although they have hardly the courage to confess it.
Abolition of the viceroyalty, no Lieutenant-Governors, no Senate, no comprehen sive immigration scheme, no Pacific rail way, form the planks of their unpatriotic platform. Any plan which promises close connection with the United States, and a loosening of the ties which bind us to England is welcome to these gentlemen. They are few in number, it is true, but what they lack in popularity is supplied by clamour. Each man of the clique roars as if with forty-lung power. There is no

sary bond of the union between the feder ated Provinces, and also as a means of ensuring the early settlement of the North-West. Moreover, they insist upon it that the work shall be executed without adding

jectionable, what alternative have the objectors to propose? Let us have something tangible against which to argue, not mere opposition for opposition's sake. The land grant is the feature of the scheme chiefly found fault with. The company is to have a certain portion of the territory in alternate lots on each side of the line. Now, what would any rational men do, so as to recoup themselves for their outlay upon the road? Surely their policy would be to sell their land as soon as they could secure fair prices. English capitalists may be rolling in wealth, yet they are not so verdant as to sink it for many years without any return. Yet it is gravely urged that they would lock up the land until neighbouring settlements had enhanced its value. People having poured in upon the Government lots would raise onable, what alternative have the in upon the Government lots would raise the price of lands in their vicinity, it is said. Well, supposing that true, what cause could impel immigrants thither but the railway itself? Are the men who have constructed the line to be the only men who are to be debarred from profiting by their own enterprise? Such an argument tells against the construction of the Pacific railway; since if cheap lands be the great desideratum, that work will inevitably do harm by providing means of access and means of transport. A plea of this fatuous sort could only flow from party bias or party chagrin.

THE ANTI-BRITISH CRY.

In dealing with the cry that the new tariff is anti-British in its effects, we object to the doctrine implied by it, viz., that Canadians have no right to injure the British manufacturer by making their own goods. That is the remnant of the policy of last century, which extinguished the furnace fires in Quebec and Pennsy, ania, proscribed colonial industry of every kind, and sought to make the New World one vast farm. It led to the revolution in the

States, and it is time it were wholer abandoned in this country. No Canadian tariff can be anything but anti-British, in the sense that it interferes with the free export of British goods; but the loyalty that would refrain from levying the imposts necessary for revenue purposes and for enabling us to develop our resources, is a form of hysteria with which very few of our people are afflicted.
At the same time, the hysterical people have right on their side in saying that our tariff should not discriminate against the British and in favour of the American manufacturer, so long as we claim British citizenship and protection. The figures show that the present tariff

Total imports from Great Britain, last six months of 1878...... \$16,768,776 The same, 1879...... 15,541,358

works the other way:

Decrease.....\$1,227,418
Total imports from the United
States, first six months of 1878 \$21,411,150 The same, 1879...... 14,331,918

marked degree from those of the Mother Country. For this reason, a protective duty on iron manufactures, for insta-shuts out American respers, mow scythes and forks, but it d not keep out Sheffield cutlery, sim because that is a branch of industry known as yet in Canada, and not yet ped to any extent in the United States. veloped to any extent in the United States. So also our duty on cottons keeps out the products of Lowell, but does not affect in the same measure Manchester cotton velvets. If this duty were removed, Great Britain would benefit little, for New England would supply us with our principal cotton goods, viz., yarns, factory cottons, denims, tickings, and so forth. The abolition of the duty on leather and manufactures of leather would not put a thought of the same dollars a year into the pockets of the sand dollars a year into the pockets of the Sand dollars a year into the pocaces of the Northampton manufacturer; but the Haverhill boot and shoe men would coin money. The fact is, Canada and the United States run similar shops; they are United States run similar busy two of a trade; and the goods they import from Great Britain are such as neither is yet in a position to manufacture. If our tariff were reduced to 10 per cent. all round. the United States and not England would reap the benefit. Under the one-sided free trade system, from 1874 to 1878, the mports from the States kept up in spite of the enormous shrinkage in values; while our trade with Great Britain fell off nearly 30 per cent. Conversely, as the returns show, while the raising of our tariff has done little damage to the British manufacturer, it is gradually driving the Americans out of the country, and that is just what was expected of it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Halifax Herald has been looking ov the Canada Gazette, and figures out that the trade returns for last year will show some thing like this:—Imports, \$72,364,000; exports, \$85,275,000; balance of trade in our favour, about \$13,000,000. Last year the returns stood:—Imports, \$81,964,000; exports, \$71,491,000; balance of trade against us, \$10,473,000.

Scotia letters threatening repeal, and urg-Maritime Union, which appear in our King street contemporary, says repeal is out of the question, and the grand obstacle in the way of Union is the wretched financial condition to which the Reformers of Nova Scotia reduced that Province during their long lease of power.

Selkirk Inter-Ocean :- "The name of Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne is given as the probable Reform candidate in the pending election in Selkirk division." Mr. Bannatyne will be a representative standard bearer for the purity party. From 1875 to 1878, while he represented Provencher, he drew \$50,000 from the Mackenzie Government for supplies, his bill in 1877-alone amounting to \$24,000.

The P. E. I. Patriot says the Scott Act is a dead letter and worse than that, in King's county. Liquor is easily obtained in the villages, thirteen or fourteen places being in full blast in Montague alone. "The state of the country," says the Patriot, "under the Act is really worse than it was under our old local permissive law." There is no public prosecutor, and nobody cares to do the work of an informer.

The St. John Globe declares that "there never was anything in Canada, not only since Confederation, but before it, like the presen condition of affairs;" and predicts all manner of ruin, repeal and anarchy in the country. The hot weather has undoubtedly something to do with the Globe's condition, but the removal of its proprietor from his postmastership in St. John is probably the chief cause of the complaint.

The shipping arrivals at Quebec during the ent. The total number of craft

It is well that the opinions of trave It is well that the opinions of travellers and surveyors, who have recently arrived from the North-West, go to show the falsity of the report that a trade in Indian women is systematically carried on between Indians and traders. Had such prevailed it would have been a blot on our civilization. The Indian women are stated to be virtuous, and the whole position of the aborigines of the prairies is more favourable, thereby reducing the temptations to overstep the bounds of rectitude.

The Uxbridge Guardian, a sound Reform The Uxbridge Guardian, a sound Reform paper, is not afraid to tell the truth even on the eve of a contest in that riding. "We rejoice to say," the Guardian says, "that farmers are again prospering in this vicinity; new harns and handsome dwellings seem to be the order of the day. Reformers, as well as Tories, state that there are more buildings going up this summer than for some time past." The Ontario Reformer, by the way, hopes the writ for North Ontario will not be issued until after harvest.

The Halifax Chronicle and St. John Freeman are wailing like creeners at a wake. The man are wailing like creeners at a wake. The coal industry is flourishing, the lumber trade is looking up, the ship-building yards are doing a good business, the West India trade has been revived and new sugar refinerers started; but nothing can convince these two Jeremiahs that the Provinces are not going to the dogs, except perhaps the application of Mr. Macketnie's patent out ment for soreheads: St. John Freeman, printing, \$18,300; Halifax Chronecle, do., \$24,477.

The Dominton Government is to be con-gratulated on having at length met the wishes gratulated on having at length met the wishes of their most bitter opponents, namely, St. John Liberals. The Globe of that city says: "The appointment of Mr. John E. Turabull to a position of trust in the new peniteutiary at Dorchester is a matter that deserves special reference. No objection whatever can be taken to the appointment. On the contrary, many persons in St. John, who are politically opposed to the Government, or who are wholly neutral, will not regret any good fortune that may come to Mr. Turabull."

The Goderich High School Board has passed resolutions asking the Minister of Education to appoint new examiners for the intermediate to appoint new examiners for the intermediate and other examinations every two years, and not to confine the selection to the Central Committee. The Board also declares "that it is highly undesirable and objectionable that any member of the Central Committee should be interested in the sale of text-books, which have been prepared for the use of teachers and pupils in our schools, and especially so when such persons are also appointed as examiners in the subjects treated of in such text-books."

Quebec Liberals are thoroughly demoralized. In the Legislature the party is without a leader, M. Joly declining to be any longer 

The St. John, N.B. News, an in aper, says, "at this moment New people are living in comfort and thriving. Matters are undeniably looking up in St. John. There is a decided business change for the better; and there seems reason to believe that the improvement will go on until the depression has wholly disappeared." The News is a much more trustworthy authority on matters of this kind than the Globe or the Freeman, not feeling sore over a lost postmastership or speakership with Government printing contracts thrown in.

There is a singular lack of unanimity be tween Mr. Blake's position and that of the Globe on the question of the railway. Mr. Blake says: "It is not prudent for the people of Canada, competing with the United States for the emigration of Europe, to increase the public debt and the public burdens;" he maintains also that the older Provinces should not be taxed to build the road; and declares that the North-West lands are comparatively worthless. The Globe, on the other hand, favours the construction of the road, but denounces the proposal to build it out of these worthless lands as robbery. The Opposition platform on this most impertant issue is badly mixed.

Tha French Canadian papers complain that English names are being given to their viltween Mr. Blake's position and that of the

English names are being given to their villages and post offices, but the corruption of words probably does more in this direction than the nomenclature of the Post Office Department. Thus Cap d'Espoir has become Cape Despair; l'Anse au Gris Fond, the cove with the grey bottom, Griffin's Cove; Mille Roches, Mill Rush, &c. But the corruption is not all on one side; the French Canadians have attacked the English names in the Esstern Townships. Thus Somerset has become Saint-Morisette; Stanfold, Sainte-Folle; and Fitzpatrick, Felix-Patry. In this Province, the musical Indian names of places are being driven out by barbaric compounds cading in "ville." ages and post offices, but the corruption of

staunch a Reformer as ever quoted Scripture in proof of the hereditary wickedness of Toryism, but it is unable to defend the university appointment—"It was bad enough to assume that after all the years our colleges have been in operation, we had no Canadian scholar fit to teach classics in our Provincial University; but to bring out a young Englishman, who has his spurs yet to win, and of whose aputinde for such a position very little could be known, and to make him Vice-President over the heads of older professors, is something that is so utterly unjustifiable, that we wonder it was ever even thought of." staunch a Reformer as ever quoted Scriptur

reven thought of."

The Paris Transcript, in its editorial page the other day, bemoaned the universal ruin caused by the N. P.; but its local column somewhat detracted from the sincerity of the igreeminad — Market prices are keeping well up; three enterprising Parisians have purchased plaster and gypsum mills and intend carrying on that business; Mr. C. Adams is busily preparing the last shipment of wagons, called for in his Manitoba order; the Waterloo Weollen Company is about to begin the manufacture of flannels; Goldie & McCulloch, of Gait, are going to enlarge their safe foundry; and malleable iron works are about to be established in Guelph. The editor of the Transcript should see that his local reporter is inoculated with "Liberal principles."

Kearneyism seems to be almost dead in San Francisco. The position may be thus

San Francisco. The position may be thus municipal officers elected by the workingmen in San Francisco on a pledge to draw enly half salarres, violated their pledge with the atmost celerity and cyalciam when election day was passed. Communism will have n

his actions than a Canadian Liberal. Before the general elections the member for Birmingthe general elections the member for Birming-ham displayed great solicitude for the camels that died during the Afghan campaign, and denounced the Conservative Government, not only for having entered upon that under-taking, but for protecting the South African coloniats. Now we find the Government of which he is a member sending out reinforce-ments to contend against the Afghans; in-forming Russia, indirectly, that she will not be allowed to interfere in the affairs of that country; and giving a guarantee to the new Ameer that he will be made secure in his position by British military power, provided he be guided by British advice. But Mr. Bright is silent.

The Welland Tribune, never over-particul The Welland Tribune, never over-particular about what it says, charges Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of the Welland canal, with prohibiting Irish Catholic officials, under pain of dismissal, from selling tickets for Catholic bazaars. The facts are very simple. Certain lock-tenders were in the habit of badgering the captains and crews of vessels passing through the canal to buy tickets for bazaars, festivals and lotteries, not for Catholic affairs only, but for private schemes; and the vesselmen having complained of this, Mr. Ellis called the attention of the lockmasters to section 32 of the Canal Regulations, which section 32 of the Canal Regulations, which rules that no canal official "shall sell or be interested in the sale of any article or property whatsoever, to any person navigating or travelling on the canal."

L'Electeur, the new Rouge paper in Queber s not well informed as to the condition position of its allies in this Province. IIt says Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie are working together harmoniously, and that the Reformers are thoroughly united with the advanced Liberals. Delecteur will probably be surprised to learn that there is just as among its own friends in Quebec, and no more. Mr. Mackenzie takes to Mr. Blake's leadership about as weather. more, Mr. Mackenzie rakes to Mr. Biake's leadership about as warmly as M. Langelier and M. Mercier to M. Joly's; and upon questions like Commercial Union and the construction of the Pacific railway, the Ontario men are quite as enthusiastically united as the Ronges on protection to the occurrent industry, or the change in the chef lieu of Kamouraska.

The Secretary of the Treasury is after Canalian exporters with a sharp stick. He says, in a circular just issued, that it is the practice for shippers of merchandise, on this side the line, to divide the goods into small lots in order to bring each lot under the value of \$100; thus securing entry without the production of consular invoices. The Secretary therefore orders his collectors to enquire into all \$100 shipments and ascertain whether there has been a division or not. Shipments f small quantities of butter, eggs, gar produce, and other like articles sent into United States by parties living along the border, and who are producers of the same, have been heretofore considered as not being subject to the requirements of consular in-voices, and no objection is made to a con-tinuance of this rule.

According to the Yale, B. C., Inlan Sentinel, favourable progress is being mad with the Pacific railroad in that neighbour with the Pacific railroad in that neighbourhood. Goodheadway has been made between Emory and Yale, where no great difficulty of an engineering character has to be overcome. The bed of the road is ready the greater part of the distance, and timber and ties are being got out as rapidly as possible. Rock cutting is being proceeded with, and steady progress is being made with the first tunnel, which now begins to assume shape, the second and smaller tunnel having also been commenced. The rock in the tunnels is of a hard nature, and requires constant blasting. There are now over 1,300 names on the company's payroll, a little over half the number being Chinamen, and a few Indians and half-breeds are also employed.

so employed. The reports of the British Board of Tradfor the half year ending with June last show considerable increase both in imports and exports. The former amounted to \$1,053,-000,000, as against \$863,000,000 during the corresponding period last year, and \$948,000,-000 during the first half of 1878. Exports are valued at \$538,000,000, as compared with \$441,000,000 in 1879 and \$473,000,000 in 1878. For the month of June the increase in imports over June last year is \$46,000,000, and the increase in exports \$20,000,000. A large increase in exports appears under the head of cotton, cotton piece goods, linen piece goods, iron and steel, wool, worsted stuffs and carpets, though the augmentation is not so striking when compared with 1878. The heaviest and most enlarging market for cotton piece goods is British India. exports. The former amounted to \$1,053,

Liberal Governments are notoriously ler was Minister of Justice, death sentences wer regularly commuted, and the death penalty was a farce. Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary of Mr. Gladstone's administration, follows the same role, and as an English journal puts it, "holds out to murderers the crime-inspiring banner of reprieve." John Key, the hero of the blood-stained flatiron, has received an intimation that he will be permitted to continue his existence under the laborious restrictions of penal servitude for life. As a matter of course the wife-slayer of chisel disrepute will receive a like respite, and so the thing will go on. No doubt the Secretary will soon have his hands full of red reprobates who will be very grateful for what is called the Queen's elemency. regularly commuted, and the death penalt

The New York World of yesterday pub ished a lengthy letter written by Gen Hancock to General Sherman during Hancock to General Sherman during the presidental crisis, bearing date December 28th, 1876, in which the former lays down his views as to the civil power and the duties of military officers in case of a conflict of authority. General Hancock speaks very strongly infavour of the non-interference of the army with matters which clearly fall beyond their scope and rest with the people or their representatives. He takes the ground that the army has only to obey the duly elected President and oppose military intervention in politics. The letter, to which reference has repeatedly been made of late, will be a strong campaign document,

troubled with the almost numberless Khar who turn up in telegrams from Afghanistan

with half a dozen ragged followers as a khar or chief, a new man of influence who would or chief, a new man of influence who would not be unwilling to treat with the British for a consideration. When first invented this plan never failed to secure for the speculative few who invented it a good round sum of money, from 2,000 rupees to 5,000 rupees being readily disbursed by politicals anxious to conciliate men of influence."

According to an official return, there wer 84,233 miles of railway in the United State on the 31st December last, the debt upon which, including capital, was \$4,762,000,000 which, including capital, was \$4,762,000,000. This was an average of \$56,539 per mile of road, as compared with \$58,130 for the previous year. This reduction of debt has been going on for some time. It is due partly to the cheapness of constructing new roads, but far more to the extinction of the old capital stock of bankrupt roads. The net earnings in 1879 were \$2,618 per mile. In Great Britain, the railroad capital, including the funded debt, reaches the enormous sum of \$202,600 per mile. The British roads earn 4.15 per cent. of the debt upon them, and the American roads 4.62 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that bankruptcy and repudiation do not find favour with English railroad corporations.

The announcement is made that a meeting regarding the extension of the Northern Pacific and for a road along the south shore of Lake Superior, will be held in New York next month. This enterprise has an important bearing on Canadian interests, for so soon as it is placed fairly under way, a line from Nipissing to Sault Ste. Marie, there to tap the eastern trade, will no doubt be placed under construction. In this way, the building of the Ontario and Pacific Junction railway will give Toronto another line to the building of the Ontario and Pacific Junction railway will give Toronto another line to the North-West and open up commercial relations with a vast new country. The American project of running a line along the south shore of Lake Superior is backed by Eastern capitalists, and among other assistance expected to be obtained is the land grants given by the National and State Governments for the purpose of building a railroad from On-tonagon to the State line.

Apart from the number of victims by co ision on the water the alarming frequency of deaths by drowning is a noteworthy charac

term in the penitentiary, is being discussed by the Algoma and Collingwood papers. The by the Algoma and Collingwood papers. The Bulletin says he was only in the reformatory. A neighbour's barn was burnt down and he was arrested for arson. The charge was groundless, nevertheless for the sake of his father, who was a drunkard, he was sent to the reformatory for three years; and his parent has been sober and in his right mind ever since. It is a fishy story, but the Bulletin seems to believe it. The Algoma Pioneer, on the other hand, says up in that district "there is a legion of magistrates, some of whom are totally untit for the position, and

are not the only cause of nanecessary delay in legislation in the British Parliament. A great deal of needless time is consumed by the practice of putting questions upon all sorts of subjects to the members of the Government. The custom has in some cases had beneficial results, but of late it has been much abused. If confined to matters of real importance it would, no doubt, serve a useful purance it would, no doubt, serve a useful purpose, but many of the interpellations are altogether frivolous and irrelevant to public business. Mr. Cowen, of Newcastle on Tyne, recently called the attention of the House to the fact that putting and answering questions had continued for two hours, which is a very large proportion of the time daily at the disposal of Parliament, and might have been better employed. If the tendency continues increasing it will, doubtless, be absolutely necessary to adopt some restriction.

the Pacific railway by a company of English capitalists are not shared by the Montreal Herald, which says: "We shall be delighted if any English, French, or other capitalists can be found who will build the railway, and take in land the pay required to supplement the revenue derivable from it. Moreover, while there is reason in everything, we shall not be disposed to drive a hard bargain as to the number of acres per mile which are to be given. If the present Ministry finds the times propitious for such an engagement, it will have reason to congratulate itself and the country on its good fortune; for, as a matter of policy, there is no difference in opinion on the one great question of making the land pay for the railway. This was the basis of Mr. Mackenzie's bill of 1874, which authorized an offer of a maximum sum in cash, and invited tenders in which the rest of the price was to be fixed in acres." Herald, which says: "We shall be delight-

Nothing so wildly out of keeping with common sense has for a long time been given to the public as the statement that previous to the departure of the Premier all the Ministers placed their resignation in his hands. There is no truth in it whatever; neither is there any truth in the suggestion that there is to be a change of officer. In the late Government it looked very much as if the Cabinet was counted on as the easiest means of giving promotion to the prominent, or even the not prominent, members of the party. The Privy Council door was always going out at one door, while his successor was coming in at another. That is not the case in the present Government. It is most unlikely, of course, that the close of the five years will find it the same, as it is unlikely that its majority will be the same in name and number. All things change somewhat in this world. The Opposition are not, however, satisfied with the rapidity of the process.

The Northern Pacific railroad when com-

pleted will traverse a country far inferior to that which will be pierced by the Canadian Pacific; nevertheless the promoters of the American read are pushing vigourously for-American road are pushing vigourously forward with the work of construction. The eastern end of the road to the Yellowstone will be finished before winter sets in, making 210 miles from the Missouri river west. On the Pacific side, 468 miles will be completed at the same time, leaving but 800 miles between the two sections. The earnings of the company for the past year reached \$2,238,000, as against \$1,382,000 for expenses. Reformers who deery our Northwest lands and declare that their sale and settlement will be slow, should note the fact that in the western or Pende d'Oreille division of the Northern Pacific, an unknown land to Eastern Americans or Europeans, the sales of lands reached \$113,611 for six months to the end of June, most of which was paid in oash.

The Liverpool Courier calls attention to the advantages offered by Canada as a field for

that it is more discriminating in its recomthat it is more discriminating in its recommendations than many English journals. "Clerks and other commercial persons," it says, "are not wanted there, but men with a practical knowledge of farming and some capital to lay out in stock and implements. This is a great improvement on the custom ary advice with respect to emigration tendered by English newspapers, to which we owe the influx of a good many people who are not likely to do any good either for themselves or the country. The Courier thus refers to the Hon. Mr. Pope's efforts in the matter:—"We believe that the Hon. John matter:—"We believe that the Hon. John Henry Pope, the Dominion Minister of Agri-culture, who arrived in Liverpool yesterday on his first official visit to England, is not un-

likely to utilize his sojourn in this country for the purpose of organizing a more systematic and extensive plan of emigration to Canada. He is a gentleman well qualified for this duty, being practical, active and business. like " The Globe's telegraphic columns give sad proof that its editorial note about the dis-

missal of Division Court officers was not strictly true: "THE MAIL, in its usual reckless style, accuses the Ontario Government of dismissing clerks and balliffs of Division Courts for the purpose of appointing their own friends to the vacancies thus created. If The MAIL knew of a single case of the kind it would be only too glad to proclaim it."

"Owen Sound, July "Owen Sound, July Division Court, was purpose of appointing their own friends to the vacancies thus created. If The MAIL knew of a single case of the kind it would be only too glad to proclaim it." self-destruction. Mr. Cardwell was a man highly respected, and had been postmaster and justice of the peace for about thirty years."

Had this unfortunate man been a Reformer dismissed by the Ottawa Government, Sir John Macdonald would doubtless have been

accused of wilful murder. In 1873 the Ontario Government disposed of the Municipal Loan Fund debt, which had hung over some forty municipalities for twenty years, and M. Chaplean has laid the same ghost in Quebec. In Upper Canada, the money borrowed was used in the construction deaths by drowning is a noteworthy characteristic of the present season. Every day brings its accounts of these catastrophes occurring in various ways, the great majority of which would have been averted by a knowledge of swimming. So long as our large cities and towns are destitute of swimming baths accessible to the public, it is idle to urge the acquisition of the art or point out how serviceable it may be in a time of danger. The great majority of people have no other opportunity of learning to swim than would be afforded by public swimming baths, and so long as the civic authorities of Toronto and other places continue to display the same discreditable apathy on the subject that has hitherto characterized them it is useless to point the obvious moral of these recurring disasters by advising people to learn to swim.

The question as to whether one of Mr. Mowat's new J. P.'s has or has not served a term in the penitentiary, is being discussed

The Opposition press does the Finance Minister a gross injustice in charging that he is withholding the year's returns of revenue and expenditure from sinister motives. The year closed only a month ago, and returns have to be obtained, not only from the uttermost parts of the Dominion, but from the English agents of the Government, before the correct totals can be ascertained. It is true that the accounts, as taken roughly from the monthly returns of the Canada Gazette, have in years past been given out as accurate; but almost extent of nearly two millions of dollars. It is safe to predict that when the figures are published the Opposition papers will not be in any hurry to discuss them.

M. Balcer, consular agent for France and Spain at Three Rivers, P. Q., has issued a pamphlet on the trade prospects of that city. Three Rivers was founded by Pontgrave in Three Rivers was founded by Pontgrave in 1603, and became one of the principal trading stations of the Company of the Hundred Associates. In 1752 the iron mines there gave employment to 300 people, and the St. Maurice iron was known far and wide. After the conquest the place fell into decay, many of the leading men emigrating to France; but she can boast, nevertheless, that one of her ship-builders, Mr. Hart, bore a hand in the construction of the Royal William, the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic. The city is now struing to receive Atlantic. The city is now striving to regain a measure of her old prosperity. The har-bour offers exceptional facilities to shippers, the dues being very light; the lumber trade of the port, more especially since the con-struction of the Occidental Railway, is thriving; and the City Council offers tax thriving; and the City Council offers tax exemption to new manufacturing industries, and the free use of ground for the pasturage of live stock to shippers engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade: M. Balcer has faith in the city's future, and is confident that it is destined to become one of the leading shipping ports on the St. Lawrence. Election cases are occupying some of the

English Courts. Up to the present time twelve Liberal members have lost their seats, as against five Conservatives. In respect to as against five Conservatives. In respect to the dismissed petitions six were against Conservatives and three against Liberals. There are some eight or nine seats still awaiting the results of the various election petitions, but only two or three of these are occupied by Conservatives. Among the Liberals recently unseated is Mr. Dodson, Chairman of Committee, and according to Mr. Justice Lush, this misfortune is due to the contract with the Liberal Association, which at Chestel and elsewhere was operated as an organiza-

The taxation of commercial travellers by the municipal authorities of St. John, N.B., and Quebec has become a burning question. For some time a test case has been pending, arising out of the infliction of a fine on a commercial traveller named Jones for neglecting to take out a license in St. John. The imposition was paid under protest, and the case was taken by the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association to the Superior Court of St. John. The decision being adverse, an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of Canada. In the meantime other cases of a similar character have arisen, the latest victim being Mr. H. Dean, traveller for Messrs. Ewing & Co., of Montreal and this city, who on Monday last was arrested in St. John, taken through the streets as a common prisoner, and thrust into the cells. He was afterwards allowed to go on paying \$50 for a license. The Association are indignant, as they well may be; for, whatever may be thought of the policy or right of taxing a commercial traveller at such an expristant figure, there can be no justification for subjecting a stranger, who probably erred in ignerance of the law, to arrest and detention, For some time a test case has been pending,

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recent article in the New York T es some suggestive figures showing to ts of the protective policy during nty years in which it has been in for nited States. In 1860 the exportic products fell short of impor 0,000, and in 1870 by \$59,000,000 in 1880 the excess of exports of domestic ducts over imports was \$156,000,000.

result has not been brought about by falling off in importations as ill-informe traders are fond of asserting. On contrary the increase of imports eight of the falling off in the growth of population. "What Republican policy has done," says the Tries to prevent an excessive and dang increase of imports, beyond the power occurry to meet by its shipments of dourducts. In 1860 the country was seabroad, of all goods, foreign and domestic standard of the result of fourteen years of uninternand peculiarly prosperous traffic under I the excess of exports of dome the result of fourteen years of uninterrand peculiarly prosperous traffic under I cratic government, and then, if ever Democratic policy appeared at its best. the net result of the latest year of Repui rule is an excess of exports over imposed 167,908,359." The result amply ju then bold attempt to re-write my, and the number of those, irr economy, and the number of those, irretive of party leanings who would return old system, becomes fewer and fewer each succeeding year. The announcement that the distress i

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AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

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The French farmers are organizing for presentation of a gigantic petition Government, requesting the abolition of land tax, which they say they can be longer in the face of the present and fu competition of the United States and Car in the supply of grain and animal food.

It speaks well for the liberality French-Canadian fellow citizens that the at present taking especial pains to a English immigration of the right sort to Eastern Townships. The Government Quebec have set apart 100,000 acres in section for English settlers, who will themselves among a people of kindred and religion. This does not look much the exclusiveness or French domination frequently charged against the majority that Province, and it may be doubted if the detractors would under the same circumstants. detractors would, under the same cir stances, act with equal fairness and ge

The Irish Farmer takes no stock in the that the Compensation Bill is confiscat 'Strange," says the Farmer, "how it n strikes landlords or their friends that un the existing arrangement there is no s thing as freedom of contract so far as tenant is concerned. We should like to see tenant is concerned. We should like to see tenant who, haunted by the terror of evic would refuse to sign any contract it mi seem good to the landlord to propose, e though it should be that of doubling the r Yet we never hear of such proceeding these—and we know they are by no mare—characterised as confiscation on the of the landlord." The Farmer is gener conservative in its tone, and this view of land question shows the extent and dept the feeling against the landlords even an those not tainted with agrarianism.

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It is an easy process for a Government la gent to sit in his office at Bracebridge eny the existence of abuses which are alle vail in the vast district of Musko but a denial does not alter the facts. I letter which we published vesterday, Aubrey White, agent of the Ontario Governent at Bracebridge denied the sequence. tracebridge, denied the accuracy tion that land-sharks exist in Ma that settlers are often fleeced system pursued being to follow the ter upon every good loca gany right thereto, clear a nand heavy compensation f

ness-like. The Globe's telegraphic columns give sad proof that its editorial note about the dismissal of Division Court officers was not strictly true :

"THE MAIL, in its usual reckless style, as cuses the Ontario Government of dismissing clerks and bailiffs of Division Courts for the purpose of appointing their own friends to the vacancies thus created. If THE MAIL knew of a single case of the kind it would be only too glad to proclaim it."

"Owen Sound, July 26.—Early this morning 27.

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Had this unfortunate man been a Reformer dismissed by the Ottawa Government, Sir John Macdonald would doubtless have been accused of wilful murder.

In 1873 the Ontario Government disposed of the Municipal Loan Fund debt, which had hung over some forty municipalities for twenty years, and M. Chaplean has laid the same ghost in Quebec. In Upper Canada, the money borrowed was used in the construction of gravel roads, amproving harbours and sub-sidizing railroads; in Quebec four of the six millions borrowed was applied to the extinc-tion of the seigniorial tenure, and the remainder used for municipal purposes, Montreal borrowing \$800,000, Quebec \$50,000, Three Rivers \$220,000, Rimouski \$30,000, This was in 1854, and this debt of two millions has now reached, owing to interest accumulations, nearly four millions. M. Chapleau's scheme is a very simple one. The indebted municipalities will pay the original debt and interest at five per cent. for twelve years, giving the Government their bonds, payable within forty years and hearing the contract of two millions are contracted to the contract of two millions are contracted to the contract of two millions are contracted to the contract of two millions has now reached, owing to interest account of two millions has now reached, owing to interest account of two millions has now reached, owing to interest account of two millions has now reached, owing to interest account of two millions has now reached, owing to interest account of two millions. M. payable within forty years, and bearing six per cent. interest. The money will be ap-plied to the extinction of the Provincial debt. The settlement of this question was promised by M. Joly, but with many other Liberal edges, it went into the pavement of a certain plass.

The Opposition press does the Finance Minister a gross injustice in charging that he is withholding the year's returns of revenue and expenditure from sinister motives. The year closed only a month ago, and returns have to be obtained, not only from the utternost parts of the Dominion, but from the English agents of the Government, before the correct totals can be ascertained. It is true that the returns of the Canada Gazette, have in years past been given out as accurate; but almost invariably the official compilation for the year has differed from them. In 1874, as the Montreal Gazette points out, the Domi Board of Trade actually based recomme-tions, which it made to the Government, the supposed large deficiency between revenue and the expenditure, the figure revenue and the expenditure, the figures being taken from these returns in the Canada Gazette. When the actual statements were brought down by Mr. Cartwright it was found that these figures were incorrect to the extent of nearly two millions of dollars. It is safe to predict that when the figures are published the Opposition papers will not be in any hurry to discuss them.

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as though he had committed some gross offence. The Commercial Travellers', Asso-ciation are determined to make another fight upon this case.

A recent article in the New York Tribune gives some suggestive figures showing the results of the protective policy during the twenty years in which it has been in force in the United States. In 1860 the exports of domestic products fell short of imports by \$37,000,000, and in 1870 by \$59,000,000, but in 1880 the excess of exports of domestic products over imports was \$156,000,000. This result has not been brought about by the falling off in importations as ill-informed free traders are fond of asserting. On the contrary the increase of imports eightynine per cent. has been much greater than the growth of population. "What the Republican policy has done," says the Tribuse, "is to prevent an excessive and dangerous increase of imports, beyond the power of the country to meet by its shipments of domestic products. In 1860 the country was sending abroad, of all goods, foreign and domestic, \$20,000,000 less than it imported. This was the result of fourteen years of uninterrupted and peculiarly prosperous traffic under Democratic government, and then, if ever, the Democratic policy appeared at its best. But twenty years in which it has been in force in Democratic policy appeared at its best. But the net result of the latest year of Republican the net result of the latest year of Republican rule is an excess of exports over imports of \$167,908,359." The result amply justifies the then bold attempt to re-write political economy, and the number of those, irrespective of party leanings who would return to the old system, becomes fewer and fewer with each succeeding year. The announcement that the distress in Ire-

land is over will be hailed with satisfaction the world over. There is the usual controversy about the disposal of the funds, the "national" press declaring that tens of thousands of pounds have been misapplied, and seeking to make it appear that the British Government entered into a conspiracy to starve the people to death. One remarkable point has hitherto escaped observation in the press, and now that the faminehas ceased and money is no lenger needed, it may not be out of place to call attention to it. The famine figures were greatly exaggerated, in Connaught at least. For example, it was stated that in the village for example, it was stated that in the village of Claremorris, County Mayo, which has a population of less than a thousand, 2,500 people were in want. The hamlet of Ballandine, in the same county, a big boreen, with a few shops and cabins scattered on each side, and containing about 500 souls, including the hands employed on Lord Oranmore's estate bank by had 1,800 people in immignet day. hard by, had 1,800 people in imminent dan-ger of death. Ballinrobe, also in Mayo, with a population of 1,500, had 3,200 famine-stricken people; and so the figures ran in Castlebar, Newport, Westport, Ballina, Mulranny, and other places in Mayo. They were not quite so fanciful in Galway and toscommon; still there was great exaggera tion. The fact that these figures were accepted as correct by the Castle authorities shows how much those gentlemen know about one of the most important sections of the country they are supposed to govern.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The corn and root crops of Ireland promise more than an average yield, and the general aspect of the country is cheering.

The French farmers are organizing for the presentation of a gigantic petition to the Government, requesting the abolition of the land tax, which they say they can bear no longer in the face of the present and future competition of the United States and Canada in the supply of grain and animal food.

It speaks well for the liberality of our rench-Canadian fellow citizens that they are present taking especial pains to attract English immigration of the right sort to the Rastern Townships. The Government of Quebec have set apart 100,000 acres in that action for English settlers, who will find themselves among a people of kindred race and religion. This does not look much like the exclusiveness or French domination and frequently charged against the majority of that Province, and it may be doubted if their detractors would under the same circumdetractors would, under the same circum stances, act with equal fairness and gene

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A writer in the Victoria, B. C., Colonist trongly advocates the introduction of the Angora goat as an industry which could profitably be pursued by the Indians. He says that only by this means can two-thirds of the entire area of the Province be made productive. The Indians of some sections have succeeded well with cattle and sheep. The Angora is considered specially adapted to the climate and condition of the Province, to the climate and condition of the Province, and the writer thinks that double the number of Angoras could be raised on the same acreage as sheep, as this species of goat eats what the sheep will not, preferring brush and twigs to grass. The experiment was tried some time since in California, and the reason of its non-success, according to the writer, was that the animals sold were not pureblooded Angoras. The extablishment of a looded Angoras. The establishment of a breeding station for raising and distributing pure Angoras is recommended.

Sorghum cultivation is again attracting attention in the Western States, where the forghum plant was generally introduced some years ago. Hitherto it has been princi had for making molasses for home purposed for making molasses for home purposed and as cattle food, the sugar-making expenses started from time to time having generally failed. Interest is being revived to the form of the ally failed. Interest is being revived in sorghum as a sugar-producing plant, Prof. Collier, of Washington, holding that there is no difficulty in making from it an abundance is sugar if the right methods are employed. He says that the percentage of crystallizable mgar is largest when the plant is thoroughly matured, and reckons the average yield at one ton of sugar per acre. Professor Collier predicts that within five years all the sugar needed for use in the United States will be produced by American farmers, and he deems it probable that within ten years they will export more sugar than they have ever imported.

Export more sugar than they have ever imported.

It is an easy process for a Government land agent to sit in his office at Bracebridge and deny the existence of abuses which are alleged to prevail in the vast district of Muskoka; at a denial does not alto the period for the latter is simply working on the old Joly platform.

tion to reach his grant. On his arrival he finds a man in possession, who refuses to move away unless he is compensated for alleged improvements. The poer settler is thus blackmailed by a sconndrel who has no right or title whatever to the grant. It is folly to deny that this practice prevails, but if the Bracebridge agent is really ignerant of the fact, he may learn all about it from the settlers on the Magnetewan locations who have had to pay scores of dollars to landsharks.

One of the Grangers who recently visited the Model Farm at Guelph writes to the Bruce Herald severely criticizing the institution and its methods. He says that he has a hetter farm himself, out of which he makes his living, instead of spending twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year in fancy experiments. The farm is over-grown with weeds, such as Canada thistles and wild mustard, and the crops are only middling. The stable is common and poorly kept, being full of last year's manure going to waste. The cheese factory, built five years ago at a heavy expense, is going to decay—not a cheese ever having been made in it. The stock is very good, but the breeding operations are pursued at a ruinous loss. One of the party was offered a calf for five dollars that certainly cost the Government a hundred. A pig of a valuable description was tendered for four-teen dollars, but on the person to whom the offer was made explaining his services to the party, the price was reduced to five dollars. The letter concludes as follows:—"The class of young men who go there will never follow farming as it has to be conducted in Canada in order to make a living. Going about a model farm with a plug hat and a fancy cane is not the way to teach men the science of Canadian agriculture. Hard work and honest industry are the model qualities required for farming in this country. I did not see any of our Bruce farmers' sons there, and I certainly think they are better off at home." thirty thousand dellars a year in fancy experi

An important interview recently took place in England between a deputation consisting of representatives of 33 cities and towns in the North, and delegates from the butcher and cattle trades, and Earl Spencer, President of the Council, in reference to the restric tions upon the importation of American cattle. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., stated that they by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., stated that they "believed that those restrictions limited the quantity and deteriorated the quality of this importation article of food." It was urged that there were not sufficient cattle in the country to feed the people, and that the number was fast decreasing. The decrease of horned cattle in 1879 as compared with 1875 arounded to 1855.

The Government have shown themselves tolerably independent of the landlord interest in other respects, and it is difficult to see why they should allow themselves to be influenced by alarmist views in a matter which so vitally affects the interests of the mass of the British people.

POLITICS IN QUEBEC.

SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH CLINADIAN PRESS.
The Journal de Quebec hopes when the Local overnment transfers a portion of the site of pany it will insist on the erection of a state

L'Echo d'Iberville hopes the Dominion Go ernment will give a portfolio to one of the French Senators on the ground that the Pro-vince is entitled to a fair share of influence in

Le Quotidien thinks the Chapleau Ministr has redeemed its promises to the people by putting the finances of the Province in good shape, and carrying on affairs prudently and

shape, and carrying on affeirs prudently and economically.

L'Evenement hopes the lesson of the hard times will not be lost, and that the return of prosperity will not be accompanied by wild speculation. Moderation in enterprise is the only safeguard against another crash.

Le Canada says capitalists have offered the Quebec Government a lump of \$6,500,000, or an annual rental of \$300,000 for the North Shore railway; but the offer has been refused, as the road is working most satisfactorily from every point of view.

Le Journal de Ouebec says:—By October

every point of view.

Le Journal de Quebec says:—By October direct communication will be established between Sherbrooke and Quebec by the Quebec Central railway. The road runs through a district rich in asbestos and copper, and, there is reason to believe, gold also.

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Le Canadien says the Berthier election enquiry is being irregularly conducted, and that it knows of its own personal knowledge that the majority of the witnesses called for the petitioners are perjurers actuated by intense hatred of the priesthood.

Le Canadien hopes Quebec and Montreal will work together to secure the carrying trade of the Great West for the St. Lawrence route. The best policy they can pursue is to unite

The best policy they can pursue is to unit and work together against New York an Boston, rivals which have hitherto succeede in carrying off the lion's share of the trade. Le Journal de Quebec says that well-in-formed persons are confident that the mission of Mr. A. P. Caron, M.P., and Lieut. Col. Baby to raise a loan of \$3,000,000 for the Lake St. John railway will be successful, and

to the lake within five years.

Le Moniteur Acadien says the 23rd nlt.

was the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the passage by the Council at Halifax of the order for the banishment of the Acadians. That wicked attempt to wipe out a race failed utterly; there are to-day 100,000 Acadians in the Maritime Provinces, a thriving and prosperous people.

L'Electeur says the defeat of September, 1878, the removal of M. Letellier, and the fall of the Joly Government demoralised the Quebec Liberals, and the defection of MM. Chauveau, Flynn, Paquet Fortin and Racicot added to their discomfiture. It counsels the party, however, to organise and be of good oheer, for its allies in Ontario are marching on to victory under Mr. Blake.

La Concorde says when Peel carried Cath-

VASTUNDERTAKING

Proposed Intercolonial Exhibition in Toronto.

MELBOURNE'S GREAT SHOW Toronto September Exhibition

Prospects.

Arrangements Completed.

Arrangements Completed.

An important meeting of the Toronte Industrial Exhibition Association was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Withrow, the President, in the chair, there being a very full attendance of members.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the meeting proceeded with the consideration of certain matters, the object of which was to make the approaching September exhibition as attractive as possible; and among other things it was decided to instruct the sub-committee on music to engage the services of A BRASS BAND

to play every day on the grounds during the exhibition.

After deciding upon some other management of the sale of refreshment grounds, the question of having AN INTERNATIONAL OR INTERCOLONIAL EX-

HIBITION

in Toronto in 1881 was reopened by the president, who said that the special object for which the meeting had been called was to consider the proposition made through Mr. Harvey to arrange for the transfer of the European and Oriental Exhibition at present in Melbourne to Toronto next year. Mr. Harvey had been written to by Mr. Stimson, of Toronto, who was at present in Australia, on the subject, and as Mr. Harvey was present he suggested that he should explain the matter more fully than had been done at the last meeting, when had been done at the last meeting, when there were not so many members present.

Mr. Harvey then stated that he had received a letter from Mr. E. R. Stimson, of this city, who was present in Adelaide, Australia, embodying a suggestion from Mr. Geo. Colin Levey, C.M.G., Secretary of the World's Show, at Melbourne, to transfer thist exhibition, as well as that of the Australian colonies themselves, to Toronto next year. Mr. Harvey then read several communications which he had received from Mr. Stimson, and on behalf of Mr. Levey, containing certain propositions, which he said could be modified or amplified at a future period; among which were that

country to feed the people, and that the number was fast decreasing. The decrease of horned cattle in 1879 as compared with 1875, amounted to 155, 668, and the falling off in the number of sheep in the same period was 1,010,358. The imposition of the restrictions on American cattle, requiring them to be slaughtered at the port of landing, caused a falling off in the total importation of sheep and cattle last year to 2,986,251, as against 3,043,091 the year previous. This provision caused a vast amount of waste and the loss of the offal. Out of 76,000 beasts imported from America in 1879 only 137 were said to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and 68,000 came over in boats in which no disease was found. The London Telegraph says that the restriction practically adds a penny per pound to the price of beef, which means that the consumer sustains a total loss of about £16,000,000 a year. Earl Spencer's reply did not give the deputation much encouragement to hope for a change, but the question is to come up in the House on the 6th inst., when we trust that more liberal counsels will prevail.

The Government have shown themselves to explay independent of the leasefloor interest to the part which the understood which would take in the management of it.

Mr. HAMILTON said that for course if the leasefloor interest to the part which the understood which he understood to the part which the understood to the part which he understood to the provide ou

amed the proportions of an international exhibition very extensive buildings would be required—much more extensive than those at regented—much more extensive man those at present on the grounds. Fully \$50,000 would be required for the purpose of new buildings alone, and he would suggest that a guarantee fund might be procured from the Dominion and Local Governments for the purposes indicated.

The CHAIRMAN said that what the Associa on should aim at was an exhibition of British intercolonial character, open, of surse, to the whole world—(hear, hear,)—and course, to the whole world—(hear, hear,)—and if this were decided upon he had no doubt at all but the affair would be a grand success. In the meantime he would suggest that the Society might accept Mr. Stimson's proposition as far as it was known, and that he might be written to directly or through Mr. Harvey. Communication might then be opened with the Dominion Government, the Local Legislature, and the City Council to ascertain what assistance would be given to the Association in carrying out such

A VAST UNDERTAKING, which, to his mind, would be equal almost to a world's fair, and the good effects of such an enterprise in Toronto and Canada gener-ally could not be calculated. The respective

an enterprise in Toronto and Canada generally could not be calculated. The respective Governments might appoint commissioners to act with the Association, and aid and comfort might might also be very appropriately extended toward making the affair a grand success. (Hear, hear.)

Ald. Hallam favoured the idea of having a guarantee fund from the Dominion and Local Governments, in order that the Association might be protected from any possible loss in carrying out an enterprise of this magnitude, which would have such beneficial effects upon the country at large.

Capt. McMaster was deeply impressed with the importance of the proposition before the meeting, and, of course, all were agreed that if the Melbourne exhibition was brought here it would have to be controlled by the Toronto Industrial Association. The most ample accommodation could be given for exhibition, as the grounds were large enough for that purpose, and any extra buildings which would be erected could be sold afterwards, so that the loss from this item of original expenditure would not be much. If the exhibition left Melbourne in April it would reach Toronto about the lat of July, and consequently, there would be about two both could be closed at the same time. He saw no reason why the proportion should not be forthwith entertained and Mr. Stinson written to, because he for one was not afraid of running the risk of a financial loss; and he would do all in his power, individually and collectively, as a member of the Association to make the undertaking a great success. He might say that he was acquainted with one of the gentlemen (Mr. Stimson), and he had the fullest confidence in him that he would faithfully discharge his part of the undertaking; and the position which the other gentleman held as scoretary of the Melbourne Exhibition was a guarantee that he would do the same. (Hear, hear.)

Ald HALLAM said that during his recent trip to Ireland he had been informed by leading manufacturers there that if the Toronto Exhibition artended over a

the sixty acres adjoining the grounds of the Association, with of course the consent of the Government; and, after the Exhibition was closed, the wings to the new building might be sold and the main structure allowed to re-

hain for future use.

Mr. McGez pointed out that the Melbourne Exhibition was now so very complet that all that was necessary was to remove that all that was necessary was to remove that all the Toronto.

that all that was necessary was to remove it bodily to Toronto.

The CHARMAN then put a motion accepting Mr. Stimson's proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

A sub-committee was appointed to draft a reply to Mr. Stimson's letter, and to report to another meeting of the Association next Tuesday evening, when the City Council might also be invited to attend for the purpose of coming to a joint understanding on the matter. THE TORONTO REAPER AND MOWER COMPANY

sent a letter requesting the Association to accept a donation of, \$100 toward the expenses of the September exhibition, on the ground that it was productive of much good to the industries of Toronto. An invitation was also extended by Mr. Stilwell, the Secretary, to the Association to visit Mr. Mulholland's farm, 2nd concession of York, at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon to wintess the operation of the Toronto Cord Binder, an improvement on the Company's resper.

Binder, an improvement on the Company's reaper.

It was decided to accept both the \$100 and the invitation with thanks, the Association to meet at Mr. Rennie's store, corner of Jarvis and Adelaide street, at two o'clock on Thursday, to proceed in a big buas to Mr. Mulholland's farm.

THE MANITORA EXHIBIT.

The secretary read letters from Ald. Mo-Murrich, who is at present at Winnipeg, and from Mr. Begg, relative to the exhibit which was to be sent from Manitoba, which, in their opinion would be very good.

After some routine business was transacted the meeting adjourned.

TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Eastern Ontario Teach ers' Association Convention. PERTH, July 30.—The Association met at 10.30, when Mr. Orr, head master of Brighton High School, took up the subject of "Text-books." He began by speaking of the place they should occupy in our educational system, and thought their proper use was to save the teacher's time and serve as a framework three which he could will a supply the same and serve as a framework three which he could will a supply the same and serve as a framework three which he could will a supply the same and serve as a supply three same as a supply three s framework upon which he could build. He considered there was little or no use of placconsidered there was little or no use of placing a text-book in the hands of a young pupil when beginning a subject, as blackboard and oral instruction served the purpose better, and he gave a number of apt illustrations of his views. In the higher classes he would place text-books in the hands of a class, but not before they had reached that point. He then spoke of the authorization of books, and deprecated the indiscriminate approval of books sent to teachers to be reviewed; would advise the authorization of several books on some subjects, but would like to see those books without gross mistakes before being placed on the list. He then referred to what a text-book on any given subject should contain, and thought it should be little more than an outline upon which the teacher could build, and, in conclusion, spoke of the cost of books, which in many instances he thought might be much lessened.

of books, which in many instances he thought might be much lessened.

The subject was then discussed by Messrs. McNab, May, McGregor and McMillan, and the customary vote was passed.

The Rev. F. F. McNab, M.A., head master of Arnprior High School read an able paper on "Model Schools." He treated the subjects under three heads, first, the centralization of Model Schools or placing them. ools or placing them only in the Curren-In Eramosa, on the 28th ult., the wife system; and that teachers trained in these cities would by competition and numbers become more enthusiastic and efficient. To this he would say that the teaching had to be done alone, which would not create much enthusiasm and that sufficient opportunity for teaching would not be afforded. To the present system his objections were that, the sessions were too short for a proper course of training; that candidates who fail have to wait too long to complete their training; that they entail unnecessary loss of time and expense on the candidate, and that their intermittent character injures the school with which they

on the candidate, and that their intermittent character injures the school with which they are connected. He was in favour of establishing a Model School in connection with every High School, so that the professional and non-professional training might be carried on together; this would afford a much longer and more perfect course of training, would naturally lead to the granting of Provincial Thirds, and would lead to a closer union of High and Public schools, so that the teaching power could be better utilized and all schools benefitted. He answered some objections which might be made, and explained the details of his plats.

Mr. May considered that the Minister had made a good stroke in the establishment of Model Schools; if things were balanced and considered apart from prejudice, it would be

Model Schools; if things were balanced and considered apart from prejudice, it would be found that a great step had been made in the right direction. The work done had been good, the expense little, the masters were good, and the schools were doing a good work; and he, for one, heartily endorsed the action of Mr. Crooks in establishing them, and would not wish to see them thrown over-

Michel continued the discussion, and a reso tion was passed thanking Mr. McNab for

The Association then took up general bus ness, and resolved that the next meetin should be held in Ottawa at a time to I fixed by the Managing Committee.

The following officers were then elected for the coming year:—President, Rev. Joh May, M.A., of Ottawa; lst Vice-President, R. K. Orr, B.A., Brighton; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Agnew, M.A., Kingston; 3r Vice-President, S. Moag, Smith's Falls Corresponding Secretary, A. Smirle, Ottawa Recording Secretary, P. C. McGregof, B.A. Almonte; Treasurer, F. L. Michel, B.A. Perth; Managing Committee, Messrs. Slact Parlow, McMillan, Houston and Cochrane.

The Rev. John May, M.A., Public Scho Onspector for the County of Carleton, read paper on "Cram," to which no summar could do justice. It was without doubt or of the ablest papers ever written on the suject, and the reading of it was accompanie by continuous bursts of applause. He treate it under two aspects, Cram in its relation examinations and as a means of developing the intellectual faculties, and effectual showed up the absurdities and supplictly the cramming system. The only epitome the programming system. The only epitome the program which could be given would be the program of the program would be the program of the programming system. The only epitome the program of the program of the program of the program of the programming system. The only epitome the program of the programming system. the cramming system. The only epitome of the paper which could be given would be the whole papers, so full was it of racy points and good hits. A unanimous resolution was passed asking Mr. May to allow his paper to be printed in full, and to this he very kindly consented, so that an opportunity will be given to all to get a perusal of it.

A short discussion followed, and the pro-gramme being concluded the meeting ad-

THEY REVENUE RETURNS The following are the Customs and Inland

THE TOURIST SEASON

THE TOURIST SEASON.

Attractions Among the Northern Lakes.

Muskoka is invaded by the annual army of tourists and excursionists. The beautiful, romantic lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph being most convenient of access are most largely trequented. Every day, say the local journals, brings its quots of health and pleasure-seekers. They continually go to and fire by rail and steamer. The ulands are dotted with camps and tents, where city folk throw off their conventionalities — roam amongst the bushes row in shady bays—bivouse in shady nofoks, and lay in a season's stock of health and vigour. Invalids, as a rule, return home invigorated. Everybody feels better of the heliday trip to the Highlands of Canada, in Muskoka. Rosseau, at present, gets the lion's share of tourist travel. The fishing in Lake Joseph is good and draws the lovers of that sport in that direction. The steamboat arrangements are most convenient and complete. The Rosseau plys every day to Port Cockburn, connecting with the mail steamers to and from Gravenhurst, Bracebridge and Rosseau, so that parties can reach any of those places daily. This is of great importance to the travelling public. Tourists can either leave or reach Teronto any day, except Sunday, from Port Cockburn, Rosseau, Bracebridge or Huntsville, by the present steamboat connections with the Northern railway.

This season tourist travel has been larger than usual; but perhaps the increase is attributable to the larger numbers who are camping out on the islands and headlands. A party of twenty-one from Mercer, Pennsylvania, recently camped on Gibraltar Island, Lake Muskoka. Lake Rosseau is much more thickly peopled than Lake Muskoka. Bracebridge receives a fair complement of tourists—some remain a couple of days en route to the celebrated trout fishing regions of Trading Lake, Colebridge, South Falls, &c. Huntsville and Hoodstown get their share, and when the Pacific Junction railaway is built, Lake Nipissing will doubtless bevisited by many.

Lame and Sick Horses Cured Free of Charge.—Giles' Liniment Iodide Am-monia, yellow wrapper; send for pamphlet. Navicular disease, spavins, curbs, ringbone knee, coffin joint pastern and sinew shoe boils, strains. Contracts made with express, railroad and ice companies, and all other who railroad and ice companies, and all other who employ large numbers of horses, by which money and horse-suffering can be saved. Address Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway,

Trial size, 25 cents. JONES—At the Elms, Yonge street avenue, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Clarkson Jones, Esq., of ROBERTS-At 23 St. Patrick street, Toronto, the wife of Mr. E. L. Roberts, of a daughter. SEWELL—At Clifton, on 2nd August, the wife of Langley Sewell, of a daughter. MacDonald—At Cornwall, on the 29th ult., the wife of Æneas Macdonald, of a son. KITTSON-On the 31st July, at 29 Wellington street south, Hamilton, the wife of H. N. Kittson of a son. BLEASDELL—At 101 Mutual street, Toronto, on Saturday, July 31st, the wife of W. H. Bleasdell, of a daughter. GUITON—At Ridgeville, in the county of Welland, Ont., on the 28th July, 1880, the wife of P. H. Guiton, Esq., of a daughter. HENDERSON-At Cobourg, on the 30th July, the wife of J. Henderson, Bank of Toronto, of a daughter.
DOYLE—In Fergus, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. Michael Doyle, of a son. Dass—In Fergus, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. William Dass, of a son. REA—In Eramosa, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Rea, of a son, still-born.

STEWART—At Cardinal, on the 23rd ult., the rife of Mr. Thomas Stewart, of a son. THORNE—At 277 Sherbourne street, Toron Sunday, the 1st inst, the wife of Hothorne, barrister, of a sen.

MARRIAGES. CLARK HUMPHREY On the 2rd of 63 Teraulay street, Toronto, by the Castle, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. B.D., W. S. Clark, M.D., to Sarah A. of Simon Humphrey, Esq.

AKIN—WALLAGE—On the 27th ult., at St. Joh church, Iroquois, by the Rev. G. W. White, B., rector, Mr. Charles D. Akin, of Lisbon, N.Y., Miss Lena, eldest daughter of Eliss Wallace Esq., of Matilda.

BURNHAM—LOSCOMBE—On the Sist alt., Mr A. Burnham, Toronto, youngest son of the late Hon. Asa Burnham, Cobourg, to Annie R., eldest daughter of R. R. Loscombe, Esq., bar-rister, Bowmanville. DEATHS.

TAWSE—At Hamilton, on Monday morning and August, Elizabeth Idington, relict of the lat-Rev. John Tawse, of King, aged 65 years. CARPENTER—At Derby Line, July 23rd, George isaac Carpenter, son of Isaac Carpenter, aged 3 GARTIBLE In Mansonville, on the 26th ult, of. dysentery, Myrta L., daughter of George H. and Ida M. Garfield, aged 16 months.

CONLON-On Monday, the 26th inst., after a short illness, at her residence, 11th concession of Peel, Mary Coulon, widow of the late Patrick Coulon, of Peel.

months.

English papers please copy.

SHEA—Accidentally killed on the 24th inst., the line of the Grand Trunk railway, at Mallo crossing, near Lennoxyille, Walter, eldest so the late John Shea, aged II years and 3 months of the late II years and PERINE—In Doon, on the 26th July, after eight weeks illness, of liver complaint, Mr. Joseph S. Perine, in the 66th year of his age—a member of the firm of M. B. & J. S. Perine, lessess of the Abovne fax mills

NIHAN—At Virgil, 2nd August, Timothy Ni

V III III SUPERIOR BLOOD PURIFIER TONIC FOR THE STOMACH. THOROLD, ONT., Jan. 13, 1880.

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Montreal, P. Q., Jan. 31, 1880.

Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—Some six months ago I wrote you telling how your Vegeting had restored me from a very bad attack of Rheumatism, when I had been confined to the house for about ix months. I now write to say that I have not had any more trouble with my old-complaint. I also wish to add that our daughter about 13 years old has been troubled for some time. She was always sick and complaining. We had tried several remedies and they had done her no good. We gave her the Veettine, and are more than satisfied with the result. She commenced to improve almost from the first, and at the present time she never was in better health. We think there is nothing like your Vegetine.

Yours truly, Yours truly,

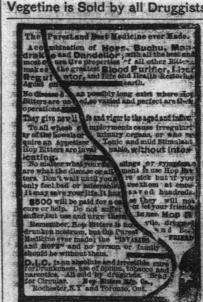
WM. MYERT,

I Have Much Pleasupe in Testifying to its Efficacy.

TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 23, 1880. Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. : MR. H. R. STEVENS, DOSION, MASS.:

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in testifying to the officacy of your VEGETINE for the cure of Rheumatism. Having been persuaded by a friend to try it, I took four bottles, from which derived great benefit, and strongly recommence any person suffering from the same afflicting malady to try a course of VEGETINE.

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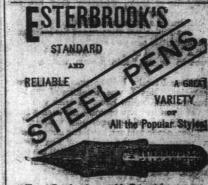
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IN THE BOHMERWALD. One morning, a few days after the incident just related, the Lefthander and Mouse were alone together at Crow's Nest. It was just after breakfast, and Gentleman Joe had gone to pay a visit to his dear (Nelly, and Harry had wandered away into the pine thicket.) had wandered away into the pine thicket in rear of the house, to look after some traps with which he amused his convalescence. The Lefthander was smoking, and leaning forward in a meditative attitude, with one of forward in a meditative attatude, with one of his hands resting on his knee; Mouse was busily putting away the tin cups and plates on a shelf in the corner. Having at last arranged everything to her satisfaction, she came and sat down by the Lefthander, and opened a small bible, which she took from her pocket, and began to read to him.

On this morning he remained silent fer some minutes after the child closed her book; then he said.

"After all, that is the only bible-which

Mouse.

"I mean, Mignon, that there's not a different bible for different people. This is the only one—for lords and ladies and tramps and beggars. And the strange thing is it suits every one of them, wherever they are and whatever they are." vhatever they are.'

atever they are."
He mused a little, and added,
"But I wish you were one of the ladies, not the poor little one you are."
"A lady? I'm just as good a lady as I want to be, sir," said Mouse, with a grand

air.
"Yes; I really believe you are—in your character. But I was thinking of the easy time the real ladies have. I wish you were one of them for that reason—not such a little

one of them for that reason—not such a little chit, only the child of your poor mother."

"You never told me anything about mother, poppa," said the child. "You always said I was too young, and you'd tell me some tay. Won't you tell me now? I'm old chough. Can't you tell me, poppa?"

"Yes, Mignon—there's no sort of trouble about that. You are right. You are growing up to be a little woman now, and ought to know about things. I met your mother in the Bohemian country—I belonged to a circus—I ran away from my father and joined it when I was a boy."

"Ran away, poppes?"
"Yes; I ought not to have run away; but my father was a very stern man. He was a peasant, and very poor, and made me work hard from daylight to dark, so I joined a circus that was passing, and never saw

again."
The Lefthander spoke rather sadly. "My father died soon afterward, and I was very heavy-hearted," he said. "It would be much better if people avoided doing what makes them heavy-hearted when they think "But if they did not really mean to do

wrong?" said charitable Mouse.
"I ought not to have done as I did. I am "I ought not to have done as I did. I am very sorry. Well, I went off with the circus, and grew up to be a young man, and found I was strong, and became an athlete. At last the company travelled into Bohemia, and I met with your mother. It was an accident. Mouse rose and came to the Lefthander, nd, sitting in his lap, put one arm around

"What do you mean by saying it was an accident, poppa?" she said.

"I will tell you about it. There was a performance at a place called Prague, in the Bohemian country. I had taken by that time to the trapeze business as well as lifting, and one night I had a fall and hurt myself. It

one night I had a fall and hurt myself. It laid me up for the time, and when the company left Prague I thought I would have to remain behind; but they put me into one of the waggons on a mattrass, and we went west toward the Bohmerwald."

"What is that, poppa?"

"A high mountain on the boundary of Bohemia. It was a tedious matter trossing it and as to myself, I did not cross it at all; I was in so much pain that they had to take me out of the waggon and leave me at a house we passed, where an old hunter of the mountains lived. Your mother was his daughter."

The Lefthander drew a long breath.

"She was very beautiful, your poor mother, Mignon," he went on, "and nursed me till I was well of my hurt. So I came to love her, and loved her more and more every day,

till I was well of my hurt. So I came to love her, and loved her more and more every day, and she loved me, and it was not so surprising, therefore, that she should be willing to go away with me at last as my wife. I was a gay young fellow then, though I am often so quiet and sorrowful now—her death made me so. She died in less than one year after her marriage, but she left me you. I should have gone crazy without my little Mignon when my other Mignon left me. At first I could not even cry; I was thinking of her, and breaking my heart about her, day and night. But one day I was holding you in my arms, and you put yours around my neck—they were rosy little arms—and you babbled 'poppa! poppa!' and then I began to cry at last."

poppa! poppa! and then I began to cry at last."

"Poor, dear poppa!" sobbed Mouse, holding him close.

"Well, she was dead, you see," continued the Lefthander, "your poor little mother, far off in the Bohemian country, which you don't remember, for I brought you away with me when you were a baby. Your mother's name was Mignon, and sometimes I say the name to myself quietly: she is gone, but then I have my small Mignon—I couldn't get along without her. What would the big oak do without the bird that sings on the top branch?

without her. What would the big oak do without the bird that sings on the top branch? It would be a tiresome business to the tree not to hear the bird singing, and not much matter how soon it would be cut down."

"But the bird is not going away," Mouse cried, clinging to him, and smiling through her tears. "Go away, poppa? Where would I go, and how could I live without woul?"

"The tree may go, Mignon—I mean is might be cut down: something might happen to me. I was thinking of that just now—I think of it very often—and that is why I said that I wished you were a lady. What I meant was this: If you were a lady you would have a family and friends to take care of you. If I were to die, what would become of you? That is on my mind all the time, Misson?"

"Oh, poppa, don't talk of dying! I should ie, too, if you were to."

The Lefthander shook his head sadly.
"Young people think that," he said, "but ney are mistaken. People forget in this orld—that comes after awhile, and it is best. ive on somehow, just as a man shough the body, and as good as done for so on and don't die for years afterward."

hangs on and don't die for years afterward."

"But you are not shot through the body, poppa, and you're not to think of dying, if you please, or of my being able to get along without you."

The Lefthander drew the small head down to his broad chest, and smoothed the child's hair. "My good little Mignon," he said, with the look of trouble still on his face; "I 't believe any father ever loved his child nuch as I love you; and it's pitiful to be poor, and not be able to make life easier to

"Easier! Why, what do I want more than I have? I have you."

"You might have a good deal more if we were not such mere vagabonds! It's pitiful! Here you are in rags, nearly, a poor little one, doing everything. How you ever learned to read, even, I can't understand. You learned yourself at odd times, and read better than I can. Ten years old, and here in this old shanty, without a mother or sister, or almost a had to elean eat."

with a feather in it, maybe, and a carriage tride in, and life would be easy for you."

Mouse reflected, and did not dissent from this. She evidently would have liked what the Lefthander spoke of.

"That would be pleasant," he said.

"Yes, it would be."

"And you'd enjoy it.

"I think I would."

"I thought so," said the Lefthander so."

"I thought so," said the Lefthander son

"I thought so," said the Lefthander sorrowfully.

"But not without you, popps. Of course it's natural to like pretty things, and I should certainly like it all—but how could I get along without you?"

The Lefthander's rugged face seemed to melt at the werds. There was an indescribable tenderness in the very manner in which he caressed the child's hair.

"You would soon get used to it," he said.
"I don't think I would," Mouse replied, shaking her head slightly; "I know I would not. I don't see how nice things and easy living can make us forget the people we love. I am sure if I lived that fine life, and you were not with me, I would lie awake in the bed with the pretty counterpane and think of you and cry—and then, you know, that would spoil all the fine things, and the boots with the black buttons would pinch me."

The Lefthander was overceme by the mixed pathos and gaiety of the child. He held her close to his heart, and his lips moved as if he were praying for her.

"Well well" he said "you mustn't mind."

were praying for her.

"Well, well," he said, "you mustn't mind my talk, Mignon—I'm a little down to-day. It is natural that a father should be thinking about what might happen to his child if he were to die. It would be better if you were a little lady, as I said—but then I would not see you any more; and if I were not to see you I think I should die, Mignon!"

His breast heaved and a tremor passed through his frame.
"I must go and see about Harry," he said, rising suddenly, "he is not well yet."
Was this to conceal his amotion? It seemed so; Mouse had never seen him so much activated. He took his het and went out. agitated. He took his hat and went out, turning his head as if to conceal his face from the child. A few moments afterward she saw him disappear in the thicket.

XXXVI.

MOUSE'S VISITOR. MOUSE'S VISITOR.

Mouse sat down after the departure of the Lefthander, and fell into deep thought. She was thinking of her mother. Her vivid imagination filled up the picture of the scenes in the Bohmerwald—her father lying sick in the home of the old hunter, her mother nursing him, no doubt, their love and marriage, and her death in less than one year afterward. That was very, very sad. She understood now why her father was so quiet and sorrowful often. He had been gay once, he said—now he was no longer gay, and that was natural, since he had lost the person he loved best upon earth.

best upon earth.

Mouse sobbed, and remained for some time Mouse sobbed, and remained for some time quite absorbed in thoughts of her poor mamma; but then that would not do, she reflected. She had a shirt of Harry's to mend; so she went and got the shirt and her workbasket, and sat down to mend the garment. As there was no back to her chair, she placed her feet on the round in front, and pinning the shirt to her knee began to sew.

She was thus engaged when she heard a step approaching, and a long shadow ran over the porch. Mouse looked up suddenly. There stood an elegantly-dressed gentleman, with a riding-whip in his hand. He was the same who had accompanied the United States mar-

nied the United States mar

"Yes, sir—popps and all are away."
"Yes, sir—popps and all are away."
"Who is your father?"
"His name is Ottendorfer."
"And he is absent this morning?" "Yes, sir." Mr. Lascelles slightly knit his brows, appe ently from a sentiment of disappoint his face, as he stood looking at her, e did not produce a very agreeable impression upon Mouse, who lowered her eyer. As the shirt was still pinned to her dress, and sheld it in her hand, her skirt was raised

and Mr. Lascelles, looking at them, wondered a little at the delicacy of the small feet, and, indeed, at the same trait in Mouse's features, framed in the light hair.

"You are young to be left in such a lonely place as this by yourself,"he said, indifferently; "are you never afraid?"

"N-o, sir," responded Mouse, with a strong conviction that she was not speaking the exact truth; "that is—not when nobody comes—"

"Well, I have come—and you are evidently afraid of me, which is absurd."

This did not seem to altogether reassure Mouse. The face of Mr. Lascelles was plainly not at all to her taste.

not at all to her taste.

"Where is your father.—Ottendorfer? You said he was your father."

"He has gone away, sir—fer a little while," added Mouse, by way of indicating that she was in reach of assistance; "he will soon be beek."

He sat down on one of the broken-backed chairs, in evident ill-humour.

"What a kennel you live in!" he said, looking around him with obvert disgust. Mouse felt that it was necessary to say something, so she replied, in a voice which did not indicate either the recovery of her self-possession or an improved opinion of Mr. Lascelles, "It's not very nice, sir. There's not much furniture; but it's all we've got."

"Not much furniture: not an oppressive amount, and rather old-fashioned. This chair is enough to break one's back. I'd like to break it's own, except that it has none!"

is enough to break one's back. I'd like to break it's own, except that it has none!"

Mr. Lascelles was not in an amiable state of mind, plainly. He was not generally ill-humoured; but people will fret sometimes when they have wound themselves up to go through an interview of an unpleasant character, are anxious to have it over, and find that it must be deferred.

As Mouse, less and less pleased with her visitor, whose face exhibited mingled dissatisfaction and distaste for all around him, did

visitor, whose face exhibited mingled dissatis-faction and distaste for all around him, did not make any reply to this attack upon her furniture, Mr. Lascelles, glancing indifferent-ly at her and cutting his boot with his riding-

"Ottendorfer is your father ou say.
Where is your mother?"
"She is dead, sir," replied Mouse.
"One of the circus women, probably. You belonged to that company, toe, I remember now. I saw you dancing on the rope. What was the cause of your leaving the company?
—what made your father drag you off here to this cabin, when your life yeader was so

easy?"
"Oh, it was very hard—not easy at all, sir I like living here so much better."

"Rather a queer taste," said Mr. Lascelles indifferently. After this careless comment he stretched his handsome riding-boot, and looked out of the window.

"When will your father be back?" he

"I hope he'll be back very soon."

The tone of the words seemed to attract Mr
Lascelles' attention.

There was a fight with—with Mr. Brown
"Mouse said, not having regained her

What was it about ?" "About me, sir, I think. I fell off the tope, and Mr. Brownson was angry."
"Oh, yes, when you sprained your ankle, or something. And you went away that

night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you sleep?"

"Is the town—my foot hurt me, and poppa was carrying me."

Mr. Lascelles fell into reflection. After awhile he looked intently at the child, and seemed to have conceived some project. This was apparent from the sudden disappearance of his air of indifference.

"Well, miss." he said, "it was fortunate that your father was not arrested. He had assaulted a peaceful person, and left the circus company without a moment's warning. Illnatured persons might have said that he did so to prevent being searched."

"Searched, sir!" exclaimed Mouse.

"I am sorry to shock you, miss, but peeple

"Searched, sir!" exclaimed Mouse.

"I am sorry to shock you, miss, but peeple sometimes leave a place suddenly to avoid that. There is such a thing as carrying away what is not one's property."

Mouse was so much shecked at this imputation that she flushed, and looked almost defiantly at Mr. Lascelles.

"Poppa does not steal things," she said, with the air of an outraged princess.

"Not to your knowledge, doubtless; but that is no proof. How could you know what he had in his baggage?"

"He had no baggage at all—nothing but

"He had no baggage at all—nothing but my old travelling-bag," Mouse replied, so much offended that she seemed to forget her

"Your travelling-bag, eh?"
"And there was nothing in it but a few clothes of mine and some old papers."

"What old papers?"
Mr. Lascelles asked the question with an abruptness which showed how much the words of Mouse affected him. There was the indefinable change, too, in his whole manner that is seen in the fox or deer-hound, when, after circling around, he at last comes on the scent of the game.
"Old papers—what old papers?" he said.

"I don't know what they were, but poppa had kept them for a long time."
"Where are they now?—I mean, you brought your bag with you to this house, I suppose."

''No, sir, I lost it. Poppa thinks it must have been dropped, but I think it was left at a good man's house where we slept that night."

"What good man?"
"His name was Mr. Grantham, I heard." 'Mr. Grantham !-Parson Grantham?" "That was his name."
Mr. Lascelles lost a little of the colour in his

"Why have you never gone back for it?"
"Poppa did go, but the good man was away."

Mr. Lascelles fixed his eyes on the floor, and was quite silent for some moments. His expression of face was extremely gloomy and

neasy.
"How do you think you came to leave it there?" he said, in a low voice.
"I think it was left on the bed where I slept," Mouse replied.
"Well," Mr. Lascelles said, after a moent, "I suppose that was all your fancy.

The good man, as you call him, would have looked for you, to restore the bag if he had "It was not worth thinking of, sir." Why not? The papers may have been uable. How did they ever come to be in

the bag?" "Poppa put them there; his own old trunk had a broken lock, but my bag had a very good one, only I think it was unlocked that

Mr. Lascelles knit his brows; then he gree addenly savage. Perhaps the child harilled to tell the whole story.

"You are deceiving me!"
"Oh no, I am not, sir." "Oh no, I am not, sir."

"Where are those papers?"

"I have told you all I know about them,"
aid Mouse, retreating before his fiery eyes.

Mr. Lascelles rose and advanced towards

her, whereupon Mouse hastily retreated.
"If I thought you were trifling with Mr. Lascelles, without intending to do so-Mr. Lascelles, without intending to do sofrom the mere force of habit, probably—raised his riding-whip as though he meant to strike the child with it. Thereupon a great change suddenly took place in Mouse. She stopped and stood erect, with a deep flush in her cheeks, looking straight at him. It was really wonderful to see how her whole expression had changed in an instant.

"Don't strike me!" she exclaimed, her voice trembling, but with a covert defiance in its tones. "Harry will be here soon, and he will not let you strike me."

For a moment they stood facing each other. The threat, or apparent threat, to inflict a

The threat, or apparent threat, to inflict a degrading punishment on the poor child seemed to have changed her whole character in an instant: she defied and threatened him. in an instant: she defied and threatened him.
"Strike you! Who spoke of striking you?"
he exclaimed, moodily. "Who is the
Harry you spoke of?"
"He is one of the family, and will be here
soon," Mouse said, still defiant.
Now, to meet "one of the family," other
than the Lefthander, was not contemplated
by Mr. Lascelles when he came, nor was it now.
There were reasons prompting him to hold a

There were reasons prompting him to hold a private interview with the Lefthander. As that gentleman was absent indefinitely, and another member of the family was about to make his appearance, Mr. Lascelles seemed to abandon his project, for he turned toward the

door.

"Well, I have no further time to waste on you and your family, miss," he said, almost roughly. "Your surroundings are not very inviting, and your own manners not particularly engaging. The sight of my riding-whip seems unpleasant to you; but if your father used a switch occasionally it might teach you a little better how to behave yourself."

With these words Mr. Lascelles tapped his boot with his whip, walked out of the house. boot with his whip, walked out of the house, and going down the hill, mounted his horse and rode back toward Piedmont.

XXXVII. IN THE WYE WOODS.

Mr. Lascelles gained the Gap and rode on in ne direction of Wye, lost in moody reflec-His visit to Crow's Nest had been the result of a resolution which he had come to on the preceding night. As Mr. Ruggles, to his great disgust, had completely failed to obtain possession of the coveted papers, and seemed unable to devise any means of attaining that object, Mr. Lascelles had determined to bring the whole affair to a point by a direct negotiation on the subject with the Lefthander. He had no reason to believe that the Lefthander, in his depressed financial condition, would prove deaf to golden arguments. Men were always for sale, he reflected; the only difference was that some cost more than others. It was possible that the Lefthander might cost a good deal. He might take an unmanly advantage of the state of things and mulet him, Mr. Lascelles, heavily. But such misfortunes must be put up with. To attain our ends in this world we must make sacrifices. Mr. Lascelles was ready to make them, and proposed to purchase what he could not otherwise lay his hands on, and in order to effect this had visited Crow's Nest.

Not finding the Lefthander at home he had failed in his negotiation; but the visit had not been by any means thrown away. He had made a very important discovery, indeed: the papers had been in the child's travelling-bag—this had not probably been dropped, as something would have been heard of it in that event; it was, therefore, no doubt in possession of Mr. Grantham. At this thought Mr Lascelles slightly shuddered. Had Mr Grantham opened the bag and examined the papers? If so—but it was improbable. As before, something would have been heard of it in that case, and nothing had been heard of it in that case, and nothing had been heard of it in that case, and nothing had been heard of it. It was just as likely that Mr. Grantham had not examined them: at all events it was necessary to prevent his doing so, if they His visit to Crow's Nest had been the

and not examined them: at all events it was necessary to prevent his doing so, if they were still in his possession.

How could he ascertain the fact and lay his ands on the papers? It was a difficult afair to manage. There really did seem to be

o means of doing so in a straightforward anner. Why were people thus compelled for Lascelles reflected, to adopt "crooked cans? He would have much preferred the impler course, but that was impossible. He trainly could not go to Mr. Grantham and wy, "A travelling-bag was left with you outsining papers which you will be good nough to deliver to me." Explanation ough to deliver to me." Explanation ough to deliver to me." Explanation that the papers were of right his property. But then the explanation would require an explanation, and that second explanation Mr. Lascelles was not apparently presented to make. ns of doing so in a straightforws

ored to make.
On the whole it would be much better On the whole it would be much better to quietly resume possession of his property without raising a scandal. There would be no moral transgression in so deing. Mere forms were not of vital importance where there was no real violation of the laws of meum and tuum. Moliere had claimed the right to take his own wherever he found it, and why should not he? If by taking it quietly he avoided strife and contention, was it not all the better?

The trouble was to devise the means and

The trouble was to devise the means, The trouble was to devise the means, and he naturally thought of Mr. Ruggles. At first he hesitated to have recourse to the assistance of that gentleman, of whom he was growing a little weary. His views as to the efficiency of "detectives" had undergone a shock. The perusal of modern novels had elevated the detective police very high in his estimation. He was very much surprised now to have his eyes opened, and to find that they were the merest pretenders. There might be some efficient ones, but Mr. Ruggles was evidently an ignoramus or a new hand; else why had he failed? It was really absurd. The papers were in existence, and there was why had he failed? It was really absurd. The papers were in existence, and there was the money ready. Why were they not forthcoming? The result—contempt for Mr. Ruggles, and ill-suppressed hauteur of bearing in that gentleman's company. Not even the narrative of Mr. Ruggles's ruse with the black bottle, and of what followed, had moved him. He was evidently no match for the Lefthander, and the struggle was over—but he might be for Mr. Grantham. He might suggest something, at least, and if it was found necessary to determine on the hazardous proceedsary to determine on the hazardous procee

Mr. Lascelles took out his watch. It was nearly half-past three in the afternoon. For to meet Mr. Ruggles, and there was just time to reach the rendezvous. He put spurs to his horse, and went on at full gallop. This soon brought him to the Wye woods, and turning a bend in the road he saw Mr. Ruggles seated on a root awaiting him.

"I was looking for you," said Mr. Lascelles, rather currly.

rather curtly.
"Well, here I am," returned Mr. Ruggles, retaining his seat on the root of the tree, and speaking in a careless tone.

Mr. Lascelles was already in a bad humour and by no means relished his companion

"You appear to be rather indifferent whether you see me or not," he said.

Mr. Ruggles had been picking his teeth
with a straw. This ceremony he still proded with. "Well, to tell you the fact, Mr. Lascelle I'm a little tired of this business," he said.
"Indeed!" Mr. Lascelles returned, iron

ically.

Mr. Ruggles modded.

"I've done all I could, and I can't find your papers. Are they really to be found anywhere? They have been destroyed, maybe."

"They are not destroyed," said Mr. Lascelles, knitting his brows but restraining

"Yes. Perhaps your not finding them is due to another circumstance. "What circumstance is that?" "That you are a new hand at your busi-

Liscelles, unable to my property—which another person has in his hands. I employ you to get possession of it and you fail to do s I don't tell you you are inefficient, exactly but I say you must be new at your business.

"Been nearly twenty years in the force!
reiterated Mr. Ruggles, with a rather more

flance.
"Well. I have not, and yet I've found out nore in half an hour than you have done in a onth."
"Found out what?"

The tone of voice employed by Mr. Ruggles was open to the criticism of being rather unwas open to the criticism of being rather un-ceremonious, and Mr. Lascelles lost his tem-per slightly...
"Mr. Ruggles!" he said.
"Well, sir?"
"It would be better, probably, if you were a little more friendly—or polite, at least—in your manner of speaking. I mention it as a thing apt to cause bad feeling." "I'm polite to everybody!" said Mr. Rug-

gles.
"You are devilish short to me!" replied
Mr. Lascelless, with a dangerous look. "But
all this talk is folly. The papers are in the
town, at a Mr. Grantham's. They were left
there in a travelling-bag containing a child's clothes. Can you, or can you not, get hold o

clothes. Can you, or can you not, get hold of them?"

His professional character being thus in question, Mr. Ruggles replied that he had no doubt he could get hold of them. "It's a serious matter," he said, "something like burglary—it will cost you money."

"Burglary! Who speaks of burglary? I might go and demand my property, but that would cause talk. It is mine—why not go and take it, if it can be found, without making a scandal?"

"A scandal Yes, that's disagreeable," said Mr. Ruggles, looking significantly at Mr. Lascelles.

"A scandars fees, that's disagreeable, aid Mr. Ruggles, looking significantly at Mr. Lascelles.

"It would be infernally disagreeable—I make no conceament on that point—but that is all. As to the business, there is no wrong done anybody; it is my private affair. The papers are of no value to anybody but myself. They are kept from me by that obstinate rascal, who has some bad end in view. They are probably lying about somewhere yonder; what is to prevent you from quietly picking them up and bringing them to me? Your check is ready."

This latter observation seemed to have far more effect upon Mr. Ruggles than the whole preceding train of argument.

"Well, I'll try," he said. "The matter's simple enough. If, they are lying about I can easily get hold of them."

"Well, the sooner the better. I have been to the house in the mountain and had a talk, and by this 'time' Ottendorfer knows that I know. There is time to try to night."

Mr. Lascelles looked at his watch.

"You might get there toward dark, and that would be better. If you say so I will meet you here at ten to-night to hear what has happened."

Mr. Ruggles reflected, hesitated, and then

has happened."
Mr. Ruggles reflected, hesitated, and ther

nedded.
"I'll try to-night, then. My cape will hide the bag if I get hold of it, and I won't be seen coming back."

He rose and buttoned up his coarse brown

cape.
"At ten, then," said Mr. Lascelles.
"At ten," said Mr. Ruggles.
They then parted, Mr. Lascelles riding toward Wye. (To be Continued.) Twenty Years a Sufferen

DR. R. V. PIERCE :-Dear Sir,—Twenty years ago recked on the Atlantic Ocean, and exposure caused a large abscess to on each leg, which kept continually discling. After spending hundreds of do with no benefit, I was persuaded to try Golden Medical Discovery, and than three mouths after taking the, I am thankful to say I as cured, and for the first time in put my left heel to the ground. I am, sir, yours respectfully, WILLIAM RYDER 87 Jefferson street, Buffalo

MISCELLANEOUS. Free of charge—an empty gun.

Wilhelmj has packed up his j and is going Doctors are like verbs. They are regular, irregular and defective. Flies are evidently the disciples of Matthew Arnold,—they are invariably attracted by sweetness and light. They are trying lady ushers in some of the churches in Chicago, but they are not a success. Every lady with a new bonnet is seated away back.

Chili has found time, in spite of her war with Peru and Bolivia, to finish the canal de la Merced, seventy-five miles long and costing about \$400,000. "Can any scholar tell me the meaning of epithet?" said our fair preceptress. "I can," says Isabella Jane O'Gradivous Riley; "It is something they put on a tombstone."

the other day from the Rue de Sèvres to go? The Voltarian members of the French government will perhaps reply, 'From Sèvres to China.'" Punch:-"Whither are the Jesuits expelled

What tramp can now have the hardihood to ask at our doors for a meal of "wittles," with the plea that he has eaten nothing since yesterday? Can't he profit by a good example? Let him ask at Dr. Tanner's back-"Here, Johnny, go to the store and get some brads." "Some what, father?" "Some brads. You know—nails without heads." Johnny goes, and the storekeeper is informed that "Father wants some brats without

A gentleman who married a widow com plained to her that he liked his beef well done. "Ah! I thought that I was cooking for Mr. Brown," said she; "he liked his rare. But darling, I will try and forget the

A prominent undertaker says that several days ago a lady who lives in the east part of the city came into his establishment and said: "Does my husband owe you any money?" She was informed that there was an account of about \$60 on the books against the said of the was a second of the said of the was an account of about \$60 on the books against the said of the was a second of the said of the was a second him. She replied: "Well, here is your money; I am that man's second wife, and I just found out to-day that he still owed the funeral expenses for the burial of his first wife, and I am going to pay them out of my own earnings.

wife, and I am going to pay them out of my own earnings.

How absolute some people are in their conversation. There is Smartington, for instance. Said Jones to him the other evening, "Do you like dogs?" Jones, by the way, is a lover of the animal. "I never ate one," replied Smartington, dreamily. "Well, who supposed you did?" exclaimed Jones with impatience. "If I were to ask if you liked donkey, now?" he continued, with a lingering emphasis on "donkey." Said Smartington, ingeniously, "I like you, Jones."

The famous African explorer may now be

ingeniously, "I like you, Jones."

The famous African explorer may now be addressed as "Dr. Henry M. Stanley." A year ago the German Academy of Leopold and Caroline conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In a letter of thanks to the president of the academy, bearing date "Camp in the District of Utanda, on the Congo, March 26, 1880," he says: "On the borders of a beautiful region, and filled only with the magnitude of my task, I had entirely forgotten the civilized world behind me, when I was greeted by you as Doctor of Philosophy."

Philosophy. Brown's landlady passed him a dish of vegetables at the dinner table, and he helped himself to about two spoomuls, almost bankrupting the dish, when she said to him, with a smile on her face and ire in her eye:-"Those are new potatoes, Mr. Brown, and some of the other boarders may want some."

During the last political campaign in Michigan, a well-known lawyer of that State was addressing an audience composed principally of farmers, in Gratiot county. In order to win the confidence of his hearers, he said: "My friends, my sympathies have always been with the tillers of the soil. My father been with the thiefs of the son. My father was a practical farmer, and so was my grandfather before him. I was myself reared on a farm, and was, so to speak, born between two stalks of corn." Here the speaker was rude-

stalks of corn." Here the speaker was rudely interrupted by some one in the audience, who exclaimed, "A pumpkin', by jingo."

Writing on the French fête, the Paris correspondent of the Paul Mall Gazette says:—
"Much of the aristocracy which left Paris to protest against the fête stole back from the protest against the fête stole back from the provinces to see what it was like. Grand Dukes and Crown Princes, it is blieved, are here incognito to amuse themselves at the most gigantic kermesse of this or any other period. Certainly the King of the Belgians was the occupant of a suite of rooms in the Rue de Rivoli, and had the future Empress of Austria under his paternal wing. A young Archduke was recognized by some Viennese Archduke was recognized by some dancing in the Tuileries gardens."

dancing in the Tuileries gardens."

The young Duchess of Norfolk gave recently the only ball that has been given at Norfolk House within half a century. Norfolk House is one of the great palaces of London, and is peculiarly well-adapted for grand receptions. There is a splendid ball-room, whose decorations are peculiar, the walls being completely panelled with mirrors, richly and heavily ornamented with gold foliage and fruit. The architraves over the old mahogany doors are similarly treated. The style is that of Louis XIII. All the old Roman Catholic families were represented old Roman Catholic families were represented at the ball, many coming from the country.

Prince Leiningen is not to be second in command of the Channel fleet, though it seems that Mr. W. H. Smith did, while in office, say something which was by somebody construed into a sort of promise to appoint the Prince. "There is no doubt whatever," says a London correspondent, "that Lord Northbrook has to some extent been inconvenienced by this matter, and that represent Northbrook has to some extent been in venienced by this matter, and that repret tations have been made with reference Prince Leiningen's claims which could of be met, as they were met, by plainly shing that his Highness' peculiar naval expense was not such as to qualify him for rost."

A gentleman of the Civil Service in British Burmah recently applied for leave on urgent private affairs, and the Government granted the leave on his explaining that he wished to marry. On the expiration of his leave he returned, still unmarried, and the Secretary wrote, asking for an explanation of such conduct on the part of the gentleman. The reply was as follows:—"I have the honour to inform your in answer to your No. R. 23 to inform you, in answer to your No. B. 23 of the 21st April last, that on taking leave I fully intended to marry, but, on my arrival in England, I found the lady in question entertained frivolous objections to my personal appearance. I have the honour to be, air, your obedient servant ——." Cardinal Manning's secretary, the Rev. W.

A. Johnson, writes to the Times to contra-dict a statement made by the Pungolo of Milan, to the effect that the Cardinal stated that his predecessors left him a considerable sum for a cathedral in London, but that he had devoted the interest of the capital to the creation of a seminary. Mr. Jehnson says no money for a cathedral was left by the Carno money for a cathedral was left by the Cardinal's predecessors, but that a site for a cathedral has been obtained at a cost of nearly forty-three thousand pounds sterling, which, with the exception of £3,500, has been paid off by means of contributions made since the death of the Cardinal's predecessors.

Sthe subject of an article in the Popu Science Monthly by Mr. Henry S. Wellco who recently visited Ecuador and trave through the forests where the bark is gathe He says that the supply is by no means in haustible, as some writers have represent

the shipping-places have been destroyed, and the bark has to be carried sometimes hun-dreds of miles on the backs of natives.

dreds of miles on the backs of natives.

Milwaukee drinking water is a viscous opaque fluid, made up of a number of mucilaginous compounds. With a little evaporation it can be used for plaster or mortar—the lime and the hair being present in sufficient quantities. A "prominent physician" has made fifty-three examinations for the Sentinel and reported the following assorted articles contained in the solution: Part of tongue of smail, pine bark, tan bark, woollen fibre, animal debris, skin of caterpillar, feathers, mosquitoes, cat hairs, dog muscles. For a scare and a sensation this is admirable, and the "part of tongue of snail" and "dog muscles" indicate such superhuman sagacity on the part of the analyst that he ought not to be permitted to blush unseen. Let us have this atomizer out in public view.

Mr. John Blatchferd, sr., of Haysville,

Mr. John Blatchferd, sr., of Haysville, died at his son's residence on Sunday evening of last week under peculiar eircumstances. The deceased had been in his usual health until about a couple of weeks ago, when working one day in a field a shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree; while there he was bit on the shoulder by what he then supposed to be a mosquito, but has proved to be some deadly insect. He paid little or no attention to it for some time, but it gradually grew worse, and Dr. Nichol was called, who did all worse, and Dr. Nichol was called, who did all in his power to check its progress, but to no purpose; the injured part swelled and inflamed until it finally terminated in death as above stated. He was 64 years old, and leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn his untilely end.—Durham Chronicle.

The particulars of the drowning of Henry Robinson, adopted son of Mr. Hooper, of St. Andrew's, N.B., at New Rochelle, N.Y., are as follows:—The schooner Wm. G. R. Morrey was lying in the stream, the crew discharging and rafting cargo, after dinner Thursday, the 15th ult. Two of the crew Mursday, the 15th ult. Two of the crew went in swimming. Harry sat on a raft alongside smoking a pipe, watching them. The captain said to him, "Harry, why don't you have a swim? Jump in, and I will jump in, clothes and all, as I stand." "All right," replied Harry, making a spring into the water. He made two or three splashes, went down, but did not come up again. He did not speak a word after he said all right to the captain. Every effort was made to save him. The body was recovered the same afternoon

Some eight or ten years ago, parties who were prospecting in the Madoc district, came across a ledge of slate-like looking rock on the farm of C. F. Aylesworth, and uncovered the farm of C. F. Aylesworth, and uncovered the surface near the northern edge of the ledge, finding some apparently good slate. Not until some time this spring was the property again examined, and this time attracting the attention of some practical miners, a company was organized, who a short time ago commenced active operations. The company is composed of Messrs. H. K. Lee, Cornelius Gromberg, and E. B. Fralec. This quarry is about one mile and a half from the quarry is about one mile and a half from the of Madoc on the Hastings road, and only about 500 yards, from the railway track.
The ledge of slate rock outcrops for a distance of over one thousand feet, and varies

from 100 to 150 feet in width. Kaid Maclean, a retired English officer who ommands the Moorish army, said recently: 'If I were to publish half the things I have seen with my own eyes in this extraordinary country, I should be branded as a liar for the rest of my life." The Moors of Morocco are described by Captain Colville in his new book of travels there as barbarians, but their barbarism is concealed by a politeness, "genuine and gentlemanlike." Yet, "the Kaid or Pasha with whose polite manners and lavish Pasha, with whose polite manners and lavish hospitality one has been so struck, may just have been watching a slave flogged to death, or may, at the very time he is talking to one,

Napoleon III.'s widow derives her revent from three sources—the product of savin and speculations, the insurances on the b peror's life, and the real estate which t Empress bought in her own name when she was on the throne. Nominal sales have been made since she came to Chiselhurst, as well as two genuine ones. The Empress disposed of, for a considerable sum, the preperty in the Rue d'Alba and the house in which M. the Rue d'Alba and the house in which M. Rouher used to live free, at the corner of the Rue d'Alysee. The purchaser of this estate was Baron Hirsch, "the Turkish railway king." There are, besides, estates in Spain, Switzerland and Hungary. The Hungarian property was acquired in the present year, and is adjacent to the domain of Count Zichy. Under her son's will the Empress acquires properties near Trieste and in Tuscany, as well as houses and grounds in Toulouse.

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Here are two good stories of "Irish dis-tress." A landlord in the county Westmeath has a tenant who refused the other day to has a tenant who refused the other day to pay his rent, amounting annually to some £450, pleading inability to do so from the bad times. The landlord sent a courteque but firm letter to say that he must take steps to make him pay. A few days after, the tenant appeared at the London residence of the landlord, and offered to g ve him £12,000 for the few simple of the farm! A landlord in the fee simple of the farm! A landlord in Ireland the other day had some fat bullocks for sale, and one of his tenants came and for sale, and one of his tenants came and became the purchaser, and paid for the cattle down—ready money—in sovereigns! The landlord on going out, saw the tenant's cart standing at the door, into which he was getting to drive away, and remarked some large full sacks in the cart. "What have you got there in the sacks?" "Sure, yer honner, it's the relief male" (meal).

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M. Challemel Lacour is a gray, almost white bearded man, with white hair thrown back from the forehead. The nose is straight, and the features cut in a large mould. Instead of using the splendid apartments of the French embassy at Albert Gate, London, he occupies a little writing room as you enter; and though one of those gorgeous dressing gowns, dear to ordinary Frenchmen, would not be out of place in a Cabinet de travail, true Republican simplicity forbids it. In the early morning he is found in a dark gray shooting, or rather yachting suit. His manner is elegant, yet kindly; dignified, yet courteous and refined, without being finicking. The glance of the eye is candid, but when he feels strongly, the expression becomes intense. The voice is as musical, the periods as harmonious as before, but the eye glows as harmonious as before, but the eye glows with intense lustre.

The manner in which the Montenegrin Minister of War usually transacts his official business would, says a correspondent of the London Illustrated News, no doubt, be viewed with horror by the fastidious routine sticklers at our own Horse Guards. As I have already hinted, the Podgoritza War Office is a singularly unpretentious government building of hinted, the Podgoritza War Office is a singularly impretentious government building of circumscribed interior arrangements. It is, in fact, hardly bigger than a good sized porter's lodge. Therefore, for the lack of reception space in his official residence, his Excellency prefers to hold his levees in the little public square in front of his office. Here he may be seen at all hours of the day, pacing slowly backward and forward, over the cobbletones granting audiences. slowly backward and forward, over the cobblestones, granting audiences, reading despatches, issuing orders or smoking contemplative cigarettes with his staff, formed in a line a deferential step or two behind him. Tobacco cultivation is now carried on extensively and with increasing success in Jamaica, although it has only taken a place in the industries of the colony within the last few years. The Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, in a report to the Colonial Office just printed, speaks highly in favour of Jamaica grown tobacco. Political troubles in Cuba drove over to Jamaica a large number of the natives of that island, many of whom had been engaged there in the cultivation and manufacture of the plant, who, finding in Jamaica suitable soil and climate in various localities, embarked in its cultivation. Being successful, they have for the most part con-

island is shipped to the German market, and much is manufactured into cigars for island consumption. These cigars have certainly, says Sir Anthony Musgrave, gained a name for themselves in the island itself, where a prejudice against home-made cigars at one time existed.

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Col. Flatters, the chief of the Trans-Sahara railway expedition, has just returned to Mar-seilles, and reports the practicability of a route about 200 kilometres south of El Golea, in 24 degs. north latitude. The expedition in 24 degs. north latitude. The expedition found a reasonable amount of water, never having been three days without it, and in the course of the exploration a lake was discovered, full of fish and surrounded by vegetation. The general character of the soil was a hard sandstone, though for 80 kilometres there was an arid belt of very hard limestone. The whole country is much infested with snakes and lizards, and among the wild an mals were antelopes in great numbers. The tamarisk tree grows luxuriantly in the Sahara, acquiring a development of three and a half yards in circumference. The price of salt is enormous, 100 kilos of this necessary article being valued at four slaves. As each slave is estimated at \$180, the cost of to and a quarter pounds of salt is about \$7. Ambassadors to England now, as, for

stance, Challemel-Lacour, who is simply rather poor literary man, are of a far diff years since, being now selected for abil rather than wealth, as then. For instan in 1838 the Austrian Ambassador was Prin Esterhazy, the Hungarian magnate, wh when a vainglorious nobleman in Lond boasted that he had so many thousand shee calmly remarked that that was just the r ber of his shepherds. The magnificent Ma yar, whose "costume de gala" was a jacke pelisse and pantaloons of maroon-colour velvet, all thickly embroidered with se pearls, was very fond, when he waltzed, of wearing diamond tassels to his Hessian boot with the generous intent, in his choregraph gyrations, of scattering a few unconsidered trifles in the way of brilliants for the benefit of the young ladies who might not be avers to picking up the glittering baubles.

A very remarkable man, the Rev. John Russell, nearly fifty years Vicar of Swymbridge, in North Devon, and known as the "brave old hunting clergyman," has been transferred now, in his 86th year, to the valuable and pleasant benefice of Black Torring-ton by Lord Polsimore, and has been present-ed at the residence of the Duke of Bedford by the Prince of Wales, Earls Fortescue and Devon, and a number of nobles and gentle-men, with a silver tureen and a purse of £650, as a token of affection. He is one of the best riders to hounds in England, and rarely missed a meet, but was most attentive to an his duties, greatly respected and loved by his flock, and an admirable preacher. His bishop, the late Dr. Philpots, once exclaimed after hearing him, "What an admirable missed a meet, but was most attentive to hearing him, you ought to see him on the pigskin, my ord." Last year, at Sandringham, he danced the old year out and new one in, with the

brate an interesting bi-centenary. It was in 1680 that Richard Cameron, a Scottish preacher, of great power and earnestness, est up the standard of rebellion against Charles II., who attempted, in violation of the Solemn League and Covenant, to reinstate the "black prelacy" in Scotland. Cameron and some twenty others marched into the town of Sanguhar, and in the market place formula Sanguhar, and in the market place formally proclaimed their renunciation of allegiance. They were hunted like wild beasts in the hills petween Ayr and Nithsdale, and finally cap-cured and killed at Aird's Moss. But their adherents grew and multiplied exceedingly, and they came from all ranks in the community. To this day the stories told of the munity. To this day the stories told of the sufferings and the desperate valour of the "hillmen," as they were called, are the de-light of all Lowland Scots, most of whom, if they can trace remote ancestral connection with some Covenanter, no matter how humble n position, are as proud of their pedigree as f they had a patent of old nobility in their

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out pulverizing them.

A correspondent writes:—You are always criticising men in their various relations in life, but you never say a word about wives who won't be pleased, no matter how hard their husbands try to please them. My wife is never satisfied, though I am always devising ways to give her pleasure. Last winter I brought her home a box of fine mixtures. She said:—"Oh, why didn't you bring me fried oysters?" Recently I got her some fried oysters, and she declared: "You want to kill me, giving me oysters at this season of the year." If I give her a box she always wants a bottle, or if a bottle of perfumery the year." If I give her a box she always wants a bottle, or if a bottle of perfumery she takes offence, and says she knows I meant it. I bought her a canary bird, and she told me I only did it to keep her from sleeping in the morning with its noise (she calls its delightful singing noise). Then I got her a globe and some gold fish, and she said one of them had no fins. When I looked at it the top fin did seen wanting but I believe she top fin did seem wanting, but I believe she cut it off. Now, don't you think that sort of wife is a trial? The Astorian says the run

few days has been unprecedented. On Wednesday the catch at the Fisherman's packing company was 4,016 salmon to twenty boats. At William Hume's cannery, boats. At William Hume's cannery, catch was over 3,500 on that day, and yed day fish were brought in such vast num that several boats were called in, the subeing beyond the capacity of the canner butt down. Yesterday morning we wer Badollet & Co's cannery at 11 a.m.; 3 fish had already been landed at that hand only about half the boats had report of the capacity o number that day would read no doubt Badollett & Co., will handle they can get as long as their supply of the will hold out. For the up-river canner is the steamer Welcome's decks were literally covered fore and aft yesterday morning. We were informed she carried away between the covered to the steamer town we noticed Watson's steamer to the AGRICULTURAL.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

How would rape seed answer as a fertilize wn as soon as the crops are removed; as at quantity will be required per acra we any of your subscribers tried the e

SUBSCRIBER Sin,—If those of your subscribers who ung turkeys are dying, will chop very fine young onions and mix with their feed in the course of a few weeks report, ti and through your columns they will oblig ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

Truro, Nova Scotia, July 26, 1880. MILK FEVER.

Milk fever is a disease of the blood cons ment upon a disordered circulation, and is not of apoplexy, the brain being inflame and congested, and the nervous system pro trated. Usually, a cow affected with the lisease lies still, with the head on the flan dashes the head about w sometimes dashes the head about viole dases alone are amenable to treatn which should be to give a strong 6 to 20 ounces of epsom salts, wit nce of carbonate of ammonia. and rest in a dark, clean,

COVERED AND UNCOVERED MANURE.

e years ago, says an experienced mer, I had a lot of sheep wintered in a builting and yard fenced in with high palings keep out worthless curs. In the second store of the building hay was kept for the sheet and fed to them under the building, which which was the second store and some size of the sheet and was open at one end, some six or so high, into the yard where troughs w for feeding grain. During the winter man accumulated under the building to twelve fifteen inches in depth and extended gradus tapering to the ground, out into the yard. It edge of the building the manure we about twelve inches deep. In the following autumn, when I went to haul out the manu for wheat, I found that immediately outsi to the weather, it had rotted and sunk till was only six inches deep, whilst that immulately under the shelter was still about a for

manure which was on the outside of the building, and put it on a strip across the field in tended for wheat, then drew out the sam quantity in bulk from under the building and put it in like manner on an adjoinin strip of same size and quality. All was sowed with wheat of the same kind and a the same time. The group from those trees sowed with wheat of the same kind and a the same time. The crop from those tw lands was not measured, but everyone wh examined the crop before cutting decide there was about twice the quantity on the nanured by the covered manure.

FREE SOILING.

farmer in Chicopee, whose specialty milk and whose pasturage is limited, resort to soiling to supply his cows with summe food. The first green crop that is available in spring is winter rye. This he sows at the rate of about two bushels per acre on heavil manured land, and commences cutting soon as it is eighteen inches high. So rap its growth that a dozen cows will hard eat two acres of it before it gets to its fu height, when it is unfit for feeding. After tye a small pasture supplies the wants of the herd until oats are large enough to cut a good

wath.

In feeding out this last crop it has bee noticed that when considerable was left; the mangers a little early cut hay sprinkle over it will cause it all to be eaten, the an mals craving a variety through the seaso For a herd of twelve cows four acres of cor irable. The first planting is sow an acre of grass in the spring, as it can be mowed twice in summer, comes a little ste, and the change of food is relished by the stock. Turnips sown in the middle of Jahare fed without topping in October. As the result of years of experience, it has been found that forage-plants generally should be cut before blossoming to be of the greatest value in producing milk, their bulk should be increased by heavy manuring, and as a rule two or three crops should be raised on

HOW TO GET RID OF WITCH

GRASS.

The true way to manage witch grass is to let it alone, except by mowing, or pasturage, unless we mean destruction as a business. In the latter case, a considerable part of a year is required to kill it. The first step is to turn it under deeply, with a spade or plough, by the rod or by the acre, according to what we own of it, and wish to destroy. Bury it deep anough to secure free mellow castle. enough to secure free, mellow earth them sleep or sprout, but go for the tops wery time they show an inch above ground. Very likely the surface will need working wice a week. The last patch I took hold of a this determined way was ploughed the 4th of July, and my Journal of that we harrowed it took that we harrowed it took that we harrowed it to the state of the s sear shows that we harrowed it ten, and hoed it fifteen times before the ground froze. We wanted the ground for a strawberry plantation early the next spring, and by the way, it had been nearly as full of Canada thistle as of witch and during this fallow one sprouted as often as the other. In April we wakened it early with a subsoil plough. That will shake the ground without turning it, you know. At the end of the first bout we found the plough clogged with roots, a half-bushel, perhaps, of them, but the roots looked as black as death in every inch or so of their length. We were prepared to run the harrowing and hoeing through another summer, but the witch grass gave in and died easily, only a few dozen spears showing during the spring. The strawberries were planted, and the summer weeding of them was very light. a summer weeding of them was very light.

I old harrow was kept all the time right ongside this patch of ground—some three orths of an acre—and whenever there was a to spare for half an hour, it was hitched The hoeing was done mostland, with a fourteen-inch thrus my own hand, with a fourteen-inch thrus.
Such a hoe will cover a great deal cund with the smallest amount of labour ground with the smallest amount of and the hoe was applied between harrowing to quell the rankest spots and produce a dition.—Conn. Courant.

HOW A FAMOUS CHEESE IS MADE. Dairyman's Journal.

Perhaps the most justly celebrated cheese made on the continent of Europe is the Swiss Bruyere. This is made mostly in huts, called thalate. ere. This is made mostly in huts, called its, high up among the Alps, at the time go which the pastures on the mountainare accessible, and the huts habitable, com the melting of the snow in May to nd of September, when men and animals and for the winter into the sheltered valthousands of feet below. The chalets cated in the midst of the mountain pason a spot safe from avalanches, and ally near to a small pond or spring of the winter into the spring of the walleys are carried up weekly to the tax and it is under such difficult and rotte circumstances that a cheese is made for hundreds of years has been contained in not quite, best on the contained in the midst of years has been contained in the midst of years had years

partly skinmed or not, accord-quality of cheese desired to be into a great kettle and swung er a gentle fire, where it is al-tain a temperature of 77 degrees when the kettle is swung off the tet is added to the milk. When has advanced far enough the into as fine pieces as practicable ge wooden knife which is used se. The kettle is then swung again, and the curd is taken up lattes in a porringer, and poured the fingers, whereby it is still ivided. Great importance is at-division of the curd, in order

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COVERED AND UNCOVERED

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FREE SOILING. A farmer in Chicopee, whose specialty is mik and whose pasturage is limited, resorts boiling to supply his cows with summer field. The first green crop that is available is spring is winter rye. This he sows at the f about two bushels per acre on heavily me of about two bushels per acre on heavily satured land, and commences cutting as son as it is eighteen inches high. So rapid sits growth that a dozen cows will hardly at two acres of it before it gets to its full leight, when it is unfit for feeding. After ye a small pasture supplies the wants of the lerd until oats are large enough to cut a good grath.

feeding out this last crop it has been noticed that when considerable was left in the mangers a little early cut hay sprinkled over it will cause it all to be eaten, the ani-For a herd of twelve cows four acres of corn are desirable. The first planting is of northyellow, the second the evergreen and third the southern. This last may be the third the southern. This last may be planted as late as the middle of July. All my be planted in manured drills and covered with a ridger. He finds it good policy sow an acre of grass in the spring, as it can a mowed twice in summer, comes a little ste, and the change of food is relished by the tack. Turnips sown in the middle of July re fed without topping in October. As the rault of years of experience, it has been tand that forage-plants generally should be at before blossoming to be of the greatest une in producing milk, their bulk should be increased by heavy manuring, and as a mle two or three crops should be raised on the same land in one season.

the same land in one season. HOW TO GET RID OF WITCH GRASS. The true way to manage witch grass is to it it alone, except by mowing, or pasturage, mless we mean destruction as a business. In the latter case, a considerable part of a year the latter case, a considerable part of a year is required to kill it. The first step is to am it under deeply, with a spade or plough, by the rod or by the acre, according to what the very of it, and wish to destroy. Bury it the enough to secure free, mellow earth above it. Then never mind the roots; let am sleep or sprout, but go for the tops that it is a special to be a week. The last patch I took hold of it this determined way was ploughed the 4th of July, and my Journal of that par shows that we harrowed it ten, and and it fifteen times before the ground. The way was plantation early the next thang, and by the way, it had been the state of the constant of the state of the same and during this fallow one sprouted the state of the same and during this fallow one sprouted the same and the same

ras, and during this fallow one sprouted that as often as the other. In April we wend it early with a subsoil plough. That will shake the ground without turning it, you how. At the end of the first bout we found its plough clogged with roots, a half-bushel, what we find the plough clogged with roots, a half-bushel, what we were the plough clogged with roots, a half-bushel, what we were the plough clogged with roots, a half-bushel, what we were the plough clogged with roots, a half-bushel, what we were the ploud to be maps, of them, but the roots looked as many of them, but the roots looked as make a death in every inch or so of their lagth. We were prepared to run the harveng and hoeing through another summer, at the witch grass gave in and died easily, may a few dozen spears showing diving the mly a few dozen spears showing daring the he summer weeding of them was very light. languide this patch of ground—some three-larths of an acre—and whenever there was a lan to spare for half an hour, it was hitched he. Such a hoe will cover a great deal of pund with the smallest amount of labour, ud the hoe was applied between harrowings buel the apell the rankest spots and produce are mage desert condition.—Conn. Courant.

Dairyman's Journal. Dairyman's Journal.

Perhaps the most justly celebrated cheese base on the continent of Europe is the Swiss larger. This is made mostly in huts, called lalets, high up among the Alps, at the time sing which the pastures on the mountainies are accessible, and the huts habitable, any from the melting of the snow in May to see and of September, when men and animals account of the winter into the sheltered value. to thousands of feet below. The chaleter lecated in the midst of the mountain pas-ts on a spot safe from avalanches, and seally near to a small pond or spring of ter, when such are available. Provisions when such are available. Provisions the valleys are carried up weekly to the sta, and it is under such difficult and rooms, and it is under such difficult and rooms.

that each particle may be fully exposed to the action of the heat in the "cooking" process, which ensues up to a point when a temperature of 90 degrees has been attained, the kettle is then immediately swung off the fire, and the waste of curd and whey stirred for some 15 minutes longer; and if the cooking has been properly performed, the particles of curd have the appearance of bursted grains of rice swimming in the whey. The curd is then collected in a cloth, and great care is taken to expel all the whey. The salting of the cheese is also considered a delicate and important process. The salt is rubbed from time to time on the outside of the cheese, care being taken to discern when enough shall have been absorbed. The Gruyere cheeses are commonly three feet in diameter, and weigh over 100 pounds. A successful cheese of this kind is like a soft yellow paste, which melts in the mouth, and it is filled with cavities about the size of a pear, one or two, say, in each square inch of heare. size of a pea, one or two, say, in each square inch of cheese.

There are three points about an ox which are more liable to be made sore by ordinary work in the yoke than any others, viz.:—The top of the neck and the two shoulders. We often see oxen with sores on each of these places. Sore shoulders are often caused by the bow being too wide. Sometimes it is caused by the bow being too square or too sharp on the outer edge. The bow should be perfectly round at the shoulder joint, and of such a width as to come between the neck and shoulder joint. If any man doubte this, let him put a heavy crowbar on his shoulder and in the right spot, and walk eighty rods and in the right spot, and walk eighty rods and then put it on his shoulder and walk and then put it on his shoulder and walk back, and then see where the bite comes. The drop of the staple, as a general thing, should come down about half way from the top of the ox's neck to the shoulder joint. Oxen drawing on the lead need a more crooked yoke or a longer staple than when drawing on the nib. In conclusion we will remark that too little attention is paid to this subject by our farmers. There is not this subject by our farmers. There is not one yoke or set of ox bows in five that is made to suit the oxen that are worked in them. Hence sore neeks are the consequence, and the ox falls away in flesh, caused by this and the ox falls away in flesh, caused by this daily punishment; better pay a little more for your yokes, and get those made well.—
J. L. HERSEY, New Hampshire.

STOCK IN MUSKOKA. Muskoka cannot be expected to improve as

rapidly, or be as prosperous as it should, so long as the present heavy drain continues for imports without corresponding value in pro-ducts. It is not claimed that the district will become a great wheat growing region, but enough can be raised to supply home con-sumption. The attention of settlers must be turned chiefly to raising stock and root crops.

Oats do as well in Muskoka as in any part of
Canada, and cattle and sheep thrive remarkably well—better than farther south. At ably well—better than farther south. At Coleridge there is now a large dairy, owned by Mr. Zach. Cole, which yields a very profitable return. Huntsville would be an excellent point at which to erect a cheese factory on a large scale. A small steamer constructed for the purpose could readily and cheaply convey all the milk from the coast line sixty miles in extent, of Mary, Fairy and Vernon Lakes. Also the output surrounding Peninsula Lake could, by means of a large row-Peninsula Lake could, by means of a large row-boat, be delivered at the head of Fairy Lake and then taken on board the steamer. Com-pared with Western Ontario there are many advantages here, viz., better water, better pasturage, for the fields never become burnt with midsummer heat, one acre of grass yielding nearly double the amount of pasturage, cheaper land (it can be had free here and costs \$15 to \$20 an acre for clearing)—and of all, temperature in summer is better adapted for cheese making. It is well known to all cheese merchants and manufacturers that the June and July make of cheese, on account of the heat, sells for a low price. The temperature of Muskoka being about 10 degrees cooler than southern Ontario in summer, is admirably adapted for the making and preservation of cheese. Lumber for the erection of building can be purchased at low rates here. If a dairyman should bring say 100 dows, he could winter them at about 10 the cost of that in southern Ontario We believe after consulting several leading agriculturists here, that the milk of about 250 cows could now be secured for factory purposes; also, that the number of cows would, in the course of three or four years, be increased to 1,000.—Muskoka Herold.

APPLE TREE BORERS. As ubscriber asks how he can get rid of the apple borer. According to a writer on horticultural and agricultural subjects, when borers have once gained possession of a tree the only way to get rid of them is to hunt for them carefully with a knife or wire and destroy them. The eggs of the parent beetle are deposited during nights in June, and are placed in the bark of the tree at the surface of the ground, or whatever may surround the of the ground, or whatever may surround the tree. These eggs hatch in our latitude during September, and it is soon after this that the young grub may be easily removed without the use of anything more than the point of a penknife. A few minutes spent in this way about the first of October each fall will keep the tree from this pest.—Scientific American

THE BEST FARMING.

The best farming is that which produces from a man's land the largest net profit without impairing the soil's capacity to produce. The average farmer tills his acres for profit, and not for the purpose of coming into the possession of abstract tenths. Ninety-nine farmers in a hundred will accept the above definition of the best farming; the hundreth farmer in an experimental way, expects to be of great benefit to his class, makes an assignment for his creditors' benefit, and is useful to his neighbours simply as a warning.

According to the definition given above, the best farmers in the New World are found in New York State. In some regions, the farms are hilly and so stony that the cobbles taken from the soil are plenty enough to fence the land with soilst walls; but every knoll and hillside is cultivated for all it is worth, and all the stones are found in the walls that enclose the productive fields. In those regions fertilizers, except wook as are produced on the farm, are too expensive to be largely used. The farmer must manage to get crops without buying fertilizers of the conditions to the soil by skilful rotation in the uses to which their fields, are put, and that is why they deserve to be called the best farmers in the New World.

The practical farmer usually has profound contempt for what he terms "book farming." He considers the farmer who telks more than the New World.

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WESTERN GRAIN CROPS.

plump and large. Southern Dakota never harvested such a crop. The average yield per acre is set down at not less than twenty bushels, or fully 100 per cent. qreater than that of last year. The acreage is larger by 50 per cent. than that of any previous crop.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION. Ald. McMurrich, who is at present in

Ald. McMurrich, who is at present in Winnipeg, has written to the Secretary of the Industrial Exhibition Association to say that he, with the Hon. Mr. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, Mayor Logan, Hon. A. G. Bannatyne, President of the Manitoba Agricultural Society, Mr. Alex. Begg, the Hon. Alex. Morris and Mr. W. B. Scarth had held a meeting, at which it was decided to proceed forthwith to collect a good display of Manitoban products and Indian curiosities for the Toronto Exhibition in September next, and that everything should be done to make the exhibit from Manitoba a complete success. Mr. McMurrich states that the hot weather of the past week had advanced the crops very much, and the yield promised to be most abundant.

Messrs. McGee, McGaw, Ald. Walker and the City Solicitor visited the exhibition grounds on Saturday for the purpose of inspecting the restaurant building, with a view to making it as perfect as possible.

Several agents of the Exhibition left the city on Saturday for the purpose of putting up posters all over the country.

up posters all over the country.

THE ONTARIO HARVEST.

Promising Crop Prospects from Toronto to Sarnia. Montreal, August 1.—The Grand Trunk Company have received crop reports from 149 places along its line. They state that fall wheat has been partly killed in some sections between here and Port Hope, but from Toronto to Sarnia it is very good, promising a yield of 25 up to 40 bushels per acre. Spring wheat in many places is badly injured by rust, and to all appearance will fall considerably below an average. Peas and corn generally are looking well, and give promise of a large yield. Barley and oats are progressing very satisfactorily, and full average crops may be expected. Hay in a few places is light but as a rule will be considerably above an average. Clover seed is partly winter killed. The flax crop is excellent, and fruit promises a fair crop, especially as regards apples. Hops are also looking well, both in the townships and in Ontairio, and, taking the report as a whole, farmers have abundant reason to be thankfal.

Hamilton, July 31.—The township of

oats are fully one-third or more better than they have ever been; wheat is more than an average crop, and barley is as good or better than last year. Corn, potatoes, hay and other products were never better. The farmer who complains of this year's crops would never be satisfied." This is not only Mr. Carey's experience, but the same glad tidings come from all parts of the county of Wentworth.

MARKETING EARLY. The advantages of early marketing can hardly be over-estimated, says the Brantford Courier. It is in the farmer's interest to realize on his labour as soon as possible, and for several reasons. The price is fair, and it is and soon the demands of the Old World will be met. Then again, the farmer loses by delay in various ways. By meeting his linbilities he saves interest and relieves his creditors of embarrassment. Now, the grain weighs much heavier than after months of "curing." Again, no farmer, however careful, can guard against the inroads of vernin, and we therefore feel certain that the farmer who gets \$1 or \$1.05 per bushel for his wheat does better than the one who waits till spring, and then realizes \$1.20.

GRAIN CARGOES.

Rew York Opposition to the British Law Regulating Stowage.

New York, July 31.—The discussion in the British Parliament relative to the stowage of grain cargoes, and the passage of a resolution by a Parliamentary committee ordering a quarter of the cargo to be carried in bags, excites the shipping community. Strong opposition exists here to the proposed change. The owners of the large elevators also oppose it on account of the delay it will make in loading vessels. Many members of the Maritime Exchange maintain that the system in vogue here is safe and reliable, and that Mr. Plimsoll's ideas, although adopted, will not be effectively carried out. The new system has not been commenced yet in this city, but will soon when the British underwriters refuse to insure cargoes unless loaded in this manner.

Cattle and sheep are subject to a disease of the blood known as aphtha, which appears as an eruption of blisters upon the lips and tongue. The blisters break and the raw surfaces become very sore and painful, preventing the animal from eating. The proper treatment is to give half a pound to a pound of Epsom salts in one dose, in some linseed gruel, and afterwards wash the mouth with salt water, or place a handful of salt in the mouth twice a day until the sores heal. The food should be linseed or oatmeal gruel.

Nowadays nearly every farmer possesses either a mower or reaper, and perhaps both, but it is singular that a good many of them are remarkably careless in reference to keeping them in working order. It is a very common thing to see a reaper standing in a field all night, subject to any changes in the weather, and we presume the owners are surprised next morning if they find the machine a little stiff in working, or perhaps not in a state to work at all. It is only due to their careful manufacture that machines do work after the exposure to dews and rains some of them are subject to. If a man requires to take his team off and go to the barn, we would suppose it was about as easy to drive the machine under shelter. By carelessness in such matters many lose during a season a large sum.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The Agricultural Commission resulted its sittings in Toronto on Tuesday morning at Parliament Buildings.

The first witness examined was Mr. R. W. Elliott, of Toronto, who gave evidence in reference to linseed oil-cake. The Canadian oil-cake was, for the most part, sent to the Old Country, and was found very valuable for feeding purposes in the production of beef or milk. One hundred pounds of the cake, in conjunction with other foods, would give an increase of eighty pounds of beef. The manure from animals fed on it was mere valuable than ordinary manure. In England such manure was worth \$18.50 per ton. There were four manufactories of oil-cake in the Dominion, two in Ontario and two in Quebec. The flax seed was mostly grown in Ontario. Recently, however, flax seed had been grown in Manitoba superior to any grown in other parts of Canada. In the English market Canadian oil-cake fetched the highest prices.

Mr. John Hallam, of Toronto, was examined in reference to the different kinds of wool used in manufacturing. For general purposes, he gave the preference to wool grown from a cross between the Southdown and the large Leicester, He considered such the most profitable wool for the farmers to raise, because medium wool had recently got more in demand. The manufacturers were now making a better class of woollen goods.

Mr. W. H. Dore, of Doncaster, was examined in reference to poultry raising. He considered a cross between the Brahma and the Dorking the best adapted for farmers to raise, both for eggs and meat. Hatching by artificial incubators was not yet adapted for farmers, but might ultimately prove a success. The system adopted would probably be for a number of farmers to have an incubator in common.

Mr. Hugh Clark, of Brampton, gave evi-

rio, and, taking the report as a whole, farmers have abundant reason to be thankfal.

Hamilton, July 31.—The township of East Flamboro' is likely to reap a rich harvest this season, as will be seen from the testimony of Mr. Richard Carey, one of the oldest and most successful farmers in that section. The Man's correspondent asked him what were the prospects of the harvest today, and he replied:—"I have been forty-five years in this section of the country, and I never saw a more successful season. The oats are fully one-third or more better than they have ever been; wheat is more than an average crop, and barley is as good or better than last year. Corn, potatoes, hay and other products were never better. The farmer who complains of this year's crops would never be satisfied." This is not only Mr. Carey's experience, but the same glad tidings come from all parts of the country of Went-worth.

incurable.

Mr. James Russell, an extensive shorthorn breeder near Richmond Hill, gave evidence in favour of that breed. He had kept
the Ayrshires, but had given them up, as
they were too hard feeders for him. It was
not claimed for the shorthorns that they excelled for dairy purposes; but his experience
was that the cross from a shorthorn bull and a ponimon Canadian horn bull and a ponmen "Canadian cow would sell for more on the Toronto market than an Ayrshire cow. He was sorry to say that even among the farmers living near Toronto he found very little disposition to improve their stock. They were inclined to be satisfied with a common scrub bull rather than pay a little more for the service of a thoroughbred, although there were good thoroughbred bulls standing from \$1 to \$4. There was every opportunity afforded for the farmers to improve their cattle, but they did not do so. He expressed his preference for Cotswold sheep for the improvement of the common Canadian flocks, and more profitable than any others for the farmers in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

Mr. James Lowrie, of Scarborough township, gave evidence relating to Ayrshires similar to that given by Mr. Jardine; he was of opinion that milk fever was caused by keeping hreeding cows in too high condition at breeding time. He pastured his cattle all summer, and they did well upon the pasture, without diminishing their yield of milk. He also favoured Cotswold sheep and Clydesdale horses as more suited to this country than any others.

DOMINION MINING NOTES.

DOMINION MINING NOTES.

The discovery of a valuable bed of copper was reported some time ago by parties on the Gulf Shore, near Malagash, N. S. Sheriff McLean, of Amherst, N. S., is said to be personally increased in the same. Active mining operations are in progress at the silver mines on the north shore of Lake Superior. Rich finds are reported at Silver Islet, Pie Island and other points. An extra

orce has been put on at several mines.

American capitalists, under the energetic lirection of Mr. E. F. Couch, of Newbury-

American capitalists, under the energetic direction of Mr. E. F. Couch, of Newbury-port, Mass., are about taking active steps to develop the copper mine in Woodville, near Dorchester. Should trial shafts prove the property to be as valuable as is anticipated, the original owners will doubtless make a handsome sale of the same.

The famous Rose lead mine, in Montagu, near Halifax, is still yielding marvellous results. It is said that it will shortly show a yield of 1,000 ozs. of gold for one month's work. The Temple mine, in the immediate vicinity (which mine, as well as the former, was sold to American capitalists by Mr. E. F. Couch, of gold aime fame), has recently developed a lead of gold almost as rich as that of the Rose lead.

The escape of gas on the level and shafts of the Beliveau, Albert county, is something marvellous, having increased lately very rapidly. The level is now within ten or twelve feet of the supposed locality of the bore holes, and the growing conviction in the minds of those interested is that albertite is close at hand. Should it prove so, it would be of immense value to that part of the country.

Mr. Pusey is pushing on active work at the Dominion mine, at Madoc, and as soon as the present lower drift reaches about twenty feet further, good shipping ore will be reached. At the Seymour mine operations are continued on about the same scale as during the spacen, and it is gratifying to learn that the venty feet further, good shipping his ore by vessel from Belleville to Sedus Point.

The recent gold discoveries in Yarmouth are creating much excitement, prospecting licenses having been taken out by Hon. L. E. Baker, W. H. Moody, Geo. B. Doane, and some others also. The existence of gold in Yarmouth, however, is not a new thing. The Cranberry Head mine, four miles from the town of Yarmouth, was organized some \$13,000 worth of gold. This property was finally purchased by some Nova Scotia and New Brunawick gentlemen last spring (Mr. Ryerson retaining quite an interest therein) and a company in such matters many lose during a season a large proportion of the st

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

If a child be delicate, if he have a cold body, or a languid circulation, or if he be pre-disposed to inflammation of the lungs, do you approve of his wearing flannel instead of linen shirts?

I do : as flannel tends to keeps the body at I do; as flannel tends to keeps the body at an equal temperature, thus obviating the effects of the sudden changes of the weather, and promotes by gentle friction, the cutaneous circulation, thus warming the cold body, and giving an impetas to the languid circulation, and preventing an undue quantity of blood from being sent to the lungs, either to light up or to feed inflammation. Fine flannel, of course, ought to be worn, which should be changed as frequently as the usual shirts.

If a child have had an attack either of bronchitis or of inflammation of the lungs, or If a child have had an attack either of bronchitis or of inflammation of the lungs, or if he have just recovered from scarlet fever, by all means, if he have not previously worn flamel, instantly let him begin to do so, and let him, next to the skin, wear a flamel waist-coat. This is important advice, and ought not to be disregarded.

Scarlet flamel is now much used instead of white flamel

white flannel; and as scarlet flannel has a more comfortable appearance, and does not shrink so much in washing, it may be sub-

shrink so much in washing, it may be substituted for the white.

Have you any remarks to make on the shoes and stockings of a child? and on the right way of cutting the toe-nails?

He ought, during the winter, to wear lamb's wool stockings that will reach above the knees, and thick calico drawers that will reach a few inches below the knees; as it is of the utmost importance to keep the lower extremities comfortably warm. It is really painful to see how many mothers expose the bare legs of their little ones to the frosty air, even in the depths of winter.

Be sure and see that the boots and shoes of your child be sound and whole; for if they be not so, they will let in the damp, and if the damp, disease and perhaps death. If the poor would take better care of their children's feet half the infantile mortality would disappear. It only costs twopence to put a

isappear. It only costs twopence to put a iece of thick felt or cork into the bottom of of a boot or shoe, and the difference is often between that and a doctor's bill, with, per-

haps, the undertaker's beside.
Garters ought not to be worn, as they im-

Garters ought not to be worn, as they impede the circulation, waste the muscles, and interfere with walking. The stocking may be secured in its place by means of a loop and tape, which should be fastened to a part of the dress.

Let me urge upon you the importance of not allowing your child to wear tight shoes; they cripple the feet, causing the joints of the toes, which ought to have free play, and which should assist in walking, to be, in a manner. useless: they produce corns and which should assist in walking, to be, in a manner, useless; they produce corns and bunions, and interfere with the proper circulation of the foot. A shoe ought to be made according to the shape of the foot-rights and lefts are therefore desirable. The toe-part of the shoe must be made broad, so as to allow plenty of room for the toes to expand, and that one toe cannot overlap another. Be sure, then, that there be no pinching and no pressure. In the article of shoes you ought to be particular and liberal; pay attention to having nicely fitting ones. pay attention to having nicely fitting ones, and let them be made of soft leather, and throw them on one side the moment they are too small. It is poor economy, indeed, because a pair of shoes be not worn out, to run the risk of incurring the above evil con-

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

PEACH MARMALADE. Choose ripe, well-flavoured fruit, and it is well to make with preserves, reserving for marmalade those that are too soft. The flavour is improved by first boiling the pits in the water with which the syrup is to be made. Quarter the peaches and boil thirty minutes before adding sugar, stirring almost constantly from the time the peaches begin to be tender; add sugar in the proportion of three-fourths pound sugar to one pound fruit, continue to boil and stir for an hour longer, and put up in jars, pressing paper over them as directed for jellies. QUINCE MARMALADE.

Pare, quarter and core quinces, cut in little squares, measure and allow an equal amount of sugar; place the fruit in a porcelain kettle with just water enough to cover, boil till tender, and skim out carefully; make a syrup of the sugar and the water in which the quinces were boiled, let come to boiling point, skim well, and drop the quinces gently in; boil fifteen minutes and dip out carefully into jelly-bowls or molds. The syrup forms a jelly around the fruit so that it can be turned out on a dish, and is very palatable as well as ornamental. In this way quinces too defective for preserves may be used.

DRIED APPLE SAUCE. Look over, wash thoroughly and soak fif-teen minutes in clean warm water; drain, cover with cold, soft water, place on the stove, let boil slowly two to four bours, mash fine, sweeten, and season with cinnamon very highly. Never add sugar until about five minutes before removing from the stove, otherwise the fruit will be toughened and hardened. Follow the same direction in pre-paring dried peaches, only do not mash or season so highly. Cook in porcelain, and do not stir while cooking.

BOILED CIDER APPLE SAUCE. Pare, quarter and core apples sufficient to fill a gallon porcelain kettle, put in it a half gallon boiled cider, let it boil. Wash the apples and put in kettle, place a plate over them, and boil steadily but not rapidly until they are thoroughly cooked, testing by taking one from under the edge of the plate with a fork. Do not remove the plate until done, or the apples will sink to the bottom and burn. Apples may be cooked in sweet dider in the same way.

MOCK HONEY.

Five pounds white sugar, a pint and a half water, one-fourth ounce alum; bring to boiling point gradually, skimming well; when cool, add a pound and a half real honey and four drops peppermint essence. This is excellent.

Boil the citron in water until it is clear and soft enough to be easily pierced with a fork; take out, put into a nice syrup of sugar and water, and boil until the sugar has penetrated it. Take out and apread on dishes to dry slowly, sprinkling several times with powdered sugar, and turning until it is dried enough. Pack in jars or boxes with sugar between the layers. TOMATO FIGS.

Tomato ries.

Scald and skin pear-shaped (or any small-sized) tomatoes, and to eight pounds of them add three pounds brown sugar; cook without water until the sugar penetrates and they have a clear appearance, take out, apread on dishes, and dry in the sun, sprinking on a little syrup while drying; pack in jars or boxes, in layers with powdered angar between. Thus put up they will keep for any length of time, and are nearly equal to figs. Peaches may be preserved in the same way.

The official return gives the value of diamonds exported from the South African diamond fields in 1879 as £3,685,610, the value of those obtained in 1878 being £3,084,711.

"One important lesson," says the Saturday Review, "is to be learned from the Bend Or affair—namely, the great necessity of keeping an accurate register of every foal born at a stud farm. White markings especially should be noted with the greatest precision. It is sometimes difficult to decide whether a foal is a bay, a brown or a very dark chestnut; but

about white marks there should be no mis-take, and where the general colour is at all doubtful the fact should be carefully stated. Another moral of the stery is that dishonest people must have opportunities for fraud which it is not pleasant to contemplate. If a man had a dozen bay yearlings and only one of them, perhaps the worst, was entered for man had a dozen hay yearlings and only one of them, perhaps the worst, was entered for the Derhy, it seems that nothing could prevent him from deliberately poking out the most promising of the lot and sending it to a trainer's under the name of the cole and

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Five Presbyterian hospitals in India have treated 95,259 patients.

American residents in London propose erecting an Episcopal church at a cost of \$75,000. Pastor Stobo has accepted the call from Peterboro Baptist church, and has left Colingwood.

The gifts of the native converts in Errer-oum, Turkey, were equivalent last year to \$12 for each man, woman and child. Orthodox Friends have agreed to establish an inquiry as to whether any member indulges in the use of intoxicating drinks. There are now in New York eighty-five Protestant Episcopal churches. There num-ber has doubled in twenty-five years.

The Vatican congregation of rites is to consider the claims to beatification of Maria Christina of Savoy, mother of the ex-King of Naples and daughter of Victor Emmanuel I. She died in 1836.

Pastor Willis has resigned the charge of East Ward, Brantford Baptist church, on ac-count of circumstances over which he had no

"Read the Jewish records aright," says Dr. Gottheil, "and you will find that the path that leads from the mount of Sinai and the path that leads from the mount of the Beatitudes converge in a common point." A movement has been set on foot for the purpose of subscribing the value of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie's stipend, £150 a year, by churchmen altogether unconnected with the parish of St. Albans, Holborn, as long as the living remains in sequestration.

Rev. Young J. Allen, one of the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal church south, at Shanghai, has been made a mandarin by the Chinese Government, the only instance in which a foreigner was ever honoured with such a title.

A table of statistics prepared for presen-tation at the Raikes Centennial Celebration at London, gives, among others, the following figures:—United States, 82,261 Sunday schools, 886,328 teachers and 6,623,124 scholars, and in the world, 1,460,881 teachers and 12,340,316

An old divine in pastoral administration, says: "Look not for that in the law which can only be found in the Gospel; look not for that in yourselves which is to be found only in Christ; look not for that in the creature which is to be found only in the Creator look not for that on earth which is to be found only in heaven."

only in heaven."

In 1835 there were in the six New England States only 40,082 Catholics, twenty-seven priests, twenty-two churches and fifty other ecclesiastical buildings unfinished. Ten years later there were in four of these States, omitting Connecticut and Rhode Island, 66,196 Catholics, thirty priests, thirty-seven churches, and thirty-two chapels and stations. Now there are in all 736,190 Catholics, 516 priests, 502 churches, and 154 stations.

There are more than a hundred Noncon-There are more than a hundred Noncon

There are more than a hundred Nonconforming congregations in various towns in Eagland worshiping in the Welsh language, while the Claurch of England has but four. In Liverpool there is a Welsh speaking population of 60,000 persons, whom the Calvanistic Methodists have appropriated; and they have been able in a series of years, poor as they are, to expend more than \$600,000 for the interests of their communion.

The Rev. Benjamin Peters, of the South India Conference, stationed in the city of Bangalore, in the kingdom of Mysore, has been imprisoned by the English magistrate there for preaching in the streets—a very common thing in all parts of India. The magistrate sought to make favour with the idol temples.

idol temples.

A new religious sect, known as the Kelikovskaya, has made its appearance in Russia. Its members hold that the Holy Church of Russia was taken to heaven three centaries ago, when the petriarch Nikon made corrections in the Bhie bind other church books. Since then those have been only false priests and a false Church. These sectarians perform what is called "tearful purification" over infants, instead of baptism; that is, the parents and friends shed tears over it for six weeks, and so purify it from original sin. weeks, and so purify it from original sin. They never assemble for common prayer, but everybody prays at home.

They never assemble for common prayer, but averybody prays at home.

Baboo Keshub Chundersen, the founder of the Brahmo Somaj, and long the pet of the English Unitarians, has been deserted by a large number of his followers who call themselves "Protestors." A fresh church, the Sadharan (or universal) Brahmo Somaj, has been called hito existence. It is to be governed somewhat on the Presbyterian model, by a representative council, and promises to carry out an active propaganda. A church has already been erected in Calcutta, and several English educated native gentlemen are in its favour. Mr. Voysey has taken the matter up in England, and the money which is asked for is to complete a half-finished church which stands in the Indian capital.

The late Rev. Thomas Farrell, of New York, left \$400 for the exection of a monument bearing the following inscription:—"And now I bessech you to love liberty and to love intelligence and to try to extend their blessings to every member of the human family." He left \$5,000 for the erection of a Catholic church for coloured people, saying, "My motive in making a bequest for the benefit of the coloured people is simply this:—I believe that the white people of the United States have inflicted grievous wrong on the coloured people of African descent and I believe that Catholics have shamefully neglected to perform their duties toward them. I wish, then, as a white citizen of these United States and a Catholic, to make what reparation I cap for that wrong and that neglect."

Much has been said of late about changes in Palestine and the immigration of the leaves in Pal

Jew around Jerusalem owns or cultivates an acre of ground. The Jews of Europe and America will never return to Palestine unless

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S



CURES Dyspepsia, Liner Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsu. Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870 This Syrup possesses Varied Pro-

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Silmulates the Ptyaline in the Sallya which converts the Starch and Sagar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ftyaline cames Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food in prevented.

It acts apon the Liver.

It acts apon the Liver.

It acts apon the Kidneys.

It Equilates the Bowels.

It Furifies the Revaus System.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates it Kerries off the Old Blood and unkee new. It opens the powers of the akin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary tains or poison in the blood, which generates Soroful, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spiritaemployed in its manufacture, and for the taken by the most delicate babo, or by the

**TESTIMONIALS** 

CANADIAN.

CURES RHEUMATISM. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cure
me after numerous other medicines failed.
CATHARINE HIGGINS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. UNBOTALS.
AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOGD PUR
PIER. ARKONA, Lambton County, Ontario Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLO SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corector and Blood Purifier in use. W.A. HILBO

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Eigin County, Ostario, Canada, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDLA BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspensia s a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with decangement of the neous system. I was attended by one of the bedectors in this part of the country, but obtain no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP lieved me at once. I really do not think any q in ill-health using it can fail to receive gripeneff.

LIVER AND RIDNEY COMPLAINTS. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDI BEOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited in a Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot as mend it too highly. W. CHASE BIGGER

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valual
NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me me
for dyspersia and liver complaint than a
medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BBIDGE GOOD PAMILY MEDICINE.

Lhave used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.
a Family Medicine for two years, and think, very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Billion medicine.

Arkons, Lambton County, Ontario.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPS;
Victoria Harbour, Sinnoce Co.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN |
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. If
mend it to all for Dyspepsis and Live
plaint.

Victoria Harbour, Sincese Ce., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat it
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time is
fore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and
am now well and hearty.
THOMAS COURTNEY.

STOCKS. The following is the official report of the To-			
Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal		144½ 130 851	130 at 85
Ontario			
Consolidated		1241	
Dominion		1281 1031	
Standard		88	
FederalImperial	1051	1154	25 at 115 10 at 105
Molsons			
Care de Permanent	186}	185 1544	
Wran Canada		155	
Canaga Landed Credit	1341	1354	
Building and Loan	891	883	20 at 89
Imperial	1198	1151	******
London & C. L. & A. Co.	135	1341	*****
Huron and Erie Dominion Savings and I	n-	1391	
vestment Society	119	126	5 at 119
Ont. Sav. & Investmt. So Can. Sav. and Loan Co	115	120	
London Loan Co		119	
National Investment Co.		· 105	
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co		1081	
British America		135	
Western Assurance		1881	
Confederation Life		156 136	
Consumers' Gas Dominion Telegraph	711	701	
Roilways. Toronto, G. & B. Bonds			
Toronto & Nipissing Bone	ds		
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p. c Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p. c	105	1033	
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p. Th'p. (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c.	C	104	******
City Toronto Stock 6 n c	164 THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	1013	\$100 at 10

TORONTO WHOLFSALE MARKETS-PRODUCE. There has been only a small amount of business done since our last, but it has been fully up to the average of that done in the latter part of July; there can be little doubt that if offerings had been larger sales would have been larger also. Prices have, generally, been steady; but those of new wheat are not yet settled, nor do they seem to be ruled at all by those of old. Crop reports continue favourable, the only exceptions being that spring wheat will be short, and a good deal of barley discoloured. Stocks in store on Monday morning were as follows:-Flour, 300 bbls.; fall wheat, 6,084 bush.; spring wheat, 15,369; oats, 4,900; barley, 4,464; peas, 78; and rye, 50 bush., against, on the correspondence ing date last year :- Flour, 3,000 bbls.; fall wheat. 15,017 bush.; spring wheat, 76,603; oats, 12,900; barley, 38,141; peas, nil, and rye, 400 bush. Outside advices show on English quotations a fall of 1d on club wheat and corn, with all others unchanged. Markets during the last three days seem to have been quiet and easy, but no decline of any consequence has been quoted. During last week markets were firm, with holders looking for an advance on wheat. July imports were over a million quarters of wheat, but home deliveries so small hat stocks were thought to have been reduced by 400,000 quarters during the month. The weather last week was decidedly unfavorable, very much mischief seems to have been done, ticularly to barley, and there seems reason to

fear that the result may not come up to previous expectations. Markets are expected to be very sensitive during August. The amount of supplies last week cannot be stated exactly, as we are without any report of home deliveries; but

orts were 315,000 to 320,000 quarters of wheat and 130,000 to 135,000 barrels of flour, being equal to 388,125 to 395,937 quarters, and we may be sure that however small were the home deliveries they at least made up the deficit between these figures and the average weekly consumption. It appears that the total net imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1879, to July 10th, 1880, have amounted to 3,305, 012 quarters against 11,539,073 quarters last year; and that the total deliveries by farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom in the same time are computed to have amounted to 5,176,828 quarters against 9,420,969 quarters last year, making a total supply of 18,784,840 quarters against 20,960,042 quarters in the same time last year. Continental advices by mail state that in French country markets during the week ending on the Flour was nevertheless fairly maintained in price owing to the general exhaustion of millers' and bakers' stock. Three markets reported ring the week were dearer, 39 unchanged, and 27 lower; but Paris after participating in the duliness of country markets on wheat closed with a firmer feeling. Farmers are said to have been quite satisfied with crop prospects. The almost unanimous opinion was that the wheat TRADE—Has been active at firm prices.
BUTTER—Harvest operations have checked receipts both here and in the country, but an active demand has been heard; all offering and a good deal more too could have found a sale at firm price. Selections have sold at 15c, and the same price would have been paid to-day; unbroken lots are worth 12½ to 14c, but scarcely anything has been done in them. Culls are easier at 10 to 11c, with sales small. Street receipts have been small, but increasing the last day or two; pound rolls closing at 18 to 21c, and tube and crocks at 16 to 18c. English mail advices report advancing prices, but cable reports this week speak of a reaction. crop will be at least, an average one, and that of other grain amply an average one. Farmers had begun to cut rye, barley and oats. Some farmers who had refused 32fr to 34fr for their wheat were eady to sell it at 30fr, and spring corn was weaker all round. The arrivals of foreign wheat in to 382,319 hect., against 828,589 hect. in the previous week. Stocks at Marseilles varied but little. prices, but cable reports this week speak of a reaction.

CHEESE—There is scarcely anything doing in the local market, and dealers generally want 10; to 11c. At Ingersoil yesterday 1,695 boxes sold at 10; to 10¢c, and a car for shipment within three weeks at 10¢. English quotations have recovered two shillings.

Eags—Receipts large and sufficient and prices easy, but unchanged at 10¢ for round lots of good quantity. Street receipts sufficient and prices easy at 12 to 13c.

PORE—Inactive and rather easier, with cars offering at \$16, and small lots selling at \$17.

BACON—Active and steady; cars of Cumberland have sold at 7¢, but some ton-lots have sold at the same figure, though 7½ is more generally asked; small lots bring up to 7½; long-clear steady and scarce, selling at \$10 \$50 for tons and under; shoulders rither easy at 6½ for green. Canvassed and pickled bellies 10 to 11c.

HAMS—An active demand for small lots has continued in force, but no sales of round lots are reported. Prices are unchanged; smoked have been selling at 11 to 11½c, and canvassed at 11½ to 12¢; packed are still held at 10½c, but no sales reported.

LARD—Scarce and firmer: timets and nails an before. The rye narvest had made some ogress, and the reports were generally to the flect that the improvement which had last week sen expected was being disappointed by the saults, and that there must be a considernan before. The rye harvest had made som ults, and that there must be a consider-e deficit in this crop; but wheat and barley

promised a rich result. The wheat trade was inactive at Berlin, but prices were firm for July, with "an uncertain period until the harvest." At Hamburg, wheat, owing to reduced stocks, remained firm in value. Best yellow Mecklen-

was selling at 56s, white Saale held at 56s d per 504lbs f.o.b. American winter wheat had

ald at 53s 6d, white Californian at 50s 6d, mmon red English at 4is to 42s per 504lbs betweed here. "Term" wheat July-August

September-October 42s 9d, October-No-ber 42s 6d per 504lb; and American rye is 0d to 45s 0d per 480lbs, delivered in

burg. At Danzig some little speculative and was heard. In Hungary the weather

amand was heard. In Hungary the weather was fine, and harvest operations were progressing satisfactorily, and good crops are expected. It Vienna, notwithstanding very fine weather or harvesting operations, the market was very strong in consequence of very reduced stocks, and prices had sensibly risen for wheat and rye, home consumption. atz advices state that the weather in Roy he crops, and that cutting had already com-aced. There had scarcely been any business ng in any article; wheat was cheaper ssian advices seem uncertain. Shipments in Cronstadt in the week ending on the 17th were only 6,012 quarters of wheat, all for the tinent, and 103,873 quarters of oats. Advices om the Black Sea ports say that at Nicolaieff, the 16th ult., the exporting business was most at a standstill, and only one steamer load-g. Weather continued very hot. Crops were eity favourably spoken of in some parts of the unity. It was said that the beetles will destroy atry. It was said that the beetles will destroy props, nevertheless, prospects were still fair, the South, people expected to begin with resting in about a week. It must be oberved, ever, that other reports from this quarter k in a decidedly unfavourable manner of condition of the crops. On this side markets a been fairly steady, and in the latter part of week a good enquiry prevailed at New . Since then, however, it has been rather ., and the change in prices during the week been small. The movement at the West has fairly active, but as a rule farmers in Ohio Indiana are not free sellers at the prices now ent. From the Northwest the crop reports attemely favourable. The amount of old at remaining in the States from the crop of on July 1, 1879, the crop of 1878. The visible supply of 1, comprising the stocks in granary at the ipal points of accumulation at lake and seat ports, and the rail shipments from westake and river ports are as follows: 1880. 1880. 1879. 1878. July 24, July 17, July 28, July 27,

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

CALESKINS—Green remain abundant and unchanged; cured have been ding at 17c.

Pelty—In fair supply and selling as before at 60c for the best green; but dry selling proportionately lower.

LAMBSKINS—Have been in fair supply and have advanced five cents, the best green now bringing 90c; dry, however, remains low.

WOOL—The market has remained quiet with buyers and sellers apart. Holders usually stand out for 30c for round lots but dealers refuse to pay over 28c, and the only movement reported is the sale of some small lots at this figure; we understand, however, that 28 c was bid and refused yesterday.

TALLOW—Remains quiet and unchanged at 5 c for rendered, and 3 c for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$9.00 to \$5.50; No. 2 inspected, \$8.00 to \$8.50; No. 3 inspected, \$7.00 to \$7.50; caliskins, green, 14 to 16c; caliskins, cured, 16 to 17c; caliskins, dry, none; pelts, 25 to 65c; wool, fleece, 27 to 28c; wool, pulled super, 32 to 33c; extra super, 36 to 37c; wool, pickings, 6 to 7c; tailow, rough, 31c; rendered, 54c. ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

A cable despatch to New York quotes from the Mark Lane Express of Monday the following review of the above markets during last week: "The weather has been very unsettled. Large tracts of grain all over the Kingdom have been laid and twisted by the rain, and mildew, which had appeared among the wheat, is increasing. Dry, warm weather is much needed to harden the grain. The harvest has already begun in Kent, barley being, as a rule, the earliest crop. Unless the weather becomes settled and fine the farmers' sunguine expectations relative to barley will hardly be realized, and good English matting descriptions will be scarce. Oats have suffered less than other coreals. The markets have been stillly head for an advance, and the strong feeling in the trade is increasing. Another week of broken weather would cause a decided advance in old grain. Although the July arrivals from abroad were over 1,000,000 quarters of wheat and flour, yet English deliveries have been so scanty that the small reserves which existed at the beginning of July must be diminished nearly 400,000 quarters. Angust arrivals from abroad are likely to be good, but if deliveries of English wheat are practically nil, it will be difficult to meet the wants. The markets are likely to be very sensitive until September. The market for forward delivery is of a very different character. American red winter is offered at about 7s below the price of old grain. England is taking an increased share of American grain shipments. Purchases for the Continent have fallen to 100,000 quarters. There are a fall number of cargoes off coast, but buyers are reserved. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending July 21 were 1,051,089 hundred weight of wheat, and 230,670 hundred weight of flour." at \$5.25 to \$5.30.

Bran-Scarce and wanted at an advance, with \$0. and \$9.50 bid for car lots.

Oatheal.—The only movement reported is the sale of a car of inferior at equal to \$4, but good brands remain worth \$4.10 to \$4.20. Small lots unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Wheat—There has been an active demand maintained for spring, which has been very scarce, but fall neglected. The only movement reported in fall is the sale of one car of No. 2 at \$1.10 on track on Saturday, and of another of very choice quality at \$1.13 f.o.c. on Tuesday. Spring has been very firm, with sales of car lots at \$1.18 for No. 2 and \$1.22 for No. 1 f.o.c. The market to-day was quiet; new red winter was offered at \$1.65 without bids, and old spring by sample at \$1.18 with \$1.17 bid. On street new fall has sold at \$1.65 to \$1.05, and old Fife brought \$1.15 to-day.

Oars—Some Complaints have been heard as to fall has sold at \$1.05 to \$1.06, and old Fife brought \$1.15 to-day.

Oars.—Some complaints have been heard as to the quality of offerings, and some unsettlement of prices in consequence. Sales have been made from stocks in store at 28c. f.o.c., and a car-on track sold at 28c. on Tuesday, but another cent would have been paid for inspected No. 1. No movement to-day, but values steady.

Barkey.—None offering as yet and prices nominal. It is expected by good authorities that the yield will be 20 per cent. larger than that of last year; that very much of it will be of light weight and discoloured, but the rest of excellent quality.

Pras.—Remain purely nominal in the absence of offerings.

Ryk.—New has sold on the street at 58c., and

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

Tas.—Rew has sold on the street at 58c., and for offerings.

Ryk.—New has sold on the street at 58c., and 60c has been bid for car-lots, but none have been offered as yet.

HAY—Pressed has remained nominal: but the market has been well supplied with new, which has sold much as before from \$7.50 to \$9.50 per ton.

STRAW—Offerings have been fully sufficient, but prices fairly steady at \$6 to \$6.50 for oat and reve straw in sheaves.

rue prices ining steady at \$6 to \$6.50 for oat and rye straw in sheaves.

Potatoes—Nothing doing in car-lots, prices of which are nominal; street receipts large and prices again lower at 90e to \$1 ptr barrel.

APPLES—Have been offered freely and sold lower, the usual range being from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel.

per barrel.
POULTRY—Offerings small, but prices easy at 40 to 50c for fowl and spring chickens, and 50 to

FLOUR, f.o.c. lor Extra, per 196 lbs......

BAG FLOUR, by car-lot, f.o.c.

GRAIN, f.o.b.

PROVISIONS.

ported.

LARD—Scarce and firmer; tinnets and pails range from 10c for round jots of tinnets to 11c for small lots of pails; tierces steady at 94c.

HOSS—Very few offering, and these few usually selling at \$6.50 to \$7 on the street.

SALT—Liverpool is now in fair supply and selling well at 78c for lots not under 100 bags, and 80 to 85c for smaller lots. Dairy unchanged at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Goderich as before at 85c by the car-lot.

Car-lot.

Hors—There has been no enquiry since our last, and prices seem to be almost nominal.

DRIED APPLES—Dealers still sell a few barrels at 7½ to 7½0 per lb.

CATTLE.

TRADE.-There has been a fair local busines

TRADE.—There has been a fair local business doing.

Berves.—Offerings have been considerable during the week, but a fairly good demand has prevailed for them, both for the local market and for Montreal, at firm prices. There has been scarcely any business done in export cattle, as there have been only a few stray steers to be had; these still bring \$4.75 to \$5.00, but offerings are so small that prices may be regarded as nominal. Second-class, or butchers cattle, consisting of light steers, and heifers, and oxen, and heavy cows, have been in fair supply, but the demand for the eastern markets has kept up prices, and led to all being taken at an advance; the usual run has been from \$4.00 to \$4.25, and occasionally a very choice steer might have brought \$4.50. Third-class have been rather less abundant, and selling somewhat better at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 66 lbs...... No. 2, "No. 3, "......

Red Winter... Spring Wheat, No. 1... No. 2... No. 3.

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs

Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs...
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs...
No. 2,
Extra No. 3.....

.. \$5 35 to \$5 40 .. 5 20 5 25 .. 5 37 5 50 .. 5 25 5 30

none. one. 0 23

ENGLISH MARKETS. ENGLISH MARKETS.

BEERBOHM.

August 4.—Flogting cargoes — Wheat, rather easier; maize, quiet; cargoes on passage—wheat, very little demand; maize, quiet and steady; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 49s 6d; now, 48s 6d to 49s; do. No. 2 spring unchanged at 45s to 45s 6d; do mixed American maize was 24s to 24s 6d; now 24s 3d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week—Wheat, 315,000 qrs; flour, 130,000 bolls to 135,000 bbls. English weather, fair. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet; maize, rather easier, and 4d cheaper. On passage from the continent—Wheat—520,000 qrs; maize, 770,000 qrs.

maize, 770,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 4, 5 p.m.—Flour, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; spring wheat, 2s 6d to 9s 4d; red winter, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; white, 9s 10d; club, 9s 9d to 10s 3d; corn, 5e 0d; barley, 5s 3d; cats, 6s 2d; peas, 7s 0d to 7s 1d; pork, 62s 0d; bacon, 38s 6d to 40s 6d; beef, 57s 0d; lard, 39s 6d; tallow, 34s 9d; cheese, 53s dd. Consols, 97 11-16 for money; 97 13-15 for account; bonds, new 44's, 114's; new 5's, 105'; Erie, 45's; Illinois Central, 1157.

LIVE STOCK. U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

August 4, 10.45 a.m.—Cattle—Slow, at 9 to 9½; receipts, 2,331. Sheep—Slow at \$4.50 to \$5.00; receipts, 2,888. Calves—Lively, at \$5.50 to \$6.25; receipts, 1,652 head.

EAST BUFFALO.

August 3, 12.20 a.m.—Hogs—Steady: receipts, 26 cars; shipments, 24 cars, 11 cars to New York; light grassers, \$4.45 to \$4.05; good corned, York weights, \$4.85 to \$6.05; medium and heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.10.

JERSEY CITY.

August 4, 10.50 a.m.—Cattle—Quict, at 8½ to 9½; receipts, 168. Sheep—Quiet, at \$4 to \$4.75; receipts, 10 cars. Lambs—Quiet, at \$5 to \$6; receipts, 7 cars. Hogs—Stoady, at 6½c to 6½c; receipts, 27 cars.

ceipts, 27 cars.

August 3, 10 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$4.80; common, \$3.25 to \$4.50; receipts, \$4.50 to \$4.50; receipts, \$1.000 head; shipments, \$12 head. Hogs—Active; all sold; receipts, \$1.000 head; shipments, \$1.000 head; Philadelphias, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Yorkers, \$4.60 to \$4.75. Sheep—Slow; receipts, \$3.400 head; shipments, 5.000 head.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

August 4, 9.35 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 16.000; official, receipts yesterday, \$15.287 4; shipments, \$365. Medit, crades, \$4.60 to \$4.50; mixed 000; official receipts restorday, 15.571; shi ents, 3,505. Light grades, \$4.00 to \$4.50; mixe okers, \$4.40 to \$4.75; heavy shipping, \$4.70 to Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Aug. 4.—The July make in this section being nearly all sold, only 1,160 boxes were registered on the board, which were sold at eleven cents. Offers of eleven were made for several lots of August make but no sales were reported. Cable advanced two shillings to-day.

BELLEVILLE.

Aug. 4.—Local cheese buyers report factory men still declining to sell their cheese, not withstanding the price paid now is from 10c, to 10c; cable remains steady at 53s. in some factories throughout the section; four months cheese is as yet unsold; the shipments this week will amount to about 2,500 boxes.

MONTREAL.

Aug. 4.—Flour—Receipts, 1.955 bbls.; the market is dull; views of buyers and holders are apart; fall wheat flours are, if anything, weaker; spring flours about steady; sales, 200 bbls. extra superfine at \$5.55; 100 bbls. do. at \$5.50; 200 bbls. do. at \$5.50; 300 bbls. do. at \$5.50; 300 bbls. superfine at \$5.70; 50 bbls. do. at \$5.50; 400 bbls. superfine at \$5.70; 50 bbls. do. at \$5.50; 400 bbls. superfine at \$5.50; 50 bbls. do. at \$5.50; Quotations are:—Superior extra at \$5.60 to \$5.70; extra superfine at \$5.55 to 5.60; spring extra at \$5.65 to \$5.70; superfine at \$5.50 to \$5.50; strong bakers\* at \$6 to \$6.50; fine at \$4.60 to \$4.75; middlings at \$4.15 to \$4.30; pollards at \$3.70 to \$3.90; ontario bags at \$2.60 to \$2.90; city bags, delivered, at \$3.10 to \$3.15. Barley nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Peas—At \$20 per 68 lbs. Cornmeal—At \$2.50 to \$2.60. Corn, receipts, 50.948 bush; at 500 per 56 lbs., to arrive. Canada wheat, receipts, 199,323 bush; spring wheat is nominal. Butter market dull, buyers holding off; new Western at 15 to 16c, Brockville and Morrisburg at 16 to 18;c, Cheese—Market quiet; new at 9 to 10;c, according to quality. Lard—At 10; to 11; 6 for pails. Pork—Mess at \$17 to \$17.50; hams, uncovered, at 11; to 12c; do. canvassed, 12; to 13c; bacon, 9; to 10;c. Ashes—Pots, \$4.50 to \$4.55 per 100 lbs. MONTREAL.

ST. JOHN, N.B. Aug. 4.—There is no change in the quotations of flour to-day, and but trifling sales on a quiet market. Receipts have also been light, but a change is continually expected, whether for higher or lower prices is uncertain.

HALIFAX, N. S. Aug. 4.—Markets rather more active and a fair demand for all arrivals; a few hundred of superiors were offered on the market to-day and quickly taken up at \$6.40 to \$6.45, three months, which would be paid for more. Oatmeal and cornr sel unchanged.

MILWAUKEE. Aug. 4, 9.10 a. m.—Receipts—Flour, 8,962 bbls wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 4,000 bush; cats, 4,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush. Ship nients—Flour, 15,342 bbls; wheat, 20,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; cats, 4,000 bush; rye, none parley, none. arley, none. 9.38 a.m.—Wheat at 86je. for September. 1.05 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 at \$1; No. 2 at 94je. or cash; 89je. for August; 88je. for September. 5je. for October; No. 3 at 80o.

TOLEDO. Aug 4, 12 m.—Wheat—No. 2 red at \$1.6.4 to \$1.00\for cash; 97\for to 97\for for August; 98\cap asked for Sepsember; 98\for asked for October. Corn—High mixed at 40\for asked, 40\for bid, for cash; No. 2, 30\for asked, 30\colon bid, for cash. Oats—Nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 166,000 bush; corn, 15,000 bush; oats, 4,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 156,000 bush; corn, 4,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush. Freights—Wheat 3\for corn 3\for to Buffalo.

DETROIT.

HURRAH FOR MANITOBA The Next Excursion Train for Manitobs WILL START ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15TH, -1880. For particulars apply, enclosing 3 cent stamp, to R. W. PRITTIE

64 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. s the most reliable food in the world; it produces bone, muscle, brain, teeth, &c., and in

MANITOBA LAND OFFCE, 400-39

Farms for Sale.

OO ACRES OF LAND—WITH GENERAL store and mill privilege—for sale or rent; THOS. COOPER, Cooper's Falls P. O., 426-1. POUR TARMS IN NORFOLK AND BRANT for sale; very little required down, and ten rears given for the balance if required. Send for particulars to Look Box 265, Simcoe, Ont. 434-6 127 ACKES IN SALTFLEET—100 CULTI-and wells; splendid buildings and orchard, ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. TOR SALE—50 ACRES—11 MILES FROM
Toronto, upon which is a stone house, barns,
stables and rout-house; large orchard, flower
and kitchen gardens; the Highland Creek flows
through the farm. Apply to Mr. GLADSTANE,
Scarboro P.O. 435-5

Scarboro' P.O. 430-5 PARM FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF LOT 1, 3rd concession, Oncida, Haldimand county, 49 acres superior land, 89 cleared; buildings and tences good; water unfailing; terms casy. Ad-dress Mrs. H. M. SPAVEN, Hagersville. 425-tf I MPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—I HAVE
I on hand for sale a large list of improved
farms in the best counties in the Province;
prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full
particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCK,
solicitor, Toronto.

399-5 2

85 ACRES—MARYBOROUGH, WELLING-TON county—69 cultivated, 16 wooded with hardwood; well drained and fenced; frame buildings; Falmerston four miles. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. 100 ACRES - 75 GOOD - BALANCE broken-11 cleared frame house 22 x 25 and 16 x 30; on Northern road, 8 miles from Parry Sound; possession at once; \$450 cash. HARMSTRONG, McKellar P. O., Ont. 426-2 100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 1sr CON.
Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with other accommodations required on a farm; Ashley poat office on the premises. Apply to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster. TARMS FOR SALE—A FULL DESCRIPTION
of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands,
throughout the whole of Western Ontaric, sent
to any address upon application to GEORGE B,
HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 201-52 FOR SALE—A WATER POWER—WITH 59 acres of land attached—three-quarters of a mile from village and station; there is on properly small saw mill; timber used up reason for selling; will be sold cheap. For particulars address A. H. DAVIES, Delni, Ont.

TARM FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES, NINE miles from Brampton; south-east; of lot No. 1, 8th concession, north division, Gore of Toronto, 46 cleared, 4 bush; frame barn 50 x 30; frame horse stable, cow house; frame dwelling house, 9 rooms; large cistern. T. MULLHOLLAND, Humber. LAND, Humber.

LAND, Humber.

MANITOBA, N. W. TERRITORY AND B. Columbia—We are sending to the post offices in the above places, and all over Canada (prepaid) gold watches, \$25, and silver Waltham watches, \$20, upwards, jewellery, etc. If you want a reliable watch, warranted for five years, (safety and good value guaranteed,) send P. O. order to E. M. MORPHY, 41 Yonge street, Toronto, 38 years in the same store.

TARM LANDS, COUNTY OF OXFORD—
Lot 3, in 2th concession, Blenheim, 200 acres; large clearing, excellent buildings, never-falling water. Lot 1, in 10th concession, Blenheim, 200 acres; River Nith runs through this property, which has extensive clearance and buildings; beautiful situation. The above are good farming lands, convenient to the village of Ayr and C. V. R. R. MOBERLY & GAMON, Collingwood, Ont. wood, Ont. 433-4

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR sale, consisting of 200 acres. Lot No. 13, in the 4th concession Township of Albion, County of Peel. This is one of the most desirable farms in the township, and will be sold either in a block or each hundred separately, and will be open for sale until the list of September. For full particulars anply to JOHN STEELJE. Albion full particulars apply to JOHN STEELE, Albic P. O., WALTER TAYLOR, Toronto, or the undersigned, at Winnipeg, Man. RICHARD I SHORE. 435-4

HORE. 435

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAR. in Huron County, being Lot 23, S.T. Usborne; 450 acres; 141 under cultivatic balance hardwood, timbered; good trame ho and woodshed, rood bank barn 50x99, barn a driving shed 30x50, hog pen, sheep and hen hou and ward; wells, cisterns and good orchas school, church, and post office, with daily mi within one mile; convenient to Mitchell, Exet and St. Marys markets. Good gravel road in directions. Apply to GEORGE HACKNE Farquhar Post Office.

Farquhar Post Office.

A26-tf

Parm To EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS
farm of one hundred acres nearly all under
cultivation, good buildings with all ordinary improvements; it is one of the best situated farms
in Ontario, the Otomabee river and Midland R.
R. both run on the east side of farm, convenient
to two of Peterboro' and village of Lakefield;
will exchange for a small farm of not more than
fifty acres, good soil with good buildings and
convenient to good market; a fruit farm in
Niagara district preferred. For full information
address H. M., Box 849, Peterboro' P. O., Ont.
436-4

#### FARM AND MILL PROPERTIE

A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost new grist mill with two run of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a handsome frame house with stone cellsr; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never failing and abundant water-power. This property is part of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a mile from the rising village of Elmvale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

Lot 2.—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out, with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand. Lor 3.—East half of Lot 5, 13th con., Vespra, 100 acres excellent wood land. Lor 5.—East half of Lot 5, 13th con. of Sunni dale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable timber. timber.

Lor 6.—Four hundred acres splendid hardwood timbered land, being Lots 29 and 30, 9th con. Sombra, County of Lambton, five miles from town of Dresden, Sydenham River.

Lor 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst of excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9, Township of Sullivan, County of Grey.

ese properties will be sold at reasonable One-third purchase money down, bal-Apply to

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie,

Or W. THOMSON & CO., Barrie.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS, LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 434-52 WANTED-IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE holidays—a female teacher for the Primary Department of the Kingsville School. Apply, stating eatery, to J. GOLDEN, Sec. S. Board, Kingsville.

MPLOYMENT-LOCAL OR Travelling.
State which preferred. Also SALARY
per month. All EXPENSES advanced.
WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & CO.,
306 George Street, Cincinnati, O.

Miscellaneous.

CO., Northford, Coan.

A22-17

DLACKSMITH SHOP AND HOUSE IN
Oxenden to sell or rent; house 24 x 36; shop
24 x 36; other outbuildings; good locality. Apply to JOHN BEST, or to THOMAS PETTMAN,
Oxenden P.O., Ce. Grey, Ont.

GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOWFLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards,
with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfit,
60c; samples, 10c. Heavy gold-plated ring for club
of 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford,
Conn.

422-26 CANADIAN MINES, MINERALS, &c.—
Sales effected on commission; mineral territories prospected. SAM. D. MILLS, Mining Agency, 68 Clarence street, Kingston, Ont. 431-4

A PPARATUS FOR SPINAL DISEASES, club foot, and for all deformities of the numan frame, made on most scientific principles; Cluthe's Patent Spiral Trues for Rupture; illustrated circulars. CHARLES CLUTHE, 38 Adelaids street man Asurcical Mathiaian. Berry Davis' Bain-Biller.

FOR OVER

# 40 YEARS

PERRY DAVIS'

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### GOOD PHYSICIAN

In curing Cholera and all Summer Complaints, Cramps and all pains in the Stomach, Sudden Colds; also for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Boils, Rheumatic Affections, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains in the Joints or Limbs, Stings of Insects, &c., &c., &c.



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The PAIN-KILLER is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,-in short by EVERY-BODY EVERYWHERE who has ever given it a trial.

The PAIN-KILLER is prepared from the best and purest material, with the most approved appliances that can be had for money, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity. No expense is spared to make it what it is, superior to all would-be competitors, a thoroughly reliable killer of pain. Instantaneous in action, harmless and safe in the most unskilful hands.

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The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a certain class of Medicine Dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," "but have another article just as good, if not better," which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent. These substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the PAIN-KILLER; and being compounded of the vilest and cheapest drugs, are bought by the dealer at about half what he pays for the genuine PAIN-KILLER, which enables him therefore to realize a few cents more profit per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

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FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

As well as all Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the Pain-Killer acts with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY and NEVER FAILS when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed. If you reside in a country place far from a physician, the Pain-Killer can be relied upon; it never fails.

FOR SUDDEN COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c.

The proverb "A stitch in time saves nine," is never so well illustrated as in the treatment of these complaints. A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer taken at the beginning of an attack will prove a certain cure and save much

TOOTHACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES, &c. The Pain-Killer will be found a willing physician, ready and able to re-

lieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost. GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For Colic, Cramps and Dysentery in horses, the Pain-Killer has no equal. and it never has been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance It is used in some of the largest livery stables and horse infirmaries in the world. To resuscitate young lambs or other stock chilled and dying from cold, a little Pain-Killer mixed with milk will restore them to health

The Pain-Killer is for sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world. The Pain-Killer is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and

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Montreal and Providence, R.

Anction Sales. Educational. BERTHIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL. SALE OF Thoroughbred Stock and Seed Grain PUBLIC SALE OF LIVE STOCK ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM, WILL TAKE PLACE ON FRIDAY, 10th SEPT., 1880 when a few Shorthorn, Aberdeen poll and Arrahire bulls and heifers; about 100 Leicester, Cotswold, Oxford Down and Southdown rams and ewes; 50 Berkshire, Windsor, and Suffolk Windsor boars and sows; half-dozen Scotch Collie dogs, and several hundred bushels of standard wheat and oats will be disposed of.

Easy terms and no reserve. Special railway rates. Catalogues on application.

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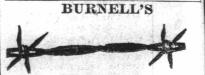
THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.



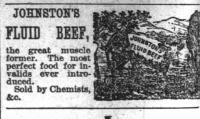
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Summerside, Prince Edward Island, WILL BE SOLD ON THE

20TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 2 o'clock p.m. by Auction, in front of Clifton House, Summerside, Prince Edward Island. The Hotel will accommodate 150 guests. The Park comprises about 140 acres,

ADA L. HOLMAN, Administratrix. ROBT. T. HOLMAN, ROBT. McC. STAVERT Administrate 434-3

Summerside, P.E.I., July 15th, 1880. "LYMAN" STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING. First prize awarded the "Lyman" Barb Wire Fencing in the United States for excellence and superiority over all competitors. We guarantee our fencing to be superior to any in the market in every respect, and is now adopted by the principal railroads in Canada. It is made of an extra quality of steel wire, and the barbs are so fastened and locked to the cable as to defy removal or slippage. Ask for the "Lyman," take no other. It is the best and most effective barb in use. If your merchants do not keep it, send your orders direct to the manufacturers. Do not buy until you test our wire. DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE COMPANY,

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