mething ne ess, RIDECI 378-52 HOUSE hotel in town sample rooms 8, Proprietors 377-52 ABSOR 386-13 , COR. nly first-class

374-52 MOST wells in quick-lar to Manufac-365-13 e o w. E PRE houlder; light lit and brace wenty dollar 389-1 Price List.

Co., N.Y. ELO RA ELEVATOR WORKS TON

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any quantity of Building Lime and Block Stone at his quarries; also keeps on hand good fresh Lime. Block Stone can be got of any denominations for canal or bridge works. Window and door sills on hand. Good facilities for freighting either by boat or by the Canada Southern railway, which passes through the quarry. The block is in colour grey, easily cut and durable. THOS. B. WHITE, Gordon P. O., Essex OF

For the last TWENTY years this E, &c. 381-13 HOSE h Street, AL DN

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> HE TRADE for Canada U. S. ILWAY EEK. CKET on this

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TIN STAMPS similar to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality. Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses

EAST

throughout the Dominion. W. C. McDONALD. THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-spatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year. Advertisements for casual insertion are charged it the rate of fifteen censs per line; contract rates by the year made known en application. Condensed dvertisements are inserted at the rate of fitty cents er twenty words, and two cents each additional ord. THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an extrapedium through which to reach the public,

farm Emplements

gricultural Works GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPLEMENTS

At all the Leading Fairs of the Province.

TORONTO EXHIBITION North-West Side of Implement Building. Send for illuminated catalogue to HAGGERT BROTHERS,

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these various descriptions of MANU-FACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes

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NAPOLEON, Rich Mahoge NAPOLEUM/ ny, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

ROYAL ARMS,

VICTORIA, 194

BRUNETTE, 190

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BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

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Nº 1 LITTLE FAVORITE

Nº 1 PRINCE OF WALES.

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or 50 caddies.

guide to reliable Tobaccos.

BRAMPTON, Expected Renewal of the Or HAGGERT & COCHEANE, DUPLICITY OF YAKOOB KHAN.

Elera, Ont.

Cetewayo Captured in the Bush.

England's Iron Tcade-Disloyalty at an Irish Banquet-New Catholic Bishops

Afghan War.

VOL. VIII. NO. 390.

[SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

DUPLICITY OF THE AMEER. DUPLICITY OF THE AMERE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A despatch received by telegraph from Simla to-day says it is believed in the best informed circles in India that the Ameer is undoubtedly in complicity with those who committed the assault upon the British embassy at Cabul, if he is not guilty of having directly instigated the affair himself. Facts pointing in this direction are coming in possession of the English authorities. The pretended imprisonment

have been resorted to for the purpose of deceiving the British as to his loyalty to them. It is held there can be but little question of his secret association and communication with Russian agents for the purpose of organizing a combined defence of Russians and Afghans against the English troops. It is known that the Ameer has issued an order to his subordinates at Cabul to cease all communication with the Cabul to cease all communication with the British. In view of this fact, none British. In view of this fact, none of the English commanders will place any reliance upon his co-operation in their advances upon the insurgents. The struggle will now probably be between the British columns and the entire Afghan strength, headed by the Ameer himself. The gravity of the situation has immensely increased by these new developments. There can be no longer any doubt of a long and possibly disastrous campaign. Military movements are made with great caution. The mountain tribes are showing unmistakeable hos-tility to England. The Mohmunds, an in-

ensely hostile and warlike tribe, occupy all the approaches to Cabul. THE IRON TRADE IN ENGLAND. The reaction from the recent temperary revival in the iron trade in England and Scotland has become very marked. Twelve iron furnaces have been blown out at Coal Bridge, and eighteen in other parts of Scotland. Four thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment by this step, and the prospects for them and for all persons engaged in the various departments of the iron industry become more and more gloomy each day.

DISLOYALTY AT AN IRISH BANQUET. multi richer.

That propose the station of the discussations of the Guessia in Ireland, the Drive of the Guessia in Ireland, the Drive of the Guessia in Ireland, the Drive of the Stannon river. Mr. Ellard, over the Stannon river. Mr. Ellard, the Drive of the Stannon river of the Stannon river. Mr. Ellard, the Drive of the Stannon river of the Stannon river of the Stannon river. Mr. Ellard, the Drive of the Stannon river of With respect to the enquiry and report which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has ordered to be made into the circumstances

THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL STREETING AND ADDRESS AND ADDR

e Meekln M

Becomefield "Undivilized ?" exclaimed the remier, with that calm aronishment that out the proceedes his plunge in paradox, "I do not quite see that. They have routed our armies, outwitted our Generals, killed a prince and converted a bishop. The most civilized nation could not do more."

All the Directors in the West of England and South Wales District Bank, except one, have been committed for trial for publishing false balance sheets.

A Geneva telegram says, a water-spont over Heisan, in the Canton of Appensell, on Sunday, did much damage in the Valley of Giabletch, inundated ed several miles of houses, and swept away many

TORONTO, F. IDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

Resignation of the Provincial Edison, in the Canton of Appensell, on Sunday, did under a many of the State of the

1879. 841 265 198 88 3,980 4,822

5,221 5,198

This slight diminution in the entries is no doubt caused by the greater inducements offered by the Toronte Exhibition. A considerable number of Guelph and Wellington people are showing in Toronto just now; and if all that is rumoured is true, many of them wish most sincerely that the Toronto show had been arranged so as to allow them to carry their goods back to Guelph in time for the Central Fair. However, the Industrial Exhibition has to run another week, and within its walls the Guelph and Wellington exhibits must remain. It must not be thought that a small reduction in the aggregate of exhibits detracts from the interest of the Central Fair. Fair from it. The show of goods this year is equal in quality, though not in quantity, to that of last year. If there is one thing more than another noticeable in the exhibition this year, it is that there has been a weeding out process at work which has done good. The arrangement of the exhibits is the same as last year. Ladies work occupies the gallery of the main building, stovys and sewing machines are in the south wing of the building, pictures and fruit in the north; dairy products in the east wing and horticultural specimens in the west wing. The agricultural implements are displayed on the ground north of the main building, and the horees, sheep and eastle occupy their old boxes. There are a number of very interesting exhibits this year which lend the chief of police at Toronto. It may be remarked that some months ago a man named Deal victimized a broker, Mr. Clarke. The prisoners are two brothers, named respectively John Ross Deal and Thomas Ross Deal, of tall, slight, and respectable appearance. Upon the person of the elder brother, John, a book was found, in which was written the following:—

A NOVELTY TO THE SHOW.

For instance there is a working carpet loom in the south wing. It belongs to Mr. Andrew Armstrong, by whom it is worked. Yesterday Mr. Armstrong was making a two-ply carpet in a brown and white pattern. To those who have not studied weaving, the process cannot fail to be attractive. Another feature of this part of the building is a collection of Australasian curiosities, shown by Mr. J. W. Lyon, of this city. Mr. Lyon has been back from Australia about two months. He was in the antipodes three years. The Australias curiosities he has on view he brought over with him. Among them are stuffed kangaroos, a stuffed emu, several stuffed parrots and birds of paradise. Very pretty indeed are the feathers which he shows from the tail of the eyre bird. The birds of paradise are beautifully plumaged, and, of course, are much admired by the cities. plumaged, and, of course, are much admired by the ladies. Mr. Lyon, has also among his curiosities specimens of white coral and a number of emu eggs. The eggs are black and have a shell very much like morocoo leather. When emptied, cut to the proper shape, and mounted on sliver, they form very pretty fancy cups and inkstands. Many other things are shown by Mr. Lyon, well worthy of a visit. Then there are the sewing mawell, sewing machines are not curiosities. Among THE LADIES' WORK.

the

LARGE HARDWARE DISPLAY

of J. M. Bond & Co. of this city. They have two
departments, and upon them from three to five persons have been engaged since September 2nd in arranging designs in bolts, screws, clips, carriage
hardware and edge tools. The designs are most ingenious. The general hardware department is
roofed with illuminated cardboard paper of different
patterns, along the front of which is a large motto
done in screws, "A hearty welceme from Bond &
Co. We aim to please." On the hardware
department there is a centre piece commencing in inch bolts and ending in five inch
ones; from this centre piece hangs a large hanging
basket. The window is formed with samples of
stained glass, which throw a pleasing variety of
colours on the goods around. The display throughout is very good. The Guelph Carriage Goods Company also make a beautiful display of springs, dash
mouldings and general iron work for carriages and
waggons. This Company took last week the second
prize in Toronto for buggies, and a first prize for
springs. Their show here is most complete. Speaking of carriage hardware leads up to carriages themselves. The
CARRIAGE BUILDING

CARRIAGE BUILDING

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GABUL REVOLT.

EUROPE.

It is reported first Sallisman Paths, the prominent protein and assertions are ordinally on it is being at assertions are ordinally on it is a prominent protein of the Russian Turkish war, died on Saturday at Baglad. The continent are appearances indicate the manner programing the relations between Germany has been formed that the distance. A depatch from Russia or Austria.

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followed, and seeing them safe into the station, steed the sallway effect. Mr. Vipond, to enquire of them where they were going, and their names. They answered, "We are going to Hamilton, and our names are Ross." Cullen, in the meantime, had his eye upon some baggage that they claimed, which had the name of Deal, and hearing the name of Ross given, he turned around and seized one, while he directed Vipond to seize the other. The prisoners were conducted to the Central station, and information by telegraph was forwarded to panies was held here to day, as which about four million spindles were represented. It was resolved to adopt short time by working alternate weeks, or three days in each week, for one month. Fifty London, Sept. 15 .- The number of cot-

mated at from 8,000 to 11,000. The streets The Mayor of Middlesborough has written to the Home Secretary as follows:—
"Trade has not revived here. The greatdistress in the district has so seriously affected those who previously subscribed to the relief funds that our local resources are

CANADIAN LEAGUR.—1. You will not reveal the proceedings of this Society, or repeat the name to any member outside the place of meeting.

A. I will not, so help me God.

2. You will doe'd the chief and officers in everything pertaining to the League or its interests.

A. I will, so help me God.

3. You will do all in your power to further the interests of the League.

A. I will, so help me God.

West Harmstrough Sont 15.—In consequence of a resolution arrived at by the Scotch iron masters last week not to accede to the demands of the workmen for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds fifty shillings per ton, fifty-four furnaces have been hlown out in various parts of Scotland, rendering 3,000 men idle.

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s. You will do all in your posts.

A. I will, so help me God.

4. Members can only be sworn in by the chief or one of his officers.

5. You swear that you will assist in punishing any member, not excepting your brother.

London, Sept. 15.—It is estimated that the displacement of the di member, not excepting your brother.

A. I will, so help me God.

6. Any member breaking the oath will be punished with death by his brother members.

7. You swear to assist in anything that will benefit the society.

8. You swear to do all in your power to get members for this Society and to work for it in every houses in Darlington. Stockton and Newport are also seriously affected.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Times says : "We have every reason to anticipate that the reviving trade will find our capitalists better able to take advantage of it than in After being conducted to the station, the prisoners admitted that they were the mea specimens of white coral and a number of semusers. The eggs are black and have a shell very much like morocco leather. When emptide, cut to the proper shape, and mounted on silver, they form very pretty faugure of the control of the very much like morocco leather. When emptide, cut to the proper shape, and mounted on silver, they form very pretty faugure of the control of the very much like morocco leather. When emptide, cut to the proper shape, and mounted on silver, they form very pretty faugure of the cut to the proper shape, and mounted on silver, they form very pretty faugure of the cut to the proper shape and the very much like morocco leather. When emptide, cut to the proper shape, and mothing to do with any kidnapping case. Detectives Murphy and Cullen were, however, indestrigably engaged in the case, and after various enquiries discovered that the work in the same of the few that were the work in the least least the prisoners had a street, simply for the purpose of lodging at the rate of \$1.25 per week. Here the device were the work in all cases is excellent, and, in most constitution of the books found upon one of the book plication of the County Crown Attorney they were remanded until Wednesday next.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Getting Things Into Shape.

Distinguished Visitors Expected.
OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Matters in connection with the Dominion Exhibition are progressing rapidly. Mr. Laird, of Toronto, Superintendent of the Arts and Manufactures Department, will arrive to morrow for the purpose of getting things into shape.

The motive power for the machinery was being put up, the Dominion building painted, and everything is progressing as rapidly as possible. Mr. Geo. Leslie, jr., of Toronto, superintendent of grain, roots and the horticultural department, is expected to arrive on Wednesday, and Mr. Begg and the Manitoba exhibit on Thursday. The work of decorating the Exhibition buildings will be commenced to-morrow.

It is intended that the members of the

Provincial Governments of Ontario and Towns shall be invited to be present at the opening.

The Governors of the States of Maine, Ohio, and New Hampshire will probably be guests of the Cabinet Ministers. The Officers of her Majesty's ship Tourmaline, the President and Secretary of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society, and the President and Secretary of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society, and the President and Secretary of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society, of Ogdensburg, and other notabilities, are also to be invited.

Mr. Selwyn, of the Geological Survey, is to be asked to exhibit a number of specimens of minerals, etc., now in the Montreal museum, and which were exhibited at Paris.

The citizens have been invited to illuminating the relitizens have been invited. It is the shore with Mr. Perresult, of Montreal, with regard to illuminating the Parliament buildings with the electric light, and in any event the Government will be asked to have the Parliament buildings, library, etc., thrown open during the evenings of Exhibition week.

IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Great Meeting at Mallew.

London, Sept. 14.—A great tenasts right meeting was held in Mallow, Ireland, on Saturday, addressed by Sir Jos.

McKenna and other members of Parlia.

The Governors of the States of Maine, Ohio, and New Hampshire will probably be guests of the Cabinet Ministers. The Government of the President and Secretary of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society, and the Swatch of the Chaudiere last night. A man named Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marineautl, with his wife, Miss Fortin, a relative of Mrs. Marin

Belay in the use of medicine is often the cause of dangerous illness. In the great majority of cases the dislike to swallow offensive and nauseous does is the reason assigned for this delay; but this objection does not exist against BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS; both are pleasant to take, and are by far the surest medicines to make.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT

A Private View of the Industrial Exhibition.

PURCHASES BY THE PRINCESS AND PARTY

Encouragement of Canadian Industries.

Speech of His Excellency at the Toronto Club.

The viceregal party visited the Exhibition grounds on Wednesday, and made a private inspection of the buildings and their contents. In the afternoon his Excellency drove to the cricket ground and witnessed the play. In the evening the Governor-General, the Princess Louise and suite were present at the Philharmonic Society's

AT THE EXHIBITION.

It was not alone the closed doors of the main Exhibition building on Thursday morning that portended some unusua out the anxious faces of the Director of the Association as they hurried to and fro, combined to point to something not an every day affair. Inside the building, too, was a holiday air in the dresses of the attendants, and a quiet look of satisfaction at something about to take place. All at something about to take place. All these signs pointed to the expected unofficial visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess. At 10.35 they entered the eastern door of the Exhibition building accompanied by U. S. Secretary Evarts, Major DeWinton, Lady Macnamara, Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Hon. W. Bagot, Lieut. Gen. Sir Selby, Smyth. Cart. Harbord and Merical Property of the Princess of the Prince Selby Smyth, Capt. Harbord, and Mrs

Her Royal Highness wore a black silk dress, a black hat with cardinal red feathers and a black veil. The Marquis wore morn

ing dress.
Immediately upon the arrival of the Viceregal party they commenced their tour of observations, and the first stall visited was that of Mrs. Crawford, who has a fine display of English Terra Cotta. While the Marquis was examining this ware, the attention of the Princess was attracted by an Indian ink copy of a steel engraving of her Majesty the Queen taken at eight years of age, and Mrs. Crawford asked her to accept it. Her Royal Highness said she would take it with great pleasure and preserve it as a valued memento. Passing along, the Marquis inspected the Farmers' Monthly, shown by Mr. Rendle, and said that the diffusion of such literature would have a most beneficial effect. The stand of Mr. Kincade, glass engraver, was the next point. The Princess said she would like to be shown the process of engraving upon glass, and Mr. Kincade getting his wheels in motion described to the standard stand on a small goblet. The Princess said . _ That work is as fine as any I have seen any where. Please send me two pitchers and a goblet to Ottawa." The Marquis

and a goblet to Ottawa." The Marquis then came forward and asked for Kincade's business card.

As they approached Sear's stand of band saw work, the Princess said, "This is an American." One of the aides de camp came forward and was assured that the workman was a Canadian, whereupon the Princess said. "I am glad that such nice."

The selection, which contains a portrait of his Excellency, and also a plate giving the Argyll tartan. The Marquis passed on to the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles workman was a Canadian, whereupon the Princess said. "I am glad that such nice."

The selection, and also a plate giving the Argyll tartan. The Marquis passed on to the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party winch contains a portrait of his Excellency, and also a plate giving the Argyll tartan. The Marquis passed on to the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the party were interested in the book case of Bibles on the display of suspenders made by C. E. Ramage & Co., while the rest of the p workman was a Canadian, whereupon the Princess said, "I am glad that such nice and clever work is done in this country."

After inspecting two inlaid trays, she placed one, made of mahogany, inlaid with holly and ebony aside, and said "I am greatly tray her Royal Highness had selected was tray her Koyal Highness had selected was the work of one of his boys, only fourteen years of age. She expressed her surprise and passed on to similar work performed by W. B. Pollock, where she accepted a caricature cut out in holly of Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon, George

Brown.

The fur case of Mr. Renfrew, of Quebe seemed to be a point of attraction to the whole party. They lingered long over the magnificent case of furs and inspected the different articles. Her Royal Highness expressed herself specially pleased with a silver fox set, and the Marquis thought that one of the fur coats. that one of the fur coats on exhibition was a very handsome one. The soap house, erected by Messrs. Morse & Co., was the next resting place. They were greatly pleased with the curious display, and while the Marquis and Princess were expressing their wonder at the carving on soap and the basket of flowers on the same material, Secretary Evarts said with a shrewd twinkle of his eye :—" Good ad-

vertisement, eh?"

The party next viewed the fine display of musical instruments, and the Marquis entered into a long conversation with Mr. Mason, of the firm of Mason & Risch. He expressed great gratification that such work could be produced in Canada and was clad to could be produced in Canada and was glad to see that his firm had obtained a gold medal, see that his firm had obtained a gold medal.

"In England" said the Marquis, "caustictiles are being introduced with effect in the decorations in front." "I prefer wood," said her Royal Highness, "it forms a better medium for the free emission of tones than the tiles." Mr. Mason acquiesced, and drew attention to a piane in Canadian walnut, with panels of butternut. She said it was very elegant and there was a great improvement in design of late years. The designs en the piano she considered as original and very chaste. Her Royal Highness next looked at the organs and requested some one to play upon Bowmanville Organ Co's. large church organ. This was done and the Princess was much pleased with the instrument. She also pleased with the instrument. She also admired Bell's organ upon which Professor Koerber played The Premier's Galop, composed by himself. They then had a long conversation with Mr. Heintzman, in German, both the Marquis and the Princess using that language freely the second s

man, both the Marquis and the Princess using that language freely.

Some interest was created by a display by Malcolm of two saddles—gentleman's and lady's—the duplicates of those purchased by the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Paris Exposition. They passed along and looked at Johnston's extract of beef, W. Ternent, handing the Princess a circular extolling its merits. Gurney & Ware's scales were inspected and & Ware's scales were inspected and greatly admired, especially the large ones. Opposite J. & J. Livingstone's display of flax, from Baden, Ont., the party stopped, and her Royal Highness, by her remarks, showed that she was familiar with the manufacture of flavaged oil and cake. the manufacture of flaxseed oil and cake.

the manufacture of flaxseed oil and cake.

At the Globe tobacco stand the coloured attendant offered the Marquis a small box of chewing tobacco. The Princess laughed heartily, and the Marquis said, "I smoke, but I do not chew." They then passed on to the display of tobacco made by Joab Scales & Co., where they made many enquiries, amongst others, whether they had quiries, amongst others, whether they had taken a prize. They were informed that the firm had taken six prizes, and had gained a superiority for their tobacco in both Paris and Vienna. The Princess took up a piece of Hudson Bay tobacco and said, "That looks very strong," to which the reply was, "You bet." This laconic answer caused a good deal of merriment.

The fine display of billiard balls made by Samuel May next attracted the attention of the party. The Marquis wished to know whether composition balls were largely used, as he understood that they stood the changes of climate in this country better than the ivory. He wished to know if papier mache, of which he understood balls were now made, was a success. Mr. May said that they did not answer, but that he was now making, under a patent of his own, celluloid balls. making, under a patent of his own, celluloid balls, which were meeting with great success. During this conversation the Princess had been looking at a very handsomely finished table with inlaid burl ash, and asked, "Is that full sized?"

"Yes your Poyal, Historian" said M.

Miss Macdonald, who was in charge of the Miss Macdonald, who was in charge of the display of Japan ware, made by Macdonald, Davies & Co., of King street east, was engaged in conversation by the Princess, who was pleased with the display of teacaddies and grocers' cannisters, and said, "I am always glad to see what was previously imported manufactured at home; this work is very nice," Mr. Grant, agent for the Waterloo Yeast Company, was next visited. He not only praised his ware, but offered a slice of bread made with the Waterloo Yeast to the Princess. She took it and enquired if

bread made with the Waterloo Yeast to the Princess. She took it and enquired if it was made from Canadian flour. She was answered in the affirmative, and she said the bread tasted very sweet.

The display of saws shown by the St. Catharines works, by James Robertson & Co., and Thurley and Dietrich, Galt, was next inspected, and both the Marquis and the Princess expressed themselves pleased to learn that this work was done in Canada. The Marquis asked questions regarding The Marquis asked questions regarding the detachable teeth on Messrs. Robertson & Co,'s circular saws, and appeared satisfied that the invention was a good one. The Princess asked if the lead made up into shot and pipes was from Canadian mines, and was answered in the affirms

The first gallery was next visited, and the same attention to detail and the same anxiety to obtain information, was shown as on the ground floor. The first exhibit visited was of boots made by W. B. Hamil-ton. The strong work was admired, and the Marquis said that the display was a very fine one to be taken from the ordinary fine one to be taken from the ordinary stock of a wholesale house. Alexander Gemmel's case was next inspected, and after a number of questions, he desired Mr. Gemmel to call upon him at Government House to take his measure. The stogas shown by Leggat, Johnston & Co., Montreal, were much admired, and the Marquis said that the boot exhibited was an admirable one for a farmer. The splendid display of leather made by the Gibson Leather Company, of Fredericton, N.B., of which Hon. John A. Beckwith is manager, shown by Mr. McCausland, was manager, shown by Mr. McCausland, was next visited. The Princess was much pleased at the exhibit and selected a hide of maroon light carriage trimming leather, which she remarked was extremely soft, which she remarked was extremely soft, and ordered it to be sent to Rideau Hall. The gutta percha manufacturers' display was next inspected and the attendant was asked if the importation of gutta percha goods was made direct from New York, who replied that they were. Her Royal Highness appeared interested in the rubber in a raw state. Messrs, Brown Brothers' exhibit of bookbinding was next visited. His Excellency was particularly pleased with the binding and ordered a handsome album. The Princess was presented with album. The Princess was presented with a pocket-book, which she graciously accepted. Stevenson's rubber stamp was next inspected and both the Marquis and Princess were handed their initial letter, with which they stamped a card. They were shown the various uses to which the were snown the process of engraving ass, and Mr. Kincade getting his in motion, drew some leaves tall goblet. The Princess said:—
work is as fine as any I have seen leave. Please send me two pitchers to Ottawa." The Marquis land Clans," which contains a portrait of the Werley of the Warding of the Warding

The splendid display of furniture made by R. Hay & Co., under the charge of Mr. Baker, was next inspected. The party went inside the railing, and showed a and ebony aside, and said "I am greatly great interest in the furniture. The Prin-pleased with this work and desire that this cess was particularly pleased with the very handsome tray be sent to me. Is the school furniture, which was durable and admirably suited for the purpose. The Marquis admired some wood-seated chairs, which were remarkable for nice finish and

cheapness.

The party made a long halt before th The party made a long halt before the superior display of furs made by Mr. Lugsden. He had the floor in front of his stand covered with akins, and a handsome chair from the Oshawa Cabinet factory placed in readiness for the accommodation of Her Royal Highness. The Princess asked to be shown all the Canadian skins on view, and was greatly pleased with the display, and expressed especial admiration for the seal coat that took the first prize. Mr. Lugsden also showed newly introduced seal skin caps for ladies and gentlemen. In the meantime showed newly introduced seal skin caps for ladies and gentlemen. In the meantime his Excellency was examining a variety of handsome robes, which he greatly admired. A long time was also spent at R. A. McAllister's case. Her Royal Highness appeared greatly interested in machine knitting, and said the display before her was superior to anything she could remember having pre-viously seen in the same line, and express-ed a wish to see the knitting machine at work. A short halt was next made at the stand of J. Hall & Son, where the Marquis ordered half-a-dozen pair of winter kid mits, with otter cuffs. The contents of Mr. J. H. Gale's cases were minutely inspected and highly spoken of. His Excellency purchased a very handsome Iceland wool breakfast shawl for the Princess, and breakfast shawl for the Princess, and she bought a hand-knit woollen sleeveless jacket of two-ply Berlin wool, blue with white border, both of which they greatly admired. Perryman's case of children's clothing, bassonettes, &c., was next inspected. When looking over the display, his Excellency said, "Why, you appear to represent everything here," and the party laughingly passed on.

"Why, you appear to represent everything here," and the party laughingly passed on.

Once more the party of distinguished visitors mounted higher and inspected the upper gallery. Here, owing to the nature of the goods displayed and the fact that very few stands had attendants, the time consumed in the inspection of this denset.

very few stands had attendants, the time consumed in the inspection of this department was very short.

Coming down stairs again, the party paused at the display made by the Oshawa Cabinet Co. The several articles shown were much admired, and her Royal Highness bought two wooden chairs with table attachments. Several of the party admired a parlour set in green-blue silk, covered with puffed bronze. Having rested for a short time, they went to the adjoining display of Chas. Kremer, Preston, where the Princess was particularly struck with a handsome inlaid table, and asked that a table with the same design, but smaller, table with the same design, but smaller should be sent to her. She was glad to see The party then left the building, after having spent three hours in minutely inspecting the articles on view.

VIEWING THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-

The viceregal party, on leaving the main building, walked to the Agricultural Implement Hall. They were followed thither by a large crowd of sight-seers, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitors. The party had not preceeded many yards on their tour of inspection, before their progress was somewhat impeded by the dense throng of persons encircling them. The Governor-General stopped for a few moments before the exhibit of the Thompson & Williams Manufacturing Co., of Stratford. Here he was shown the working of the Johnston wrought-iron harvester, and expressed himself pleased with the general plan of the machine. Crossing over to the display of implements made by the Patterson Works, he was introduced te Mr. Peter Patterson, M.P.P., who briefly explained the working of several of his machines. In passing a new kind of harrow—called the spring tooth harrow—made at the Patterson & Bro. shops—her Royal Highness enquired if the new invention did its work any better than the old style of manufacture. She was told that it was much superior to the old kind of harrow, and on its leading

British a top a

their Excellencies, and at its conclusion they appeared much pleased. The remainder of the exhibits were hurriedly glanced at as the visitors made their way to the eastern entrance of the building. The carriages were in waiting at this point, and on entering them they were driven to the

Here they were met by the President, Vice-President, and several of the members of the York Pioneers Society. The relics on exhibition, in the shape of primitive furniture, were examined by the visitors, who listened with some interest to the anecdotes connected with each piece. The Governor-General was made acquainted with the manner of constructing the house and the material used. His Excellency, after ascending a couple of steps of the house and ladder leading to and the material used. His Excellency, after ascending a couple of steps of the home-made ladder leading to the loft overhead, was heard to remark that such buildings were no doubt very comfortable. After the interior of the Pioneers' log house was thoroughly inspected the party repaired to the Simcoe lodge, adjoining, to see the excellent display of mementoes on view. The Governor-General paid particular attention to the photograph's and lithographs adorning the walls, as well as to the other articles of interest which came under his notice. Her Royal Highness, after scanning pretty closely many of the relics, expressed herself well pleased with the interesting display. The colours of the 11th regiment of foot, which stood the fire of Waterloo, and were loaned to the society by Col. Turner, were loaned to the society by Col. Turner, had a peculiar fascination for Lieutenant-General Sir Selby Smyth, one of the party. That officer gave it as his opinion that the colours should be in possession of the Horse Guards. Their Excellencies during the inspection conversed freely with the inspection conversed freely with the representatives of the Pioneers' society, and on leaving the building gave each a cordial shake of the hand.

The viceregal visitors on entering their carriages were loudly cheered by the vast concourse of people gathered in the vicinity of the log houses, after which the party left the grounds by the eastern gate. THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S

CONCERT. In the even ng an audience of about two thousand people assembled in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, the attraction being the concert of the Philharmonic society in honour of his Excellency and the Princess. The viceregal party, who had signified their intention of honouring the performance with their presence, did not arrive till after nine o'clock, but Mr. arrive till after nine o'clock, but Mr. Nordheimer previously announced that the delay was owing to the Governor-General being engaged in entertaining at dinner Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, and that her Royal Highness had expressed a wish that the concert might proceed so that the audience would not be kept waiting. The Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah," the overture to "Martha," and "Home, Sweet Home," sung by Mrs. Bradley, were accordingly disposed of before the appearance of their Excellencies. On the arrival of the Viceregal party they were conducted to a private box partitioned off in the first balcony, and facing the orchestra. The audience at once rose en masse and the The audience at once rose en masse and the Society gave the National Anthem with great effect. A song of welcome to the distinguished visitors, the music by Mr. Torrington and the words by Mr. G. G. Pursey, was then sung with orchestral ac-companiment. In the absence of a copy of the score, it can only be said that the music seemed very appropriate, the melody being spirited and joyous in its character, and the orchestration effective.

Apart from the lustre which the presence of the Marquis and the Princess naturally

cast on the performance, the concert, judged on its own merits, was, perhaps,

VISIT TO ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.
Shortly after noon on Friday, his Excellency the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, accompanied by Lady Macnamara and Hon. Mr. Bagot, A.D.C., visited St. Joseph's Convent. In expectation of the visit, the institution had been tastefully decorated. At the entrance to the grounds on St. Albans street an arch of evergreens had been erected, while the portice of the building itself was outlined in evergreens, surmounted by the words "Glad Greeting." In the reception room, over the platform, was a coronation picture of her Majesty the Queen, worked out in embroidery, and a design of welcome surrounded by roses and gold leaves. On one side of the room was the inscription, "Hail Windsor's Pride," and on the other, "Scotia's Noble Son." The halls and approaches of the building were thickly carpeted. The pupils of the convent were gathered in this room, and presented a striking appearance. The younger pupils wore white dresses and wreaths of flowers, and were arranged in a semi-circle at the foot of the platform. The elder pupils were attired in black, with silk sashes of the Campbell plaid. VISIT TO ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

attired in black, with sizk sasnes of the Campbell plaid.

The viceregal party on their arrival were received by Vicar-General Rooney, administrator in the absence of the Archbishop; the Lady Superior, Sister Antoinette, and the sisters of the convent, and were conthe sisters of the convent, and were conducted to a dais in the reception room opposite the platform. Among those also present were Rev. Father Vincent, President of St. Michael's College; Father McCann, Chancellor of the Diocese; Rev. J. M. Laurent, of St. Patrick's church; Rev. F. W. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie, and Mrs. Sherwood, of Belleville. On the entry of the party the pupils sang the National Anthem. The Misses Ketchum, Naddaw, Algoniah, Mulcahy and Smith, then played some Scotch melodies on three pianos and two harps.

His Excellency, in addressing the young ladies, said he thanked them very much

pianos and two harps.

His Excellency, in addressing the young ladies, said he thanked them very much for the handsome presents they had given him to take home to make his house pleasant and beautiful. It was pleasant to the Princess and himself to hear the music they had so well played that morning. He was no musical authority himself, but he was told by the Princess that they had played Mendelssohn's songs without words very beautifully, and in a manner that reflected great credit upon the ladies who had taught them. He could not but thank them fer the special regard they had evinced for him and his musical weakness, for he had been told that he could only recognize "God Save the Queen," "Auld Lang Syne," and the "Campbells are coming." It was refreshing to see so many of them looking so well and happy. They were now spending the most pleasant years of life, and he hoped they would not let the golden opportunities they now had for improvement slip by them, as these would never return. In conclusion, hesaid that the memory of that visit would live among the happy Canadian reminiscences of the Princess and himself.

The viceroyal party after being conducted over the institution and through the grounds, left shortly before one o'clock.

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL. Wykeham Hall, the fashionable ladies school, was in gala dress in honour of the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. Over the Yonge street avenue mat looks very strong," to which the young was, "You bet." This laconic an caused a good deal of merriment. The fine display of billiard balls made by mel May next attracted the attention the party. The Marquis wished know whether composition balls as he underdident the party. The Marquis wished know whether composition balls as largely used, as he underdident they stood the changes of ate in this country better than the y. He wished to know if paper mache, hich he understood balls were now le, was a success. Mr. May said that did not answer, but that he was now ing, under a patent of his own, celid balls, which were meeting with the success. During this conversation Princess had been looking at a very daomely finished table with inlaid ash, and asked, "Is that full sized?" explained to be satisfied. A short halt was make in front of a self-binding machine crosses. During this conversation Princess had been looking at a very daomely finished table with inlaid ash, and asked, "Is that full sized?" explained to be satisfied. A short halt was made in front of a self-binding machine viting of the Johnston with the Johnston with red cloth, bearing the words "Welcome and Princess had been look fave the Queen," was and of Save the Queen," and "Go Harling the Cook of the noble trees in the shade of the noble trees in the shade of th

royal red ribbon. On the canopy behind the chairs a wreath, surrounding the letters "L. L," in red, was hung, and at the right of the dais were the pianos. The drawing-rooms, reception rooms and class rooms were decorated in a most tasteful manner with natural flowers. In the first drawing-room a collection of drawings, the work of pupils, was exhibited, and excited many complimentary comments. About many complimentary comments. About half past eleven the Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. Arthur Sweetman, accompanied by several other members of the corporate body and masters, arrived at the school. body and masters, arrived at the school. Among those present were Rev. Charles Bethune, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. Alex. Williams, Rev. J. H. McCollum, Rev. W. S. Darling, Rev. J. Pearson, Rev. J. Langtry, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. A. M. Howard, Mr. M. Matthews, Mr. A. Marling, Mr. J. Carter, Professor Pernet, Miss Grier, the lady principal and her staff of governesses. About noon the young ladies were called to their places in the reception room, and when at one o'clock the Marquis and Princess with their attendants, Captain Bagot and Lady Sophia Macnamara, entered the building the National Anthem was sung. At the conclusion of the singing,

National Anthem was sung. At the conclusion of the singing,
His Lordship advanced and said that, in welcoming the distinguished visitors to Wykeham Hall, he felt it his duty to state that the school had originated in the church, and was entirely a church institution. The curriculum embraced the higher branches of English, Latin, French, Gérman deswing music alcortion etc. man, drawing, music, elocution, etc., which would be demonstrated to their Excellencies before their departure from the school. The authorities of the school knew t would be more in accordance with the wishes of the visitors to have the proceedwishes of the visitors to have the proceedings of as simple a nature as possible, and, therefore, they had not provided an elaborate pregramme, contenting themselves by selecting recitations and music, which, he trusted, would give pleasure. It had deen their intention to request her Royal Highness to do them the honour of planting a tree in the grounds, but they would forego the compliment until some more opportune time.

Miss Ince, Miss Sophia Marling, Miss Lanza Williams, Miss Crace Williams

Laura Williams, Miss Grace Williams, Miss Mary Langtry, Miss S. W. Jones and Miss May Howland then advanced and pre-sented the Princess with a beautiful basket sented the Princess with a beautiful basket of flowers and several handsome bouquets. One of the young ladies spoke a short address in French, which expressed the honour they felt at being permitted to present the flowers, the acceptance of which they begged as an assurance of their love and devotion.

His Excellency made a brief reply. He said that he was not aware of the exact nature of the school until enlightened by the remarks of his Lordship, because he the remarks of his Lordship, because he had not had an opportunity of examining into the character of the many institutions which he was called upon to visit. It was indeed a great satisfaction to them to see such a noble school, as it did lasting good to the country, and he was pleased to see it filled with such vigorous specimens of Canadian youth. He hoped it would prosper. He remembered some one who had remarked, in looking at young people, that it was a pity that they should ever grow up to be horrid old people. But he had ample evidence that that would not be the case as far as those present were concerned. as far as those present were concerned.
After complimenting the trustees and principal, he concluded his remarks by quoting a motto displayed in the room, "God Bless

the School."
During the visit, her Royal Highness called Miss Grier, the lady principal, to a seat beside her, and held a long conversation with her in reference to the condition of the school, in which her Excellency appeared to take the deepest interest, and after an inspection of the dormitories, class rooms, dining room, etc., etc., said they had never seen a room here. When they had never seen a more home-like in-stitution. His Excellency and her Royal much pleased with the way in which drawing is taught in the school; that is, drawing is taught in the school; that is, the pupils are encouraged to draw from nature, and from casts. Drawings of this class, the work of Miss Cooper (Port Hope) and Miss Edith Mackenzie (Toronto) were specially noticed, and also a drawing from the flat by Miss Scott (Toronto). Before leaving, her Royal Highness informed the principal that when she visited the city again she would attend the school for the purpose of meeting the young ladies in their class-rooms. Her Royal Highness conversed also with Prof. Pernet in French. Before leaving the reception room, his Excellency asked for a holiday for the scholars, which was cheerfully granted, much to the apparent for a holiday for the scholars, which was cheerfully granted, much to the apparent gratification of the young ladies. The party took their departure about two o'clock. As they drove away, the young ladies, who gathered on the lawn, sang "God save the Queen," and flourished their handkerchiefs, he party bowing and smiling in return.

THE ARTISTS' RECEPTION.

Appreciating the love of art for which her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is justly celebrated, the Ontario Society of Artists determined some time ago to invite the Governor-General and her Royal Highness, during their stay in Toronto, to pay a visit to the Society's rooms on King street. The invitation was cordially given and as cordially and graciously accepted; and the time selected for the visit was Friday at three o'clock. Preparations for the vice-regal presence were accordingly entered into by the Society with heartiness. One of the principal features of the reception of the distinguished visitors was, of course, to be an art exhibition worthy of the Art Society, and fit to present for the examination of such thorough judges of pictures, in both oil and water colours, as his Excellency and her Royal Highness the Princess are known to be. The Art Society, having previously pledged itself to make an exhibit at the Industrial Exhibition during the show, a large number of recent pictures in the possession of members of the Society were to be placed in the Art Gallery of the Exhibition building. This, of course, took away a number of pictures which would have done honour to the display at the rooms, and rendered necessary the borrowing of a number of others, by Ontario artists, now in the possession of private families. These treasures were generously loaned, and artistically arranged around the Artists' Society's room. They made an excellent display. Besides the loaned pictures, the artists themselves put on exhibition a number of their earlier works, together with some paintings in oil bearing dates as late as 1879. Some of these latter, in all probability, were not completed in time for the Industrial Exhibition, as on Friday morning and the day before they were receiving their finishing touches. THE ARTISTS' RECEPTION.

THE GUESTS. The Art Society's rooms were besieged before half-past three o'clock had arrived. His Excellency came just before that hour and spent a short time in the examination of the pictures. Her Royal Highness came about four o'clock, and was accompanied through the rooms by Mr. W. H. Howland. She examined the pictures closely and paid much attention to the views of Canadian scenery. The rooms were kept clear while his Excellency and her Royal Highness looked through them. When the pictures had been examined, the following members of the society were introduced:—Mr. Baigent, Mr. Bengough, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jacobi, Mr. Martin, Mr. Bell-Smith, Mrs. Schrieber, Mr. S. Ludham, Mr. Shrapnel, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Watson, Mr. Darling, Mr. Davis, Mr. Doughtie, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. W. H. HOWLAND, addressing them, said:—In expressing to your Excellency and your Royal Highness the graceful sense of your kindness in coming here to inspect the works of members of the Ontario Society of Artists, I desire also to ask his Excellency if he would mention some portion of the discussion which he did the Society the honour of having with its members for a short time this afternoon. If he would do us the honour to mention again what was then said regarding the possibility of creating a School of Art. a The Art Society's rooms were besieged

it would be pleasing to the members present, and it would tend to the inauguration of something which would do a great deal towards making Canada known.

His EXCELLENCY—Ladies and Gentlement of the control of the con

His EXCELLENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very sorry that time will not permit me to say half of what I should like to mention to you this afternoon; indeed we have other engagements and must hurry away at once. The last speaker has mentioned that we have had some conversation in reference to a project which I mentioned at a meeting we had in Montreal, in the art gallery there, as possible to be carried out in the future. I believe that since that time the project has found seme favour amongst artists and their friends in the Dominion. It is briefly a suggestion whether it would not be ada suggestion whether it would not be advisable hereafter to have a central or national academy. It would be well, perhaps—I should say it would certainly be well—to leave all the Provincial associations exactly as they are at present, and to provide that there should be no interference with nem whatever, and that they should keep whatever grants they have, and hold in the future, whatever meetings they hold at present. It may be in their option to waive their local meeting for a year if the Dominion Academy happened to hold its visit in their town during the time at which they hold their meeting. town during the time at which they hold their meeting; but I take it that, as a general rule, the Central Association would hold its meeting at a different time from that which is usually selected for the holding of the exhibition of the Provincial Association. It might be possible, perhaps, that the Central Association could hold its meeting in a different town in a different province annually, and that it should at-

province annually, and that it should attract to its rooms others besides those interested in the pictures of the year, which it could do by having in addition a loan collection, and by having also exhibited on the walls of the building and admitted to the honours of the exhibition, designs for buildings and perhaps designs for decorated furniture, designs for engineering work, and general designs of an industrial nature, which might perhaps give a broader basis of interest, and might persuade more people to visit the rooms and take an interest in the Central Association. In regard to this Provincial Association of Toronto, I must certainly congratulate the people of must certainly congratulate the people of Torento that they are already in possession of so excellent an institution. We certainly need not expect the spirit of art to come to Canada, for we have it already with us. I must say I have been put in the best possible spirits to-day by what we have seen on these walls. Some gentlemen have remarked to me that they have not had many opportunities to compare their works with others; but certainly the great Book of Nature is always open to them and any of Nature is always open to them, and any one travelling through this country with only half an eye for art can at any time find subjects worthy of sketching. I must apologize for the imperfect sketch I have made this afternoon, but I hope the suggestion of a Canadian academy may at all events he considered amongst you and that gestion of a Canadian academy may at all events be considered amongst you, and that you may, in the course of time, come to some good conclusion. (Applause.) The discussion referred to by Mr. Howand in his remarks occurred prior to the admission of the public into the rooms and when his Excellency was alone with the society. After the discussion the follow-

ng resolution was carried :"Moved by Mr. L. R. O'BRIEN, seconded by Mr. J. A. Fraser and resolved, That the members of this society, having listened to the valuable suggestions of his Excellency in regard to the enlargement of the society's usefulness by the establishment of a Royal Canadian Academy to embrace the whole Dominion—leaving all present art organization intent decision. present art organization intact—desire to express their cordial approval of his Ex-cellency's views; also, that an early meet-ing of the society be called for the purpose of taking practical steps in that direction.'

AT THE TORONTO CLUB. On Friday night the Governor-General was entertained by the members of the Foronto Club, Chief Justice Moss presided, and there was a large attendance of members. After the toast of the Queen had been proposed and received, the Chief Justice proposed the health of the Prince of Wales and the Royal family, in the following terms. following terms:

My Lord and Gentlemen:—Although it

My Lord and Gentlemen:—Although it has not been our happiness to behold our gracious Sovereign upon our own soil, we have been highly favoured with visits from members of her august family. Our Dominion, too, is the first offshoot of the Mother Land, which has enjoyed the singular felicity of welcoming as the consort of its Governor-General, one who stands so near the throne. The Committee have, therefore, felt that there was a special fitness in inviting the members of the club to join in the toast I am about to propose. It is just nineteen years are chat cordial and loyal reception—is not yet effaced from his generous heart. (Great cheering.) I believe, myself, that the bond which unites us to the Mother Country was cemented by that auspicious visit. (Renewed cheering.) I feel certain visit. (Renewed cheering.) I feel certain that the tie will be strengthened by the circumstance that we have the great happiness and good fortune to welcome as the consort of our Governor-General, a daughter of eur Queen. (Loud cheers.) The Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family.

This teast was drunk with great each by This toast was drunk with great enth

In proposing the health of the Governor-General, the Chief Justice said: I now rise to propose the third and last toast upon the official programme. It requires but scanty introduction. Already you have anticipated that I am about to ask you to drink the that I am about to ask you to drink the health of our distinguished guest. (Loud applause). It is not for me to enlarge upon the importance and extent of the constitutional duties, which one in that high and responsible position is called upon to discharge. We have already had in this room the pleasure and advantage of hearing some of the principles enunciated which, in the opinion of one whom I am sure his Excellency will allow me to call his eminent predecessor, ought to guide the occupant of that exalted office. (Cheers). The correctness of these views has, I believe, been generally conceded; but trained as he has been in political science and imbued with the true spirit of our constitution, his Excellency's attention need not be directed to any model. (Cheers). But this subject suggests a single observation. It will hapany model. (Cheers). But this subject suggests a single observation. It will happen in this as in all democratic countries, that in seasons of heated political agitation and party warfare, those who fill exalted public positions are often exposed to severe, and sometimes to unfair criticism. But in the long run the heart of the people is sure to beat sound and true, (Loud cheers.) I trust that during his Excellency's term the political current will flow smoothly, or at least with no more disturbance than is necessary to keep the stream of our national life fresh and pure; but in any event I venture to say in the name of the national life fresh and pure; but in any event I venture to say in the name of the Canadian people, that the head of the Government of this country may depend upon receiving their hearty sympathy and unfailing support, when they perceive that he is conscientious and impartial in his endeavours to discharge his duty. (Cheers.) That his Excellency is animated by this spirit no observer of his past career will for an instant doubt. (Loud cheers.) Still less is it necessary to dwell upon the for an instant doubt. (Loud cheers.) Still less is it necessary to dwell upon the social duties which the administrator of the Government of this Dominion is expected to discharge. At this moment the people of this city are living and speaking witnesses of the effective and captivating manner in which they are from day to day fulfilled. (Cheering.) We welcome our distinguished guest on many grounds. We welcome him as the heir of a distinguished house, whose name is associated in the house, whose name is associated in the cause of freedom with stirring passages of

that glorious history in which we claim a precious heritage. We welcome him as one who has already won for himself a place in the republic of letters. (Cheers.) We welcome him as the son-in-law of our beloved Sovereign. (Tremendous cheering.) We welcome him as the constitutional Governor to whom we believe that the destinies of the country can be safely confided. (Cheers.) All these grounds are common to us and our fellow-countrymen. It is our happy privilege this evening to welcome the genial, courteous and accomplished gentleman who, with his royal consort, is the Crown and apex of our social system and domestic life. (Great and continued cheering.) Gentlemen: The Governor-General.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and in response his Excellency spoke as follows: GENTLEMEN,-In rising to return you my heartfelt thanks for the loyal and rdial manner in which you have received cordial manner in which you have received the toast of the health of the Queen's Re-presentative, I thank my learned and honourable friend on my left for the man-ner in which he has proposed that toast, and you gentlemen, for the way in which you have been good enough to receive it. I knew that in a Canadian company that toast would be received with all honours, because I believe there is no nation in this

because I believe there is no nation in this world which has more profound love for its Sovereign than the Canadian people. (Loud cheers.) With reference to the Prince of Wales, to whose visit you have made allusion, I know that he was delighted as was also the Duke of Connaught, with the visit they paid to Canada, and they have both exthey paid to Canada, and they have both ex-pressed a confident hope that during my term of office they may re-visit Cana-dian soil. (Loud cheering.) With regard to eurselves personally, I shall accept with gratitude everything that has fallen togratitude everything that has fallen tonight from your eloquent lips, sir, with regard to the Princess, my wite. (Great
cheering.) But as for myself, I must
demur to the excessive kindness of some
of your expressions, and although it may
be a bold opinion for a layman to lay down
in the presence of so many distinguished
in the law, I believe my learned friend
has almost for the first time—and I hope has almost for the first time—and I hope for the last—in his life departed from that attitude of strict impartiality which it is his duty, as well as my own, to maintain. (Great laughter and cheering.) I have a (Great laughter and cheering.) I have a theory on the subject, of which I will let you into the secret. My honourable friend has confided to me that it was his painful duty to make some very severe observations from the Bench to-day. I think that it may be possibly owing to a natural reaction of feeling that he has found it almost obligatory to make some observations in my favour to-night, almost too kind. (Loud laughter.) We have been delighted with the reception we have met with in Toronto, and I must say that it has been a matter of good for-tune in my opinion that we have been able to visit this great city at a time when its citizens are occupied with the great show which is being held within a short distance of its walls, and which is a most remarkable exhibition to have been set on foot and carried out by any city. (Cheers.)
And in a few days we shall not only have
had the pleasure of inspecting the exhibits,
but of seeing some of the live stock which is now enjoying such favour not only in Canada, but also, luckily for Europe, over the water. That examination will be for me one of peculiar interest. I look forward to that trade developing a new and —as I trust it will be—a permanent source of revenue to this country. (Cheers.) I see you have Landseer's pictures of "Peace and War" upon your walls. I know of no more striking contrast that can be seen be-tween peace and war than at Quebec, for ice, where under the frowning gu that magnificent fortress the air is daily full of the lowing of cattle and bleating of

sheep, and vast numbers are to be seen being embarked upon the large and fine ressels of the Allan Line for transp Europe. (Cheers.) We may congratulate Canada not only that she has begun that trade, but that she has done so in so energetic afashion, that though the shippers expected there would be but little shipping done this year, the trade has been carried on with increasing values the sure beautiful. done this year, the trade has been carried on with increasing volume throughout the autumn, and depend upon it it will bring you good return, not only to the farmers already here, but by bringing more people to Canada. These people are the class you want, and I believe that for every few hundred cattle or sheep you send to Liverpool you have every prospect of getting in exchange a stout English farmer. (Loud cheers, Gentlemen, I hardly expected that upon this, my first official visit, I should have had the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Toronto Club for enter taining me in so friendly a fashion at so pleasant a banquet. In meeting you here singular lendry of welcoming as the consort of its Governor-General, one who stands so near the throne. The Committee have, therefore, felt that there was a special fitness in inviting the members of the club to join in the toast I am about to propose. It is just nineteen years ago since his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited. Canada. He has since travelled much, but I am persuaded that in no part of the empire has its future sovereign been ever greeted with a warmer or more hearty welcome than by the Canadian people; and I venture to think that the recollection of that visit—the memory of that cordial and loyal reception—is not yet effaced from his generous heart. (Great cheering.) I believe, myself, that the bond which unites us to the Mother Country was cemented by that auspicious visit. (Renewed cheering.) I feel certain national life can be taken as any excuse for such welcome, this justification, at all events, exists to the full. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) In one sense, also, I am no stranger to your affairs, for I do not feel that in studying Canada I have embarked on a sea hitherto unknown to me. It is not only since my arrival here that I have watched with unflagging enthusiasm the current of events which is so surely leading this country to the full enjoyment of current of events which is so surely leading this country to the full enjoyment of a great inheritance, for, long before we landed on your shores, much of your history and of your present condition was well known to me. A brief visit, paid many years ago, could give me but little real insight into your condition, but every man in England who has had anything to do with public life has, since the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, considered his political can Provinces, considered his political studies as wholly wanting, if a pretty studies as wholly wanting, if a pretty thorough knowledge of your resources and position were not included in his survey of the Empire. (Cheers.) Confederation has had this advantage, that your destinies have been presided over by men who had weight and authority at home, and who were able to put before the English people, in attractive form, the resources of this country. And especially was this the case during the six and a half years Lord Dufferin has been in this country; for his speeches, given in so poetical a form, and with such mastery of diction and such a grasp of comprehension of

where the Ministers of the Sovereign, and they who endeavoured to win a share in the government of a powerful people, met face to face as champions of different policies to discuss before the country the principles which should guide a mighty nation. As in England, so here, let no one turn his back on political life as too hard, as bringing too much contention, or a occasioning too much unpleasantnes. One of the worst signs of a country's condition is when they who have leisure, or property, or social influence look upon public life as too dirty for them, and hang back from the honourable rivalry, allowing other hands to have a commanding share in government. (Hear, hear.) I am confident that this will not be the case here, and long may it be before speeches, given in so poetical a form, and with such mastery of diction and such a grasp of comprehension of your material and political condition, were universally read and universally admired. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps in former days, and before the country had become one, so much attention would not have been given to your affairs, but since Confederation, we all know in England—every politician in England knows that he is not to consider this country as a small group of disunited Colonies, but as a great and consolidated people, growing in importance not only year by year, but hour by hour. (Great cheering.) You now form a people before whom the Colonial Office and Foreign Office alike are desirous to act with the utmost strength of the Empire in forwarding your interests; and in speaking through the Imperial Foreign Office it is impossible that you should not remember that it is not only the voice of two, three, or four or five millions, as the case may be, but the voice of a nation of over forty millions. (Great cheering). As I said before, I believe that in former days perhaps the interest was not so lively, although perhaps it would be unjust to say that too strongly, because within the last few months we have had a striking example of how willing Great Britain is to undertake war and expenditure for colonies by no means as united or as important as Canada. (Prolonged cheers). But the feeling with regard to Canada as a mere congeries of colonies, and Canada as one people and such a one, each man, whatever may be active unstances, must feel that it is a high and proper ambition to do what in him list I direct the policy of this Royal Commonwealth, which sees its will expressed by the Cabinet—which is but a Committee of the Parliament elected by the people carried out loyally and fully by the Excitive head of the Government. (Cheers) To be sure you may say to me, you as speaking in ignorance—the Governor-General is not allowed to be present at the debates of Parliament. (Laughter.) Certainly gentlemen, I am not allowed to be present and never have been. (Renewed laughter.) I have never even followed the example of my eminent predecessor, who has left my such a heritage of speeches at the Toronto Club. (Laughter and applause.) I have followed his example in making a speech, but I have not followed his example in another case, for I am informed that he has heard debates of the House concealed by the friendly shadows behind the Speaker's chair. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

may be supposed to have in the pride with which she may regard a nursery full of small infants, and the far different pride with which she looks upon the career and interesting Summary of N stature of her grown-up and eldest son, (Laughter and cheers.) To be sure, as it is with all sons and all mothers, little pass. THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSIO Our agriculturists, says the London of the 27th ult., sorely need words of fort in their present untoward cintances; but there is not much encounent for them in Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's read in the Economical Section of British Association yesterday. Whope it is "premature" to conclude the multipation of wheet in France is with all sons and all modelers, little page, ing and temporary misconceptions may occasionally occur, and which only show how deep in reslity is their mutual love. (Laughter.) The mother may sometimes think it sad that her child has forgotten same little teaching learnt on her known some little teaching learnt on her knee, and that one or two of the son's opinions smack of foreign notions—she may think that some of his doings tend not only to the cultivation of wheat in England be found unprofitable, but it is hard t injure her, but himself also and the world at large. (Great laughter.) Per. reasons for the faith that American co tition is likely to become less formic than it has been. Of course, it is true haps, sometimes, he thinks on his part that it is a pity old people cannot put themselves in the place of younger natures, (Uproarious laughter.) But if such is the tenor of the thought which may somethan it has been. Of course, it is true our agriculturists feel the compet most in bad seasons, and their exper would be different were there good har here and bad harvests in the St instead of the converse, which is has occurred of late years. Mr. St Lefevre seems to think the English tivator may yet be able to hold his against the Americau wheat-grower if conditions were less unfavourable to times occupy the m let no one dream for a moment that their affection has become less deep, or that true loyalty of nature is less felt. (Loud cheer. They are one in heart and mind they wish to remain so, and shall, and I should like to see the man who would dare ions were less unfavourable ormer and less wholly favourable to to come between them. (Tremendous cheering.) In saying this, gentlemen, I ex. ister. This is a very vague and uncer ground from which to offer consolation practical men. The corn-growing area press what may be regarded as my first important pressions of the feelings which animate you, and I believe that when I leave you my enormous in America that ident matic influences are scarcely ever like last impressions will be identical. (Loud cheering.) And now, gentlemen, the topics on which a governor-general may speak without offence are somewhat limited. prevail over the whole of them at the time, and therefore a bad harvest is more improbable over the whole Ame continent than in so limited a region a (laughter), although he is expected to be British Islands. We are greatly afraic the English cultivator of the soil must up his mind to have to face American the advertiser-general of one of the largest countries in the world—(great laughter and applause)—an empire so large that the study of its proportions is, I think, much more like the study of astronomy than the study of geography. (Laughter and applause.) It is perhaps best that he should petition as a permanent factor in the There will be fluctuations in supplier the quantities raised in the States a enormous that the same variations in as formerly prevailed are never likely plause.) It is perhaps best that he should speak on generalities; but in making my first appearance among you I may be ex-pected to record other general impressions. I may perhaps be permitted to mention; as formerly prevaled are never likely again experienced. That being so, and a superienced. That being so, and a superienced in the superience of the superie I may perhaps be permitted to mention a subject which is generally understood a giving a good opening for conversation and acquaintance, and likely to lead to no se-rious difference of opinion, namely, the subject of the weather. (Roars of laughter.) to such scientific cultivation of the will increase its productive powers. Two murderers, whose crimes were I can now speak with some authority upon nost barbarous description, expiated offences on the scaffold on the 25th of gust. One was a married man named summer, and part of an autumn in Canada, and I believe that any one who has had a similar experience with me will agree that the seasons and climate enjoyed here are singularly pleasant and salubrious. (Cheers). You have, gentlemen, real sea. sons—there is a real winter and a real sum sons—there is a real winter and a real summer. (Loud laughter). You are not troubled with shams in that respect—(laughter) no shoddy manufactures of that nature are imported over here from Eu. rope, where

THE ENGLISH MAI

EXECUTIONS

ley, who, with a young woman na Rainbow, was convicted at the Ce Criminal Court, London, of the murd an illegitimate child, of which he was father. The female convict, the moth executed at Newgate. The second tion took place at Cork, the culprit Joseph Pistoria, one of the men who part in the celebrated Caswell mutin January, 1876, his death by a singula incidence taking place exactly incidence taking place exactly years after that of Bompas, one raw summer and summer like a wet wi ter. How different has been the reality of ringleaders in the mutiny.

Daily Telegraph, commenting these executions and another voccurred at Warwick, says:

toria was put to death by a novice as your winter, for as an old woman one wrote home to her friends in Scotland
"All the children here may run about in the snow without wetting their (Great laughter and cheers). We have ghastly work, who may have given wretched man a needlessly painful d or perchance have put him out of the quickly. Respecting what occurre Newgate, however, we are, thanks to evidence given by Dr. Gibson, the geon of the gaol, enabled to form some of the manner in which James Dilley killed. In this case Marwood, the entitioner, was allowed to arrange for only to look at that column on which a splendid bunch of peaches is hanging to see a trophy which she our door ; but it is only a small sample a vast crop of a similar nature which yo have in Western Ontario, for, as I am in formed by my honourable friend on my right, Mr. Mackenzie, the peaches are often given to the pigs. (Great laughter.) The pleasant and bracing seasons of Cantioner, was allowed to arrange for through the air of six feet. Had this sulted in the dislocation of Dilley's n ada can be enjoyed in a country without its equal, for nowhere has the settler a more varied range of choice in the scenery, the lo but little complaint could be made. fair to assume that the moment the cality, the soil which will finally determine him where to found a home. His fortune cord is severed, all sensation of pain le the body for ever. But no such end gained. The doomed man, after ex-encing the borror of that torrible fall may be compared to that of a man entering one of those new houses where each may the rope must have conveyed to enerve in his body, was yet so far dead that, according to the evider Dr. Gibson, he actually and finally easily reached and visited by his friends he may remain in the rooms of the ground floor—our spacious Maritime Province where he will find himself very near h where he will him himself very hear in fishmonger—(cheers and laughter)—close to the old tradesmen with whom he hadealt in Europe, and warmed by a great kitchen well furnished with a stove of Pictuc coal. (Laughter and cheers.) If he prefer other apartments he may ascend to those great and most comfortable rooms only of strangulation. The victim at wick fell two feet further than the co in Newgate, and still struggled paint suffering without doubt indescribable ture for several minutes Hamman several minutes. Hum claims that the unfortunate people are condemned to die shall be put o our ancient and populous Provinces
Quebec and Ontario—the first-floor room existence as mercifully as possible, a must no longer be left to Jack Ket of our Canadian massion which are amply provided with the old-fashioned a determine how much or how little should suffer. So long as the penal death is continued, the justice which amply provided with the old-fashioned associations which he may love, while, if still more active, he may select accomodation in the vast chambers of the second floor—the wonderful districts of the North-West, which have been so bountifully furnished by beneficent Nature, that he will require but little capital to make his abode exactly according to his own taste. (Loud cheers.) And if he prefers another and still more airy location—(laughter)—he mands inevitable suffering may at same time be reasonably tempere the utmost possible mercy. still more airy location—(laughter)—he may go on again and inhabit our recently erected and lofty story of the Rocky Mountain District, near which he would again find an ample supply of coal, nearly as good as that which he found down below. (Applause) He will be none the

low. (Applause.) He will be none the less fortunate when he makes the acquaint

ance of the master of this modern may sion, when he finds that everything is ruled in order and prosperity by him, and that his name is the Canadian House of Com-

mons. (Loud applause). And, now, drop ping all fanciful metaphors, I must spal

in more serious terms for a moment and express my admiration for that most alle House, the excellence of whose debate would be a credit to any Assembly.

would be a credit to any Assembly. (Cheers). During its session I have sometimes been reminded of an exclamation of the late Baron Bunsen, the German diplomatist and author, whose residence in London as Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James' has caused him to be affectionately remembered in England. Chevalier Bunsen, looking on at the proceedings of the House of Commons, said that to him it was a marvel how an Englishman could ever rest until he had sought to become a member of that Assembly, where the Ministers of the Sovereign, and they who endeavoured to win a share in

case here, and long may it be before a Canadian prefers his ease, if he may command it, to that noblest labour to which is

citizens, the voice of his country, in he Parliament. (Cheers.) In striving to be a member of the Dominion Parliament of

to have a potent voice in the election of such a one, each man, whatever may be his

To be sure you may say to me, you at speaking in

er's chair. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST The Standard observes:—It is impos at present to estimate exactly the loss a season so unprecedented will cause nation. We may be certain, however, tation. We may be certain, nowever, it cannot fall short of many millions, that distress will be largely and w felt. A bad harvest affects all class the community alike, and when cou as in the present case, with general mercial depression, amounts to a nat calamity. It is a gloomy prespect, a can only be said that we have to face best we can. Unfortunately there is consolation to be offered. We know worst, and that is all. Next year come a happy change. But the harve 1880, however abundant, will not com-sate the farmer for the almost total los can only forecast the skies from hou hour, and their science cannot yet tel when the next wet year is to recur, or whether next summer we are to s from rain or from drought. reasonable man now doubts that weather is regulated by laws as invar-and fixed as those that control the m ments of the planets, although more plex, and consequently less capable accurate investigation. An enthus astrologer recently pointed out that S nd Mars were in conjunction, which and Mars were in conjunction, which appears, by all the lore of Sidroph most ominous portent—Saturn brin with him sickness, disease, death, tempests, while Mars denoted wars conflagrations. It is more interestin speculate whether there really be, as often been suggested, any connection tween disturbances in the solar at tween disturbances in the solar aphere, or photosphere, or even in the system generally, and the climatic ditions of our own planet. The problem one upon which men of science have been engaged, and with but very sc result. It is difficult to believe that, as we are to the sun's surface, change im so vast as those which are contin going on cannot but have exercis s influence upon our own wes enormous influence upon our own wes
Jupiter is at this moment near the e
and seems also in a state of acitation ms also in a state of agitation it has been suggested that this may sibly have something to do with the str and tempests through which we THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Signs are apparent, says the Dublin respondent of the London Globe, that order to escape from the perplexitiparty and personal differences, the Liberals will endeavour henceforwar give emphasis to what they call the "question," and with this view letter articles are beginning to appear describe state of the tenantry in the dacolours. The Freeman's Journal has sent out to the west what it calls a spoommissioner, whose first letter are

sent out to the west what it calls a specimens some out to the west what it calls a specimens some columns, whose first letter appeared to a sent colay. A landlord complains, how in the same columns, that all landlord colassed in the same category by the a tors—equally those who raised their in the years of prosperity and are called upon to lower them, and those never took a penny more from the ter when they were in receipt of large p for their cattle and produce, and now equally asked for a reduction of 2t cent. The Roman Catholic clergy of diocese of Clogher have come forward a string of resolutions asking the Goment to take the deplorable state of rural inhabitants into account, but representations are considered exagger

we claim a in-law of our e that the des ds are comm ing to wel royal consort, r social system and continued

great enthusiency spoke return the loyal and have received le Queen's Re-learned and t for the manthat toast, way in which to receive it. company that ation in this and love for its people. (Loud the Prince of ave made allu-elighted as was with the visit y have both ex-With regard all accept with has fallen towite. (Great -and I hope lity which it is n, to maintain. We have reception and I must

that it was his me very severe nch to-day. I bly owing to a to make some er of good for have been able ime when its he great show hort distance most remarken set on foot (Cheers.) the exhibits. stock which not only in Europe, over will be for look forward a new and nent source (Cheers.) I res of "Peace I know of no an be seen bewning guns of the air is daily and bleating of large and fine transport to e so in so eneren carried o out the auwill bring you mers already people to Can-lass you want, y few hundred Liverpool you ig in exchange ed that upon I should have fashion at so ting you here ce of a renose who lead rial life of this eady, and at on but on e have been (Loud cheers.) ing, but, at phase of your any excuse fo on, at all

example of

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[Continued on Fourth Page.]

government, may perhaps be conto the different feelings that a may be supposed to have in the pride which she may regard a nursery a small infants, and the far different small infants, and the far different pride with which she looks upon the career and stature of her grown-up and eldest son. (Laughter and cheers.) To be sure, as it is with all sons and all mothers, little passing and temporary misconceptions may occasionally occur, and which only show how deep in reslity is their mutual love. (Laughter.) The mother may sometimes think it sad that her child has forgotten some little teaching learnt on her think it sad that her child has forgotten some little teaching learnt on her knee, and that one or two of the son's opinions smack of foreign notions—she may think that some of his doings tend not only to injure her, but himself also and the world at large. (Great laughter.) Perhaps, sometimes, he thinks on his part that it is a pity old people cannot put themselves in the place of younger natures. (Uproarious laughter.) But if such is the tenor of the thought which may sometimes occupy the mother and the child, let no one dream for a woment that their let no one dream for a moment that their affection has become less deep, or that true loyalty of nature is less felt. (Loud cheering.) They are one in heart and mind: they wish to remain so, and shall, and I should like to see the man who would dare to come between them. (Tremendous to come between them. (Tremendous cheering.) In saying this, gentlemen, I express what may be regarded as my first impressions of the feelings which animate you, and I believe that when I leave you my last impressions will be identical. (Loud cheering.) And now, gentlemen, the topics cheering.) And now, general may speak on which a governor general may speak without offence are somewhat limited, (laughter), although he is expected to be the advertiser-general of one of the largest countries in the world—(great laughter and applause) -- an empire so large that the study of its proportions is, I think, much study of its proportions is, I think, much more like the study of astronomy than the study of geography. (Laughter and applause.) It is perhaps best that he should speak on generalities; but in making my first appearance among you I may be expected to record other general impressions. I may perhaps be permitted to mention a subject which is generally understood as giving a good opening for conversation and acquaintance, and likely to lead to no expected. acquaintance, and likely to lead to no se-rious difference of opinion, namely, the subject of the weather. (Roars of laughter.) subject of the weather. (Incar of the subject of the weather. (Incar of the subject of the weather. (Incar of the subject of t cause I have now spent a winter, a spring, a summer, and part of an autumn in Canada, and I believe that any one who has had a similar experience with me will agree that the seasons and climate enjoyed here are the seasons and chinase singularly pleasant and salubrious.
(Cheers). You have, gentlemen, real seasons—there is a real winter and a real summer. (Loud laughter). You are not troubled with shams in that respect—(laughter) no shoddy manufactures of that nature are imported over here from Europe, where winter is often like a raw summer and summer like a wet winter. How different has been the reality of your winter, for as an old woman once wrote home to her friends in Scotland, "All the children here may run about in the snow without wetting their feet." Great laughter and cheers). We have splendid bunch of peaches is hanging to see a trophy which should bring many to our door; but it is only a small sample of a vast crop of a similar nature which you have in Western Ontario, for, as I am informed by my honourable friend on my right, Mr. Mackenzie, the peaches are often given to the pigs. (Great laughter.) 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If h prefer other apartments he may ascend t those great and most comfortable roomsour ancient and populous Provinces Quebec and Ontario—the first-floor room of our Canadian mansion which are samply provided with the old-fashioned as sociations which he may love, while, if stil more active, he may select accommodation in the vast chambers of the second floor—the wonderful districts of the North-West, which have been so bountifully furnished by beneficent Nature, that he will require but little capital to make his abo require but little capital to make his abode exactly according to his own taste. (Loud cheers.) And if he prefers another and still more airy location—(laughter)—he may go on again and inhabit our recently erected and lofty story of the Rocky Mountain District, near which he would again find an ample supply of coal, near as good as that which he found down be low. (Applause.) He will be none th less fortunate when he makes the acquai ance of the master of this modern m sion, when he finds that everything is ru in order and prosperity by him, and tha his name is the Canadian House of Com mons. (Loud applause). And, now, dropping all fanciful metaphors, I must speak in more serious terms for a moment and express my admiration for that most able nse, also, I am r I do not feel House, the excellence of whose debate would be a credit to any Assembly (Cheers). During its session I have some times been reminded of an exclamation of the late Baron Bunsen, the German diplo ve embarked to me. re that I have the late Baron Bunsen, the German diplomatist and author, whose residence in London as Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James' has caused him to be affectionately remembered in England. 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In striving to a member of the Dominion Parliament, have been to have a potent voice in such a one, each man, whatever may be his circumstances, must feel that it is a high and proper ambition to do what in him lies I direct the policy of this Royal Commonwealth, which sees its will expressed by the Cabinet—which is but a Committee of the Parliament elected by the people carried out loyally and fully by the Executive head of the Government. (Cheers.) great and tive head of the Government. (Cheers.)
To be sure you may say to me, you are speaking in ignorance—the Governor-General is not allowed to be present at the debates of Parliament. (Laughter.) Certainly, gentlemen I am and the second s in speaking two, three, bates of Parliament, (Laughter.)
gentlemen, I am not allowed to and never have been. (Renewed
I have never even followed the I have never even followed the example my eminent predecessor, who has left me such a heritage of speeches at the Toronto Club. (Laughter and applause.) I have followed his example in making a speech, but I have not followed his example in another case, for I am informed that he has heard debates of the House concealed by the friendly shadows behind the Speaker's chair. (Loud cheers and laughter.) say that too

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

Interesting Summary of News.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

Our agriculturists, says the London Globe, of the 27th ult, sorely need words of comes and the "deprecisted value of the present untoward circumstances; but there is not much encourage terms it can employ the attempt on the Economical Section of the Bedian range-finder, size of the 27th ult, sorely need words of comes to deprecate in the very strongest seems to can be extended to the strongest seems to think the English of the States, in the States, instead of the course, which is a ways. —Lord Chelmsford and a number of other which is other ere good harves, which is ways. —Lord Chelmsford box much a seasons, and their experience owned be different were there good harves, which is a state the heave mounts of the Course of the Course, it is true that has occurred of late years. Mr. Shaw-Lefver seems to think the English of course of the General Aller and the Course of the Course, it is true that has occurred of late years. Mr. Shaw-Lefver seems to think the English of course for the Course of th

incidence taking place, exactly three years after that of Bompas, one of the ringleaders in the mutiny. The Daily Telegraph, commenting these executions and another occurred at Warwick, says : — Pistoria was put to death by a novice at the the rope must have conveyed to every nerve in his body, was yet so far from dead that, according to the evidence of Dr. Gibson, he actually and finally died only of strangulation. The victim at War-wick fell two feet further than the culprit in Newgate, and still struggled painfully, suffering without doubt indescribable tor-ture for several minutes. Humanity claims that the unfortunate people who are condemned to die shall be put out of existence as mercifully as possible, and it must no longer be left to Jack Ketch to determine how much or how little they should suffer. So long as the penalty of death is continued, the justice which demands inevitable suffering may at the same time be reasonably tempered with the utmost possible mercy.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST. The Standard observes:-It is impossible at present to estimate exactly the loss that a season so unprecedented will cause the nation. We may be certain, however, that it cannot fall short of many millions, and that distress will be largely and widely felt. A bad harvest affects all classes of the community alike, and when coupled, as in the present case, with general commercial depression, amounts to a national calamity. It is a gloomy prespect, and it can only be said that we have to face it as best we can. Unfortunately there is no consolation to be offered. We know the worst, and that is all. Next year may come a happy change. But the harvest of 1880, however abundant, will not compensate the farmer for the almost total loss of sate the farmer for the almost total loss of that of 1879. Unfortunately, our meteoro-logists can give us but little help. They can only forecast the skies from hour to hour, and their science cannot yet tell us when the next wet year is to recur, or even whether next summer we are to suffer from rain or from drought. Still, no reasonable man now doubts that the weather is regulated by laws as invariable and fixed as those that control the move-ments of the planets, although more complex, and consequently less capable of accurate investigation. An enthusiastic astrologer recently pointed out that Saturn and Mars were in conjunction, which is, it appears, by all the lore of Sidrophel, a most ominous portent—Saturn bringing with him sickness, disease, death, and tempests, while Mars denoted wars and configurations.

Signs are apparent, says the Dublin correspondent of the London Globe, that, in
order to escape from the perplexities of
party and personal differences, the Irish
Liberals will endeavour henceforward to
give emphasis to what they call the "land
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colours. The Freeman's Journal has also
sent out to the west what it calls a special
commissioner, whose first letter appears commissioner, whose first letter appears to-day. A landlord complains, however, in the same columns, that all landlords are classed in the same category by the agitators—equally those who raised their rents tors—equally those who raised their rents in the years of prosperity and are now called upon to lower them, and those who never took a penny more from the tenants when they were in receipt of large prices for their cattle and produce, and now are equally asked for a reduction of 25 per cent. The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Clogher have come forward with a string of resolutions asking the Government to take the deplorable state of the rural inhabitants into account, but their representations are considered exaggerated

Evelyn Wood was eagerly sought after by conditions were less unfavourable to the former and less wholly favourable to the former and less wholl make an one of the former and the former a

Sion.
Speaking recently at a church bazaar at Speaking recently at a church bazaar at Oban, the Duke of Argyll took occasion to make some remarks on the depression of trade. The depression, he said, was by no means peculiar to this country, but was common to all the countries of Europe and to America. From his recent experience of the latter, which was the great storehouse of this country, he was happy to say that there were manifest indications of a revival of trade. At first this depression was confined to commercial circles, but lately it extended to the agricultural interests of the country. In America the farmers felt the depression every whit as much Democrated as a put to least by a novice at its country, but makes made interest of the country in the country in the principal of the principal of the country in the principal of the principal of the country in the principal of the principal of the country in the principal of the pr of brisk trade and high prices would never return. He had no hesitation in saying that this was altogether a delusion. He felt sanguine that a return of the good times, at present so much despaired of, was not far distant.

FOREIGN SUGAR BOUNTIES. A special general meeting of the various branches of labour connected with the home and colonial sugar industries, was held on the 26th ult. at Bristel, for the purpose of promoting the national move-ment among the working classes for the ment among the working classes for the abolition of the bounty system. Mr. Hunt, President of the West of England Coopers' Association, presided. Resolutions were passed affirming the resolutions passed at the national conference held in London, that the suppression of the bounty system be made a test question at the forthcoming general Parliamentary elections, and also endorsing the sending out of Messrs. Peters and Monteith to the West India colonies, as the representatives of the sugar indus-tries of the United Kingdom, to inquire as to the effects of the foreign export bounties upon sugar production in the colonies, and to report the same to the working classes

of the country.

STATE REGULATION OF VICE. of the State Regulation of Vice, has lasted at Liege, in Belgium, for several days. Delegates attended from France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, of the State Regulation of Vice, has lasted at Liege, in Belgium, for several days. Delegates attended from France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium and England. Communications were also received from Italy and Spain. A large public meeting was held in connection with the Conference, at which the attendance so far exceeded the number of seats that several hundreds were forced to stand. M. Humbert, late Swiss Minister in Japan, presided. The speakers were M. Yves Guyot, late member of the Town Council of Paris; Pasteur Pierson, of Holland, successor of the well-known Heldring in the refuges of Zetten; Mr. Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London; and Mrs. Butler, of Liverpool. Great spmpathy with the objects of the Federation was manifested by the audience, and the journals of Liege have expressed strong condemnation of the system in force in that town. It was reported from Italy that now not only is the Liberal party there in favour of the movement, but that all the religious press of the country supports it, in especial the Voce della Verita and the Unsita Catholica, which last calls upon the Minister of Justice to introduce a bill for repeal. It has, of course, always been known that no Pope would ever consent to the introduction of a system of regulation into his dominions as long as he

gives 124,705 soldiers, and Scotland 14,-235. But the sister isle appears to rather better advantage in the commissioned ranks. Acording to an interesting table given in the Army and Navy Gazette, thre are 1,386 Irish officers in the service altogether, 785 Scotch and 5,738 English. But for some reason or other, the gentry of "Old Ireland" do not much affect the Brigade of Foot Guards, there being only 17 officers of Hibernian birth in the corps d'élite, while England has 205; and Scotland 30. The Scotch appear to give the preference to the Grenadier and Royal Scots battalions, having 12 officers in the former and 15 in the latter, but only 3 in the Coldstreams. The Irish, on the other hand show a partiality for the Coldstreams, having more officers in that regiment than in the two other corps combined. The same curious preferences are seen in the case of the Household Cavalry. Caledonia greatly affects the Blues, now numbering 7 greatly affects the Blues, now numbering 7 officers in that regiment, against only 1 to the credit of Ireland. But in the 1st Life Guards there are 3 Irishmen to 1 Scotch-man, and in the 2nd Life Guards 6 of the mer to 3 of the latter.

THE 100-TON GUN. The last of the four 100-ton guns pur-

worthy information from some of the Crown agencies for the colonies. THE LABOUR MARKET. The home labour market has entered or few important changes during the past week. Reductions in wages may still be noted in several branches, and in the iron tained. Advices from Victoria of latest date indicate the labour market as depressed. With a return of peace in South Africa, attention of settlers is likely to be directed to that colony. A few more miners have gone to New Zealand from the Barnsley district.—Labour News.

A PARISIAN SCANDAL. A suit for a judicial separation in the Paris fashionable world is now being heard before the Civil Tribunal. The parties are the Baron and Baroness Ernest Seillère. The proceedings were first instituted by the wife on the ground of cruelty, but the husband at once replied to it by denouncing the baroness to the Public Prosecutor on charges of adultery, &c., but an inquiry opened by the authorities failed to establish the accusation. Baron Ernest Seillère married, in 1867, Mdlle. Clotilde de Landran. She was only 17 years of age, Landran. She was only 17 years of age, and was of great personal beauty; the baron was 47; and had been previously married to an elder sister of Mdlle. de Landran, who had died leaving two daughters. Mdlle. Clotilde was induced to accept the alliance with the intention of cept the alliance with the intention of being a second mother to her two nieces. According to the allegations of the wife, Baron Ernest shortly after the marriage STATE REGULATION OF VICE.

The annual conference of the British and Continental Federation for the Abolition

No less than 32 distinct acts of cruelty are put on the record, among others, striking her on the back and shoulders with the

most ominous portent—Saturn bringing with him sickness, disease, death, and tempests, while Mars denoted wars and confagrations. It is more interesting to speculate whether there really be, as has clean been suggested, any connection between disturbances in the solar atmosphere, or even in the solar system generally, and the climatic conditions of our own planet. The problem is one upon which men of science have long been engaged, and with but very scanty result. It is difficult to believe that, near as we are to the sun's surface, changes in him so vast as those which are continually soing on cannot but have exercised an enormous influence upon our own weather. Jupiter is at this moment near the earth, and seems also in a state of agitation, and it has been suggested that this may possibly have something to do with the storms and tempests through which we have passed.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Signs are apparent, says the Dublin correspondent of the London Globe, that, in order to escape from the perplexities of party and personal differences, the Irish liberals will endeavour henceforward to give emphasis to what they call the "land question," and with this view letters and articles are beginning to appear describing the state of the tenantry in the darkest colours. The Freema's Journal has also sent out to the west what it calls a special commissioner, whose first letter appears

James Gibson, a packing-case maker, was committed from the Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on the 28th, to take his trial for killing his wife. The evidence his trial for killing his wife. The evidence showed that the prisoner was a sober man, but his wife was a very drunken woman, and was repeatedly intoxicated at the police station. A quarrel occurred on the day of her death, and blows were exchanged; she died a few hours afterwards. William Norman, a coal porter, was on the same day committed by the East Surrey coroner to take his trial for killing his wife at Nine Elms. She had been drinking in a public house from ten o'clock till midnight with other men and women. Subsequently, when she would not leave her companions and come home, he kicked her where she was sitting on the kerbstone; she died was sitting on the kerbstone; she died soon afterwards.

to the continent, where he proposes to spend some time. On his return the right hon, gentleman will place himself at the disposal of the Midlothian Liberal Associa-

The Fife and Clackmannan miners have resolved to apply to the equi masters for an advance of 12½ per cent.; and as the best means of securing that object they urge a limitation of output in such a manner as may be determined upon by the men within ten days.

The Duke of Edinburgh has written a letter respecting the health of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness states that his nephew "enjoys excellent health, and it is hoped will derive much benefit from his intended cruise with his brother in the Bacchante."

A large fleet of boats, over 150 in number, entered Whitby harbour recently with herring. All the boats had pretty fair catches, and some had as many as four lasts of 10,000 fish each. It is calculated that upwards of 150 lasts, or at least 12 millions of single fish were discharged in a single day, representing over £1,500 in money.

29th, before the county magistrates at Long Ashton, near Bristol, with receiving children to nurse in a house unregistered. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty," but said she was not aware that she was required by law to have her house registered. She sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The first of what is, intended to be a series of conferences of Irish licensed victuallers took place lately in Kilkenny, the object being to secure Parliamentary candidates to protect the interests of the trade. Mr. Edward Smethwick, J.P., presided and resolutions were passed consided, and resolutions were passed con-demning the Sunday Closing Act as a failure, and insisting upon the necessity of combination on the part of the licensed victuallers for mutual assistance and pro-

Captain Karl Dobner von Rautendorf and Dettendorf, of the Royal Hungarian Henveds, has proposed an open even bet of 10,000fl. (or 25,000fr. or £1,000 if taken up by a Frenchman or Englishman) that in the space of eight weeks he will tame any horse that may be brought to him, no matter how vicious or ill-broken, and will make of the same not only a quiet and agreeable lady's or gentleman's mount, but agreeable lady's or gentleman's mount, but also a first-rate hunter; the jury to censist of six turfites. The annual harvest inquiry of the Agri-

The annual narvest inquiry of the Agri-cultural Gazette states that three-fourths of the wheat reports are below an average, and only one per cent is over average; and barley, beans, and peas, are almost as bad. Oats alone are this year a fair and average crop. Potatoes are everywhere either a failure or rapidly on the road to destruction; the hay crop mest of it badly made, is not even yet completely harvested; and the mangel, swede, and turnip crops are late and generally foul, and of less area than usual.

Lord Dunmore's famous shorthorn herd

Lord Dunmore's famous shorthorn herd was sold recently, as well as a number of Clydesdale horses belonging to his lordship. The entire amount realised by the sale was 15,172 guineas. Mr. Henry Allsopp, M.P., was the purchaser of the two highest-priced animals—Duchess 117th, which brought 3,200 guineas, and Duchess 114th for 2,700 guineas. The bull calf, Second Duke of Cornwall, was sold, after a spirited competition, to Sir Curtis Lampson for 1,250 guineas. Several of the lots were bought on behalf of the Prince of Wales.

A strong delegation of English Jews has been appointed to take part in an "international convention" of the Children of Israel, which is to be held in Paris this month. Amongst the list of English deputions of the Children of Israel, which is to be held in Paris this month.

month. Amongst the list of English depu-ties are Baron Henry de Worms, Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls; Barron H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., Sir Julian Gold-

periods a fixed payment to a common fund. At such times when sufficient funds are in hand a ballot among the subscribers will take place for the choice of emigrants. Any man who desires can contribute double payment and take a double chance in the ballot. The men appear to be heartily entering into the movement. A number of miners have already left the Cannock district for one or other of the colonies, and have been aided by colonial Government grants. Acrowded meeting of workingmen was held in Sheffield last night to consider the desirability of forming an emigration society. The opinion was very generally expressed that, having regard to the state and prospects of trade, it had become absolutely necessary that there is should be a large migration of the surplus population. A resolution to that effect was passed. A further meeting is to be held to put the association on a practical basis, and to determine the mode in which assistance to emigrants shall be rendered.

MR. GLADSTONE ON COFFEE TAVERNS.

In reply to an invitation to open a new office tavern at Woodgreen, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., thus writes to the Rev. W. G. Horder: "Sir,—I am obliged by engagements elsewhere to leave London on the morning of Saturday for Flintshire, and I shall be unable, I need not say, to take part in the opening of your rement, and to give the mass of the community a fair chance, which they have never yet had, between alcoholic and other never yet had, between alcoh

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

Cardinal Hergenrother has been com-missioned by the Pope to submit a plan for arranging the Vatican archives, to make them more accessible.

The Nihilists have changed their head-quarters from St. Petersburg to Kieff, on account of its being one of the oldest cities and better adapted for hiding and secretng purposes. Prof. Louth, of Munich, has published a book to prove that a hieroglyphical inscription on a monument discovered in Lower Egypt by Mariette-Bey shows that the monument was erected by Moses.

Justin McCarthy, the new Home Rule member, is Parliamentary leader writer on the London Daily News. He was born in 1830, in Cork, and began newspaper life as a reporter on the Cork Examiner under Mr. Maguire.

Herr Isaac Lilienfeld, a member of the Jewish community at Gotha, in Germany, expressed a wish in his will that his body should be burnt after death. The cremation was effected last month, in the presence of a large number of persons of

various religious denominations.

The well-known Paris paper La Presse has been bought by M. Phillipart, of wondrous financial fame. In 1877 he was declared bankrupt, liabilities \$9,000,000; he has now, it is asserted, paid all and is entirely cleared by the courts. He is 52, and a Belgian by birth—a man of the same stamp as Strousberg.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has just purchased of Baron Sessler-Herzinger the Castle of Wasserburg, Upper Styria. The front contains 122 windows, and the building is over 400 years old. She will have the ex-Khedive of Egypt as a neighbour, if he succeeds in buying of Moritz Von Bartinann his Castle of Prank,

Four fishermen put out from Hayre three

Four fishermen put out from Havre three days ago on board the Jeune Caroline, and when about a mile and a half from the Operatives in East Lancashire state that there is now an almost total disregard of the factory acts, and that overtime is being systematically worked.

When about a mile and a half from the port, the boat was struck by a squall and capsized. Although several boats hastened to the spot, not a trace of either the boat or men could be found. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Property is going up in St. Boniface, Man. George Roy was offered \$2,000 for a lot of one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500. Hon. J. Dubuc has also been offered \$3,500 for a lot one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot of one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot of one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot of one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot of one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot of one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot of one and a half chains by two chains. He wants \$2,500 for a lot of one and a lot of one

Two boys in Westphalia, aged 16 and 13, lost their parents by death, and were so sorrewful that they concluded to die, too. They wrote a will disposing of their money and playthings. Then the elder killed his brother with a hammer, after which he swallowed poison, opened a vein in his wrist, and shot himself through the head.

The coming Queen of Spain, aged 20, although an Abbess of the noble Order of Prague, with twelve canonesses under her, wearing on state occasions a mitre-shaped cap, is devoted to dancing, and will probably infuse some welcome gayety into Aranjuez. The woman who will give gayety to the Escurial has probably yet to

The Dresden police lately made a de-The Dresden police lately made a descent on the houses of the leading Social Democrats of that city, and seized a great quantity of forbidden literature, which, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, is being continually smuggled through the German post office. The most important discovery was a number of letters from Zurich, in which was disclosed a scheme for the regresnization of the party in view.

An asylum for aged domesticated animals has just been opened by an inhabitant of Gonesse, in France. It already contains a cow thirty-six years of age, a pig aged twenty-five, and an eighteen-year-old goat. The senior member of this happy family is, however, a mule. He is forty years of age. Next comes a sparrew, whose summers number thirty-one; twenty-eight years of life have been granted to a goldfinch; and a guinea fowl and a goose have respectively reached the ages of twelve and thirty-seven years.

A marriage has recently been celebrated

ages of twelve and thirty-seven years.

A marriage has recently been celebrated in Brussels which merits notice on account of the remarkable circumstances attendant on it. The husband and wife had been married in Spain 14 years ago by a priest, but without executing the civil contract required by the Belgian law; and recently the husband, wishing to insure his life for his wife's benefit, was informed that his marriage was not legal in Belgium. He sent for his father to be present at his civil marriage, and he came from Marseilles for the purpose. He is a fine old man, 108 years of age, and was 71 years old when his son was born. He complained that, owing to a nervous trembling of the hand, he found it not very easy to sign the register, but he presided at the wedding, and returned home in good condition.

An extraordinary case of Nihilism was

returned home in good condition.

An extraordinary case of Nihilism wastried last week at Kief. The accused was a beautiful young lady, named Idalia Poltheim. It came out in the evidence that, two years ago, this girl, acting under the directions of the revolutionary sect to which she belongs, married a rich octogenarian squire that she might get possession of his money for the purposes of the insurrectionists. To command the funds as soon as possible, she is accused of poisoning her aged husband. The same girl is accused of having gone in the middle of the night to the guardhouse of the gaol, with the intent to intoxicate the soldiers and thus let some Nihilists free. As she feigned to be a public woman, she was and thus let some Nihilists free. As she feigned to be a public woman, she was readily admitted. Giving her drugged liquor to the soldiers, she soon had them fast asleep. By this means her friends escaped death. The prosecutor, in sentencing the young lady to the mines, declared that she was a veritable Nihilistic Joan d'Arc.

Joan d'Arc.

A writer in the Otgolósok endeavours t A writer in the Otgolosok endeavours to show that the greater number of the most distinguished Russian authors have not been Russians, but descendants of immigrant foreigners. Thus, at the end of the seventeenth century, the most prominent representative of the Russian literary movement was Simeon Polofsky, a Pole. After him came Prince Antiochus Kautemir, of Tartar descent. Among the founders of modern Russian literature, Karamzin was of Tartar, Ozerof of German, lineage. The poet Griboyedot sprang more remotely from a Polish ancestor. Count Khvostol's ancestry culminated in a German margrave. Neledinski, Meletski and Baratinski were also of Polish descent. The poet Lermontof's father was a Scotchman, his mother a Tartar lady. And, lastly, Pushkin's paternal ancestor was a German named Radsci, who migrated to Russia in the middle of the thirteenth century, while his mother was descended from an African negro.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Sir Leonard Tilley returned to Ottawa on Saturday evening.

The farmers in the Ottawa district are preparing to ship hay for the English market.

Hon, J. G. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons and commander of the Wimbledon team, returned from England on Saturday.

Nine cars of cheese were shipped on Saturday from Belleville by the Grand Trunk railway for Europe.

Struck railway for Europe.

Circux who lost The widow of the man Giroux, who lost his life in the late riots at Quebec, intends suing the city for damages.

the United States via Belleville were loaded at Stirling on Saturday.

A quantity of American petroleum below standard, recently imported into Anna-polis Co., N.S., was not allowed to be lan-ded by the Customs authorities.

A Montreal man is buying rye this season in the vicinity of Manotick for the Belgian market. This is the first year that rye has been sown in that district in large constition. Gold discoveries in Queen's County, N.S., create intense excitement in the surrounding counties. The Consolidated Gold Mining Co. has issued a prospectus for a capital of \$200,000 in 40,000 ahares of \$5

The settlers on the Stisted road are to have another mail per week as far as Beggsboro', giving a tri-weekly service to Aspdin, and a semi-weekly to Beggsboro'.

Additional mail service has been given a long time classical teacher at the Fredericton collegiate school and resigned that position to accept that of the head-master of the Grammar school in St. Jehn. He was an excellent musician and he was highly respected and belowed the was also, between Parry Sound and Dunchurch. For some time past a company of wan-dering tinkers have been in the vicinity of dering tinkers have been in the vicinity of Chesley, speculating in horses. Several persons in the neighbourhood have been badly taken in, and it is said the gipsies have made about \$400 in cash since they

first came there. This year large quantities of fruit are being shipped through to Chicago via Collingwood. On Wednesday of last week the Canada of that line took a cargo of some four or five car-loads of plums and crab apples. The fruit comes from Owen Sound and Meaford.

Capt. Charles Rathbun, keeper of the lighthouse on Horton Bluff, Basin of Minas,

The Mennonites on the Rat River re-serve, Manitoba, have commenced market-ing their grain. Already they have delivered considerable quantities of barley, oats and rye at Niverville. The samples of all their rye at Niverville. The samples of all their grain are very good, and the product promises to be somewhat over the average, It is estimated that at least 180,000 bushels of grain will be raised in this reserve this

Admiral Sir A. E. Inglefield, Mayor Tobin, and a number of other gentlemen from Halifax visited the Rose gold mining company's works at Montague, on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency made a very close inspection both of the crushing and mining operations of the company, descending into the mines and digging out portions of the gold-bearing quartz with his own hand.

Mr. J. Powell, Mitchell, was seriously mr. J. Fowell, Mitchell, was seriously poisoned last week by handling a green poster, and allowing the green matter which adhered to his fingers to come in contact with his eyes and mouth. His lips swelled up and his eyes bulged out to an alarming extent. The case was pronounced one of poisoning from Paris green which was used in the colouring.

An (Led 5 all 2) " nimit being matter. The dog recovered and more experiments. The dog recovered and more experiments.

An "old folks" picnic, being a gathering of the pioneers of Elgin and Kent, with their descendants, was lately held near Clearville, on the shore of Lake Erie, A large number was present, including nearly all of the first settlers who are yet alive. Speeches were made by Archibald Mc-Kellar, Sheriff of Wentworth, Hon. David Mills and Mr. Colin Macdougall. The "Peter's Combination Lock Company," which is starting a factory in Moncton, N.S., has a capital of \$200,000, \$22,000

of which has been subscribed. It absorbs the "Peter's Combination Lock Company," formed a year or two ago, capital \$63,000, with a factory located at Westbury, Conn. In addition to locks of every variety, the In addition to looks of every variety, the factory to be erected at Monoton will manufacture brass goods of every description, and builders' hardware. The company propose to spend not less than \$25,000 in the erection.

Mr. Justice Palmer, at St. John, N. B.,

Mr. Justice Palmer, at St. John, N. B., has refused a rule niss for a certiorari in the case of Samuel Whitebone, who appealed from the decision of the city Police Magistrate, who fined him for selling lager beer, which the chief of police claimed was spirituous liquor, without licence. Whitebone paid his fine and will take out a licence, and the other dealers will do likewise. This decision will compel the lager beer sellers to close and open their stores at the same hours as the other liquor dealers.

"spot" unlicensed houses and licensed houses who sell during prohibited hours. They testified under oath that they have been three years in this miserable business, and get two dollars and a half for every conviction secured through their instrumentality. The pay is not very heavy, as the convictions generally average from \$2.5 the convictions generally average from \$25 to \$50 each.

House of Commons and commander of the Wimbledon team, returned from England on Saturday.

The Queen's Own Canadian Huzzars are shortly to be presented with a standard by the ladies of Quebec.

Nine care of the Caledonia Sachen, Mr. Runchey, of Oneida Township, brought to our office a very remarkable natural curiosity. It consisted of an ear of maize or corn which grew upon his farm, out of nearly the top of which grew farm, out of nearly the top of which grew two distinct heads of barley, one two inches his life in the late riots at Quebec, intends suing the city for damages.

Sixteen cars of poplar wood for export to the United States via Belleville were loaded at Stirling on Saturday.

The corn grew next to a field of barley.

The colonization society of Quebec are doing their utmost to assist 500 poor families, out of work, to settle upon lands at Lake St. John and elsewhere.

Dr. Palmer, principal of the deaf and dumb institute at Belleville, has resigned, and Mr. A. Mathison, of Brantford, has received the appointment.

A quantity of American petrolaum below.

The members of St. Paul's church choir, Kingston, met at the school house Thursday evening last for the purpose of bidding good-bye to their erganist, Mr. R. W. Shannon, M.A., who is entering the office of Messrs. McMichael, Hoskin & Ogden, barristers, Toronto, for the purpose of completing his professional studies. The Rev. Mr. Carey presided, and in a kindly manner expressed his sense of the value of The members of St. Paul's church choir, ner expressed his sense of the value of Mr. Shannon's services, and on behalf of the members of the choir presented him with a very handsome alarm clock bearing s when a very nandsome alarm clock bearing a suitable inscription. Mr. Barker and Mr. Charles added their testimony to that of the Rev. Mr. Carey, as to the value of Mr. Shannon's services as organist. Mr. Shannon left for Toronto the same evening, hasning with him the condial code with bearing with him the cordial good wishes of many friends.

The many friends of Rev. Dr. Coster will learn with regret of the death of that gentleman, which occurred at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday last. The doctor has been suffering for some time past from paralysis, and his death was quite sudden. Dr. Coster, who was in the fifty-fifth year of his age, was a son of the late Archdeacon Coster, of Fredericton, N.B., in which city he was born and educated. He was for a long time checief the state of the late. was for a long time classical teacher at the knew him. He received his Doctor's degree from the University of New Bruns-wick, at which institution he was for a long time one of the examiners of the can-didates for degrees.

. A. F. AND A. M.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada-Kingston, Sept. 11.—The following are the names of officers elected to-day by the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. and A. M.:
—Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Jas. A. Henderson, Kingston; D.G.M., Bro. Jas. Mof-

fatt, London; G.S.W., Bro. D. McLellan, Hamilton; G.J.W., Bro. John Walsh, Ot-

will meet in Guelph next year.

Yesterday evening, while the Grand
Lodge was in session and the tyler was
absent from his post for a moment, delivering a message to a delegate within the Lodge, a gentleman, a member of the craft, accompanied by two ladies, entered and

accompanied by two ladies, causing took seats, causing quite a sensation. The ladies were politely requested to retire,

Are Animals Liable to Infection! WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 11. — Dr. Sternberg sends the following results of interesting experiments to the National Board of Health:—The exposure of animals of the state of th mals, two dogs, two cats, one monkey two rabbits, three guinea pigs, tw geese, and three chickens upon th infected barque John Welch, Jr., fc two days, was not followed by any notice The dog recovered and more experiments must be made before an opinion can be given as to whether the attack of fever resulted from exposure to yellow

How a Murderer Confessed BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 11.—In the trial of Buckholtz for the murder of Schultz to-day, Ernst Stark, detective, narrated how he was placed in a cell with Buckholtz as a criminal, got into his good graces, and obtained from him confessions of the murder, where the money obtained from Schultz was hidden, and the recovery

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN we firmly bewill more surely quicken the blood, and heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

A PALE FACE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE

been Resians, but descendants of immingrate foreigners. Thus, at the end of the seventeenth century, the most promise in the seventeenth century is movement was Simeon Polofaky, a Pole. After him came Prince Antiochus Kausen in the founders of modern Russian literature, the founders of modern Russian literature, and the other elects to close and open their stores at the same hours as the other liquor man, lineage. The poet Grirboyedots pragning in more remotely from a Polish ancestor. Count Khvatol's ancestory culminated in a safe of Greman margrave. Neledinski, Meletaki and Baratinski were also of Polish descent, and the other lower of Smaston, Portakinie, Ragidant, and control of the thirteenth century was a ferman named Radaci, who migrated to Russian the middle of the thirteenth century, while his mother was descended from an African aground the thirty, while his mother was descended from an African negro.

The Paris Petit Journal gives an interesting socount of the progress of Francis of the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the world to take possession of the progress of Francisca.

On Thursday afternoon last two of the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked on the world to take possession of the war showed as very marked on the world to take possession for the war showed to the progress of Francisca.

The deposits represented a from t

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1879.

American trade journals. Devoted to desire to emphasize their opinions in States for one compaon object, they nevertheless one compaon object, they nevertheless reflect as many varying epinions as the journals devoted to political affairs. Professing to be guided by economic laws, they nevertheless show a wide difference of opinion as to the meaning, bearing, and application of those laws. Even the admitted facts of international trade look differently when viewed from their different standpoints; and one is drawen to the conclusion that there is a cartain charlatanism in trade literature as in other literatures. Take for instance the fact of the flow of gold from England to the United States to pay for grain shipments. It is an admitted fact. rails and finer classes of manufactures to the United States, an English journal of great influence, the Pall Mall Gazette, "our goods and not our gold." The gold was flowing out under the writer's eyes. The "goods" were being sold at The financial journals were fearing that the drain of gold would be too much for the market to bear. Yet the Pall Mall Gazette thought that the Americans wanted goods and not gold. The idea was preposterous, and yet it is propounded by a trade writer in the financial journals, he would have seen that the United States did not want. and predicting a fall in bank discount On the subject of the iron trade a

States is looked upon by one trade writer in England as being due altogether to the operation of that nefarious protective tariff which compels the United States importer to pay a higher comparative price for iron than for steel rails. the duty on the latter being so heavy as to prevent importation. Another writer in England contends that the real reason of the demand for English iron rails from tive tariff. Another theory which finds or at least with their newspapers, is, that the demand for English iron rails shews that the protective industries are not, after all, able to compete in the home market with the free industries of England. This charming theory is somewhat dashed by two circumstances. One is, that the Times with England or the West in almost all lecture on Canada at Fehren ago, and at the close the meeting, which was composed of tenant farmers, selected two of their number, Messrs. Hutchinson and Pest, to visit this country and report on its suitability as an emigration field for Tarmers. aron rails shews that the protective export business is being done at "heavy loss," which means that the goods are being sold at slaughter prices; and this would of course render the alleged competition too unfair for com-parison. The other is, that the Amerigreat demand for coke for smelting purposes. Railways are renewing rails. The demand for locomotives is up to the productive capacity. In the West and Every manufacturer of railroad sup-plies has more orders than he 'mills are sold ahead for a year." Perhaps, therefore, the demand for have arisen from the fact that the de mand has been greater than could at tions are that a rise in price will take place, the American purchaser is graboing at the cheap iron rails in England in case a rise should take place there too. Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S purchase of rails in England has been made probably in a rising market, and his only fault may be that he has not purchased operations and engagements, one of the reasons why manufacturers large contracts at present rates. They are not willing to hamper themselves with contracts to deliver over any extended period. The re-Canada cial. In the first place there will now be no temptation to slaughter. That will be good for our own dealers. In the next place the "fair market "value" will be placed gradually higher by the Customs authorities as prices rise in the wholesale markets of foreign countries. That will give us a red. And any rise in prices will quite surely aid our own producers. The present aspect of the iron trade and those trades immediately connected

with it, is, therefore, one of great inter- and manufactures in that region. Inest to our people. THE OUEBEC CRISIS. THE Quebec crisis is a crisis no longer. It has accomplished itself, and M. Joly Nebraska, the writer described in glowis beaten. The resignation of M. CHAU- ing terms their wonderful fertility and WEAU gives the JOLY Administration that varied natural resources. In 1877 the coup de grace which it is mercy to administer. When the Assembly 500, the wheat crop was valued at \$208,resumes its sittings, the Government will be in a minority of four. It remains with M. Joly to say whether he will wait for the inevitable condemnation of the House or retime by reason of the continued emigration with dignity, while dignity is possible. Between this and the meeting of the Asbeing added to the area of production. sembly in October, there should be plenty of time for the formation of a new Ministry and the holding of Ministerial close of 1878, 260,665 persons have ions; and instead of coming back in taken up land under the Homestead and trepidation to sustain defeat, M. Joly Timber Culture Acts. The inquiry namight return simply the leader of a good turally suggested by these figures is whether the West is as profitable to the Opposition, tried and true, and main-tain himself in that position with something of the honors of war. The defection of M. CHAUVEAU and of another gentleman of high character and much ability will be surely followed by the de- of the East for their supplies of manufection of others; and a new minis-try formed wisely would find itself these queries by giving the facts try formed wisely would find itself supported by an excellent working majority. The dissatisfaction with M. John's conduct in the contest with the Upper House is quite outspoken among his political supporters. The petulance which adjourned the House without getting the Royal assent to necessary legislation, was sharply condemned. The weakness which yielded to pressure,

M. Jory lost his head. That he could, however, recover, but he has also lost his majority, and that he cannot re-claim. He has now before him the his-TRADE.

It is a very interesting thing to utudy the varying moods of the English and further disaster. Even Rouges have no the wisest course.

> THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRES-SION IN RNGLAND.

the wheat crops of the United States are facture of steel rails. In this the present crisis, cruel as it is, arises from circumstances which cannot pos-" up the accumulated fertility of centuries, and sooner or later exhaustion "must follow." The average yield of ercial and financial article of the quite correct; but wheat is not the only Pall Mall Gazette. If the writer of the commodity in which America competes article had consulted the American with Great Britain, and not the crop which most conclusively demonstrates that they were actually counting on the the good or bad farming of a commungold which the Gazette was declaring ity. The meat trade, both dead and gress under a strictly protective system. live, from America has done more to discourage the English farmer than the factures go hand in hand, and that unlow prices of wheat, and now that Am- der judicious protection, instead of the erican cheese arrives, not only cheaper, good deal of very singular theorizing but in many cases better than that of to one particular section, it will natural English make, the Old Country farmer ly seek a near market and establish itis attacked in a quarter in which he cannot defend himself so well by the A few years ago it was a comiron rails from England for the United cry of cheap "virgin soil" and "rough | mon statement arming." blunder in saying that "the very best community was opposed to protection best farming on this continent, as all lists. The rapidity with which the judges who have examined the matter various branches of manufacturing inwill acknowledge, is in Canada, espe-cially Ontario. Instead of good farm-section must have disabused the minds the United States is that iron rails are coming into favour again in competition the rough, wild farms of the most sanguine free traders on the rough, wild farms of the that score. The West is now as strongly West, the Ontario farmer, as a matrails can be converted into steel, whereas ter of fact, makes more by far tariff system as Pennsylvania or New the steel once used is no use when worn than the farmers of almost any State in England, and the growth of her indusout; and the iron rail lasts nearly as the West. The English farmer must tries give her every reason for satisfac long as the steel rail. This theory does not delude himself with the notion that tion with its workings. not, of course, bear out the other theory of the mischievous effect of the protection when the virgin soil of the West shall have been developed. It will take favour with credulous Grits on this side, or at least with their newspapers, land, and even now Canada can, with her oldest settled farms, compete either Agent in the north of England, delivered a with England or the West in almost all

THE REVENUE.

THE revenue for the past month will amount to nearly two millions of dollars. \$1,978,078. This, in addition to the favourable circumstances noted a few can home iron trade shows more signs days ago, is a fact of the highest significof revival than the English. There is a lance. It shows that the threats of a failure of revenue which the Reform papers have so often made are most unlikely to come true. The circumstances under which South , a writer in the Iron Age says: this revenue is being raised, also Every manufacturer of railroad supplies has more orders than he can fill, and some of the rail series are sold sheed for a ran." sities of life, have not increased in price. iron rails at a low price may isen from the fact that the declared impossible, and the people are at and are not likely to do so at present. the same time getting goods at prices less in some important items than before, which the Opposition also declared impossible. It was upon these two points that the Opposition in Parliament and in the press dwelt with the most vehemence. "You will de"stroy your revenue," cried Mr. CARTfault may be that he has not purchased.

enough. Prices are clearly going up.
That is, perhaps, in addition to the admitted fulness of present the people are not robbed by high prices. So complete a falsification of two prime postulates of Opposition belief has seldom, if ever, been seen in this Mr. MACKENZIE and his country. friends will have been deprived by next session of almost every one of the props upon which they relied to strengthen their political platform.

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST.

AT the closing sitting of the Social

larger revenue if importations continue by ROBERT P. PORTER, of Chicago, upon the growth of the West, which comprised some important statistics respecting the development of agriculture cluding under that rather indefinite geographical expression, the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and from the Eastern States and Europe, and manufacturer as to the agriculturist Will it attract and support both industries, or will the thriving farming com-munities look to the older settled States

and ended by recalling the House for the purpose of getting the royal last few years are surprising, and worthy the most careful consideration of political economists. The four States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Kansas produced last year 266,783 tons of rails, upwards of 30 per cent. of all produced in the United States. Indiana alone produced half a million tons of cut nails, over one-ninth the total production of the country. The total manufacture of rolled iron of all kinds in the United States for 1878 was 1,555,576 tons, and of this Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas produced 232,553, or one-seventh. The ore in the iron regions of Michigan and Missouri is

SION IN ENGLAND.

THE English Live Stock Journal in speaking of the loss English farmers are sustaining from American competition. sustaining from American competition iron regions Chicago and Milwaukee are makes the startling and novel assertion that "The British farmer has nothing which is either manufactured at these "to fear from good American farming, the interior to be brought in closer proximity with the coal. The west has with keen foresolely by cheap farming of the poorest sight adopted the newest and most pro 'kind." It then goes on to show that fitable branch of the trade—the manu Cook County, Ill., which includes grain shipments. It is an admitted fact.

There is no denying it. Yet because, at the same time, there is an export of iron prices which will compete with England, trade. Last year Illinois produced nearly except on the virgin soil which needs no one-third of the Bessemer steel rail the United States, an English journal of great influence, the Pall Mall Gazette, finally becomes exhausted. For these "There is but one conclusion," says maintains that "America wants reasons the Journal concludes that the writer, "from these facts: That the labour of the country is gradual

ly congregating where it can be most efficiently employed, and that manu-facturing interests are bound to de-velop in and around the great iron and coal districts of the west, and near the vast lumber regions of the north; second, that the further the agriculturist pushes west, where his labour will be more liberally rewarded, the more important will the manufacturing industries of the

It is hardly necessary to enforce the lesson of these details of American pro-They show how agriculture and manumanufacturing industry being confined The Journal makes another the great West being an agricultural 'American farming is in the Eastern and would resent being perpetually and North-Eastern States." The very section must have disabused the minds interested in the maintenance of the

RDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Grahame, Dominion Emigratio lecture on Canada at Penrith a fortnight were to sail on the 4th inst.

The New York Herald grows enthusias tic over the sound, practical advice recent ly tendered by the Princess Louise to Canadian girls. It says "Long live the Princess Louise! She advises the young ladies of Canada to study the art of cooking. Would that she would cross the line and say as much to our girls, who have never yet learned that health and spirits must first be sought at the hands of the

By a recent departmental order a great reduction has been effected in the rate of postage on parcels within the Dominion. Six cents per four ounces, or fraction of four ounces is the new rate. Spectacles and eye-glasses, formerly excluded from the mails, may now be sent if securely done up; and circulars written by electric pen, papyrograph, or other process, go as printed, engraved or lithographed matter printed, engraved or lithographed matter has hitherto passed. These important concessions to public opinion show Sir Alexander Campbell's determination to make his department as efficient as pos-

France will this year make purchases foreign, mainly American, wheat on a hitherto unprecedented scale for a time of peace. It is estimated that there is a deficiency of about fifty million bushels. ust be supplied from the bounteou yield of the American harvest. Last year the United States export to France only amounted to 4,500,000 bushels. The unanticipated demand from this quarter will it is calculated, swell the total American export to 200,000,000 bushels, with a large increase in other breadstuffs. The Canadian market will, of course, share the benefits of this movement.

Cotton spinning is a growing industry in Russia, the raw material being supplied by the Central Asiatic previnces of the empire where cotton-growing is being extensively pursued. Bokhara produces 35, 000,000 kilogrammes; Khiva, 9,000,000 Khokhand, 5,000,000, and independent districts on the Chinese border about 9, 000,000; in all, 58,000,000 or 60,000,000 The active traffic of these regions with European Russia has sprung up in a few years and a considerable extension of the production is anticipated, which will be greatly facilitated by the construction of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Central

The Maritime Journal says the Peter's Combination Lock Company is establishing a factory at Moncton, N. B., for the manufacture of locks of every variety, as also of brass goods and builders' hardware . its \$200,000, and it absorbs a concern of the same name hitherto located a Westbury, Connecticut. "In this enter prise," says our contemporary, "we have the beginning of a class of manufactures that will extend the sale of Maritime workmen's products over the whole Do minion, one that cultivates intelligence in labour and develops ingenuity in those small manufactures which have made Con-necticut the busiest workroom in the

Two notable signs of the revival of prosperity are recorded by our American exchanges. The New York hotels are full to overflowing and their proprietors are enjoying the best season they have had for several years; and the book trade—one of the first branches of business to decline and the last to revive—is showing a decided upward tendency. The Publishers'

held on his Hawarden estate, adverted at held on his Hawarden estate, adverted at length to the depressed condition of British agriculture. He expressed the opinion that farmers might greatly improve their position by devoting more attention to spade cultivation and the raising of fruits, vegetables and flowers. He gave some statistics showing the amount of imported fruit and vegetables which might be grown at home. This is a department in which the producer need not fear American competition, and for which there is always a ready market. Considering the high price of garden produce in England, it is surprising that more of the farmers do not turn their attention in this direction.

The new tariff is rising up and bearing witness against Sir Richard Cartwright in Napanee. The Beaver says that Taylor & Sanderson's woollen mills will be in full operation by the end of September. On operation by the end of September. On Thursday morning three car loads of ma-chinery, the last to be imported, arrived at the G. T. R. station. Other machinery has been ordered from Galt, and will be on hand in a few days. Messrs. Twomey Bros. contemplate the erection of a new woollen mill on the river bank next to Green's furniture factory. The timber is already on the ground, the machinery has been purchased, and a vigorous pushing of the work will be made. The stock books for the establishment of the glass factory were opened on Thursday afternoon last and a large amount subscribed. It is ex-

pected to be in operation in a short time English railway employés are agitating for the passage of an act for compensation to workmen for injuries received in their employment. A measure of this sort was introduced into the House of Lords last session, and was supported in the Commons by the three largest owners of railroad stock in the Kingdom, Messrs. M. T. Bass, Thomas Brassey and Samuel Morley. Earl Delawarr has intimated to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants that he will gladly take charge of course, a Conservative. The English Liberals, like Canadian Reformers, are prone to indulge in glittering generalities concerning the rights of the workingman,

Captain Carey is, it seems, a " praying soldier." one of the Havelock, Hedley Vicars and Stonewall Jackson type. The religious side of his character is strongly diplayed in a letter addressed by him to an English newspaper in which he declares that from the first moment of his arrest he left the whole matter in the hands of the Almighty, whose help he constantly im-plored. He feels that it would be wrong to keep from his fellow believers the won-derful example of God's goodness and power evinced in his case, and adds his testimony to the power of prayer. The letter abounds in the conventional religious phraseology. Being a man of this stamp it is unlikely that Captain Carey is a coward. Religious soldiers are almost al-ways good fighters, whether their creed be Christian, Moslem or Buddhist, and naturally enough for Death has no terrors for a man who believes that it is merely a moment of transition to a brighter world.

The London Times of the 29th ult. publishes a sentence or two which will afflict the Canadian Reform mind greatly, in regard to the prospects of the increased iron trade with the United States. The Times "We must not th says: "We must not, therefore, conducted to a sea to the dais, while for old rails or steel are going to save us from what might prove a very sharp demand for our bullion." And on the very same point the Pall Mall Gazette points out that this sudden demand for English rails for the United States is only a partial rails for the United States is only a partial rails for the United States is only a partial rails for the United States is only a partial rails for the United States is only a partial rails for the United States is only a partial rails for the Mayor. Fathers Laurent. rise of a trade that has nearly collapsed. The exportation of stell rails to the United States from England had fallen down to 922 tens. It would not be a very difficult matter, by low prices, and pushing sales, to get up an improvement on that small trade. Even the slight improvement is but temporary, and depends altogether on the willingness or unwillingness of the American mills to take larger orders. matter, by low prices, and push

A large party of English tenant farmers, principally from the neighbourhood of Durham, have arrived at New York en route for Texas. The have been interviewed, of course, and state that they have contemplated emigration for years, having found their position in the Old Country getting continually worse and their farms ting continually worse and their farms remunerative. They are not a colony and have no organization, but go together as a matter of convenience. They bought their farms in advance from a Texas land owner in England, paying from £150 to £360 for lots varying in size from 80 to 160 acres. It is to be hoped that they have not been badly swindled. A number of others now in England will be governed in their movements by the result of this enterprise. These tenant farmers with a little capital are just the class of men needed to take up howesteads in the needed to take up homesteads in the North-West and it is a matter of regret that they could not have been secured

We have been shown several specimens of recently discovered marble from the district of Algoma. There are several varieties, unlike anything of the kind hitherto knewn or used in this country, and more beautiful than any Vermont or other American marble. As one of the natural products of Ontario, this marble ought to find favour in the eyes of Canadians. Such a quarry should be more valuable than any the mines yet discovered in that di trict, as the marble can be obtained in inexhaustible quantities, and at very trifling expense, compared to its value. As there is a mountain of it, there would be nothing to uncover, and all the expense of sinking shafts, &c., would be avoided, while the savinged duty alone which must sinking shatts, &c., would be avoided, while the saving of duty alone, which must be paid on all imported marble, would in itself be equal to a handsome profit for any company that may undertake to develop and work the quarry. Considering that the owner, Col. Rankin, of Windsor, is willing to give a liberal interest in the property to any capitalist who will undertake to work it, we shall, no doubt, soon hear that a new and important industry hear that a new and important industry has been started under the fostering wing

The cattle-growers of the Western States and territories are seriously alarmed at the prospect of the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among their herds. About 1,500,000 cattle roam at large and intermingle in the vast range which extends from the northern beginning of the Rocky Mountain ranges to the Mexican Gulf, an area 2,000 miles in length by 350 in breadth, and the danger of the spread of the disease, should it once obtain a footbold, is very great. It has not yet appeared, but the stock raisers are in terror lest the fancy-bred bulls imported from the East should introduce the contagion. They are clamouring for a stringent law whereby every herd afflicted shall be summarily destroyed, and all American ports closed to cattle importations from countries where infection may exist, and

(Continued from Second Page.)

have never placed myself in that position, and of course my knowledge is entirely derived from reports—of course I do not speak of newspaper reports. (Roars of laughter.) That is quite impossible—(renewed laughter)—because I am fully conscious that we should not put our trust conscious that we should not put our trust in printers—(great laughter)—but I speak of other reports which are more trust-worthy, and for which, of course, my responsible Ministers are responsible. (Laughter). I shall mention a particular rumeur that has reached my ears, which is to the scarcely credible effect that the current of discussion is often not quite so tranquil as might be assumed by outsiders, looking only at the harmonicus outline of the buildings in which the members meet. (Great laughter.) Perhaps the reported occasional quickening of the political current and the hurried words to which it gives rise occur only because pure panegyric is rise occur only because pure panegyric is distasteful and a wholesome criticism is on the other hand preferred. Believing this, I shall only venture to express the opinion that if any spoken words fly too swiftly it is because one bad habit, and one only, exists among the politicians of Canada. It is this—and I am sure you will realize the melancholy significance of the fact to which I am so reluctantly compelled to allude: it is that Canadian politicians do not bring their wives with them to Ottawa (Uproarious laughter.) I hope the recently developed doctrines of constitutional duty may still allow a Governor-General to take the initiative in making a suggestion, and my suggestion would be that the ladies should favour us with their presence at Ottawa, for I am certain that an alteration in this practice would soon put a stop to the reports to which I have drawn your attention, which some people may think may detract from the position of our celebrated, and alas! at Ottawa, teo often celibate politicians. (Roars of laughter.) And now, gentlemen, I have only to thank you repeatedly and most earnestly for your welcome, and the citizens of To-ronto I would thank through you at large the bill in the session of 1880. He is, of for the extreme kindness with which they those we have recently seen. If it were but when any practical measure affecting that only it would, perhaps, lose some of the interest is introduced, they will generally be found opposing it on some prepeople whose loyal passion is strong for the unity which binds our great History to a greater present, and which, under the temperate sceptre of our beloved Queen, is leading Canada and Britain to-gether in freedom to an assured and yet nore glorious future.

At the conclusion of the speech the nembers of the Club stood up and cheered and applauded again and again VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF PROVI-

At noon on Saturday her Royal Highne the Princess Louise, accompanied by Col. Gzowski, A.D.C, and Major DeWinton, visited the House of Providence. The institution had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. At the entrance was a triple arch of evergreens bearing the words, "Welcome to the home of the poor, the sick and the orphans." In the hall which was used as the reception room, were assembled the orphans of the institution. of whom there were 103 boys and 112 girls, The girls were attired in blue dresses with white aprons and the boys in black with red sashes. In the centre of the room was a dais, surrounded by flowers in pots, and curtained in at the back and sides. Appropriate mottoes and welcomes caught the eye from various parts of the foom,

such as "Illustrious guests, may your stay in our dear Canada be happy." his Worship the Mayor, Fathers Laurent, Lawlor and Rohleder, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie and Miss Crawford. Her Royal Highness was shown over the building, and evinced great inter-est in what she saw, especially in the old men's room, where all the aged inmates were assembled. Her Royal Highness soon after left the Institution.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

Her Royal Highness then visited the Protestant [Orphans' Home on Sullivan street, at the doors of which she was met street, at the doors of which she was met by Rev. J. D. Cayley and Rev. C. H. Mockridge. There were also present Lady Howland, Mrs. M. R. Vankoughnet, Mrs. Crombie, Mrs. R. A. Hoskin, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. H. Godson, Mrs. Clarke Gamble, Mrs. John Macnab, Mrs. W. B. McMur-rich, Mrs J. D. Cayley, Mrs. R. L. Cowan, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Harvie, Mrs. C. H. Mockridge, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Mockridge, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Mullen, Mrs. Macken-zie, and Mrs. Ridout. Miss Wheelwright, the matron, was also in attendance. Her the matron, was also in attendance. Her Royal Highness was conducted to the class room where the ninety-four orphans provided for by the institution, sang the national author. national anthem. The children were neat-ly dressed and scrupulously clean. The happy faces, too, were sure indexes of kind treatment and good living. At the conclu-sion of the singing of "God Save the Queen" sion of the singing of "God Save the Queen" a little girl stepped forward and presented the Princess with a handsome basket of flowers. Having said a few kind words to the children, her Royal Highness consented to visit the dormitories and the kitchens. The entire place was found to be plainly furnished, but in excellent condition. In the sleeping apartments the little beds were neatly covered with warm white quilts, on which were inserted, in bold red characters, the letters "O. H." The dining rooms were tidy and comfortablelooking. Her Royal Highness then returned to the class-room in which the
children were assembled. A Kindergarten
song, with calisthenic exercises, brought
the proceedings to a close. Her Royal
Highness, after complimenting Miss
Wheelwright on the good appearance of
her little charges, signed her name in the
visitors' book, and withdrew. oms were tidy and comfortable

AT THE HOSPITAL.

At half past one o'clock her Royal Highness, accompanied by Major De Winton and Col. Gzowski, paid a second informal visit to the hospital. Her Royal Highness was received by Dr. O'Reilly, the medical was received by Dr. O'Reiny, the medical superintendent, at the entrance to the main building, and accompanied by him, drove over to the Maternity hospital. Her Royal Highness inspected the whole of that building, and seemed to take great interest in the patients, and express satisfaction with the arrangements.

HAMILTON'S GREETING. HAMILTON, Sept. 15 .- Amid the cheers of a dense crowd of loyal Torontonians the special train conveying the vicerega party on the western tour, steamed out of the Great Western depot shortly before eleven o'clock. His Excellency the Gover-nor-General and her Royal Highness and nor-teneral and her aboyal Highness and suite arrived promptly at the appointed hour, 10.45, attended by an escort of Toronto cavalry. With little delay the members of the party went on board, and everything was soon in readiness to com-mence what everyone felt was to be a vice-regal triumphal progress through some portions of the western peninsula. On board the cars complete preparations had been made for the accommodation of the distinguished travellers and their escort. These were

Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech de- THE VICEREGAL VISIT. Moss and the Premier of Ontario. It is tained. Floral displays were tastefully Moss and the Premier of Ontario. It is worthy of mention that this car rivalled, and probably excelled for comfort, the Intercolonial ca in which his Excellency and her Royal Highness and suite travelled. In the General Manager's car every accommodation is afforded for travelling with ease and comfort, and the fortunate occupant may revel in French cookery as well as occupy sleeping apartments which would be envied by any hotei patron during this busy season. The fourth car composing the train was, as already indicated, that reserved for the accommodation of the viceregal party. Its occupants were his Excellency. already indicated, that reserved for the accommodation of the viceregal party. Its occupants were his Excellency, her Royal Highness the Princess Leuise, Lady Sophia Macnamara, Major De Win-ton, Hon. Captain Harbord, Hon. Mr. Bagot and Mr. John Kidd. Conductor Furniss was in charge of the train. Mr. Broughton, General Manager; Mr. Dom-ville, Locomotive Superintendent; Mr. Stiff, Superintendent, and Mr. Hobson, Chief Engineer, were also on board.

ENTERING THE CITY. In the vicinity of the railway station, for hours before the time announced for the arrival, crowds assembled, and every available spot from which a view could be obtained was filled to its utmost capacity. The bridge over the railway above the sta-tion was packed with a dense gathering. while Stuart street and the approaches were almost impassable. As twelve o'clock lrew near that expectant crowd could no be kept from approaching the dais, despite the efforts of the police and the military, who formed a cordon around the platform who formed a cordon around the platform. The guard of honour consisted of 110 men of the 13th Battalion, under command of Captain McLaren and Lieutenants Stoneman and Boultbee. The dais was placed in the centre platform, and was covered in red cloth, and contained some elegant chairs for the visitors. Around this and inide the circle were a large number of leading citizens, who had received tickets

THE ARRIVAL. At about twelve o clock the train steame nto the station, and long before it had stopped the eager crowd sent up lusty cheers, which were increased as the Gover or-General and her Royal Highness stepoed out on the platform. The Hamilton Field Battery, stationed on a hill close by added to the enthusiasm of the moment by firing a royal salute while the fine band of the 13 h Battalion played the National The party were received by

MAYOR O'REILLY, when the noise had subsided, preented the civic address.

The streets were dense y crowded along ne route, and as the carriage containing

the distinguished party came in sight they were loudly cheered. RECEPTION BY THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES. The progress of the procession through the eity was necessarily slow, but the delay at the junction of important thorough fares appeared to be little heeded by his Excellency and the Princess, who appeared to be much gratified at the enthusiastic repeption accorded them. It was about one clock before the long line of carriages had reached the handsome and commodious ourt house erected by the wealthy County f Wentworth and Hamilton city. A dense nultitude had assembled in the vicinity of multitude had assembled in the vicinity of the Court House, a large proportion of whom were visitors from the country, who desired to participate in the welcome accorded to the viceregal visitors by the officials of the county. Amid hearty cheers, again and again renewed, his Excellency, her Royal Highness and suite drove into the grounds and proceeded to an extemporised platform erected on the north side of the Court House building, when visitors and citizens had fallen

The viceregal party then entered the

Court House, for the purpose of formally inaugurating it. The decorations were admirable, being executed with much taste and not profusive. The Entrance Hall, Main Halls and staircases were all carpeted with rich crimson carpets, and the pillars tastefully festooned with evergreens and scarlet berries. The wainscoting was trimmed with evergreens and scarlet cloth, intertwined, and the doors of the different ffices decorated in a like manner. On ascending the western staircase and arriving at the front door of the Court Room, the word "Welcome" handsomely illuminated appears over the door. In the Court Room the decorations were handsome, yet simple, and in good taste. On the inside over the main building and facing the throne was a boar's head, the crest of the Argyll family, beautifully executed in dark foliage plants and other colours. were wreathed, and The suspended in the centre of each are handsome hanging baskets. Inside the railing and where in future the unfortunate prisoner will stand was a splendid collection of foliage plants, on each side being a mag-nificent bouquet of flowers. On the heating apparatus in the different parts of the com were choice bothouse plants. From the railing to the foot of the throne floor is covered with crimson cloth, and on the lower dais at each end were two magnificent pyramids of flowers, with a basket of flowers in the centre. In front of the Sheriff's chair, on the right side, and the witness box, on the left, are two beautiful floral shields, each having an "L" in the centre. In front of the throne stood a large floral centrepiece in the form of a large candelabra, and on each side handsome baskets of flowers.

On entering the building the viceregal party were conducted to the room pre-pared for them. The judge's room had been prettily prepared for her Royal High-ness, a handsome mirror and other furni-ture, adorning it. In the centre of the table was a beautiful design of flowers, and the room presented a charming appear-ance. For his Excellency the Crown counsel's room had been set apart, and this was also furnished in the most suitable manner, a splendid floral star being in the centre of the table. Other rooms were set Proceeding to the Court room, which was crowded with ladies on tip-toe of expectation and excitement, his Excellency, her Royal Highness the Princess and suite were conducted to the raised dais.

Mr. MILES O'REILLY, Master in Chan-

cery, delivered the address from the Bar.

His EXCELLENCY, in reply said:— LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -I have very much pleasure in declaring this Court House now open to the public. In doing so I wish to congratulate the people of Hamilton and Wentworth on having so beautiful and wentworth on having so beautiful and magnificent a building for the conduct of their legal business. (Cheers.) His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the handsome interior fit-tings of the building and the beautiful

carved work which adorns it. EN ROUTE TO DUNDURN. The viceregal party then proceeded by way of King street to Dundurn, accompan-panied by the Reception Committee, mem-bers of the City Council, and the Mayor. Outside the entrance on York street there was a great gathering of people, who cheered lustily as the party arrived in view,

and sent a royal welcome after them as they entered the Park. the residence of Mr. Donald McInnes, which was selected for the sojourn of the party, is situated near the head of York street, and is the most prettily located private residence probably in Ontario. Leading to the house is a circuitous avenue of over a quarter of a mile long, on each side of which are trees at regular intervals. travellers and their escort. These were accommodated in four cars. First came an ordinary first-class car, in which were the servants and the viceregal household. Two official cars followed, in the first of which the press representatives found comfortable quarters. Next, in General Manager Broughton's new car, were Chief Justice side of which are trees at regular intervals. On the top of a high plateau overlooking Burlington Bay, is the old mansion which resembles in its external appearance an ancient English residence. On either side are large and handsomely laid-out lawns, which are kept in excellent condition, from any part of which a splendid view of the bay and lake can be ob-

arranged for the occasion, in positions where they showed to best advantage, on all sides of the house. Over the entrance gate and the principal door were placed designs of a very artistic description in gas. The avenue at night was brilliantly lighted with a great number of variegated lamps thung from the trees, and the fixed illuminations were extremely effective and the nung from the trees, and the nxed illuminations were extremely effective, and lent a greater charm to the already picturesque grounds. The interior of the building was greatly improved for the reception of the distinguished party. Costly and elegant furniture was placed in the suite of rooms occupied by the visitors, and alterests. occupied by the visitors, and altogether the tout ensemble of the interior was elegant, and must have been gratifying not only to the Mayor and the committee who carried out the arrangements, but also to the guests whom they had the honour of ntertaining.

After lunch his Lordship the Bishop of

Niagara and about forty clergymen of the diocese waited upon his Excellency and presented the Ecclesiastical address. The clergy and lay delegates were then presented, and shortly afterwards with

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S WELCOME Perhaps the most interesting feature of remaps the most interesting feature of the day's programme was the school chil-dren's welcome, spontaneously given by five thousand happy girls and boys. These were gathered in the grounds of the Central school, they being stationed on temporary stands erected for the occasion in such a manner as to enable the children to obtain a good view of the distinguished guests, and at the same time afford an opportunity for a close inspection of themselves to be made. The arrangements were excellent, and this part of the day's proceedings will undoubtedly be long remembered. No atundoubtedly be long remembered. No attempt at performing an elaborate musical programme was attempted, but the voca National Anthem, which was sung with vim and enthusiasm to the music of the 13th battalion band. The singing was con-James Johnson, music master of the public chools and Collegiate Institute, Immediately on the arrival of the vice. regal party the children sang the National Anthem to the band accompaniment. His Excellency and her Royal Highness as. cended the steps, and introductions w

Miss Cummings, who won the modern languages' scholarship at Toronto University at the last examination, and was formerly a student at Hamilton Collegiate In. stitute, presented her Royal Highness with a bouquet. A couple of documents con-taining a brief sketch of the city schools were also handed to the viceregal party. The Marquis and Princess afterwards promenaded along the avenues between the ranks of the children, and were greeted with lusty cheers. The party soon afterwards drove away amid the strains of

AT THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW The next visit was made to the Hortical. tural Society show at the Crystal Palace. The exhibition had been specially prepared for the occasion, the gathering being usually held somewhat later in the season. The displays of fruit and flowers were remarkably fine, although not so large as on some previous occasions. One exhibitor had 100 varieties of apples, anther showed 50 samples of pears.

The interior of the Crystal Palace building was bright with decorations, and in he centre a dais covered with a carpet o laid pattern had been constructed. the viceregal party was received by the officers of the association, the city members, and other citizens. A musical wel-come by the German societies formed the north side of the Court House building, when visitors and citizens had fallen somewhat into their positions as arranged in the programme.

Mr. Thos. Stock, Warden of the County, stepped forward and read the address from Upon the entrance of the distinguished visitors, they sang an ode written by Holler for the occasion, and set to a popular German air.

At the conclusion of the vocal proceed-

ings, the viceregal party inspected the exhibit, escorted by Mr. Geo. Lee, Presi dent of the Horticultural Society, and

ON THE STREETS.

other officials. From early morning the streets were crowded with the citizens and visitors from surrounding districts, and large numbers from Dundas, brought in by the street rail way, helped to swell the great concourse. The various societies with badges and regalia, the bright uniforms of the the gay dress of the pipers, and the appearance of poor Lo in full war costume pearance of poor Lo in full war costume mixing with the mass, made the scene one of great brilliancy and animation. There must have been from 30,000 to 40,000 persons on the principal thoroughfares during the day. The decorations were extensive and very attractive. James and King streets and very attractive, James and King streets especially presented an exceedingly gay appearance. Although there were no arches, bunting was profusely hung across the streets in prominent places, and flags of all sizes floated from conspicuous points. The stores were dressed tastefully. An abundance ance of evergreens, mixed with bright colours, gave them an attractive appearance. This was particularly observable on the north side of the Gore and opposite the Court House. HAMILTON AT NIGHT.

The streets after dark presented a splendid appearance. The great crowds who were present during the day again turned out to witness the city illuminated. Along the principal streets, there was an immense moving mass of beings who remained admiring the display until the lights were turned out, and they had to retire. The Ambitious City did nobly in this part of the programme, as the illuminations were not only general, but they surpassed anything of the kind ever seen

In the evening his Excellency and the Princess Louise held a drawing-room at the Court House. The handsome room presented a brilliant appearance. The presentations numbering upwards of 400, including the leading families of the city and county. The toilettes were rich and taste-

AQUATIC MATTERS.

Another Race Arranged Between Hanlan and Courtney.

Challenge from the English Ex-Cham

London, Sept. 15.—Elliott has deposited £50 at the Sportsman office as required by the regulations governing the contests for the Sportsman Challenge Cup, desiring the announcement that he challenges Hanlan course for the Sportsman Challenge Cup and two hundred pounds a side. The Editor of the Sportsman challenge Editor of the Sportsman has written Hanlan notifying him of the challenge. Elliott also offers to row the winner of the Higgins-Boyd race on the Thames or Tyne ourse for £200.

course for £200.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 12.—This afternoon Edward Haulan, the champion sculler of America and England, arrived here from Toronto, accompanied by Mr. David Ward and another friend. The party were met at the station by Mr. A. T. Soule, the President of the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company of this city, and taken to the Brackett House, where a long conference was held with Charles E. Courtney and Mr. J. H. Brister on the arrangements for the forthcoming race between the two giants of the scull. Finally a five mile race was agreed upon to take place at Chautauqua lake on October Sth. Courtney and Brister were in favour of Seneca lake, Geneva having offered to increase the stakes by two thousand dollars if the race took place on that water. The Toronto party's arguments, however, outweighed Couriney's, and as Mr. Soule, was not particular where the contest came off, Chautauqua lake was chosen.

In the evening Hanlan occupied a private box at the Academy of Music and was called upon for a speech. He responded in a few words, and was at the Academy of Music and was called upon for a speech. He responded in a few words, and was-heartily cheered by the large audience present. He left on the 10.20 train for Toronto. The race is to take place between 3 and 6 p.m. Mr. Wm. Blakie, of New York, was appointed referee TORONTO'S GREAT SI

Magnificent Display of Horse Cattle.

Visit of Grangers-Banquet to Exh The attendance at the grounds of lay was the largest since Friday. teen thousand persons being admit the turnstiles. The weather was a could be wished for, the grounds and being in prime condition. The Do Grangers held excursions from w parts of the country, about five th rs being present. THE HORSES.

Shortly after three o'clock the of the thoroughbred stallions; five class, viz.: John Bell, Terror, Big S Calogram and Princeton. Of these th two are Province-bred, and the remacome from the United States. John who was late in putting in an appear is too well known to need description dark chestnut son of Jack-the-Barber by Mr. Harrison of Mimico, was and hardy looking as ever, a rare stuff, with good couplings, strong and a swish tail which he carried mated poker. Terror, by Ruric Maritana, the prize horse of last year as pretty and peacocky as ever, a certainly carries two of the smartest ever seen in a show-vard, while h were on the ground at a later hour were on the ground at a later hour credit to his merits as a sire. Big S by imp. Australian, was much filled and showed a very different horse to he did last year. Critics might objehis low shoulders or want of withers, horse of his substance, speed and per is bound to get from common farm just the animals which are scarcest in the state of country, weight-carrying hunters fit for English market. Calogram by Censo of Maude by Stockwell, exhibited a and countenance remarkably like th the Emperor of Stallions, but be roarer and rather outclassed by one o his rivals he is not likely to come front. Princeton, now exhibited fo first time, was bred by Colonel McDa and named after the place of his resid As a two year old he was a successful horse, but being a big leggy wanted time to grow down.

Colonel had thoroughly tried him to linker; but, as too often happens v favourite, he met with an accident the hip-bone, and had to be thrown training. As a four-year-old, however once more put in an appearance, and it hot for the best of them event the best of them, event breaking down in the near fore leg. by Oaklands, a son of Revenue, Wombat, an English mare by West tralian. He is a dark bay horse, ow hands, with a perfect fore hand, admir back and shoulders, and thighs and qua indicative of great propelling power. the horses shown had made long we rounds of travel, averaging at least miles, John Bell being in the neight hood between Toronto and Whitby, T two very fine co

in the Georgetown district, Big Sandy Hamilton, Calogram in the Belleville trict, and Princeton between Woods and Paris: a geographical fact by bye which there is no dispu The judges inspected them, but ne in this nor in any class were prizes awarded, that ceremony being over till to-day. The next class of out was three-year-old stallions, in the blood horse class. Mr. W showed colt by King Tom out Antie Laurie, and in default an opponent he will take a prize. T were only two in the 2-year-old stallass, Mr. White's bay by Terror ou Nellie Lyall, and Mr. Pringle's, a tic brown by Hyder Ali out of imp. C away, the dam of Lady D'Arcy. T were two very fine colts, and, no do the decision between them will be a c thing. If Mr. White's horse loses prize, it may be possibly due to his b a little defective under the knee. He grand body and two good His opponent shows great quality v good wear and tear limbs, and over back and loins is the living image of sire, who has also transmitted the si ticks which are the crest of the Sir I cuies blood. The next class was "yearling colts," and objection was ta to Mr. White's entry that it was not tire. No doubt it was intended that solts should be entire; but the work after some discussion was held to ad atter some discussion was held to ad the young gelding, and as he was a per picture to look upon, while his solit rival, a colt by Harry Bassett out Mrs. Carter by imp. Australian, chiefly his high sounding pedigree rely upon, the decision, will be an acceable one. Mr. White, we presume, influenced by Mr. White, we presume, influenced by Mr. Loviller's company. influenced by Mr. Lorillard's example. we hope his gay little gelding may pr another Parole. He is by Terror out Ada by Kennett. If there was a 3-ye old filly we did not see it : but Mr. and Mr. McFadden, of Owen Sou competed in the 2-year-old filly cli-the former gentleman showing a markably grand bay mare, standing nessixteen hands, by Terrorout of Nettie, who ought to make a racehorse; while Owen Sound filly, by imp. Reveller out ought to make a racehorse; while Owen Sound filly, by imp. Reveller out another Queen's plater Fles by Jack-t Barber, is a pretty enough little thing, a will mature into an elegant hack, even she should prove wanting in racehor form. Next came the mares and foals, fi and foremost of them being the fame old '63 Queen's Plater, Mr. White's yell have Nattice by Kannett out of Counter bay Nettie, by Kennett out of Counter with a splendid late foal by Hyder A "or" Terror. The same gentleman show "or" Terror. The same gentleman show Nellie Lyall, by Luther out of Augus with a colt foal by Terror. The thin the class was Mr. Laur Dollie, by Kennett, with colt foal by the but we fear by Warmanbie; but we fear a will be out-classed by the other two. In White showed a yearling filly, by Ter out of Nettie, which had been severely jured on the Grand Trunk, but which proceedings of the control of the ises all the size and fashion of her two-y mises all the size and fashion of her two-ye old sister. There was a too little known of tor geldings or mares over 4 years, and spiration, Lady D'Arcy and Josie B. wentered, Mat Williams, of Cobourg, hing the mount on Lord Lorne's chargand Wise riding Lady D'Arcy. There was triking difference between the condition of Dr. Smith's daughter of imp. Warminst and that of her two concentre each

or Dr. Smith's daughter of imp. Warminst and that of her two opponents, each whom showed in training, and consequer ly without the bloom and sleekness of todd mare, who has had a long rest from the labours of the course. Josie B., by Har Bassett out of the Jerome Edgar filly, he dejected look of some animals in traing, while Lady D'Arcy was far less cork than usual though she stript a was stript. than usual, though she stript a mass nuscle and was looking fit to run for a ma life. This class is a novelty, but when comes to be known as a feature of show, it will be by no means a neglect one; for thoroughbreds have scarcely chance in the saddle-horse ruthe other end of the ground the imported Clydes were claims attention. Some were as active as poningetting ther legs under them and bounds about like Norfolk trotters, with phenomenal knee action. Mr. Hendrie's Nonsur a massive dapple bay, had most admir among the uninitiated spectators, but a clyde men objected to his want of behind the shin, and awarded their favour to a black horse with a white hind leg, cently imported by Mr. Simon Beattie, the hairy leg be an essential accompanent of true breed, it will be claim by many as one more argument was imported Clydes were cla by many as one more argument with Suffolks and Percherons should be presented for getting agricultural and draft hor of the pattern used and wanted in Cana The distinct Clyde breed is certainly wanted for use en Canadian farms, and crossing to obtain weight and strength hairy legrand ones are not to be compared. by legged ones are not to be compared to the breeds we have mentioned. Rem, Topsman, What's Wanted, aers attracted much admiration. ricultural class was well representere being Mr. Beattie's grey Perchet o perhaps rather lacks middle-pi

tained. Floral displays were tastefully arranged for the occasion, in positions arranged for the occasion, in positions where they showed to best advantage, on all sides of the house. Over the entrance gate and the principal door were placed designs of a very artistic description in gas. The avenue at night was brilliantly lighted with a great number of variegated lamps car every with a great number of variegated lamps hung from the trees, and the fixed illuminations were extremely effective, and lent a greater charm to the already picturesque grounds. The interior of the building was grounds. The interior of the building was greatly improved for the reception of the distinguished party. Costly and elegant furniture was placed in the suite of rooms occupied by the visitors, and altogether the tout ensemble of the interior was elegant, and must have been gratifying not only to the Mayor and the committee who carried out the arrangements, but also to the guests whom they had the honour of entertaining. Hon. Mr.

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THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S WELCOME. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the day's programme was the school children's welcome, spontaneously given by five thousand happy girls and boys. These were gathered in the grounds of the Central school, they being stationed on temporary stands erected for the occasion in such a manner as to enable the children to obtain a good view of the distinguished guests, and at the same time afford an opportunity for a close inspection of themselves to be made. The arrangements were excellent, and this part of the day's proceedings will undoubtedly be long remembered. No atundoubtedly be long remembered. No attempt at performing an elaborate musical programme was attempted, but the vocal powers of the scholars were confined to the National Anthem, which was sung with 13th battalion band. The singing was conducted by Bandmaster Robinson and Mr. James Johnson, music master of the public schools and Collegiate Institute,
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Excellency and her Royal Highness as-cended the steps, and introductions were Miss Cummings, who won the modern sity at the last examination, and was fornerly a student at Hamilton Collegiate Institute, presented her Royal Highness with a bouquet. A couple of documents containing a brief sketch of the city schools were also handed to the viceregal party. The Marquis and Princess afterwards promenaded along the avenues between the ranks of the children, and were greeted

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ng was bright with decorations, and in the centre a dais covered with a carpet of plaid pattern had been constructed. the viceregal party was received by the officers of the association, the city members, and other citizens. A musical welcome by the German societies formed the attractive feature of the programme. The associations numbered about 40 voices, under the lead of Mr. Neighorn. They occupied a position in the centre of the occupied a position in the centre of them were German and British flags.
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In the evening Hanlan occupied a private box at the Academy of Music and was called upon for a speech. He responded in a few words, and was heartly cheered by the large audience present. The race is to take place between 3 and 6 p.m. Mr. Wm. Blakie, of New York, was appointed referree.

TORONTO'S GREAT SHOW Magnificent Display of Horses and

Cattle. visit of Grangers-Banquet to Exhibitors The attendance at the grounds on Wednesday was the largest since Friday, fully fifteen thousand persons being admitted at the turnstiles. The weather was all that could be wished for, the grounds and roads

which the directors are to be congratulated. The carriage stallion class was very fully represented, last year's winner, the bay Warmanbie horse, and last year's second, Young Peacock, both being in the ring; as also were a Royal George dark chestnut, an especially level, hardy, well-built customer, and a glittering chestnut Golddust of a much gaudier pattern. In the 15.2 broodmare roadster class we observed a pretty mare from Bowman. being in prime condition. The Dominion Grangers held excursions from various parts of the country, about five thousand tern. In the 15.2 broodmare roadster class we observed a pretty mare from Bowman-ville with a foal by Crown Imperial, which was a sight for sore eyes; an elastic well-shaped youngster, that it will be very difficult to beat. Crown Imperial is of Rysdyk Hambletonian blood, and if he can often produce chips like the little one unde notice, the old block must be a treasure to the Darlington neighbourhood. In the three-year-old carriage filly class, Senator a full sister of Kitty, a year vounger, and nembers being present. THE HORSES. Shortly after three o'clock the horse judging was commenced by the calling out of the thoroughbred stallions; five in the class, viz.: John Bell, Terror, Big Sandy, Calogram and Princeton. Of these the first two are Province-bred, and the remainder come from the United States. John Bell, who was late in nutting in a second state of the state Calogram and Princeton. Of these the first two are Province-bred, and the remainder come from the United States. John Bell, who was late in putting in an appearance, is too well known to need description. The dark chestnut son of Jack-the-Barber, bred by Mr. Harrison of Mimico, was as gay and hardy looking as ever, a rare bit of stuff, with good couplings, strong limbs, and a swish tail which he carried like an animated poker. Terror, by Ruric out of and hardy looking as ever, a race bit of stuff, with good couplings, strong limbs, and a swish tail which he carried like as animated poker. Terror, by Rurio out of sahion and as swish tail which he carried like as animated poker. Terror, by Rurio out of sahion and as swish tail which he carried like as animated poker. Terror, by Rurio out of sahion and as swish tail which he carried like as animated poker. Terror, by Rurio out of sahion and as swish tail which he carried like as animated poker. Terror, by Rurio out of sahion and as shown as constant and he carried like as an interest the saminal is that the special potential which are some sensurable of the saminal substance, as the saminal substance, speed and pedigree is bound to get from common farm are spot the animals which are soarcest in this country, weight-carrying planters fit for the English market. Calogram by Censor out of Mande by Stockwell, exhibited a larger with the saminal substance, as the saminal substance and counters and pectage is bound to get from common farm are specially to the saminal substance, as the saminal substance and supstant substance, as the saminal substanc favourite, he met with an accident—in truth, would in general have but a poor the hip-bone, and had to be thrown out of cash return at the end of the year, accident—in truth, would in general have but a poor training. As a four-year-old, however, he however successful their horse may be, once more put in an appearance, and made it hot for the best of them, eventually breaking down in the near fore leg. He is by Oaklands, a son of Revenue, out of the standard by Oaklands, a son of Revenue, out of Wombat, an English mare by West Australian. He is a dark bay horse, over 16 provement of our stallions both in sort hands, with a perfect fore hand, admirable back and shoulders, and thighs and quarters and number. None of the harness horses have yet been paraded, but we shall refer again to the horse-ring in to-morrow's ediindicative of great propelling power. All the horses shown had made long weekly rounds of travel, averaging at least sixty miles, John Bell being in the neighbour-hood between Toronto and Whitby, Terror · CATTLE. AYRSHIRES. in the Georgetown district, Big Sandy near Hamilton, Calogram in the Belleville district, and Princeton between Woodstock and Paris: a geographical fact by the bye which there is no disputing. The judges inspected them, but neither

This class was well represented on the ground, both with regard to number and

the imported cow, one or special and two good ends. His opponent shows great quality with good wear and tear limbs, and over the back and loins is the living image of his sire, who has also transmitted the silver ticks which are the crest of the Sir Hercules blood. The next class was for "yearling colts," and objection was taken to Mr. White's entry that it was not entire. No doubt it was intended that the soits should be entire; but the wording after some discussion was held to admit that, to his mind, she was what he would have expected to find her.

George Thempson, of Glandford, county of Oxford, shows ten head, consisting of a two-year bull, Arthur Mars, which was intended, J. & W. Watt, of Salem, Wellington Co., show seven Durhams, consisting of a two-year bull, Arthur Mars, which was intended that the provincial, and last year, and first prize; Alice Mars, a two-year old heifer, a half-stock first prize; Alice Mars, a two-year old heifer, a half-stock first prize; Alice Mars, a two-ye

after some discussion was held to admit the young gelding, and as he was a perfect picture to look upon, while his solitary rival, a colt by Harry Bassett out of Mrs. Carter by imp. Australian, had chiefly his high sounding pedigree to rely upon, the decision, will be an acceptable one. Mr. White, we presume, was influenced by Mr. Lorillard's example, and we hope his gay little gelding may prove the following stock, Indian Chief, a three-year old bull, was the same which secured two first prizes at the Provincial Exhibition, as yearling and a two verselds and we hope his gay little gelding may prove another Parole. He is by Terror out of Ada by Kennett. If there was a 3-year-old filly we did not see it; but Mr. White and Mr. McFadden, of Owen Sound, competed in the 2-year-old filly class:

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| Competed in the 2-year-old filly class:
| Com old fally we did not see it; but Mr. White and Mr. MoFadden, of Owen Sound, competed in the 2-year-old filly class: the former gentleman showing a remarkably grand bay mare, standing nearly inteen hands, by Terrorout of Nettie, which or factors and will mature into an elegant hack, even if she should prove wanting in racebors and will mature into an elegant hack, even if she should prove wanting in racebors and will mature into an elegant hack, even if she should prove wanting in racebors and will mature into an elegant hack, even if she should prove wanting in racebors which attracted a good deal of attention, and beside she should prove wanting in racebors with a splendid late foal by Hyder Ali, white showers of them being the famous box by Nettie, by Kennett out of Countes and Neilie Lyal, by Lather out of Augusta, which got five prizes at the Provincial Extinition in succession. There are also show two fat heifers one of which got the good its and as a large of the stand for gending filly, by Terror and to Nettie, which had been severely injured on the Grand Trunk, but which promises all thesise and fashion of her two-year-led sister. There was a tool little known class all the size and fashion of her two-year-led sister. There was a tool little known class as in the herd, which as bloom and alselences of the visit of the there were takened, Mat Williams, of Cobourg, having the mount on Lord Lorne's changer, and wise riding Lady D'Arvy three was a furling difference between the condition of Dr. Smith's daughter of imp, Warminister, and that the bloom and alselences of the service of the course. Jose St. by Harry Research of the course, Jose St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. by Harry Lassett out of the Jerose Robert St. b

muscle and was looking fit to run for a man's life. This class is a novelty, but when it comes to be known as a feature of the show, it will be by no means a neglected one; for thoroughbreds have scarcely a fair chance in the saddle-horse ring. At the other end of the ground the imported Clydes were claiming attention. Some were as active as ponies, getting ther legs under them and bounding about like Norfolk trotters, with phenomenal knee action. Mr. Hendrie's Nomsuch, a massive dapple bay, had most admirers among the uninitiated spectators, but the Clyde men objected to his want of hair behind the shin, and awarded their favour to a black horse with a white hind leg, recently imported by Mr. Simon Beattie. If the hairy leg be an essential accompaniment of true breed, it will be claimed by many as one more argument why Suffolks and Percherons should be preferred for getting agricultural and draft horses

many as one more argument why folks and Percherons should be prefer-for getting agricultural and draft horses Mesers, Jardine & Sons, of Salqueet, near Hamilton, show thirty head in this class, consisting of nine bulls ranging in age from nine months to six years. For four years a fine bull, Mars the First, took first prize istinct Clyde breed is certainly not and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition, and also at Rochester and Elmira; and in fact has never been beaten. In an adjoining pen we find Billy Muir, bred by Mr. Love, of the Scout Farm, Ayrshire, and it rossing to obtain weight and strength the hairy legged ones are not to be compared with the breeds we have mentioned. Royal Tom, Topsman, What's Wanted, and others attracted much admiration. The agricultural class was well represented, there being Mr. Beattie's grey Percheron, who perhaps rather lacks middle-piece, Young Wonder, a big grey, with a crest like

sed and wanted in Canada.

the Godolphin Azabian's, owned by Mr. Webster of The capill, the sort to get carriage horses over of light mares, if it be allowed that recognized bred horses can be relied on to get anything sure. And here it may be noted that the absence of that idiotic nomenclature "the general purpose stallicon," is an omission from the list on which the directors are to be congratulated. The carriage stallion class was very fully represented, last year's sector, and the provincial Exhibitions and two first prize, and the other one also is a prize winner. Wm. Somers, of St. Mary's, shows don, in the same year; Guelph, in the same year; and first prize at the Previncial show, London, and New York State Fair; Rochester, in 1877; also first at Elmira in 1878, and at Rochester Western State Fair as the best milch cow of any age or breed. In an adjoining stall is Hamilton Lass, which took second prize at Rochester State Fair in 1877; also at Elmira in 1878, and second at Toronto in Southnewns.

Rochester State Fair in 1877; also at Elmira in 1878, and second at Toronto in the same year, in the class of three-year-olds, while at the same time she was only two years old. Next to her stands Bessie of King; R. Marsh, of Markham; D. Person of Paris: T. C. Douglas, of Galt;

which stands beside her, is a very even animal, and is very large for her age, being exactly twenty months old. In a stall adjoining stands Governor, a bull calf five months old, very large and well-developed for his age. He is a red roan.

Wm. Heron, of Ashburn, Whitby, shows a bull which, although only twenty one months old, weighs seventeen hundred and fifty pounds, notwithstanding that he can scarcely be said to be in a condition fit to show. He is, however, a very stylish animal, and is a fine rich roan. Animal animal, and is a fine herd of twenty head, comprising a four-year old bull, a yearling bull, two bull calves, one four-year-old cow, two two-year-old heifers, two yearling heifers and a heifer calf

heifers and a heifer calf. The Canada West Farm Stock Associa tion show a very choice selection from the Bow Park herd. The list comprises the famous bull Fourth Duke of Clarence (No. quality; and, as compared with former exhibitions, the show was as favourable as could be expected. Of course, a few of the eastern cattle heretofore shown have

Bow Park herd. The lfst comprises the famous bull Fourth Duke of Clarence (No. 33,597 in the English herd book) which weighs 2,500 lbs., and which was imported

and two yearling bulls.
C. C. Brydges, of Shanty Bay, near Bar-

rie, shows one aged cow, two yearling heifers, and two bull calves. The heifers are very fine animals, and the cow is the heaviest in the class on the ground. The bull calf stood in a similar position; and altogether this lot was very creditable. GALLOWAYS.

Wm. McCrae, of Guelph, shows seven teen head in this class—fifteen of thesebeing his own and two belonging to his father, Thos. McCrae.

H. Devlin, of Guelph, shows six head of

Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, shows three three-year olds and a six-year-old steer. The six-year-old weighs 2,950 lbs., and a three-year-old, 2,215 lbs., the other two resolutes 4,900 lbs.

weighing 4,200 lbs.
N. H. Wickett, of York, Haldimand, shows two fat cattle, the heifer being a very superior one, weighing 1,800 lbs., and the steer, also a fine animal, weighing only 50 lbs. less.

SHEEP. LEICESTERS.

LEICESTERS.

The exhibition of sheep, as compared with that of previous years, is very good—that is, as far as the classes represented are concerned. With regard to the Cotswolds, only a few have put in an appearance. Heretofere the principal exhibitors in this class were J. O. Snell and Mr. Russell, and as they usually carried off all the prizes, other owners imagined that on this occasion there was no use in showing against them—the consequence being that the Cotswolds shown were limited to a few owners.

of king; R. Marsh, of Markham; D. Perley, of Paris; T. C. Douglas, of Galt; Messrs. Shaw and Wilkinson, of Hamilton. The show comprise some very fine animals, being fully equal both in size and quality to the exhibit of former years. Mr. Marsh was fortunate enough to carry off no less than ten prizes. Mr. Douglas took two prizes, Mr. Perley four, Messrs. Shaw and Wilkinson two, and Mr. Lemon one. The latter also shows a pair of fat ewes, and took second prize for them.

The number of fat sheep on exhibition was limited, the principal exhibitor being Mr. Hood, of Guelph, who took first and second prizes in the two-shear class. These animals were fed at the Ontario School of Agriculture, and are very fine and creditable to the caretaker, Mr. Hood, who took first prize for shearling wethers, and also first prize for fat ewes. Mr. Hood also shows a pair of half-bred Oxford wethers that were much admired by the butchers for the quantity of the meat, and by the manufacturers for the quality of the wool, which is a medium between the long and short

George Denoon, of Islington, shows fat ewes and wethers, and took three prizes.

The British Royal Commissioners informed two of the judges on cattle and sheep— Messrs. Britton and Hutty—that the quantity of meat, according to the age of the stock exhibited, could not be excelled

in there is no disputate them, but neither in pudges inspected them, but neither in the pudges inspected them, but neither in pudges inspected them, but neither in the pudges inspected them, but neither in the pudges in pu principally as a representative of Hamilton and its vicinity, which have sent in pears and apples as well as grapes of very superior quality. Grimsby has also done well. The display of plums is very fine, and Goderich, which has been long celebrated for its production of plums, carries off the first prizes, and looking at the displays made by this northern tewn one is struck with their large give and a precision callities. with their large size and superior quality. The most noticeable feature of this department is the display made by Messrs.

Leslie & Son, of varieties, which is perhaps the largest and the best ever made at an exhibition in Ontario. Without exception the fruit shown is worthy of important

the fruit shown is worthy of inspection. and exhibits the capabilities of Ontario in a very profitable branch of soil cultivation. COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO THE EXHIBITORS.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO THE EXHIBITORS.

On Tuesday evening a complimentary banquet was given in the St. Lawrence Hall, by the Industrial Association of Toronto, to the exhibitors. Close on three hundred gentlemen sat down and enjoyed the abundant and pleasing dinner supplied by Mr. Geo. Brown, of the American Hotel. Mr. Withrow, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and seated on his right were Mr. Read, M. P., English Commissioner, and Mesers. A. Morris, Donald Sinclair, and G. W. Badgerow, M. P. P.'s. and on his left the Mayor, Mr. Pell, M. P., and John Clay, Jr., English Commissioners, Hon. Geo. W. Allan, R. Bell, M. P.P., and ex-Mayor Morrison. The vice-chairs were occupied by Capt. McMaster and Mr. Wm. Rennie. The cloth having been removed,

The GHAIRMAN said that it gave him great pleasure to welcome to the festive board so many exhibitors, and to announce to them that the exhibition, both financially and otherwise, was a complete success. Besides spending a social evening, the object of the meeting was to give exhibitors an opportunity of throwing out suggestions for the guidance of the directors in the conduct of future exhibitions, for it was no secret to state that the Association intended to hold this fair every year. This was not decided upon in hostility to the Provincial Exhibition, but because it was felt that a permanent institution was better than a wandering fair. He gave the Queen, which was enthusiastically honoured. Then followed the toast of the Governor-General and Princess Louise, the Dominion and Local Governments, the Local Legislature of Ontario, and the Army, Navy and Volunteers of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Allen said it was a proud thing to have the toast of the Dominion Government received as it was by the representatives of agriculture and art; but he thought that Canadians were proud of their Parliament, whether the little Previncial Parlirment or the Dominion House. (Cheers.) As a Canadian and a native of Toronto he was proud of their Parliament, whether the little P

working together for the building up of the country.

The CHAIRMAN gave our guests, the exhibitors at our Exhibition, with the gentlemen who form the Royal Commission.

Mr. READ said that before crossing the Atlantic, he made one resolution, and that was not to make a speech, and he did not intend departing from it. He did not know why his name should be associated with the exhibitors, as he only exhibited himself. (Laughter.) It was with wonder that he saw the contents of the Exhibition in the far west. He had already noticed competition from this continent stronger than he desired, and he thought this competition was only in its infancy. After weighing the subject carefully, he came to the conclusion that the position of the Canadian farmers was preferable to that of the English farmer.

Mr. Prus said that he came from a part of Engliand remarkable for its fertile grass lands. He, too, had noticed the tremendous competition that awaited us, and it behooved England to look to herself. He returned thanks.

Mr. CLAY said that he feit that the competition referred to was sure to go on and increase, and the best way to meet the difficulty was by inducing the farmers of England and Scotland to cross the Atlantic, and he was confident that before long we will find farmers from the Old Country coming here with capital, who will occupy the settled farms of Canada, while the hardier Canadian will seek congenial employment on the frontier of civilization. The CHAIRMAN, on calling upon the exhibitors to speak, said that in future it was decided to hold the exhibition for only two weeks.

The toasts of the Mayor and Corporation, and County Councillors, were next given and responded to, after which a very pleasant evening was concluded.

Grapes, heaviest bunch white, grown under glass, Geo. Leslie, \$3: 2nd, J. Holder, \$2.
Fruit, best display, the growth of exhibitor, distinct from other entries, not more than 4 specimens of each sort, named, grown under glass, Geo. Leslie, diploma and \$20: 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$15.
Crabs, collection of 1 dozen each of 6 varieties, cultivated, A. M. Smith & Co., \$3: 2nd, Geo. Leslie, \$3: 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$3: 2nd, Geo. Leslie, \$3: 2nd, J. Holder, \$2.

Part !--Machines for Flour Mülle.

Bran duster, Goldie & McCulloch, \$8: 2nd, Consolidated Purifier Co., Toronto, \$6.
Graits mill, portable, Waterous Co., \$8.
Middlings purifier, Goldie & McCulloch, \$10: 2nd, Consolidated Purifier, Goldie & McCulloch, \$10: 2nd, Cons

EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST. List of Successful Competitors.

Following will be found the continuation f the list of successful competitors at the exhibition now being held here: CLASS 36.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. [In this class Medals only, in value according to the recommendation of the Judges, will be awarded for such recent improvements as may be considered

for such recent improvements as may be considered worthy.]
Grain drill, J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford, bronze medal; Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., Ingersoll, bronze medal.
Seed drill for sowing two or more drills of turnips, mangels, or other seeds, John Watson, Ayr, diplomas.

Seed drill for sowing two or more drills of turnips, mangels, or other seeds, John Watson, Ayr, diploma.

Broad cast grain and seed sower, J. O. Wisner & Son, diploma.

Broad cast grain and seed sower, J. O. Wisner & Son, diploma.

Mowing machine, A. Harris, Son & Co., Erantiord, diploma; J. Fleury, Aurora, diploma; Massey Manf. Co., Newcastle, bronze medal; Thomson & Williams Manf. Co., Stratford, two diplomas; Patterson & Mower Co., silver medal; John Elliott & Son, London, diploma; Forent & Fatterson, diploma; Toronto Reaper & Mower Co., silver medal; John Elliott & Son, London, diploma; A. Harris, Son & Co., silver medal; J. Fleury, Aurora, bronze medal; John Watson, Ayr, diploma; Massey Manufacturing Co., silver medal; L. D. Lawyer, Hamilton bronze medal; John Abell, Woodbridge, diploma; Haggert Bros., Brampton, bronze medel; B. Bell & Son, St. George, bronze medal; L. Cossitt & Son, Guelph, diploma; Patterson Bros., bronze medal; Toronto Reaper and Mower Manufacturing Co., two diplomas; Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., bronze medal in David Maxwell, Paris, bronze medal; Thomson & Williams' Manufacturing Co., bronze medal and diploma; Gurney, Russell & Co., bronze medal and diploma; John Elliott & Son, London, bronze medal; Thomson & Williams' Manufacturing Co., Stratford, diploma; Thomson & Williams' Manufacturing Co., bronze medal; Thomson & Williams' Manufa

sen-similar resper, A. Harris, son & Co., Brantford, silver medal.

Horse-power thresher and separator, L. D. Lawyer & Co., Hamilton, diploma; John Abell, Woodbridge, bronze medal; Haggart Bros, Brampton, bronze medal; Boyd & Co., per W. Rennie, Toronto, diploma; John Abell, Woodbridge, diploma. Steam thresher and separator, L. D. Lawyer & Co., Hamilton, diploma; John Abell, bronze medal; Haggert Bros., bronze medal; Macpherson, Glasgow & Co., Fingal, diploma.

Clover cleaning machine, L. D. Lawyer & Co., diploma; John Abell, Woodbridge, diploma.

Sulky horse rake—J. O. Wiener & Son, bronze medal; J. Fleury, Aurora, diploma; Massey Manumedal; J. Redella, Marchandal, J. Redella, March ord, silver medal

Clover cleaning machine, L. D. Lawyer & Co., diploma; John Abel, Woodbridge, diploma.

Sulky horse rake—J. O. Wisner & Son, bronze medal; J. Fleury, Aurora, diploma; Massey Manufacturing Company, bronze mediž; Haggert Bros., diploma; Patterson & Bro., diploma.

Fanning mill, J. O. Wisner & Son, diploma; A. & N. Wilson, Richmond Hill, diploma; W. T.Dingle, Oshawa, bronze medal.

Implement or machine for cutting, pulling or otherwise harvesting peas, Tolton Bros. & Co., Guelph, diploma.

Portable Grist Mill, Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, silver medal.

Grain crusher or grinder, J. Fleury, Aurora, diploma; A. Fleury, Markham, diploma; Thomson & Williams Manufacturing Company, Stratford, diploma; Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, bronze medal; R. Sylvester, Enniskillen, bronze medals; David Maxwell, Paris, diploma.

Corn and cob crusher, Richard Sylvester, Enniskillen, bronze medal.

Cort and coo crusher, Access to Sylvester, Emis-killen, bronze medal.

Two horse-power for general purposes for farmers use, John Watson, Waterloo, diploma; David Max-well, Paris, diploma. Straw cutter, J. Fleury, Aurora, diploma; John Watson, Ayr, bronze medal.

Machine for cutting roots for stock, John Watson, diploms.
Separate grain binder, John Watson, silver medal. Set steel hay rake teeth, Guelph Carriage Goods POULTRY.

CLASS 27—FOWLS.

Pair Brahmas, dark, W. H. Doel, Toronto, \$3;
2nd, W. & A. Wright, Richmond Hill, \$2; 3rd, J.
Peart, Halton, \$1.

Pair of Brahmas, light, Isaac West, Peel, \$3.
Pair Cochins, buff, H. G. Charlesworth, Yorkville, \$3; 2nd, H. G. Charlesworth, \$2; 3rd, John
Aldous, Berlin, \$1.

Pair Cochins, pastridge, H. G. Charlesworth, \$2. wille, \$3; 2nd, H. G. Charlesworth, \$2; 3rd, John Aldous, Berlin, \$1.

Pair Cockins, patridge, H. G. Charlesworth, \$3; 2nd, John Aldous, \$2; 3rd, John Aldous, Berlin.

Pair Cockins, white, Lobb & Corrie, Toronto, \$3; 2nd, George Hope, Yorkville, \$2.

Pair Cockins, shack, H. D. Charlesworth, \$2; 3rd, D. J. Baker, Trafalgar.

Pair Cockins, sebright, W. H. Doel, \$3, 2nd, H. D. Charlesworth, \$2.

Pair dorkings, coloured, W. H. Doel, \$3; 2nd, J. Aldous, \$2; 3rd, N. Boddy, Toronto.

Pair dorkings, diver greys, W. Bell, York Mills, \$3; 2nd, W. Bell, \$2; 3rd, W. M. Smith.

Pair Plymouth rocks, Geo. T. Simpson, Falkland, \$3: 2nd, J. Aldous, \$2; 3rd, W. M. Smith.

Pair American dominiques, J. H.Rowe, King, \$2; 3rd, W. M. Smith.

Pair game, black-red, J. D. Slott, Markham, \$3: combined in a perfectly palatable form that is to readily by children and the conditions. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.

Pair game, black-red, J. D. Slott, Markham, \$3; nd, Lobb & Corrie, Toronto, \$2; 3rd, A. McL. hd, Lobb & Coffle, Toronto, \$2; ard, A. Mull. Howard, jr. \$3; 2nd, J. Peart, Freeman, \$2. Pair brown-red game, W. H. Doel, 1st and 2nd; 3rd, McLean Howard, jr. Pair game yellow duckwing, W. H. Doel, \$3; 2nd, A. McLean Howard, jr., \$2; 3rd, C. H. Goodchild, Toronto. A. McLean Howard, jr., \$2; 3rd, C. H. Goodchild, Foronto.
Pair game silver duckwing, W. H. Doel, \$3; 2nd, Lobb & Corrie, \$2.
Pair game pile, A. McLean Howard, jr., \$3; 2nd, 3. T. Simpson, \$2.
Pair game, any other variety, James Black, Monreal, \$2; 3rd, A. McLean Howard.
Pair of Hamburgs, black, C. H. Goodchilds, \$3; 2nd, W. M. Smith, \$2; 3rd, G. Murchison, To-

ronto.

Pair of Hamburgs, golden pencilled, W. H. Doel, \$2; 3rd, W. M. Smith.

Pair of Hamburgs, silver pencilled, W. M. Smith, \$3; 2nd, U. Boddy, \$2; 3rd, Geo. Hope.

Pair Hamburgs, golden spangled, J. Aldous, \$3; 2nd, W. H. Doel, \$2, 3rd, James Black. Pair Hamburgs, golden spangled, J. Aldous, \$3; 2nd, W. H. Doel, \$2, 3rd, James Black.
Pair Hamburgs, silver splangled, J. Aldous, \$3; 2nd, Chas. Dawson, Brampton, \$2.
Pair leghorns, black, 3rd, W. M. Smith, \$2; C. H. Hall, King, commended.
Pair leghorns, black, 3rd, W. M. Smith.
Pair leghorns, brown, W. Stahlschmidt, Preston, \$3; 2nd, G. Hope, \$2; 3rd, F. J. Bishop, Brantford.
Pair French, any variety, John Aldous; 2nd, W. A. Wright, Richmond Hill; 3rd, G. E. Simpson.
Pair Spanish, white face, black, A. F. Banks, Toronto, \$5; 2nd, A. F. Banks, Toronto, \$2; 3rd, Jos. Johnston, Yorkville.
Pair Polands, white crested, black, W. M. Smith, \$3; 2nd, Geo. Hope, \$2.
Pair Polands, white crested, black, W. M. Smith, third.
Pair Polands, silver, J. Aldous, \$2; 2nd, George Hope, \$2.

Pair Polands, silver, J. Aldous, \$3; 2nd, George Hope, \$2.
Pair Polands, golden, J. Aldous, \$3; 2nd, J. Black, \$2; 3rd, H. H. Simpson, Toronto.
Pair Bantams, black-red game, W. H. Doel, \$3; 2nd, A. McL. Howard, \$2; 3rd, W. H. Doel, \$3; 2nd, W. H. Doel, \$3; 3rd, W. H. Doel, \$3; 3rd, W. H. Doel, \$3; 3rd, W. H. Doel, \$4; 2nd, Pair Bantams, brown-red game, W. H. Doel, \$3; 3rd, W. H. Doel.
Pair Bantams, yellow, duckwing, game, W. H. Doel, \$3; 2nd, W. H. Doel, \$2; 3rd, Lobb & Corrie.
Bantams, black or white, 2rd, W. H. Doel, \$2.
Pair Bantams, silver duckwing, game, W. H. Doel, \$3; 3rd, Lobb & Corrie.
Pair Bantams, pile game, W. H. Doel, \$3; 2nd, Lobb & Corrie, \$2; 3rd, a. McL. Howard.
Pair Bantams, black African, J. Black, \$3; 2nd, Lobb & Corrie, \$2; 3rd, a. McL. Howard.
Pair Bantams, golden sebright, J. Aldous, \$3; 2nd, J. Main, \$2.
Pair Bantams, silver sebright, W. H. Doel, \$2; 3rd, Lobb & Corrie.
Any other variety not mentioned, 1st, J. Dilworth, andalusians; 2nd, George Hope, pair Sicilians.
HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Fruitz Venetables, Plants and Figurers, etc.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Fruits, Vegetables, Plants and Flowers, etc.
CLAS 44—FEUT—PEDFESSIONAL NURSERYMEN'S LIST.
Apples, 30 varieties, correctly named, 4 of each,
A. M. Smith & Co., Grimsby, \$10; 2nd, Geo. Leslie
& Son, Leslieville, \$8; 3rd, Chase Bros. & Bowman,
Toronto, \$6.
Apples, 20 varieties, correctly named, 4 of each,
Geo. Leslie, \$6; 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$4.
Apples, 6 varieties, fall table, named, 4 of each,
Geo. Leslie, \$3; 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$2.
Apples, 6 varieties, fall cooking, named, 4 of each,
Geo. Leslie, \$3; 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$2.
Apples, 6 varieties, winter tables, named, 4 of
each, Geo. Leslie, \$3; 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$2.
Apples, 6 varieties, winter tables, named, 4 of
each, A. M. Smith & Co., \$2.
Apples, 6 varieties, winter cooking, named, 4 of
each, A. M. Smith & Co., \$2.
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each, A. M. Smith & Co., \$2.
Apples, 6 varieties, winter tables, named, 4 of
each, A. M. Smith & Co., \$3; 2nd, Geo. Leslie, \$2.
Pears, collection not less than 15 varieties, correctly named, 4 of each, Geo. Leslie, \$10; 2nd, A.
M. Smith & Co., \$8; 3rd, Chase Bros. & Bowman,
\$6.

Part 1-Machines for Flour Mills.

Bran duster, Goldie & McCulloch, \$8; 2nd, Consolidated Purifier Co., Toronto, \$6.

Grist mill, portable, Waterous Co., \$8.

Middlings purifier, Goldie & McCulloch, \$10; 2nd, Consolidated Purifier Co., \$8.

Mill stone, Goldie & McCulloch, \$6

Smut machine, Consolidate i Purifier Co., \$8; 2nd, Howes, Babcock & Co., Cedar Creek, \$6.

Oat and cockle separator, Oonsolidated Purifier Co., \$8; 2nd, Goldie & McCulloch, \$6.

Mill stone exhaust, Consolidated Purifier Co., \$6.

Extras-Consolidated chilled iron middlings rolls Consolidated Purifier Co., commended; barley, separator, Consolidated Purifier Co., commended; parley, separator, Consolidated Purifier Co., catrs; mill-stone driver, Consolidated Purifier Co., extrs; mill-stone driver, Coldie & McCulloch, highly commended; buck wheat puller, Homes, Babcock & Co., extra; bolting and crushing reel, B. A. Skoyles, highly commended:

Part 5.—Mackines for Saw Mills.

Part 5 .- Machines for Saw Mills. Mill dog, Waterous Engine Co., \$6.
Portable saw mill, in operation, Waterous Engine
30., \$30.
Extras—W. Pollard, Toronto, cordwood saw. CLASS 78-HONEY, SUGAR, BACON, BTC.

CLASS 78—HONEY, SUGAR, BACON, BTC.

Honey in the honeycomb, not less than 10 pounds,
Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, \$5; 2nd, Philip Nicoli,
Sheibourne, \$4; 3rd, James Lesslie, Eglington, \$2.

Honey, jar of clear, John McEvoy, \$5; 2nd, A.

J. Mackay, \$4; 3rd, Philip Nicoli, \$3.

Maple sugar, cake, 39 pounds, Julius Breuls, \$3.

Maple syrup, five gailons, Julius Breuls, \$3.

Magle syrup, five gailons, Julius Breuls, Ringwood, \$3.

Side of cured bacon, James Parks, Toronto, \$4.

Ham, cured, James Parks, \$3.

Extras—Matthew Richardson, two-story bee hive,
list prize; honey extractor and wax extractor,
highly commended; artificial honey comb foundation, 1st prize; bee smoker, commended; James
Parks, spiced bacon, preserved meats, spiced beef. highly commended; artificial honey comb fourtion, 1st prize; bee smoker, commended; Ja Parks, spiced bacon, preserved meats, spiced bighly commended; D. A. Jones, largest display honey ever made, gold medal; variety of honey extra prize; honey extractor, highly commend bee hive, commended; M. G. Walten, Hamilt benearest transfer of the second honey extractor, 1st prize, \$3; bee smok hive, highly commended.

The contractors for section B, Pacific railway, have, it is understood at Ottawa, been notified that they must make better progress, or the contract will be taken away from them. The Bellechase and North Ontario election appeal the Dominion Act will be settled.

A charivaring party visited the residence of Rebt.

A charivaring party visited the residence of Rebt.

Patterson, in the township of Pittsburg, two nights last week, and on the second occasion were fired at, and two persons wounded, but not fatally. Rev. J. H. Spurgeon, brother of the great Lon-lon preacher, has signified his intention of visiting btawa, on the 8th of October, and preaching the universary sermons in connection with the Baptist

Ten thousand tons of coal were shipped from Pictou, N.S., last week. Of this the Halifax Company shipped 5,689 tons, which is the largest quantity ever shipped by that company in one week for many years.

Mr. W. J. Patterson, of Montreal, is in Ottawa

for the purpose of interviewing the Minister of In land Revenue with regard to the standard of flour for the year, and also to ask that similar standards for wheat should be adopted. There are many perfumes which, when applied to the handkerchief, have a very agreeable odour for a few moments and then die away, leaving only a sickly, disagreeable smell. Not so with MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; the longer it is exposed the more delicate and delightful becomes its rich aroma.

NERVOUS DEBILITY Vital Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

HUNPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for \$6, eent post free on receipt of price.

Wholesale Depot for Canada :- H. HASWELL & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA,

With HYPURDSPHITES OF LIBERAR SUDA, Is combined in a perfectly palestable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.



WHEN THE BODY AND BRAIN are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it: in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, which is proluced by taxing the Nervous System too severely; and Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only preparation known which imparts this

Is prepared in a form perfectly agreeable to children and most sensitive persons. In its manufacture the properties of the oil that produce pain and griping are eliminated, and it is rendered not only mild and pleaseliminated, and it is rendered not only mild and pleas-ant in its action, but absolutely tasteless and palata-ble. It is pre-eminently the finest laxative and ca-thartic known, and as a remedy for Costiveness, Con-stipation, and all Intestinal Derangements it is une-qualled, and is destined to take the place of crude oil and all drastic pills and purgativess. For sale by all Druggists at as cents a bottle. Don't fail to try it.

The Great Blood Purifiers BRISTOL'S

AND PILLS.
Established 1833. Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Screenia, it is worst forms, stubborn, deep-scated Ulcers, sphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary remours, Foul Eruptions, Old Scres, Eheumatism, all disease or sorse produced by because of the control of



Medical.

VEGETINE

SCROFULA

Scrofulous Humor

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every aint of Scrotula and Scrotulous Humor. It Las sermanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor, The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Can per and Cancerous Humor challenges the most pro-tound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegezine to ther patients.

Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most in-xible cases of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most in-terate case of Erysipelas. Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pin.pled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegeting is the great blood purifier. Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these com-plaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETHE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEEETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate he bowels, but cleanses all the argans, enabling ach to perform the functions devolving upon them.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who ave been long and painful sufferers. Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use. Faintness at the Stomach. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists ature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness. VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility. In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE re realized immediately are commencing to take it; a debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and receive acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

PERISTALTIC

LOZENGES Have proved their EFFICACY by the test of more than FORTY years. We claim for this prepara-

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION.

They cleanse the BLOOD of all Humors, thereby ALL DISEASES arising from its impurities; cures PIMPLES and BLOTCHES on the skin, giving tone, strength and vigour to the debilitated system.

As a Spring Medicine they have NO EQUAL and are the ONLY SAFE and SURE cure in the MARKET for

COSTIVENESS AND ITS RESULTS. FULL DIRECTIONS with each box.

PRICE 25c and 50c PER BOX. The PERISTALTICS afford the BEST chance of relief that science and art of medicine is able to furnish.

GIVE THEM A PAIR TRIAL They recommend themselves to all persons of common sense. For sale by all first-class Whole-sale and Retail Druggists, or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, which can be remitted in postage stamps or manay.

ALLISON & CO., Proprietors. P. O. Box 769, Montreal, P. Q.

For Promoting the Growth and Preserving the Beauty of the Hair.

othes the irritated scalp. It affords the ichest lustre. It prevents the hair from faliing off. It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth. It is not greasy nor sticky. It leaves

Baldness. PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1877. Gentlemen .- Having used your COCOAINE for giving as my opinion that no preparation made in this country will keep the hair so soft and glossy, and, at the same time, alkay all irritation of the scalp. It will mest effectually re-

OTTAWA, ILL., April 8, 1878.

falling out. THOMAS ROBERTS, Wholesale Grocer, 30 South Front Street Scald Head.

Masers JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.: Gentlemen,—For over two years I have suf-fered terribly with "scald head" in its worst form. A few weeks ago I tried a bottle of your COCOAINE. The first application gave me re-lief, and now the disease is effectually cured.

I cheerfully recommend BURNETT'S COCOAINE to any one suffering with the above complaint-Yours respectfully, N. C. STEVENS, Deputy Sheriff.

or sale by all Druggists. PERRY DAVIS' SONS AWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. RESPECTING CURE OF DE-FORMITIES, cancers, ulcers, tumours, or any discr se, write to the Principal of Royal Medical and Surgical Institute, Toronto,

been somehow lost in company with the rest of the family property, which had been regal in ancient times, but had been reduced to sevenpence-halfpenny on the of lather then, horough he oved; and it poor Kate again, and I wasn't a bit nearer to them than when I left them. So I only himself—knew how much he owed; and it wasn't worth my while to go through the court for anybody's benefit, seeing that sevenpence-halfpenny wouldn't have paid for the mere whitewash, not to speak of a dividend. But, though I found myself on my twenty-first birthday better cleaned eut than a hundred tubs of whitewash would have made me, I found no reason to complain of my friends. It's rubbish, and I know it, to talk of the badness of the world to a man when he's down, You'll be nearer the mark if you'll talk of the badness of a man who's down, to the world. When a man complains of having been cut, or kicked, take my word for it that someor kicked, take my word for it that some-Why, I hadn't been one-and-twenty for four-and-twenty hours when I got a note shan't stay here." from old Miles Cregan, whom my only sister, Kate, had lowered the Connors by this man, young, handsome, with an iron will, with no vices, who would have been will, with no vices, who would have been a crack regiment or a

York in the steerage of the Hudson, with no ties at home except Kate, and my word

myself twenty lines for my self-introduction—and I have taken nearly two hundred! I must omit therefore ten long years of adventurous ups and downs—my perils among miners and Indians in the Far West, my narrow escape from an Indian tiger, my second and third shipwreck (so that I began to stand in some fear of a rone. tager, my second and third shipwreck (80) that I began to stand in some fear of a rope for my end)—and come, at one bound, to where the arch adventure of my life began—namely, in South Africa. By the time through I couldn't see her in Dublin But though I couldn't see her in Dublin South Africa. I was thirty-one, I had not made three hundred a year; but I had got more than would let her run over to London, to have

well ife, I mean the most remarkable adventure that ever happened to any man.

I had been ostrich-farming up the country with a young Englishman named Paul Andrews—a fine fellow of about five-andthirty. We got on famously together, though we were about as unlike as two men could be, and though we lived all alone. It's my experience that it's always easy enough to get on well with any man. He was a gentleman all round (by which, however, I don't mean to say that he was as unlike a Connor as my words might be taken to imply), and I always used to think there was a sort of mystery about him; even out there, and in his rough dress, and in the middle of our rough ways, he always used to look as if he was a Major in the Gnards just dropped out of his club in a mistake, and yet, for all his cool and easy ways, he'd be liable to fits of silence that lasted for days, followed by the sort of spirits that make a man seem as if he wanted to forget something. But though we lived like brothers, he never told me much of his past life—nor for that matter, did I tell him much of mine, except maybe about the tiger. No doubt I told him that, for I'll defy a man with a tiger story to keep it to himself altogether. I'd sometimes a sort of fancy that though his name might be Paul, it might turn out not to be Andrews—and when one sus my dress-clothes came home, I had a fancy that though me most into the park was enough just then for a man raw from Africa. The very day my dress-clothes came home, I had a fancy that though me had been expected of him. I had or respondent and, for another, I never knew from defining. I'm a bad correspondent him, I'd all dell her to send an answer. And I didn't write much of a letter, even now, only a line or two just to day where I'd tell her to send an answer. And I didn't write much of a letter, even now, only a line or two just to day here I'd tell her to send an answer. And I didn't write much of a letter, even now, only a line or two just to day where I'd tell her to send an answer. And I didn't wr stiger story to keep it to himself altogether. I'd sometimes a sort of fancy that though his name might be Paul, it might turn out not to be Andrews—and when one suspects an alias, it's bad manners to ask questions. I have myself not always called myself Connor; when one is proud of one's name, one doesn't like it to be carried by everybody that one may happen to be in the course of a voyage round the globe. He was handsome, but it was in a different way from myself—that is to say, while he was also a fine figure of a man, he was dark, almost like an Italian, with brown eyes that seemed to dream straight into the very middle of you, and hair to'match—he'd have stood, for all he was an Euglish gentleman, for a portrait of one of Byron's Blackguards. He didn't drink much, and he talked less—except when he was in one of his fever fits, as I used to call them, and then he'd show, without making a show, that if he wasn't an earl himself, he'd been hand and glove with them that are.

Somehow, however, though ostriches are undeniably cheap beasts to feed, ours didn't do very well. Whether feathers went out of demand, or whether there was a glut of them, or whether it was the new fancy for cheap funerals, or whatever it was, we didn't find them pay, and we did

missionary, and see if that will pay." In an adventurous life we get used to sudden and eternal partings from our day I came of age. It is true there were closest friends, and take them easy. It's odd how little one minds other good-byes be called possessions, seeing that I never knew precisely what they were. When my poor father died, nobody—not even my poor father died, nobody—no closest friends, and take them easy.

No, no. You make the best you can of the old ground, and let a wilful man go

was more or less on the look out for months after, no news of Paul Andrews could I of honour not to see Dublin again without hear. I almost felt like a thief; but there three hundred a year of my own.

three-quarters round the world. And when I speak of the arch adventure of my life, I mean the most remarkable adventure that ever happened to any man.

low for the stone, but it was no more in my lodgings than it was in my pockets; and I asked all the questions in the house that I could without hinting that it was a diamond I was looking for. I couldn't believe it was stolen, even now; but still there might be a chance if the police were put on the scent by a proper reward. But, all at once, just as I was thinking the least of poor Kate herself, and the most of her tone, a letter came in.

It wasn't from Dublin, though. It had

"Dear Brother-in-Law, — Yours to hand. I am heartily glad you have prespered so well. Of course there is no objection now to your presence, or even to your residence, in Dublin. I am no longer there, which accounts for all delays in my receipt of your letter. I regret to have to inform you that your sister Catherine has enjoyed for five years the delights of another and better world, which makes it impossible for her to give you in person the welcome which you appear to have earned. For myself, I always believed you would eventually become a credit to your friends, though at the time I was disbelieved; but you have doubtless not forgotten the pracgravity of the dentially become a credit to your friends, iough at the time I was disbelieved; but may doubtless not forgotten the praceal proof I gave of my confidence in you, gather from your letter that the news has been in constant communication with Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, the result being the proceed to the North-West immediately which corder he carried into effect by leaving any of the provided have any office and practice from ablin to London, where I have always had any clients, chiefly young military men excellent family. As I am naturally mile to greater portion of his journations to be of services to my first wife, and the constant communication with Ottawa, it is understood that he has been the proceed to the North-West immediately which carder he carried into effect by leaving the fact that he will, during the greater portion of his journations to be of services to my first wife, and young military men excellent family. As I am naturally natious to be of services to my first wife, and young military men excellent sample and the continued of the services and affectionate id, would be likely to do in this law of the services and the services are a you may require upon merely formal and ominal security. I am occupied by unside the present and the open more and the services and the services and the services and the services are a you may require upon merely formal and ominal security. I am occupied by unside the present and the open manifest of the services and the services and the services are a you may require upon merely formal and of the services are a you may require upon merely formal and of the services are a you may require upon merely formal and of the services are a you may require upon merely formal and of the services are a you may require upon merely formal and the services are a you may require upon merely formal and from there the ar though at the time I was disbelieved; but you have doubtless not forgotten the practical proof I gave of my confidence in you. I gather from your letter that the news has not yet reached you of my marriage, by means of which, and of Providence, I have transferred my effice and practice from Dublin to London, where I have always had many clients, chiefly young military men of excellent family. As I am naturally anxious to be of service to my first wife's only brother, I may be able to invest your capital to better advantage than a young man, without experience and affectionate aid, would be likely to do in this Den of Thieves where I practise at man, without experience and affectionate aid, would be likely to do in this Den of Thieves where I practise at this present. It would also give me much pleasure to make you such advances as you may require upon merely formal and nominal security. I am occupied by business during the day, but it will give Mrs. Cregan as well as myself the greatest pleasure if you will come and see us next Wednesday evening. A few friends may drop in, including some young military men of excellent family; but we are very quiet people, and I wish you to leok upon this informal invitation as of a purely domestic character.

affectionately yours, "MILES CREGAN,"

A GOOL HAND.

I am an Irish Adventurer.

I am an Irish Adventurer.

I am proud of my country, and I am proud of my country, and I am proud of my country, and I am proud of my country were I a Kalmuck or Equimanx—how much more reason for prince with the state of my country were I a Kalmuck or Equimanx—how much more reason for prince with the world? And as to my country in the world? And as to my colling, it gives me brotherhood with the state of the finest country in the world? And as to my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with world very likely how my colling, it gives me brotherhood with my colling, and the man did not the more my colling. And as to being an Irish adventurer—I've heard that annex meered at in my time but now that a did not the was adventified with the was down with the doing."

I put my hand into the breast-pocket, when we were drinking whisky, and the three is me histories, and while I felt in twenty volumes as well as any man. For the present, however, and sample the curiosity of the reader, by boiling them down into twenty line. My man and the water.

I am a Irish Adventurer—I've heart form the population of the stripe of the first the medical properties of the first three of the first in trouble, unless the Indians were fed; a matter of impossibility when it is remembered that they number nearly 15,000, and that there is not a sufficient number of carts available to take food into the interior. The dispatching of Lieut.-Col. Smith on the important mission with which he is charged, has given great satisfaction here, the feeling being that the man best qualified for the work has been selected. The popularity of the measures proposed is shown by the tone in which they are discussed by the Free Press, (Opposition,) of this city, which, yesterday, said:—"The idea of arming a frontier population, such as ours, is a good one; and if Col. Smith acts wisely in this matter, which we have no doubt he will, and is fortunate in his selection of the places to be protected, we will have such a force, or rather such a number of small forces, of armed frontiermen, that anything less than a general Indian war would be effectually stopped without in the least affecting the peace of the county east of Battleford." In connection with the despatch of Lt.-Col. Smith, a brief reference may be made to his Canadian career. As a soldier he is certainly "to the manner horr." His greaters and the sufficience of the county approach. inside out, and hanging like bags all over me. But nothing fell out, and there wasn't a ghost of a hole.

I had never looked for such a thing as that, anyhow. It's enough to bother a penny less than eighteen hundred pounds; and what made it the worse was that I'd given it to Kate, so it wasn't mine to lose, lin and but lost it was; for I never had it out of may breast-pocket, so that if it wasn't there it couldn't be anywhere. I began to wonder if my diamonds hadn't been but fairy ones after all like fairy gold, that, as soon as you think you've got it safe, turns to chips and straws.

"I expect you've been robbed, Mr. Connor," said the jeweller. "London's a bad place for a man with stones like that, if he doesn't know the ways."

"As if," I said, "a man that's been in San Francisco, and New Orleans, and the Diamond Fields, ay, and Dublin too wants putting up to the ways of London, or of anywhere!" And it isn't likely he would can of it on I bow in root I bow in root I about in iron if in the been would try to rob me."

The man had a trick of smiling, and he army, which he entered in 1854, serving in the 39th Regiment during the latter portion of the Crimean war; and afterwards coming to Canada with his regiment, shortly after which he retired from the service. In December 1861, when hostilities with the United States were threatened, he organized the Victoria Rifles, in Montreal, of which distinguished regiment he became Lieut.-Col. Three years later, soon after the St. Alban raid, he was suddenly ordered to the Western frontier, to take command of a considerable force of the active militia, which was then placed on

why, I hadn't bose one-and-twenty feet from old Milits Cragar, when my only siter, Kate, had lowered the Commer by milits of the commer by siter, Kate, had lowered the Commer by siter, Kate, had lowered the Commer by the same and the same to a cross that and the same to a cross the same to a cross that and the same to a cross the same to the the same to the cross the cross the same to the cross the same to the cross the cross the cross the cross the same to the cross the diamend more or less wasn't of much account to a Connor—for it doesn't do to lower one's dignity before a tradesman.

"And of course I thank you for being so kind."

some 6000 nead of branded cattle and all the year's increase. Little doubt is entertained that these have been slaughtered and eaten by the Blackfeet. Uneasiness prevails at several of the mounted police prevails at several of the mounted police.

the forces in the North-West, and brought up the third expedition by way of the Dawson route. In 1874, he took a force to Qu'Appelle as a guard for the treaty commissioners, making one of the quickest marches on record, and having the honour of being the first officer to take British infantry into the North-West. In May last, when the men on contract 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, to the number of about a thousand, struck, he proceeded to Cross lake, with a force of but seventy men, quickly quelled the disturbance and saved valuable property from destruction, and an important public work from delay. A thorough soldier, possessed of excellent administrative ability and with a perfect acquaintance with the Indian question and and eaten by the Blackfeet. Uneasiness prevails at several of the mounted police posts, notably Fort Walsh. Even the half-breed traders are becoming alarmed. A few days since, a well-known trader, but whose name it would be obviously unwise to publish, who has carried on operations near Chesterfield route on the South Saskatchewan, stated, while in this city, that only one band of buffalo had come in, that it was almost a certainty no other would folacquaintance with the Indian question and a practical knowledge of the country, there is no doubt that the great question placed in Col. Smith's hands will be satisfactorily dealt with. was almost a certainty no other would folwas amost a certainty no other would fol-low this season and that he had taken the precaution to remove his family eastward. When reference is made to North-west matters, Ontario readers, many of them at least, think of Manitoba, and naturally conclude that here, at all events, is known the exact situation in the territories. Part MANITOBA. Y. M. C. A.—Riflemen to Compete at Otta-wa—The Prairie Province Exhibit at the Dominion Show. WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association held here, the report read showed the society to be in a state of great prosperity. Mr. A. M. Aikins, son of the Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State for Canada, was elected President.

Six Manitoba riflemen started from here to day for Ottawa to marticipate in the the exact situation in the territories. But it must be borne in mind that these territories extend from the westerly boundary of this little Province, to the base of the of this little Province, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance in round numbers of a thousand miles; that the territory covered by our Indian treaties extends over five degrees of latitude; that the seat of the North-west Government is 650 miles west of here and that telegraphic communication is seldom obtainable more than once or twice a month, if then owing a the wretchedly held was to-day for Ottawa, to participate in the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The collection of Agricultural and other provincial products for Dominion Exhibitelegraphic communication is seldom obtainable more than once or twice a month, if then, owing to the wretchedly bad manner in which the line, though well subsidized, is maintained; a subject to which Mr. Sandfield Fleming very properly referred in his last C.P.R. report. Definite information as to the exact position of affairs may, however, soon be expected, as Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., whose military command includes the stone, a letter came in.

It wasn't from Dublin, though. It had only a London post-mark, and I didn't know the hand. I don't know, when I think of it now, whether it was fact or only an after-fancy, but the minute my fingers touched that common-looking letter I as seemed to feel it was ill news. I opened it. Dated from London—signed Miles Cregan—what would it mean? What would Miles Cregan, the Dublin lawyer, be doing with No. 24 Melton street, Mayfair? And how is it that the very look of a letter, like a look of a face, will tell you, before you read, if the heart of things is changed?

"Dear Brother-in-Law,—Yours to hand. I am heartily glad you have prespered so well. Of course there is no objection now to your presence, or even to your residence, in Dublin. I am no longer there, which accounts for all delays in my receipt of your letter. I regret to have to inform you that your sister Catherine has enjoyed for five years the delights of another and better world, which makes it impossible for her to give you in person the welcome which you appear to have earned. For myself, I always believed you would eventually become a credit to your friends, though at the time I was disbelieved; but you have doubtless not forgotten the practical proof I gave of my confidence in you.

I always believed you would eventually become a credit to your friends, though at the time I was disbelieved; but you have doubtless not forgotten the practical proof I gave of my confidence in you. or the special Management of the col-lection.

The damage to the sunken steamer Manitoba is net so great as was anticipated.

It has been raised so that the decks are out of the water and the recks piercing her bot-tom have been blasted out. It is expected she will be able to be moved to Winnipeg for repairs next week.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION. Distinguished Visitors to be Present
Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Five delegates representing the English agricultural interests salled from Liverpool yesterday for Canada. They will be present at the Dominion Exhibition. These gentlemen are coming to Canada on invitation of the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. Messrs. Read and Pell, M.P.'s, sub-commissioners from the English agricultural depression commission, will shortly visit this district.

His Worship the Mayor received a telegram last night from the Lieut. Governor of Quebec, stating that this Honour and Madame Robitaille will be present at the opening of the Dominion Exhibition.

Capt. Grant, A.D.C., to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontarie, has telegraphed the Mayor that Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald will be present at the Dominion Exhibition.

trouble, unless the Indians were fed; a Canada Before the World. (From the London Catholic Record.)

It is not yet forgotten that two illustrious Canadians, the late Sir George Cartier and the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, were accepted guests at Windsor Castle, in obedience to the gracious invitation of her Majesty the Queen. It is well known that Queen Victoria took delight in the conversation of the able and gravial Casadian. sation of the able and genial Canadi Premier, and that the honours of a truly royal hospitality were heaped on him and his honourable colleague.

The Hon. Mr. Langevin has succeeded

Sir George Cartier as the leader of the French-Canadian section of the Dominion, and England has seen and recognized, once more, the ability and perseverance of the Canadian race. A Governor can no more, by that figure of speech which it is well to call a lapeus lingua, brand this race as in-In financial circles Sir John Rose worthily

represents Canada at the British capital. In case of need the diplomatic ability of this eminent financier can well sustain Canadian honour and credit. Neither of Canadian honour and credit. Nettue: Value of these is at a discount. In fact, successive administrations have obtained such loans as were desired. Quite recently Sir Leonard Tilley has at least equalled preceding Ministers in this respect. The facility with Ministers in this respect. The facility with which he has won a great financial victory, bears witness to his diplomatic skill and the soundness of Canadian credit. Canadian youth are not less distinguished. Mr. Sidney Hunton, of Ottawa, has just

soldier he is certainly "to the manner born." His greatgrandfather was present-ed by the Duke of Cumberland with his

own pistols at the battle of Culloden; his grandfather also held a commission in the

army; and his father was one of the few

surviving officers who held the position of La Haye Sainte after the battle of Water-

loo. Born in 1833, he was educated for the

army, which he entered in 1854, serving in

active militia, which was then placed on duty for the first time since the rebellion of 1837. His success in this service was so marked that he was warmly thanked in

the district orders, and in a general order issued by Lieut. General Williams, the hero of Kars, then Commander-in-chief in Canada. In 1865, Colonel, now Sir Patrick Macdougall, commander of the forces at Halifax, then Adjutant-General of milities appointed Col. Smith Arieta Allera Market and Col. Smith Arieta Market and Col. Smith Market and Col. Market and Col. Smith Market and Col. Market

Mr. Sidney Hunton, of Ottawa, has just won the Gilchrist scholarship and taken the highest honours in mathematics at the London University. Nor in the warlikeart is Canada behind the world. Colonel Gibson has competed successfully for the Prince of Wales' prize of \$500 at Wimbledon. Col. Elliot, son of the late Major J. F. Elliot, of Windsor, Ontario, has merited the Cross of St. Michael and St. Geerge. Major Robinson, son of the late distinguished Chief Justice, Sir John Beverly Robinson, and Col. Jarvis, C.M.G., formerly Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia at Kingston, are highly honoured in England. What shall we say of the many brave Canadians who have distinguished themselves in that disastrous African war? History will not allow their valorous deeds to be forgotten.

be forgotten.
Canada is no less loyal than her sons are brave. It cannot be overlooked that when there was danger of war with the great northern Powers which threatened European civilization, she generously offered a f pean civilization, she generously offered a contingent of ten thousand men in aid of the Imperial cause. This, if occasion had required, would have been more than mere show and promise, as is well shown by the conduct of the Canadian regiment which has so long marched side by side with the best of British troops.

As regards the arts of peace, Canada right nobly holds her own, as was so grandly proved at the splendid Parisian Exhibition.

proved at the splendid Parisian Exhibition as well as at the great Centennial display in Philadelphia. Her trade and enterprise are no less remarkable. Her mercantile navy ranks as the third among the nations that go down to the sea in ships. That such a people should possess a skilled and hardy race of seamen, is not to be won-dered at. Nor that among these should be found one who is indeed the prince of

expedition to Manitoba, dispatence in consequence of threatened Fenian troubles, and having started the troops from Collingwood, by boat, proceeded via Chicago to St. Paul, whence he drove to Winnipeg, procured voyagers, proceeded to the North-West Angle and met the troops, on their way from Lake Superior, at Rainy River. Here they were frozen in, but he succeeded in marching them through to Winnipeg, though short of provisions, without the loss of a man. Leaving Manitoba early in 1872, he returned to his old command in Montreal, and in September of that year he exchanged his position for the command of the forces in the North-West, and brought deed.

M. Johnston, a well-known Bonapartist Deputy and a leading Bordeaux merchant; the brothers Thayer, Senators under the Republique Française; Dupont White, the system and also in favour of a change in the system and also in favour of the ir the system and also in favo the brothers Thayer, Senators under the Empire; Hubbard, financial editor of the Republique Française; Dupont White, the translator into French of the works of Mill; Milne Edwards, the naturalist. If we come to scholars, men of letters, scientific inquirers—to say nothing of painters, musicians, and actors, who are an essentially cosmopolitan class—it will be found that the Jewish race in Germany and Switzerland are both race in Germany and Switzerland are both largely represented. Bauer, a Hungarian convert from Judaism, was Court preacher to Napoleon III. Dupanloup is supposed to have been of German origin on his father's side. The two most famous French Oriental scholars of reacher times. Oriental scholars of modern times, Solo-mon Munk and Jules de Mohl, have been Germans; and to the same race belonged also the accomplished philologist, Jules Oppert. The great homeopathic doctor, Jahr, is also a German. Of Heine it is needless to speak, but it may be added that one of the liveliest writers in the journal which the late M. Villemessant created, Albert Wolff, comes from the Fatherland, and was known there as a caricaturist before he crossed the frontier, and was engaged as his secretary by the elder Dumas. Alphonse Wey and Paul de Kock were both of German origin, though the latter had some admixture of Dutch blood. The accomplished critic Scherer is, it seems, a Swiss,

> RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Organization of the Windsor and Essex Centre Board.

famous patronymics the name of Mr. Worth, the eminent costumier, in some respects more French than the French

the most dreary and prosaic portion of Lin-

Ceatre Board.

Windsor, Sept. 11.—At the last meeting of the Ontario Assembly, a charter was granted to build a railway from Windsor to Essex Centre to connect Detroit with the Canada Southern. Three weeks ago the stock book was opened and the whole of the capital was subscribed. To-day a meeting of the stockholders teok place for the election of directors. Ex-Gov. Baldwin, ex-Gov. Bayley, Messrs. Alex. Cameron, of Toronto; James McMillan, C. H. Buhl, William McGregor, and D. B. Odelle were elected. Subsequently Gow. Bagley was elected President, Mr. Alex. Cameron Vice-President, and Mr. W. B. Moran Secretary and Treasurer. A survey of the line was ordered. The committee was appointed to bring the whole scheme before the municipalities with a view of obtaining grants of money. The construction of the road will shorten the distance between Buffalo and Detroit at least seventeen miles, and it is believed Mr. Vanderbilt will make this line a part of the Canada Southers relives of the canada Southers relives of the canada. bilt will make this line a part of the Canada Southern railway, over which all the traffic for the West and North-west will be forwarded, instead of using the circuitous route via Amherstburg, Trenton, and Detroit. This road will benefit the County of Essex and Windsor greatly.

Horse and cattle owners need no Veterinary Surgeon when they use Dick's Blood Purifier, Dick's Ointment, Dick's Blister and Dick's Limment. These remedies are worth their weight in gold to owners of stock. For sale everywhere. 389-4

Aveid all strong purgative pills, which only exhaust the mucous secretions and wear out nature. Peristratio Lozenges are just the opposite; they restore the digestion, quicken the liver, and tone up the whole system; thus curing Dyspepsia, Hendache, Dizziness, Piles and all other results of Habitual Constipation, the chief cause of ill-health, especially amone 3wo.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

. CANADIAN Seaforth has to raise \$2,200 for Public School purposes this year.

The Welland High School opened for the fall term with seventy pupils, and the Model School has ten teachers in training

n attendance The Mount Forest Model Scho with 25 students. The High School opens with some new teachers on the staff, Mr. Joseph Reid, B.A., (Tor.) being the head

The Managers of the Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, have very sensibly decided to establish a special school of domestic economy on the plan of that at South Kensington, England. The Stratford High School is to be opened with great eclat. It is the intention of the Board to invite the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Hon. Adam Crooks, and other prominent educationalists to be present.

At the recent second-class and intermediate examination, Walkerton High School passed 2 candidates, Brampton 5, Owen Sound 15, Fergus 17, Seaforth 4, Stratford 5, Mitchell 9, Napanee 5, Western School Pathavings 7, Gualub 7, Listander 1, Cathavings 7, Cathavings 1, Cathavings ton 5, St. Catharines 7, Guelph 7. Lis.

The School Board of Sarnia are making endeavours to secure Mr. Clappe, the band-master of the Governor-General's Foot master of the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, as musical instructor in the schools. Mr. Clappe will in all probability take the leadership of the Sarnia Independent Band.

The deputation from Carleton Place, who recently waited on the Hon. Adam Crooks, relative to the withdrawal of the High School have reported to the Council that the Government would not withdrawal

that the Government would not withdraw the grant to the school, and that the school would continue in working order. The Waterloo Teachers' Association met September 5th at Berlin, Mr. Alexander, the popular president, in the chair. The Association visited Mrs. Stanton's kinder. garten school. Mr. Sharman, during the session, read a paper showing that certain subjects were neglected in our schools, notably bookkeeping.

The Separate School Board of Ottawa have decided to grant six scholarships, to be competed for in the commercial and classical courses in the College of Ottawa, in addition to the four already founded by the College itself. Principal McCabe, Mr. R. O'Reilly and a professor from Ottawa will act as examiners.

Mr. Andrew Doyle, of Pontiac village, Mr. Andrew Doyle, of Fontiac village, writes to the Ottawa papers that he has discovered the long desired method of trisecting any rectilineal angle by elementary geometry, that is, by the aid of a straight line and circle. He announces that this celebrated problem has received at his hands a heartiful and simple splutters and hands, a beautiful and simple solution and that he is about to make a triumphal progress through Ontario and Quebec to exhibit and demonstrate its accuracy. He mysteriously adds "but the time has not yet arrived for me to give any hints or ex-

The Welland Tribune mildly endeavours to answer a paragraph which appeared in our Notes of a recent date, in which we took exception to the parsimonious spirit of an article which appeared in that sheet with reference to the expenditure on the High School of that town. The article

spectors having a large experience in teaching. It is only right that teachers should be able to look forward to rising in their profession, and there can be no doubt that the practical training which teaching gives is almost a necessity in making a co

Henry Ward Beecher says "shame on the parsimony that would take a cent from the pay of the men or women employed as teachers. If there is any profession which teachers. If there is any profession which should be made absolutely independent of all care as to the means of living it is that. I do not undervalue my own prof I think the schoolmaster stands nearer to God than a minister can. There is no economy so penurious, no wrong so intolerable as that which cuts down the pay of the teacher, and simply because they with whom they have to do are only children. Only children! Whose children? Your children, my children, God's children, the sweetest blossoms in the garden of the world for whom angels may be proud to do service. If they are neglected you are to blame, for if you cared enough about it, it

never would happen." It may be well, just now, to notice that at the last session of the Legislature of plished critic Scherer is, it seems, a Swiss. Egger, the professor of Greek at the Sorbonne, is a German, while there should be added to the category of famous Gallicized Anglo-Saxons the names of Browne Sequard, the famous doctor who formulated the theory of a dual brain, the son of a gentleman in Philadelphia; and Baron Taylor, under whose management the Theatre Français flourished exceedingly, who invented many improvements in the art of stage perspective, and who first recognized the genius of Dumas and Victor Hugo. Lastly, it would be an unpardonable admission not to include in this brief list of famous patronymics the name of Mr.

It will be seen from the Legislature of Ontario the 106th section of the Public Schools Act was amended by striking out the sub-section allowing any person taxed for Public School purposes on property situated in a different school section from that in which he resides, to send his children to the school of the section of the Public Schools Act was amended by striking out the sub-section allowing any person taxed for Public School purposes on property situated in a different school section from that in which he resides, to send his children to the school of the section of the Public Schools Act was amended by striking out the sub-section allowing any person taxed for Public School purposes on property situated in a different school section from that in which he resides, to send his children to the school of the section of the Public School purposes on property situated in a different school section from that in which he resides, to send his children to the school of the section on which the property is situated in a different school section from that in which he resides, to send his children to the school of the section of Public School purposes on property situated in a different school section from that in which he resides, to send his children to the school of the section on which the property is situated in a different school section for Public School purposes on property si fee to be imposed upon any non-resident pupils shall not exceed the sum of 25 cents for each pupil for every calendar month."
It will be seen from this that all persons living outside the municipality and sending pupils to the Public School of the town will be required to a very sent or the sent of the se themselves, but none the less a native of town, will be required to pay a fee not ex-

> FOREIGN. The number of Parliamentary voters at Oxford and Cambridge was 4,963. The number of candidates for the Wes-

leyan ministry has been so large for the last two or three years that the accommodation for students at the Theological College has been quite inadequate. Vanderbilt University is the recipient of another large gift. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has just given \$100,000 for the erection of a gymnasium, and of a civil engineering and scientific hall, on the grounds of Van-

derbilt University. In North Carolina there is a lack of funds In North Carolina there is a lack of funds for education, a lack of organization and a lack of competent teachers. The schools are open for only 2½ months in the year. Many of the school committeemen cannot read their names. Still, there is hope, for the President or the State University says, "We have stirred up an enthusiasm on education never before seen in this State." In South Carolina the schools are open only three months in the year.

Prof. Huyley lately gene an eddress be-

Prof. Huxley lately gave an address be-fore the boys of University College, Lon-don, in which he spoke of the necessity of cultivating muscle and physical powers for a successful contest in life. Industry, he a successful contest in life. Industry, he said, was a desire to work hard, and that desire does not accomplish much if a feeble mind is unable to respond. While the occasion for intellectual efforts of a high order is rare, it constantly happens that a man's future turns upon his being able to stand a sudden and a heavy strain upon his powers of endurance.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh University Council a general scheme for the con-

sity Council a general scheme for the constitution of the new Celtic chair, for which Prof. Blackie has for several years been Prof. Blackie has for several years been collecting funds, was adopted. The patronage of the "chair of Celtic languages, history and antiquities" is vested in the University curators, with whom Prof. Blackie is to be associated, but no actual appointment will be made till Whit Tuesday, 1880. Practical instruction in Gaelio will be one of the duties of the chair "so long as that language shall be a recognized. long as that language shall be a recognized medium of religious instruction in the Highlands." £12,000 has now been collected for the endowment.

EXHIBITION PRIZE

Awards Made in the D Classes.

Below is given the names of the d exhibitors, and the articles bey excelled. Owing to the fact the judges have failed to pro judges have failed to proper books to the Secretary, of entering the awards has been leterred:— CLASS 37-IMPLEMENTS FOR CULTIVATING

THE SOIL, HORSE, STEAM OR OTHER P Agricultural boiler, for steaming food, Toronto, \$6. Field, or two horse cultivator, iron, I Bowmanville, diploma and \$15; fallaby, Weston, \$10. Mallsby, Weston, \$10.

Two-horse cultivator, wood, T. & G. Markham, diploma and \$15; 2nd, Charle Guelph; 3rd, Geo. Wilkinson, Aurora.

Two turrow plough, Wm. Hardy & Son, diploma and \$15; 2nd, R. Sylvester, In \$10; 3rd, Uxbridge Manufacturing and Ag Works, \$5.

Iron plough, Geo. Wilkinson, Aurora diploms; 2nd, Thos. Yeandle, Stratford, Thos. Doherty, Watford, \$5.

Wooden plough, Arch. Dobbie, Thoroid diploms; 2nd, L. Cossitt, Guelph, \$8; Cockshutt, Brantford, \$4.

Iron-beam plough, with cast head a steel mould-board and wooden handles, Pa Bros., Patterson, \$15 and diploma; 2nd, kinson, \$10; 3rd, J. Fieury, Aurora, \$5.

Wood-beam plough, one horse, J. E. C. \$8.

Iron-beam plough, one horse, J. E. C. \$8. \$8. Iron-beam plough, one horse, J. E. \$10: 2nd, Geo. Wilkinson, \$6; 3rd, R.

Pair of iron harrows, John Sharp, Sc 10 and diploma; 2nd, Thos. Tipling, Cli 3rd, Lewis Elliott, Goderich, \$6. Pair wood harrows, first prize and dipl terson & Bro., \$6; 2nd, J. O. Wismer & Sc 10 d, \$4; 3rd, John Watson, Ayr, \$2. Wooden land roller, John Sampson, Do 32

St. Stump extractor, John Mitfield, \$3; Bridge Mfg. and Agr. Works, \$4. Prairie plough, Thompson & Williams Stratter, highly commended; chain ha Rennie, Toronto, highly commended; wo side hill plough, J. Fleury, commended. CLASS 3S - IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES FOR ING, PREPARING PRODUCTS FOR USE, CARE - HORSE OR OTHER POWER. HOBSE OR OTHER POWER.

Horse pitchfork and tackle, Wartman & London, \$6.

Potato digger, Arch. Dobbie, Thorold, \$1.

Straw cutter, David Maxwell, Paris, Patterson & Bro., \$6; 3rd, J. Fleury, \$4.

Machine for cutting roots for stock, Dawell, \$8; 2nd, J. Fleury, \$6; 3rd, A. Fleu ham, \$4.

Machine for pulping roots for stock, Dawell, \$8; 2nd, A. Fleury, \$6.

CLASS 39—AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLIFIED TOOLS

rille, \$4.

Half-dozen steel hoes, A. S. Whiting Maring Co., Cedardale, \$3.

Half-dozen manure forks, A. S. Whiting Half-dozen spading forks, A. S. Whiting 83.
Corn drill, or barrow, for turnips, &c., J.
Toronto, &; 2nd, John Bartiett, Oshawa,
Corn sheller, John Watson, Ayr, diplor
J. C. Schoomaker, Hamilton, &2.
Machine for sowing grass seeds, J. W. ? ronto, \$4. Half-dozen scythe snaths, H. E. Ketchun Grain cradle, Samuel English, Sr., Ome 2nd, H. E. Ketchum, \$1. Half-dozen scythes (grass), A. S. Whiting turing Co., \$3. Half-dozen cradle scythes, A. S Whiting I Lawn mowing machine, W. Wilkie, Tor 2nd, J. A. Simmers, \$3. Half-dozen hay-rakes, H. E. Ketchum, Darius Oatman & Sons, Tilsonburg, \$2. Half-dozen hay-forks, A. S. Whiting Manu Co., \$4.

Set horse shoes, Selway & Rennie, Toro
2nd, Thoe. Tipling, Clinton, \$2.

Farm gate, J. E. Strong, Yorkville, \$3.

E. Stephens, Toronto, \$2.; 3rd, Geo. W. S.
St. Catharines, \$1.

Specimen farm fence, wood, John Shutt Weston, \$3. Specimen wire fencing, not less than erected on the grounds, Hiram Jones, St.

Wooden pump, Ontario Pump Co., Tore 2nd, Plews & Kennedy, Toronto, \$3. Assortment of malleable castings, for agr purposes, Toronto Reaper and Mower Co., i Hand corn planters, H. E. Bulloch, o AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. 2nd, Wm. Tuck, \$4: 3rd, James Knox, \$2; W. Thompson, \$1.

Rye, winter, 2 bush, Chas. Grant, \$6; 2r.

R. Baby, Lambton Mills, \$4.

Rye, spring, 2 bush, Chas. Grant, \$8.

Oats (white,) two bushels, Charles Grand, Walter Riddell, \$4; 3rd, Walter H. Clarksburg, \$2.

Oats (black,) two bushels, Henry Spicer, ton, \$6; 2nd, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plasted Charles Scott, Orangeville, \$2; 4th, \$8.

Rennle, \$1. Srd. Charles Scott, Orangeville, \$2; 4th, \$1. Rennie, \$1. Peas, small, field, two busheis, Chas. Sco 2nd, John Rutherford, \$4; 3rd, Chas. Gra 4th, Julius Breuls, \$1. Peas, marrowfat, two bushels, Chas. Gra 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$4; 3rd, John Rutherfor 4th, Chas. Grant, \$1. Peas, field, two bushels of any other kind. Breuls, \$6; 2nd, Chas. Grant, \$4; 3rd, W. man, \$2. Peans, small white field, bushel, J. D. Lutz. Creek, \$5; 2nd, Henry Lutz, Stoney Cree 3rd, W. Riddel, \$2. Peans, Large white field, bushel, J. D. Lutc. Corn, Indian, in the ear, (white,) 2 bushels Lutz, \$6; 2nd, Henry, Lutz, \$4; 3rd, J. I ford, \$3.

ford, \$3.
Corn, Indian, (yellow,) two bushels, J. D
\$6; 2nd, Henry Lutz, \$4.
Extras—Hops, Jardine & Sons, Hamilton
Thomas Davies & Co., Torento.
Collection of grain in straw, Charles
Diploma. CLASS 41-SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP CLASS 41—SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP,
Timothy seed, bushel, John Rutherford, Simpson Rennie, \$4; 3rd, Charles Grant, 3
Julius Breuls, \$1.
Orchard grass seed, bushel, W. Hartman, \$6; 2nd,
Glover seed, bushel, W. Hartman, \$6; 2nd,
Bruels, \$1.
Clover seed, Alsike, half bushel, W. M. Sm
Flax seed, bushel, W. Hartman, \$6; 2nd,
Breuls, \$2. Fraix seed, busnel, W. Hartman, 85; 2nd, Breuls, 84.

Turnip seed, Sweedish, from transplanted not less than 12 lbs, Alfred Crumb, Bowman; 2nd, John Crumb, Bowmanville, 84.

Turnip seed, grey stone, 12 lbs, John Crumb, 84.

Carrot seed, white Belgian field, 12 lbs, A. 4.

86.

Mangle wurtzel seed, long red, 12 lbs, J. (6; 2nd, A. Crumb, \$4.

Mangle wurtzel seed, yellow globe, 13 Crumb, \$6.

Tares, bushel of, Julius Breuls, \$6.

Buckwheat, bushel, Henry Lutz, \$4.

Millett, bushel, W. M. Smith, \$4; 2nd, 18bb, \$2. Grass seed, Hungarian, bushel, W. M. Sn Potatoes, snowfiake, bushel, T. Stock, \$3; Hewer, Guelph, \$2; 3rd, C. E. Brown, Mimic Potatoes, Garnet Chilis, bushel, J. Haire, T \$3; 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2; 3rd, J. Moore, Isl Potatoes, early rose, bushel, W. McKay caster, \$3; 2nd, J. Haire, \$2; 3rd, F. I Mimico, \$1.

Potatoes, Brounell's beauty, bushel, T. Sto 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2.

Potatoes, any other sort, bushel, J. H. King, \$3; 2nd, J. H. Rowe, King, \$2; 3rd, Sove, King, \$1.

Potatoes, seedling, J. H. Rowe, \$3; 2nd Rowe, King, \$1.

Potatoes, seedling, J. H. Rowe, \$3; 2nd Rowe, \$2; 3rd, J. H. Rowe, \$2; 2nd, J. H. Rowe, \$4.

Collection of field, half peck of each sort, J. H. Rowe, \$5; 2nd, Chas. Brown, \$4; 71.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Marshall's im R. Stock, Mimico, \$5; 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Carters', R. Swede turnips, eight roots, Sharmocks, \$1.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Sharmocks, \$2.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Bangholm, atth, Toronto, \$3; 2nd, E. Stock, \$2; 3rd, Stock, \$2; 3rd, Stock, \$2; 3rd, Toronto, \$3; 2nd, E. Stock, \$2; 3rd, Stock Potatoes, early rose, bushel, W. McKay

Swede turnips, eight roots, Suttons' Ch Hewer, \$3; 2nd, F. & R. Baby, \$2; 3rd, E Swede turnips, eight roots, Westbury, E 33; 2nd, T. Stock, \$2. Purnips, eight roots, white globe, J. Hancaster, \$3; 2nd, N. Daniels, \$2; 3rd, J. wo illustri orge Cartie Seaforth has to raise \$2,200 for Public hool purposes this year. The Welland High School opened for the fall term with seventy pupils, and the Model School has ten teachers in training own that

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demonstrate its accuracy. He

not touch the point at issue at all,

and only goes to convince us of the correctness of our comments. Perhaps the political complexion of the High School Board differs from that of the parsimonious editor of the Tribune, which may account The late meeting of the Educational Inn Algiers stitute of New Brunswick was in every respect a most successful one. Among the subjects that underwent a thorough disof school inspection in the Province. The debate seemed to tend in favour of a change in the system and also in favour of the inspectors having a large experience in teaching. It is only right that teachers should be able to look forward to rising in their profession, and there can be no doubt that he practical training which teaching gives is almost a necessity in making a compe Henry Ward Beecher says "shame on the parsimony that would take a cent from the pay of the men or women employed as teachers. If there is any profession which should be made absolutely independent of all care as to the means of living it is that I do not undervalue my own profession but I think the schoolmaster stands nearer to I think the schoolmaster stands nearer to God than a minister can. There is no economy so penurious, no wrong so intolerable as that which cuts down the pay of the teacher, and simply because they with whom they have to do are only children. Only children! Whose children? Your children, my children, God's children, the

sweetest blossoms in the garden of the world for whom angels may be proud to do service. If they are neglected you are to blame, for if you cared enough about it, it It may be well, just now, to notice that at the last session of the Legislature of Ontario the 106th section of the Public a Swiss Schools Act was amended by striking out the sub-section allowing any person taxed for Public School purposes on property situated in a different school section from that in which he resides, to send his children to the school of the section on which the property is situated on as favourable following clause being substituted :- "From and after the 18th day of August next, the fee to be imposed upon any non-resident pupils shall not exceed the sum of 25 cents for each pupil for every calendar month."

It will be seen from this that all persons living outside the municipality and sending pupils to the Public School of the town, will be required to pay a fee not ex-Oxford and Cambridge was 4,963.

leyan ministry has been so large for the last two or three years that the accommodation for students at the Theological College has been quite inadequate. Windsor Vanderbilt University is the recipient of nother large gift. Wm. H. Vanderbilt roit with another large gift. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has just given \$100,000 for the erection of a gymnasium, and of a civil engineering and scientific hall, on the grounds of Van-In North Carolina there is a lack of funds for education, a lack of organization and a lack of competent teachers. The schools are open for only $2\frac{1}{2}$ months in the year. Many of the school committeemen cannot read their names. Still, there is hope, for the President or the State Chiraconter any vey of the "We have stirred up an enthusiasm on education never before seen in this State." In South Carolina the schools are open only three months in the year. Prof. Huxley lately gave an address be-

Prof. Huxley lately gave an address before the boys of University College, London, in which he spoke of the necessity of cultivating muscle and physical powers for a successful contest in life. Industry, he said, was a desire to work hard, and that desire does not accomplish much if a feeble mind is unable to respond. While the occasion for intellectual efforts of a high order is rare, it constantly happens that a man's future turns upon his being able to stand a sudden and a heavy strain upon his powers of endurance.

stand a sudden and a heavy strain upon his powers of endurance.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh University Council a general scheme for the constitution of the new Celtic chair, for which Prof. Blackie has for several years been collecting funds, was adopted. The patronage of the "chair of Celtic languages, history and antiquities" is vested in the University curators, with whom Prof. Blackie is to be associated, but no actual appointment will be made till Whit Tuesday, 1880. Practical instruction in Gaelic. day, 1880. Practical instruction in Gaeli will be one of the duties of the chair "s the chief long as that language shall be a recognized medium of religious instruction in the High-other collars." £12,000 has now been collected

FORRIGN.

The number of Parliamentary voters at

The number of candidates for the Wes-

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

Awards Made in the Different Classes.

EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST

Below is given the names of the successful exhibitors, and the articles in which they excelled. Owing to the fact that some of the judges have failed to promptly return their books to the Secretary, the work of entering the awards has been somewhat

Agricultural boiler, for steaming food, John Doty Agricultural boiler, for steaming food, John Doty, Toronto, \$6.

Field, or two horse cultivator, iron, Isaac Westcott, Bowmanville, diploma and \$15; 2nd, Peter Mallaby, Weston, \$10.

Two-horse cultivator, wood, T. & G. Morgan, Markham, diploma and \$15; 2nd, Charles Thaine, Guelph; 3rd, Geo. Wilkinson, Aurora.

Two turrow plough, Wm. Hardy & Son, Churchill, diploma and \$15; 2nd, R. Sylvester, Inniskillen, \$10; 3rd, Uxbridge Manufacturing and Agricultural Works, \$5.

Iron plough, Geo. Wilkinson, Aurora, \$15 and diploma; 2nd, Thos. Yeandle, Stratford, \$10; 3rd, Thos. Doberty, Watford, \$5.

Wooden plough, Arch. Dobbie, Thorold, \$12 and diploma; 2nd, L. Cossitt, Guelph, \$8; 3rd, J. E. Cockshutt, Brantford, \$4.

Iron-beam plough, with cast head and share, steel mould-board and wooden handles, Patterson & Bros., Patterson, \$15 and diploma; 2nd, Geo. Wilkinson, \$10; 3rd, J. Fleury, Aurora, \$5.

Wood-beam plough, one horse, J. E. Gockshutt, \$8.

Iron-beam plough, one horse, J. E. Cockshutt, 0; 2nd, Geo. Wilkinson, \$6; 3rd, R. Bell & Son, \$10; 2nd, Geo. Wilkinson, \$8; 3rd, R. Bell & Son, St. George, \$4. Subsoil plough, Peter Mallaby, \$12; 2nd, Arch. Dobbie, \$5. Double, mould, plough, Arch. Dobbie, \$10; 2nd. Subsoil plough, Peter Maliaby, \$12; 2nd, Arch. Dobbie, \$8.

Double mould plough, Arch. Dobbie, \$10; 2nd, Chas. Thaine, \$7.

Gang plough, Patterson & Bros., \$12 and diploma; 2nd, R. Sylvester, \$8; 3rd, J. E. Cockshutt, \$4.

Horse hoe, or single horse cultivator, iron, Isaac Westcott, \$4; 2nd, Peter Maliaby, \$3.

Horse hoe, or single horse cultivator, wood, Chas. Thaine, \$4; 2nd, J. Fleury, \$3; 3rd, R. Bell & Son, \$6. Pair of iron harrows, John Sharp, Schomberg, 910 and diploma; 2nd, Thos. Tipling, Clinton, \$3; 3rd, Lewis Elliott, Goderich, \$6.
Pair wood harrows, first prize and diploma, Patterson & Bro., \$6; 2nd, J. O. Wismer & Son, Brantford, \$4; 3rd, John Watson, Ayr, \$2.
Wooden land roller, John Sampson, Don Mount, \$3. Stump extractor, John Whitfield, \$8; 2nd, Ux-bridge Mfg. and Agr. Works, \$4. Prairie plough, Thompson & Williams Mfg. Co., Stratferd, highly commended; chain harrow, W. Rennie, Toronto, highly commended; wood beam, side hill plough, J. Fleury, commended. CLASS 38-IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES FOR HARVEST

Horse pitchfork and tackle, Wartman & Morrow London, \$6.

Potato digger, Arch. Dobbie, Thorold, \$10.

Straw cutter, David Maxwell, Paris, \$3; 2nd,

Patterson & Bro., \$6; 3rd, J. Fleury, \$4.

Machine for cutting roots for stock, David Maxwell, \$3; 2nd, J. Fleury, \$6; 3rd, A. Fleury, Markham, \$4. Machine for pulping roots for stock, David Maxwell, \$8; 2nd, A. Fleury, \$6. CLASS 39— AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Assortment of drain tiles, T. Nightingale, York-

ville, \$4.

Half-dozen steel hoes, A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Co., Cedardale, \$3.

Half-dozen manure forks, A. S. Whiting Mfg. Co., \$3. Half-dozen spading forks, A. S. Whiting Mfg. Co., \$3.

Corn drill, or barrow, for turnips, &c., J.W.Mann, Toronto, \$4; 2nd, John Bartlett, Oshawa, \$3.

Corn sheller, John Watson, Ayr, diploma; 2nd, J.C. Schoomaker, Hamilton, \$2.

Machine for sowing grass seeds, J. W. Mann, Toronto, \$4 ronto, \$4. Half-dozen scythe snaths, H. E. Ketchum, Toronto, 3. Grain cradle, Samuel English, Sr., Omemee, \$2; nd, H. E. Ketchum, \$1. Half-dozen scythes (grass), A. S. Whiting Manufacuring Co., \$3. Half-dozen cradle scythes, A. S. Whiting Mfg. Co., Lawn mowing machine, W. Wilkie, Toronto, \$6; Lawn mowing machine, w. Wilkie, Avious, go, 2nd, J. A. Simmers, §3.

Half-dozen hay-rakes, H. E. Ketchum, §3; 2nd, Darius Oatman & Sons, Tilsonburg, §2.

Half-dozen hay-forks, A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Set horse shoes, Selway & Rennie, Toronto, \$3: Set horse shoes, Selway & Rennie, Toronto, \$3; 2nd, Thos. Tipling, Clinton, \$2. Farm gate, J. E. Strong, Yorkville, \$3; 2nd, R. E. Stephens, Toronto, \$2; 3rd, Geo. W. Simmons, St. Catharines, \$1. Specimen farm fence, wood, John Shuttleworth, \$8.

Wooden pump, Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, \$4;
2nd, Plews & Kennedy, Toronto, \$8.

Assortment of malleable castings, for agricultural
purposes, Toronto Reaper and Mower Co., \$12.

Hand corn planters, H. E. Bulloch, Otterville,

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS 40—FIRLD GRAINS, HOPS, ETC.

Ten bushels of winter wheat, the produce of the Dominion of Camada, being the growth of 1879; each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, and of the best quality for seed. (Persons competing for this prize are requested also to exhibit a sample in the straw, pulled from the ground when ripe, with the roots), Wm. Tuck, Waterdown, \$40; 2nd, Thomas Stock, Waterdown, \$25; 3rd, John Rutherford, Rugby, \$15.

Wheat, white winter, 2 bush, Wm. Tuck, \$10; 2nd, Thomas Stock, \$8; 3rd, Jas Knox, Belleville, \$6; 4th, Robt. W. Thompson, Ellemmere, \$4.

Wheat, red winter, 2 bush, John Rutherford, \$8; 2nd, E. Tolchard, Toronto, \$6.

Wheat, Baldspring, 2 bush, Charles Grant, Thornbury, \$8; 2nd, Charles Grant, \$6; 3rd, W. Riddell, Cobourg, \$4.

Spring wheat, bearded, variety of, Chas. Grant, bury, \$8; 2nd, Charles Grant, \$6; 3rd, W. Riddell, Cobourg, \$4.

Spring wheat, bearded, variety of, Chas. Grant, \$6; 2nd, Chas. Grant, \$6; 3rd, Cryus Gallinger, Clarksburg, \$4.

Sirpen Rennie, Milliken, \$4; 3rd, Thos. Gibson, Ha; cerman, \$2; 4th, Julius Breuls, Ringwood, \$1.

Barley; 6-rowed, 2 bush, Simpson Rennie, \$6; 2nd, Wm. Tuck, \$4: 3rd, James Knox, \$2; 4th, R. W. Thompson, \$1. W. Thompson, \$1. By, Chas. Grant, \$6; 2nd, F. & Baby, Lambton Mills, \$4. Bye, spring, 2 bush, Chas. Grant, \$8. Grant, \$6. Oats (white,) two bushels, Charles Grant, \$6. ind, Walter Riddell, \$4; 3rd, Walter Hartman, Jarksburz, \$2. Dar, water Munen, wa, bas, Barry Spicer, Isling-larksburg, \$2.
Oats (black,) two bushels, Henry Spicer, Islington, \$6; 2nd, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, \$4; 3rd. Charles Scott, Orangeville, \$2; 4th, Simpson Paralle 4: 3rd. Charles Scott, Orangeville, \$2; 4th, Simpson Rennie, \$1.

Peas, small, field, two bushels, Chas. Scott, \$6; 2nd, John Rutherford, \$4; 3rd, Chas. Grant, \$2; 4th, Julius Breuls, \$1.

Peas, marrowfat, two bushels, Chas. Grant, \$6; 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$4; 3rd, John Rutherford, \$2; 4th, Chas. Grant, \$4.

Peas, field, two bushels of any other kind. Julius Breuls, \$6; 2nd, Chas. Grant, \$4; 3rd, W. Hartman, \$2.

Beans, small white field bushel, J. D. Lutz Stoney. man, \$2.

Beans, small white field, bushel, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$6; 2nd, Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$4; 3rd, W. Riddel, \$2.

Beans, large white field, bushel, J. D. Lutz, \$6.
Corn, Indian, in the ear, (white,) 2 bushels, J. D. Lutz, \$6; 2nd, Henry, Lutz, \$4; 3rd, J. Rutherford, \$3.

Corn. Indian, featlow than the field of t ford, \$3.

Corn, Indian, (yellow,) two bushels, J. D. Lutz, \$6; 2nd, Henry Lutz, \$4.

Extras—Hops, Jardine & Sons, Hamilton; 2nd, Thomas Davies & Co., Torento.

Collection of grain in straw, Charles Grant, Diploma. CLASS 41—SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, ETC.

Timothy seed, bushel, John Rutherford, 88; 2nd, Simpson Rennie, \$4; 3rd, Charles Grant, \$2; 4th, Julius Breuls, \$1. lius Breuls, \$1.
Orchard grass seed, bushel, W. Hartman, \$6.
Clover seed, bushel, W. Hartman, \$6; 2nd, Simpa Bennie, \$4; 3rd, W. M. Smith, \$2; 4th, Julius ruels, \$1. Clover seed, Alsike, half bushel, W. M. Smith, \$6. Flax seed, bushel, W. Hartman, \$6; 2nd, Julius Breuls, \$4.

Turnip seed, Sweedish, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 12 lbs, Alfred Crumb, Bowmanville, \$5; 2nd, John Crumb, Bowmanville, \$4.

Turnip seed, grey stone, 12 lbs, John Crumb, \$6; 2nd, A. Crumb, \$4.

Carrot seed, white Belgian field, 12 lbs, A. Crumb, \$6. \$6.
Mangie wurtzel seed, long red, 12 lbs, J. Crumb,
\$6; 2nd, A. Crumb, \$4.
Mangie wurtzel seed, yellow globe, 13 lbs, A.
Crumb, \$6.
Tares, bushel of, Julius Breuls, \$6.
Buckwheat, bushel, Henry Lutz, \$4.
Millett, bushel, W. M. Smith, \$4; 2nd, J. & R.
Baby \$2.

rass seed, Hungarian, bushel, W. M. Smith. 34. CLASS 42—TIELD ROOTS.

Potatoes, snowflake, bushel, T. Stock, \$3; 2nd, J. Hewer, Gueiph, \$2; 3nd, C. E. Brown, Mimico, \$1. Potatoes, Garnet Chillis, bushel, J. Haire, Toronto, \$1; 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2; 3rd, J. Moore, Islington, \$1; 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2; 3rd, J. Moore, Islington, otatoes, early rose, bushel, W. McKay, Don-Caster, \$3; 2nd, J. Haire, \$2; 3rd, F. Daniel, Mimico, \$1. Potatoes, BrouneH's beauty, bushel, T. Stock, \$3; 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2. And, J. Hewer, \$2.
Potatoes, ruby, bushel, W. M. Smith, \$3.
Potatoes, any other sort, bushel, J. H. Rowe,
King, \$3; 2nd, J. H. Rowe, King, \$2; 3rd, J. H.
Rowe, King, \$2. Alig, \$3; 2nd, J. H. Rowe, King, \$2; 3rd, J. H. Rowe, King, \$1.

Potatoos, seeding, J. H. Rowe, \$3; 2nd, J. H. Rowe, \$3; 3rd, J. H. Rowe, \$3.

Collection of field, half peck of each sort, named, J. H. Rowe, \$6; 2nd, Chas. Brown, \$4; 3rd, J. Fleming, Kilsyth, \$2.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Marshall's improved, E. Stock, Mimico, \$3; 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Cartany, W. Stock. Chas Scott, \$1.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Carters', E. Stock, \$1.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Skirvings, E. Stock, \$1.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Skirvings, E. Stock, \$1.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Shamrooks, E. Stock, \$3.

2 ad, Chas. Scott, \$2.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Shamrooks, E. Stock, \$3.

Swede turnips, eight roots, Ramcholm, Castron, Swede turnips, eight roots, Shamrooks, E. Stock, \$1. Swede turnips, eight roots, Westbury, E. Stock, 22, 2nd, T. Stock, 22,

Turnips, eight roots, Greystone, E. Stock, \$3; 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$2; 3rd, F. & R. Baby, \$1.

Turnips, eight roots, Aberdeen yellows, Charles Scott, \$3; 2nd, J. Hewer, \$2.

Carrots, twelve roots, red, E. Stock, \$3; 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$2; 3rd, Chas. E. Brown, \$1.

Carrots, twelve roots, white or Belgian, E. Stock, \$3; 2nd. T. Stock, \$2; 3rd, R. Guthrie, Brockton. \$1. Mangel Wurtzel, eight roots, long red, Simpson Rennie, \$3; 2nd, E. Stock, \$2; 3rd, T. Stock, \$1.

Mangel Wurtzel, eight roots, red globe, Simpson Rennie, \$3; 2nd, E. Stock, \$2; 3rd, T. Stock, H. Mangel Wurtzel, eight roots, yellow globe, E. Stock, \$3; 2nd, T. Stock, \$2; 3rd, J. Bemer, \$t. Mangel Wurtzel, eight roots, long yellow, Simpton Rennie, \$3; 2nd, E. Stock, \$2; 3rd, J. Stock, \$1

Beet, eight roots, white sugar, E. Stock, \$3; 2nd, Simpson Rennie, \$2; 3rd, T. Stock, \$1.

Parsnips, twelve roots, E. Stock, \$3; 2nd, W. Benham, Guelph, \$2; 3rd, Ch. B. E. Brown, \$1.

Chicory, twelve roots, W. Benham, \$3; 2nd, E. Stock, \$2; 3rd, W. Hiddell, \$1.

Squashes, for cattle, two large, J. Hayward, \$3; 2nd, Simpson Rennie, \$2.

Pumpkins, two, mammoth field, J. Moore, Islington, \$3; 2nd, Simpson Rennie, \$2.

Pumpkins, four, common yellow field, Simpson Rennie, \$3; 2nd, J. Moore, \$2.

Squash (vegetable cheese), James Hayward, extra prize. DAIRY PRODUCTS AND UTENSILS.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND UTENSILS.

CLASS 43.—BUTTER, CHERSH AND DAIRY UTENSILS.

Butter, best 3 firkins of, fitted for exportation, not less than 56 lbs. in each firkin, made by the exhibitor, flugh Clarke, Brampton, \$30; 2nd, J. McClurg, Greystead, \$12; 3rd, W. Thompson, Uxbridge, \$8.

Butter, best firkin of, in shipping order, not less than 56 lbs., R. Carter, Brampton, \$14; 2nd, A. Gifford, Meaford, \$12; 3rd, J. McClurg, \$10.

Butter, best, not less than 28 lbs. in firkin, or cocks or tubs, J. McClurg, \$10; 2nd, H. Clarke, \$8; 3rd, W. Thompson, \$6.

Butter, not less than 8 lbs., in roll or print, Robt.

Butter, not less than 8 lbs., in roll or print, Robt. or tubs, J. McClurg, \$10; 2nd, H. Clarke, \$8; Srd, W. Thompson, \$8.

Butter, not less than 8 lbs., in roll or print, Robt. Carter, \$10; 2nd, J. McClurg, \$8; 3rd, H. Clarke, \$6; 4th, Samuel Weed, Islington, \$4; 5th, F. R. Baby, Lambton Mills, \$2.

Cheese, best of factory, not less than 46 lbs. each, with statement of number of cows, and management of factory, Russell & Gardiner, Napanee, \$50 and gold medal presented by Messrs. Davidson, Scott & Co., Toronto; 2nd, L. R. Richardean, Kerwood, \$40; 3rd, B. Kerr & Co., Harriston, \$25; 4th, Adam T. Bell, Innerkip, \$15; 5th, A. Y. Anderson, Yyoming, \$12; 6th, J. L. Johnstone, Toronto, \$8.

Cheese, best diary, not less than thirty lbs. W. Harris, Mount Elgin, \$12; 2nd, John Rowat, Nilestown, \$10.

Cheese, best 2 Canadian Stilton, not less than 8 lbs. each, Mrs. Eliza Parsons, Guelph, \$5.

Cheese, best 3 Canada, Glo'ster or Wiltshire, loaf or truckle, not less than 8 lbs each, A. Y. Anderson, \$8; 2nd, W. Huxley, Fullerton's Corners, \$6.

Bread. manufactured for sale, 4 lowers, J. D. Anderson, \$3; 2nd, W. Huxley, Fullerton's Corners, \$6.

Bread, manufactured for sale, 4 loaves, J. D. Nasmith, Toronto, \$5; 2nd, J. Dempster, Toronto, \$3; 3rd, W. Anderson, Toronto, \$2.

Bread, home-made, 2 loaves, Miss Tracey, Lambton Mills, \$4; 2nd, Mrs. R. Wilson, Carlton, \$3; 3rd, Mra. G. Bailey, Yorkville, \$2; 4th, Mrs. F. Fenwick, Colerain, \$1.

Butter tubs, best collection of, for shipping purposes, J. Landerville, Toronto, \$6; 2nd, Robert Burchell, Toronto, \$4.

Churn, C. J. Brandon, Toronto, \$3; 2nd, S. Blanchard & Son, Toronto, \$2; 3rd, J. Landerville, \$1.

Cream still, for portable gatherer, James Mc-Kelvy, St. Catherines, extra prize.

Cheese safe and show case combined, J. W. Minthorne, Orillia, extra prize.

Collection of unleavened bread, Victor B. Hall, Toronto, highly commended.

Churn dasher, W. Southward, Toronto, extra prize.

CLASS 48 -GARDEN VEGETARLES CLASS 48.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Salsify, welve roots, W. Benham, Guelph, \$2;
2nd, W. W. Tattle, Yorkville, \$1.

Cauliflower, three heads. Mrs. G. Cooper, Leslieville, \$2; 2nd, Jas. Wright, Leslieville, \$1.50; 3rd,
George Syme, Carlton West, \$1.

Cabbage, three heads early, (any variety) not
hereafter mentioned, John Paxton, Davenport, \$2;
2nd, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton, \$1.

Cabbage, three heads winningstadt, R. Guthrie,
Brockton, \$2; 2nd, Jas. Allen, Mimico, \$1.

Cabbage, three heads, (any new variety), John
Paxton, \$2; 2nd, Chas. Scott, Orangeville, \$1.

Cabbage, three heads, (8t. Denis), George Syme,
\$2. Cabbage, three heads (Henderson's summer), Jas Pape, Toronto, \$2; 2nd, Mrs. George Cooper, \$1. Cabbage, three heads, (Drumhead), R. Guth Cabbage, three heads, (Drumhead), R. Guthrie, \$2.
Cabbage, four sorts winter, including Savoys, one of each sort, Jas. Wright, Parkdale, \$3: 2nd, R. Guthrie, \$2.
Cabbage, three heads, red, Jas. Wright, \$2: 2nd, Geo. Syme, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. E. Brown, Mimico, \$1.
Carrots, twelve, for table, long red, W. Benham, Guelph, \$2: 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$1.50; 3rd, James Allen, \$2: 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$1.50; 3rd, James Allen, \$2: 2nd, Frank Daniels, Mimico, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. Geo. Cooper, \$1.
Carrots, twelve early horn, R. Guthrie, \$2: 2nd, Trank Daniels, Mimico, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. Geo. Cooper, \$1.
Carrots, twelve early horn, R. Guthrie, \$2: 2nd, Trank Daniels, Mimico, \$1.50; 3rd, James Allen, \$2: 2nd, William Benham, \$1.50; 3rd, John Paxton, \$4.
Oelery, six roots, white, George Syme, \$2: 2nd, James Wright, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. George Cooper, \$1.
Celery, six roots, red, James Allen, \$2: 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. George Cooper, \$1.
Capsicums, dozen (ripe), T. O. Veale, \$2: 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$3.
Egg plant, fruit, purple, T. O. Veale, \$2: 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$1.50.
Tomatoes (trophy), W. W. Tattle, \$2: 2nd, John Paxton, \$1. Egg plant, fute, purple, 1. C. Vesse, \$2; 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$1.50.

Tomatoes (trophy), W. W. Tattle, \$2; 2nd, John Paxton, \$1.

Tomatoes, six (General Grant), R. Guthrie, \$2; 2nd, John Paxton, \$1.

Tomatoes, six cook's favourite, W. W. Tattle, \$2; 2nd, Mrs. George Cooper, \$1.

Tomatoes, six Ardington, Thos. Ironfield, Toronto, \$2; 2nd, J. T. Lutz, Stoney Greek, \$1.

Tomatoes, six, Conqueror, W. W. Tattle, \$2; 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$1.

Tomatoes, six Dempse, seedling, E. C. Fearnside, \$2. natoes, six (large yellow), T. O. Veale, \$2; 2nd,

. C. Fearnside, \$1.
Tomatoes, six, any other variety, Chas. Scott, \$2;
dd, S. & R. Baby, Lambton Mills, \$1.
Tomatoes, assorted collection of, Jno. Paxton, \$5;
dd, E. C. Fearnside, \$4; 3rd, Mrs. George Cooper, 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$4; 3rd, Mrs. George Cooper, \$2.
Beets, six blood, long, W. Benham, \$2; 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$1.50; 3rd, Frank Daniels, \$1.
Beets, six, turnip-rooted, Mrs. George Cooper, \$2; 2nd, Jno. Paxton, \$1.50; 3rd, Jas. Wright, \$1.
Onions, peck of white, Tnos. Ironfield, \$2; 2nd, Frank Daniels, \$1.50; 3rd, Geo. Syme, \$1.
Cnions, peck of red, Mrs. Geo. Cooper, \$2; 2nd, Geo. Syme, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. Geo. Cooper, \$2; 2nd, Geo. Syme, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. Geo. Cooper, \$2; 2nd, Geo. Syme, \$1.50; 3rd, Thos. Ironfield, \$1.
Onions, two quarts, pickling, Jas. Wright, \$1.50; 2nd, Jno. Paxton, \$1.
Turnips, twelye white (table), Frank Daniels, \$2; 2nd, Wm. Benham, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.
Turnips, twelve white (table), Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, Wm. Benham, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, Wm. Benham, \$1.50.
Corn, twelve ears sweet corn, fit for the table, E. Corn, twelve ears sweet corn, fit for the table, E. Fearnside, \$2 ; 2nd, Thos. Ironfield, \$1.50 ; 3rd, W. Tattle, \$1. O. Fearmade, \$2; 2nd, Thos. Ironneid, \$1.50; 3rd, W. W. Tattle, \$1. Beans, French, quarts (pods), W. W. Tattle, \$2; 2nd, 3a. Wright, \$1. Radishes, six winter, Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, Geo. Syme, \$1. Kale, three Scotch, W. W. Tattle, \$2. Herbs, collection, pot and sweet, E. C. Fearnside, \$2; 2nd, Chas. Scott, \$1. Potatoes, six varieties of, for garden cultivation, half peck of each sort, named, J. H. Rowe, King, \$4; 2nd, J. H. Rowe, \$3; 3rd, W. W. Tattle, \$2. Squashes, three varieties, table, Jas. Allen, \$2; 2nd, Geo. Syme, \$1.50. 2nd, Geo. Syme, \$1.50.
Vegetable marrow, two, Jas. Wright, \$2; 2nd, Jas. Soot, \$1.
Greatest variety of vegetables, distinct from other entries, each kind named, Rich. Guthrie, \$6; 2nd, Jas. Allen, \$4; 3rd, Mrs. Geo. Cooper, \$2.
Extra entries, seedling garden potatoes, Jno. Paxton.

CLASS 66—CHEMICAL MANUPACTURES, PHARMACEUTICAL CLASS 60—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, ETC.

Petroleum products, collection, Waterman Bros., London, diploma and \$12; 2nd, McColl Bros., Toronto, \$6.

Soaps, collection, A. Watts & Co., Brantford, \$10 and diploma; 2nd, G. D. Morse & Co., 75 conto, \$6.

Soaps, toilet, collection, G. D. Morse & Co., \$8.

Glue and gelatine, Mark B. Thomas, Dundas, \$6.

Colours, ground in oil, James Robertson & Co., Teronto, \$3.

Lubricating oils, collection of, Waterman Bros., \$6; 2nd; McColl, Bros. & Co., \$4.

Frinting luks, assortment, black and coloured, J.

J. Smith & Co., Toronto, \$4.

CLASS 72—CARRIAGES, SLRIGHS, AND PARTS THERMON. LASS 72-CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, AND PARTS THEREON

ETC.
Carriage, two-horse, pleasure — Hutchinson & Burns, Toronto, \$15; 2nd, Hutchinson & Burns, \$8.
Buggy, double-seated, uncovered, for one or two hosses—Hutchinson & Burns, \$8.
Buggy, single-seated, overed—Morrison & Querrie, Aurora \$8; 2nd, A. Wright & Son, Richmond Hill, Buggy, single-seated, uncovered—Wm. Trench, Richmond Hill, \$6; 2nd, Hutchinson & Burns, \$4. Pony phacton, covered—Johnston & Brown, Toron-to, \$8; 2nd, Huchinson & Burns, \$4. Pony phacton, uncovered—Johnston & Brown, \$6; Ind, Hutchinson & Burns, \$4. Trotting sulkey, two-wheeled—A. Wright & Son, 3. Cutter, one-horse, pleasure -A. Wright & Son, Cutter, one-horse, pleasure—A. Wright & Son, Richmond Hill, \$6.
Child's Perambulator—Jacobs & Hughes, Rochester, N. Y., \$5; 2nd, Jacobs & Hughes, Rochester, \$3.
Carriage and buggy wood-work, assortment—R. McLeay, Watford, \$8.
Sleigh and cutter staff, assortment—R. McLeay,

Sleigh and cutter stuff, assortment—R. McLeay, \$8.

Felloes, bent, twelve sets—R. McLeay, \$0.

Springs, assortment, three sets—Guelph Carriage Goods Company, \$8; 2nd, Gananoque Spring Mfg.

Co., \$5.

Assortment of carriage forgeings—George Gillies, Gananoque, \$10.

Extras—Child's waggon and sleigh combined, W. B. Pollock, Toronto, commended; brake for carriage, Geo. Dingwall, Toronto, commended; small white hearse, John Young, Toronto, commended; buggy, with adjustable seat, Daniel Conboy, Uxbridge, extra prize; cutter, with adjustable seat, Daniel Conboy, extra; buggy, with adjustable seat, Daniel Conboy, extra; buggy, with adjustable seat, and rubber top, Daniel Conboy, highly commended; special springs, three sets, James Warnock & Co., Galt, extra; child's sleigh or cutter, W. Detlor, Toronto, highly commended; child's double Portland cutter, W. Detlor, Toronto, highly commended; combination carriage and sleeping coach, child's, Jacobs & Hughes; portable carriage top, iron buggy gearing, sliver, Japan, and gold dash mouldings, Eureka anti-shaft rattler, Guelph Carriage Goods Company, extra prize; hearse, O'Donohoe & Douglass, Toronto, commended.

baccos, Joab Scales & Co., \$10.

To the exhibitor obtaining the most prizes, Joab Scales, & Co., bronze medal; J. E. Saxton, diploma. Assortment of domestic cigars, assorted sizes, not less than ten boxes, Spilling Bros., Toronto, diploma and \$15; 2nd, Toronto Co-operative Cigar Manufacturing Co., \$15.

Extra-Assortment of domestic cigarettes, J. E. Rattray & Co., Montreal, diploma.

Design of factory in cigarettes, extra.

Fine display of tobaccos, M. S. Kimball, Rochester, N. Y., extra.

AGRICULTURAL.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWLS. DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWLS.

GEESE.—"Of the two principal breeds of geese," Mr. Fowler writes, "I very much prefer the Grey or Toulouse to the White or Embden, being larger and handsomer. I have had a Toulouse gander which weighed thirty-four pounds, a weight never, I am sure, attained by the White breed. They are also better shaped, as a rule, and every way the more profitable variety. The forehead should be flat, and the bill a clear orange red. The plumage is a rich brown, passing into white on the under parts and tail coverts.

With regard to the general management of geese little need be said. More than four or five should not be allowed to one gander, and such a family will require a

four or five should not be allowed to one gander, and such a family will require a house about eight feet square; but to secure fine stock three geese are better to one male. Each nest must be about two feet six inches square, and, as the goose will always lay where she has deposited her first egg, there must be a nest for each bird. If they each lay in a separate nest the eggs may be left; otherwise, they should be removed daily.

Geese should be set in March or early April as it is very difficult to rear the

Geese should be set in March or early April, as it is very difficult to rear the young in hot weather. The time is thirty to thirty-four days. The goose sits very steadily, but should be induced to come off daily and take a bath. Besides this she should have in reach a good supply of food and water, or hunger will compel her, one by one, to eat all her eggs. The gander is usually kept away; but this is not very needful, as he not only has no enmity to the eggs or goslings, but takes very great the eggs or goslings, but takes very great interest in the hatching, often sitting by

his mate for hours.

The goslings should be allowed to hatch out entirely by themselves. When put out, they should have a fresh turf daily for

stantial thatch roof. A part of the stalk is used for food, and the hard pithy centre at the base forms a good whetstone, as ailica enters largely in its composition, while the fermented sap of the aloe, or magney, as it is called, is an intoxicating beverage known as pulque, which is largely consumed by the natives. Large specimens of the century plant are valued highly by florists here, and as much as several hundred dollars is not uncommonly paid for a fine one. paid for a fine one.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE AT BRISTOL. To the Editor of The Mail.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Being an agent of the Canadian Government and seeing a trade springing up between this city and Montreal, I feel anxious to see it succeed. I allude to the cattle trade. No doubt many who ship cattle to this part or to Avon Mouth, which is the place where all cattle are landed from ocean going steamers, fancy their cattle are sold in the Bristol market. This is not the case. They are sold by auction, and I am informed sometimes privately at the place where they land, Avon Mouth. These sales take place some eight to ten miles from the city, and where one butcher attends such sales there would be ten if the cattle were brought would be ten if the cattle were brought into the market on market days, every Thursday. The competition would be so much keener that the cattle would realize much keener that the cattle would realize
their market value. Bristol market is one
of the largest and best markets in England,
and with proper management hundreds of
Canadian cattle, sheep and horses, could be
sold here yearly, and the shippers would
get good returns. I think far better than
they are getting now. There is good accommodation for all kinds of cattle and
horses here close to the market and in fact
in the market, and good salesymen to whom in the market, and good salesmen to whom cattle may be consigned, and the shippers would be sure of their cash and good and prompt returns.

Yours, etc., and JOHN W. DOWN. Canadian Emigration Office, Bristol, 26th August.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Buffalo Dealers Decide to Increase Prices. BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 11.-The lumber dealers of this city held a meeting this afternoon to take action relative to prices in consequence of the heavy advance in lake freights. An advance of \$1.50 to \$2 per thousand feet in pine lumber was unanimously agreed upon. All the dealers of the city were present.

LITERATURE AND ART. James Russell Lowell is 60 years old. James Parton has collected elaborate naterials for a life of Voltaire.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is engaged upon new novel, entitled "Jezebel's Daughter Mrs. Burnett's new story will be of American life, and will be called "Louisiana." Sir J. Watson Gordon has founded a chair of fine arts at the Edinburgh Uni versity.

Prince Golitsin has presented the projected University of Tomsk with a library of 5,000 volumes. Miss Elizabeth Taylor, author of "Blind pits" and other novels, and a large con-tributor to periodical literature, is dead. William F. Apthorp, the well-known Boston critic, has translated a volume of selections from the writings of Hector Berlioz.

"A History of the Franco-German War of 1870-71," written in modern Hebrew, has just been published by M. Roller, of

The reply to Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living?" which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish under the title, "The Value of Life," is by an anonymous author. Prof. Kovalevsky, of the University Moscow, editor of the Russian Oritical Re-view, has just published a book on the "Causes, Progress, and Results of the Downfall of Communal Property in Land." Robert Clarke & Co. have in press "The Life of the Rev. Charles Nerinckx," with a chapter on the early Catholic missions of Kentucky, and other historical matter concerning the Roman Church in this country, by the Rev. Camillus P. Maes. Roberts Brothers, Boston, will publish during the season "The Light of Asia,"

the new epic poem by Edwin Arnold, Dr. Joyce's "Blanid," also an epic, and new volumes from Louisa Alcott, Susan Coolidge, Jean Ingelow, and H. H., (Mrs. Jackson.) At the age of 73, the death is announced.

from Paris, of the great portrait painter, Alexander Jean Baptiste Hesse. He was Gros. He succeeded Delacroix in the Academy of Fine Arts, in 1863. In the Luxembourg gallery hangs his masterpiece, "The Funeral of Titian." E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, will

a few days, and be fed on boiled oatmeal and rice, with water from a pond, in a very shallow dish, as they should not be allowed to swim for a fortnight, for which time the goose is better kept under a very

TOULOUSE GRESE.

large crate. After two weeks they will be able to shift for themselves, only requiring to be protected from very heavy rain till fledged, and to have one or two two feeds of grain daily, in addition to what they pick up. London and New York. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

It is not only in telephones that London It is not only in telephones that London is behind American cities; and though in this respect it is said that the metropolis is shortly to be placed ahead of New York, there is but little prospect of improvement in other directions. The conveyance of luggage is one matter in which we are terribly behindhand, yet nobody seems inclined to adopt a system of checks and express wargons such as has been so profitick up.
For fattening they should be penned up half a dozen together in a dark shed and fed on barley meal, being let out several hours for a last bath before being killed, in order to clean their feathers. press waggons such as has been so profitably and conveniently established in the United States. In the same way the or-A correspondent of the Live Stock Jour-nal, in reply to an article favouring large and, in reply to an article favouring large farms, says:

Take the England of large farms and the France of small ones, and let us ask ourselves the question, Could the large farms ers of England have found as much money as the small farmers of France did to pay off a lunge war indemnity? But our writer attributes to parsimony the measure of success which the petit cultivateurs of France have attained. I am inclined to call it thrift. It is probable that at this moment France is the most prosperous country in the prosperity is to a great extent owing to the petit culture that prevails; while in England it would be equally idle to deny that her prosperity is to a great extent owing to the petit culture that prevails; while in England it would be equally idle to deny that her prosperity is to a great extent owing to the petit culture that prevails; while in England it would be equally idle to deny that here or four years' depression have so far demoralized our large farm system that our farmers are despairing, our land. largest city in the world to its own convenience. In the matter of water, a stir is now being made; but how calmly has the bad and insufficient supply been tolerated for years! Private enterprise, vigorous as it is in this country, seems at times to fall unaccountably short of its opportunities, while general grumbling has far less effect in bringing about a rapid change than is sometimes imagined.

our farmers are despairing, our land-lords are making wholesale reductions of rents, and we are on the edge of a crisis whose issue it is impossible to predict with certainty, but which is in all truth the most serious which the present generation has seen.
It is of course true that within the past It is ef course true that within the past thirty years the yeomen of Britain have been rapidly decreasing in numbers; and this has resulted in a system the suddenness of whose collapse is almost more serious than the collapse itself. One thing is clear: that our large farm system has not been characterized by the frugality which is a leading feature in petit culture; and this is to be regretted on all grounds, and praised on none. France passed, in a manner which won the admiration of Europe, through a political eruption whose severity was extreme, and the backbone of the nation was found among the petit cultivateurs; it is painful to think of what would have taken place in this country under similar conditions. The Last Polish Revolution. (Carl Blind in Contemporary Review.) Carrying on a struggle of despair, with

Large and Small Farms.

this has resulted in a system the suddenness of whose collapse is almost more serious than the collapse itself. One thing is clear: that our large farm system has not been characterized by the frugality which is a leading feature in petit culture; and this is to be regretted on all grounds, and praised on none. France passed, in a manner which won the admiration of Europe, through a political eruption whose severity was extreme, and the backbone of the nation was found among the petit cultivation was found among the petit cultivation.

The Century Plant.

(From the New Fork Tribune.)

The American aloe, or century plant—a rarely fine specimen of which, now grewing in Brooklyn and about to flower, has been noticed recently in the columns of the Tribune—seldom reaches that perfection which results in flowers, in temperate climates. Its growth here is so slow that its popular name is derived from the belief that a full term of 100 years is required before the blossoms appear. But in its native soil, in trepical and semislow that its popular name is derived from the belief that a full term of 100 years is required before the blossoms appear. But in its native soil, in trepical and semitropical climes, extending to the thirty-second parallel on either side of the equator, it comes to perfection in much less time; often in twenty or thirty years. The same plant never blooms more than once. When the time comes, the flower-stalk shoots up with great rapidity from the centre of the crown, around which the leaves radiate, growing often fifteen or eighteen inches a day, until a height of thirty, and sometimes, in an exceptionally vigorous plant, of forty feet is reached. The arms of this stalk, like those of a branching candlestick, bear the cup-shaped flowers, which have no remarkable beauty. The aloe belongs to the agave family of the order of Amaryllidaceæ. The leaves are thick at the base, and terminate in a sharp point. It is one of the most useful plants found in Mexico and Central America. From the fibres of the leaves a thread is obtained which can be woven into cloth and twisted into ropes, and these leaves make a sub-

rar's "Life and Work of St. Paul."

A curious picture has just found its way to England, a portrait of David by his own hand; a fine sketch, which appears to have been the study for the portrait now in the Louvre. It was bought out of his studio, after the fall of Paris, by Rostopchine (the same who, when Governor of Moscow, set fire to that city). His son sold it to the late Senator Nicholas Smirnoff, whose heirs now mean to dispose Bret Harte, for instance, who is our Con-Bret Harte, for instance, who is our Consular agent at Krefeld, Rhenish Prussia, near Dusseldorf, is said to have experienced such ill-effects from the climate—generally reputed to be very salubrious—that he is doubtful if he can remain at his post. He has a sound constitution, and he enjoyed very good health here we believe; but the atmosphere of Krefeld and its vicinity seems strangely inimical to him.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, M. Weil read a paper on a papyrus found in the Serapeium at Memphis which is attributed to the first half of the second century B.C. It contains fragments of the Greek poets, among which M. Weil believes that he has discovered a continuous expressed forth. among which M. Weil believes that he has discovered a continuous passage of forty-four lines from Euripides, hitherto unknown, two fragments of Æschylus, one from a comedy, and two epigrams of the Alexandrine age. This papyrus will immediately appear in the Annuaire of the Association pour l'Avancement des Etudes Grecoues

Grecques. Grecques.

The New York Post has a long article, full of sunshine, concerning the prospects of the fine arts for the coming winter. In substance it assures everyone beyond a doubt that the times will no longer depress the picture market. It gives a glowing account of the magnificent stocks in stores, held by several of the large dealers, and the ravenous way in which we public fish the ravenous way in which we public fish have already begun to bite. It reports that good pictures were scarce in Europe this summer, and that American dealers have literally cleaned the market. Surely it is a very honeful sign, and one way honeful sign, and one way honeful sign. it is a very hopeful sign, and one may hope it will prove a very sure one. MacMillan & Co. now have ready Mr.

John Fiske's new volume, "Darwinism and other Essays." Three of the essays are short reviews of books on Darwinism, and two on Buckle. One of the latter was and two on Buckle. One of the latter was written when the author was nineteen years of age, and in a foot note he informs the reader that from the most of it he "now, of course, thoroughly dissents." It is followed by the second, which is called a "Postscript on Mr. Buckle." In this the author shows the weak points in Buckle's historical method, chief of which is his excessive fondness for generalizations and his singular lack of powers of analysis and close reasoning.

in Great Britain to preserve an intellectual independence. Modern centralization has proved fatal to many local forms of culture, so that another Lake School in poetry or a Norwich School in painting is hardly to be looked for. Provincial talent nowadays is sucked into the vortex of London? Where Mr. Gorse very heavelly seven don," where, Mr. Gosse very happily says, it is "lost in the boundless superfluity of

Every year Mr. Thomas Carlyle visits his relatives at Dumfries. Up till last year he used on these occasions to live in family with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, at The Hill. Last year, however, owing to the illness of his brother, Dr. Carlyle, best known in literature for his translation of Dante, and who also resides with his sister at The Hill, a furnished house was obtained for Mr. Carlyle in a usually quiet locality on the Troqueer side of the river. This year Mr. Carlyle has again visited Dumfries, and, fortunate to secure the same house, has for several weeks been sojourning there. It will gratify the public to learn that the statements recently made as to Mr. Carlyle's ill health are formed in family of the property of the best refined or granulated sugar, and do not have the fruit, especially currants and grapes, over-ripe.

To extract the juice, place fruit in kettle with just enough water to keep from burning, stir often, and let remain on the fire until thoroughly scalded; or a better but rather slower method is to place it in a stone jar set within a kettle of tepid water, boil until the fruit is well softened, stirring frequently, and then strain a small quantity at a time through a strong coarse Every year Mr. Thomas Carlyle visits

fine a genius as Goethe had no better vehicle to convey to the world the product

of the Goddess Istar into Haues in substitution of her husband Tammuz, the beautiful sired. Currants and berries amount of her husband Tammuz, the beautiful sired. Currants and berries amount of made up as soon as picked; never let them stand over night. When ready to them stand over night. Sun-god slain by the tusk of Winter, who was the prototype of the Greek legend of Aphrodite and Adonis. Another tells of a Chaldean Prometheus who stole the secrets of the gods and was transformed into a bird of prey. It was around the name of bird of prey. It was around the name of Chaldean Prometheus who stole the secrets with the paper, brushed over on the inside with the white of an egg, and turned down on outside of glass. Gisdhubar, Mr. Sayce shows, is a solar hero, and his twelve labours were the originals of those of the Greek Hercules, who was himself the Tyrian Sun-god, Melkarth. Evidence is accountable. karth. Evidence is accumulating to make it abundantly clear that the germs of much of the Greek pantheon and mythology, like the germs of Green art, were primarily derived from Babylonia and Assyria.

A volume of the writings of Toon Dutt, the Hindoo poetess, has recently been published in France. This extraordinary young woman was only twenty-two when she woman was only twenty-two when she died, and although a pure Hindoo she wrote verses in French and English as well as her verses in French and English as well as her native tongue. She even wrote a novel in French and laid the scene in France. Here is a snedimen of her English rocker. is a specimen of her English poetry :-The rural sounds of eve were softly blending—
The fountain's murmur like a magic rhyme,
The bellow of the cattle homeward wending,
The distant steeple's melancholy chime;

The peasant's shouts that charms from distance bor-The greenfinch whirring in its amorous flight, The cricket's chirp, the night bird's song of sorr The laugh of girls who beat the linen white. The breeze scarce stirred the reeds beside the rive The swallows saw their figures as they flew In that clear mirror for a moment quiver, Before they vanished in the clouds from view.

And schoolboys wilder than the winging swallows Far from the master with his look severe, lows, And primrose blossoms to the young heart dear.

Ice-Creams.

The visit of the ex-Khedive and his to Italian shores has attracted attention to some of the tastes and fancies prevalent in the harem, and especially to the passion for cooling beverages, which has asserted itself with much intensity. Almost fabulous quantities of some of some passion of the same of the lous quantities of snow have been ordered on board the Khedival yacht, and on their passage thither have much astonished the Italians, who probably supposed that such luxuries were of necessity unknown in Egypt. An inquiry into the domestic life Reypt. An inquiry into the domestic life of Eastern peoples shows, however, that not only the Egyptians, but also the Persians, Indians and Hebrews have long regarded iced drinks as almost an essential article of daily consumption. These beverages were, however, in early times very different from what we now call ice-creams. They were merely cooled, or at the most partially frozen by being placed in ice, or more commonly in snow. The Italian purveyors of lemonade were the first to introduce what are now known as "ices" and "sorbets." This was about the middle of the 17th century; and a French paper states that their first appearance in France was in the year 1660, when Procope Cultelli set up an establishment in Paris for the sale of iced fruits, and also of veritable ice-creams, flavoured also of veritable ice-creams, flavoured with coffee, chocolate, and vanilla. Ices were introduced to the Royal notice by Vatel, the famous chef of the great Condé, on the day when that Prince had secured Louis XIV. as his guest at Chantilly. Towards the end of the repast an containing what looked liked an egg, some white, and others coloured with various hues, after the fashion of Easter eggs. The astonishment was general; but it soon changed to a feeling of delight and approbation when it was found that the new sweetmeat was a development of the art which Cultelli had introduced. The idea of imitating eggs in ice has rather died out since that time, but the lovers of things ancient will, perhaps, maintain that the glasses now served in confectioners' shops, glasses now served in confectioners snops, and even those in which penny ices are dispensed to small boys in the street, are only a sort of imitation of the great Vatel's egg-cup.—London Globe.

How He "Livened It Up." There was a compositor not only discharged from the San Jose (Cal.) Herald the other day, but also fired down four flights of stairs by the infuriated foreman of that admirable journal. It seems that the typo was requested to "liven up" a certain speech delivered at the Workingmen's State Convention, held in that town, with the usual marks in parenthesis. The is his excessive fondness for generalizations and his singular lack of powers of analysis and close reasoning.

Max Müller prefaces the first volume of the important work on the Sacred Books of the East, of which he is the editor, with a striking passage from the writings of Bishop Beveridge, the distinguished Oriental scholar of the seventeenth century. "Indeed," says the bishop, "there was never any religion so barbarous and diabolities, all, but it was preferred before all other religions whatsoever by them that did profess it; otherwise they would not have professed it. And why, say they, may not you be mistaken as well as me? Especially when there is, at least, six to one against your Christian religion; all of which think they serve God aright, and expect happiness thereby as well as you."

An edition of the poetical works of the late Robert S, Hawker, the strange but gifted Vicar of Morwenstow, in Cornwall, has just been issued in London. The merits of the poems are so conspicuous that Mr. Edmund W. Gosse says they have redeemed his name from the stigma of provinciality, and given him a firm place among contemporary English poets. Cornwall, he remarks, is almost the last place



JELLIES AND JAMS.

water, boil until the fruit is well softened, will gratify the public to learn that the statements recently made as to Mr. Carlyle's ill-health are for the most part entirely unfounded. Though in his 34th year, Mr. Carlyle is able to take daily exercise, and is altogether very vigorous.

A certain Frenchman named M. Edgar Monteil has written a book on the Rhine country which German newspapers are poking a good deal of fun at. At Constance he entered the "territory of the barbarians" and from that city to Mainz found nothing to please him. From Mainz he turned aside and went up the Main to Frankfort. This city he found far superior to any place on the Rhine. The climate of the Rhine country he found unwholesome, and says it produces more rheumants that any other soil in Europe. The ailment is, he thinks, much increased by drinking Rhine wines, all of which were to him intolerable. He tried in turn Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and even the famed Johannisberger, but all were alike atrocious. As for the German language he thinks it should not be called a speech, and adds that it was unfortunate that so fine a genius as Goethe had no better vehicle to convey to the world the products. a saucer, and set on ice or in a ceol place; if it does not spread, but remains rounded, it is finished. Some strain through the bag into glasses,

Mr. Sayce, in his work on Babylonian literature, brings out the curious fact that among the mythological poems and epics which succeeded the age of Babylonian hymns is one which recounts the descent of the Goddess Istar into Hades in search of her husband Tammuz, the beautiful Sungod slain by the training to spread, it is finished, but this involves waste, and if skimming is carefully done is not necessary. If jelly is not very firm, let it stand in the sun covered with bits of window glass or pieces of mosquito netting, for a few days. Never attempt to make jellies in damp or clouds weather if firmness and distinguished.

APPLE OR BLACKBERRY JELLY. Prepare nice, tart, juicy apples as in general directions, using three quarters of a pint of sugar to a pint of juice. Prepare blackberry jelly according to general directions for berries.

CALF'S-FOOT JELLY. Boil three or four pounds of calf's feet slowly in four quarts of water, until one half the water has evaporated, strain through a cloth and set away for several hours; then remove all the fat, and to one quart of clear jelly add a pint of wine, a pound of sugar, the whites (slightly beaten) and the crushed shells of four eggs, and throw in a cup of cold water, let boil three minutes, skim and strain, pour into moulds wet with cold water, and set in a refri-

gerator. CURRANT JELLY. remove all leaves and imperfect fruit, place in a stone jar, and follow general direc-tions; or place one pint currants, picked off the stem, and one pint sugar, in the kettle on the stove, scald well, skim out currants, and dry on plates; or make into jam with one-third currants and two-thirds raspberries, straining juice after sweetening, and cooking until it "jellies." After currants are dried put them in stone jars and cover closely.

CRANBERRY JELLY.

CRANDERRY JELLY.

Prepare juice as in general directions, add one pound sugar to every pint, beil and skim, test by dropping a little into cold water (when it does not mingle with the water it is done), rinse glasses in cold water before pouring in the jelly to prevent sticking. The pulp may be sweetened and used for sauce. CRAB APPLE JELLY.

Wash and quarter large Siberian crabs, but do not core, cover to the depth of an inch or two with cold water, and cook to a mush; pour into a coarse cotton bag or strainer, and when cool enough, press or squeeze hard, to extract all the juice. Take a piece of fine Swiss muslin or crinoand ascertain whether it will "jelly. This makes a very clear, sparkling jelly.

COFFEE JELLY. Half box Coxe's gelatine soaked half an hour in a half tea-cup cold water (as little water as possible), one quart strong coffee, made as if for the table and sweetened to taste; add the dissolved gelatine to the hot coffee, stir well, strain into a mold rinsed with cold water just before using, set on ice or in a very cool place, and serve eat on ice or in a very cool place, and serve set on ice or in a very cool place, and serve with whipped cream. This jelly is very pretty, formed in a circular mold with tube in centre; when turned out fill the space in centre with whipped cream heaped

EASTER JELLY.

Colour calf's-foot jelly a bright yellow by steeping a small quantity of dried saffron leaves in the water. Pare lemons in long strips about the width of a straw, boil in water until tender, throw them into a rich syrup, and boil until clear. Make a blanc-mange of cream, colour one-third pink with poke-berry syrup, one-third green with spinach, and leave the other white. pour out eggs from a hole a half inch in diameter in the large end, wash and drain the shells carefully, set them in a basin of salt te fill, and pour in the blanc-mange slowly through a funnel, and place the dish in a refrigerator for several hours. When ready to serve, select a round, shallow dish about as large as a hen's nest, form the jelly in it as a lining, scatter the strips of lemon peel over the edge like straws, remove the egg-shells carefully from the blanc-mange, and fill the nest with them. BASTER JELLY.

and fill the nest with them.

GRAPE JELLY.

Prepare fruit and rub through a sieve;
to every pound of pulp add a pound of
sugar, stir well together. boil slowly
twenty minutes, then follow general directions; or, prepare the juice, boil twenty
minutes, and add one pound of sugar to one
pound of juice after it is reduced by boiling; then boil ten or fifteen minutes. Or
put on grapes just beginning to turn, boil,
place in a jelly-bag and let drain; to one
pint juice add one pint sugar, boil twenty
minutes, and just before it is done add one
teaspoon dissolved gum-arabic.

(To be Continued.)

(To be Continued.)

A curious happy family is now amusing the Russians at the Zoological Garden of St. Petersburg. There are in a large cage two young lions, two young bears, and two large dogs. The members of this family live in perfect peace, playing heartily together. It is proposed to add to the family a pair of young hyenas and a couple of young wolves. The managers hold that the peace of the happy family will remain undisturbed, even after it is thus enlarged,

MARRIED.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. ONTRRAL GRAIN STOCKS. The following were the stocks of grain, flour and

Sept. 15, 1879.	lermentioned
	Sept. 15, 1878. 94,068 206,880 1,924 8,119 25,177 960 41,449
Flour, bbls 13,746 18,188 Oatmeal, bbls 354 85 Cornmeal, bbls 314 314	414 755

arrival of the Governor-General and her Royal Highness in town on Tuesday was the all-absorbing interest, and the cheese market had to succumb to the interesting ceremonies. Fourteen factories were represented, but factorymen, buyers and right royal reception, and little was offered. Holdhear of no sales-cable having advanced to 40s to-

The following is the official report o the Toront Stock Exchange, Sept. 17, 1879 :-

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal. Toronto Ontario. Merchants'	133	112 55‡	
Commerce Consciidated Dominion Hamilton Standard	1121 1101 98 70 98	8 109	===
Federal. Imperial. Molsons'. Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent.	96	173	==
Freehold	180 135 101	142 148 132	20 at 13?
Imperial. Farmers. London & C. L. & A. Co Huron and Erie Dominion Savings and In-	1111	106 1104 127	
vestment Soc Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society. Can. Sav. and Loan Co London Loan Co	121 133	105	===
Mational Investment Co Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co Insurance, &c.	1121	1022	
British America	149	110 147 205 136 124	
Dominion Telegraph Globe Printing Co Radways. Toronto G. & B. Bonds Toronto & Nipissing Bonds	67 1371	135½ 22½	
Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c Th'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c	1021	991 101 98 101	===

PRODUCE Fruit, Provisions, Etc.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Highest prices realized. Drafts on London promptly remitted. Advances against Bills Lading

THOMAS IRVINE & CO. LIVERPOOL, ENG. Established 1847. Reference-Bank of Liverpool. 388-13

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, fair enquiry maize, firm; cargoes on passage—wheat, steady, good cargoes mixed American maize, off the coast ent, was 23s 6d, now 24s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week-Wheat, 350,000 to 355,000 qrs.; maizs, 60,000 to 65,000 qrs.; flour, 95,000 to 100,000 bbis. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, firm; maize, strong. The weather in England is

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

PRODUCE. The feeling in flour and grain markets has bee said to have been active, and this chiefly from the fered. Of course the market is usually bare at this as holders have been looking for an advance. This they seem, in some measure, to have got this week; prices have been firm and tending upwards, being stimulated thereto by small offerings and Flour, 500 bbls : fall wheat, 17,771 bushels spring wheat, 52,789 bushels; oats, 700 bush els; barley, 39,808 bushels; peas, 600 bushels; Fre, 1,024; corn, mil bushels, against corresponding 12,262 bushels; spring wheat, 10,561 bushels cats, 16,985 bushels; barley, 88,415 bushels; peas, 713 bushels; rye, nil; corn, 400 bushels. Outside markets have been firm and advancing all over. of 6d on red and red winter wheat, of 3d on white. and 2d on club wheat, of 1d on corn and on oats and of 2d on peas. This jump has been made principally during the last three days. During the latter part of last week English markets were firm and advancing; most country markets ly paid, millers purchasing only for their immediate requirements. In Liverpool trade was fairly active, firmly held. Further cableadvices state that in the ept in the northern counties, was actively proceeding. The warm, breezy weather had dried and sprouting had not assumed such alarming procient ; and the Mark Lane Express says that potapeared from the list of this season's crops. Trade was very dull in consequence of large imports. The total snpply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 6th inst. seems to have been equal to from 528,000 to 536,000 qrs of wheat, against a consumption of 411,000 to 420,000 qrs, showing a surplus of fleur in transit for the United Kingdom, on the 11th and amounted to 1,575,000 qrs, against 1,825,000 date last year. The approximate quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, expected to arrive during the four weeks from August 28 to Sept. 25, is:—Wheat, 362,000 qrs, comprising qrs from Atlantic ports, 75,000 qrs from California, and 140,000 qrs from Chili and Australia; of maize 38,000 qrs, all from American Atlantic ports. The best authorities now estimate the quantity of wheat coming harvest year at from 16 to 18 millions of qrs, an amount utterly unprecedented, but which they seem to think can be readily obtained. Concrops were estimated at 82 per cent. of an average; business at the country markets was devoid of in terest, except as regards the increased offers of new wheat, which, notwithstanding their variable quality realized considerably higher prices than old As there was still some quantity of last year's crop remaining in farmer's hands, it was thought proable that an admixture of new would be resorted to, in order to work the reserves off. New wheat was quoted at equal to 47s 8d to 53s 3d per 480 lbs,

for 1878 produce. The trade ruled firm, and price markets from whence reports had been received eilles the arrivals of wheat for the week ending August 23rd have amounted to 61,000 qrs, and the stock in the docks has decreased to about 90,000 qrs. Belgian markets were quiet with wheat at Antwerp plentiful, and red winter quoted at equal to 47s 3d to 48s per qt, or about \$1.45 prices at Hamburg and Danzig too high to admit of pactive but holders at Pesth preferred to store their wheat rather than make any concession in price. Russian reports show an advance at Si Petersburg, with shipments of 68,000 quarters in the week ending on the 19th ult., but subsequently trade eems to have become dull. At Galatz there was little or nothing doing in wheat owing to enhanced

passage for Continental ports from America in sailing ships August 19 was : wheat, 693,500 qrs.: maize, 103,500 qrs; flour, 3,000 bbls; vs. previous week, wheat, 555,900 qrs; maize, 108,800 qrs; and flour, 4,500 bbls. Egyptian advices state that at Alexandria the grain trade was depressed by the dull reports received from the principal consuming markets, and wheat showed a downward tendency. ustralian advices state that the shipments of wheat at Adelaide from the 1st January to the 12th of July to have been 124,901 tons, leaving a balance still available for export of 44,835 tons. The new crop which will be ready for harvesting about Christmas looked ing steadily upwards all week, and Chicago quotations for October stood to-day at 941c against 891c on this day week. Wheat has continued to come orward very slowly in the Western States. The auses assigned for this light movoment are—first, farmers are busy with fall work : second, the wheat is unusually seedy and needs cleaning before marketing; third, and chiefly, the feeling that prices must advance has become so impressed on the minds of the farming community, that they have withheld their wheat from market to a very uning the week, however, seems likely to cause an early increase in receipts. At New York markets were exceedingly active during the latter part of last week, sales on Friday reaching 1,940,000 bush-

for Europe for the week end	ing on the	6th inst.
were 4,720,073 bush., v. 5,650	575 bush. th	e previous
week, and for the last eight w	eeks. 33.269	.032 bush
v. 21,130,055 bush, the		
weeks in 1878. The visi		
comprising the stocks in g	ranary at	the prin'
cipal points of accumulation	on at lake	and sea-
board ports, and the rail shi	pments from	n Western
lake and river ports:—		
1879.		1878.
Sept 6.		Sept. 7.
bush.		bush.
Wheat	15,748,775	12,804,249
Corn13,003,518	13,164,599	11,362,411
Oats 2,704,134	2,492,897	3,943,898
Barley 501,209	355,272	1,555,814
Rye 937,191	761,262	977,056
Total has 94 101 00	E 90 500 004	90 649 499
Total bu34,191,82		. , . ,
The following table shows	the top pr	rices of the

the there is an arrive and arrive are been more.											
Sept. 11,	6 p.m.	Fept. 12.	6 p.m.	Sept. 13,	6 p.m.	Sept. 15.	6 p.m.	Sept. 16,	6 p.m.	Sept. 17.	6 p.m.
8.	D.	8.	D.	8.	D.	8.	D.	8.	D.	g.	Dİ.
Flour 11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	12	0	12	0
S. Wheat., 8	9	8	10	8	10	8	10	9	8	9	3
R. Winter. 9	2	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	8	9	8
White 9	6	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	9	9	9
Club10	0	10	ò	10	ò	10	ó	10	2	10	2
Corn 4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	11	4	11
Oats 6	5	6	5	6	5	- 6	5	6	6	6	6
Barley 5	3	5	3	5	8	Б	3	5	8	5	3
Peas 6	6	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	6	6
Pork47	6	47	6	48	ó	47	6	47	6	47	6
Lard31	3	31	3	31	9	31	6	31	6	31	6
Beef00	0	00	0	00	0	00	ŏ	00	ő	00	ŏ
Bacon27	ō	27	ō	28	ō	28	o.	28	3	29	ŏ
Tallow32	9	32	9	33	ō	32	9	32	9	32	9
Cheese85	0	35	6	35	6	38	0	40	ŏ	40	0
			-		-		-		-		
FLOUR-Th	ец	IME K	90	nas	Dec	en l	nsu	mer	enti	y su	ф-
plied all week	, W	HIC	n Ia	ct h	28 F	cept	Du	sine	88 (quie	Z ;

plied all week, which fact has kept business quies; while along with an active demand here, and advancing prices outside, it has resulted in sending up prices very considerably. Superior extra is the only grade in which any movement has been reported; a lot of 100 bbls sold on Friday at \$4.80 f.o.c., and lots lying outside changed hands at equal to \$4.70 here on Saturday, and at equal to \$4.80 on Monday and Tuesday. Extra and spring extra were wanted at \$4.60 to \$4.85 hast week with none offering

BEAN—Seems to have been unsettled, but cars would bring from \$8 to \$8.50.

OATMEAL—Prices have declined; a lot sold in the latter part of last week at equal to \$4 here. Small lots range from \$4.35 to \$4.80.

WHEAT—The movement has been small but still on the increase, and would have been much greater were not holders unwilling to sell; prices have been moving steadily upwards. No. 2 fall sold in carlots last week and on Monday at \$1.02, f.o.c. and a lot changed hands on Tuesday on p.t., when \$1.04 was bid. New No. 1 spring, lying at a port on Lake Ontario, changed hands on Friday at 99.c. No. 2 spring sold last week at 96c on track: but on Monday new of very choice quality brought \$1 on track. The market to-day was again firmer; a lot of \$2,000 bush of No. 2 fall sold at \$1.05 f.o.c., and No. 2 spring was wanted at \$1.05 tho sellers, save at very much higher prices. On the street fall sold at \$1.01 to \$1.03, and spring at 97c to \$1. Oars—There has been very little business doing and prices have shown but little change. Sales were made of cars on track at 32c on Thursday and 31c on Friday. The market has since been inactive but to-day one car sold at 31c on track, and 32c generally asked. On the street four loads brought 33 to 34c to-day.

erally asked. On the street four loads brought 33 to 34c to-day.

Barley—There has still been no movement in carlots reported nor do we think that any has been made. Street receipts have been on the increase and prices have advanced in consequence of a demand on the part of local brewers; the price last week was 50c; on Monday 52 to 53c; on Tuesday 53 to 60c were paid; and to-day 55 and 57c.

Pras—No car-lots have yet been offered nor has any enquiry for them been heard. Street receipts have been small and prices firmer at from 58 to 60c.

RYB—Seems tending upwards and sold on the street at 52c on Tuesday.

HAY—Pressed has remained inactive at nominal

prices. Receipts on the market have been large and fully equal to the wants of buyers; prices have been easier at \$7 to \$10.25 with a general run from \$8 to STRAW—Has been abundant and rather easier; the range has been from \$5 to \$7 for oat and rye in sheaves, but the latter price has been exceptional, very little selling over \$6.

very little selling over \$6.

POTATORS—No movement is yet reported in carlots. Street receipts have been large and sufficient and prices easier at 50 to 55c per bag.

APPLES—Have been abundant and selling fairly well, but at unchanged prices. The general run has been \$1 to \$1.25 with a few of very choice quality selling at \$1.50 and inferior going as low as \$0c.

POULTRY—Chickens have been offering freely and selling as before at 35 to 45c. Ducks have been

selling as before at 35 to 45c. Ducks have been scarce and firmer at 50 to 60c. No geese or turkeys yet offering.

yet offering.	
GREEN FRUITS—Lots by rail are selling	ng as rol-
lows :—Apples, \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel; changed at \$1 per basket; peaches as before	pears un-
to 75c per basket; plums active at \$1 to	21 95 nor
bushel; grapes, 4 to 5c per lb.	Arran ber
FLOUR, f.o.c.	-
Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$4 85 t	
Extra 4 70	4 75
Fancy and Strong Bakers 4 70 Spring Wheat, extra 4 70	4 80
Spring wheat, extra 4 70	4 75
Superfine	one.
Cornmeal, small lots 8 00	0 00
BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.	100
Extra	84 55
Spring Wheat, extra 4 40	4 50
GRAIN, Lo.b.	
Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs \$1 07	\$1 08
No. 2, 1 04	1 06
Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs	1 00
Red Winter	ione.
spring wheat, No. 1 1 04	1 05
NO. 2	1 03 0 98
Oats (Canadian) per 84 lbs 0 30	0 32
	one.
No. 4	one.
	one.
NO. 8 1	one.
	ione.
	ione.
	ione.
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	
Wheat, fall, new, per bush\$1	0 \$1 08
Wheat, spring, do 0 6 Bariey, do 0 6	5 1 00
	5 0 58
Oats, do 0 8	
	2 0 34
Peas, do 0 8	2 0 34 7 0 60
Peas, do	2 0 34 7 0 60 0 0 52
Peas, do	2 0 34 7 0 60 0 0 52
Peas, do	2 0 34 7 0 60 0 0 52
Peas, do	2 0 34 7 0 60 0 0 52
Peas, do	2 0 34 7 0 60 60 0 52 0 6 00 none none 5 0 45 0 60
Peas, do	2 0 34 7 0 60 60 0 52 0 6 00 none 5 0 45 0 0 60
Peas, do	2 0 34 7 0 60 6 0 52 0 6 00 none 5 0 45 6 0 60
Peas, do 0 f Rye, do 0 f Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 f Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs 5 f Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 0 f Chickens, by pair 0 f Ducks, per brace 0 f Geese, each 0 f Turkeys butter, lb, rolls 0 f	2 0 34 7 0 60 60 0 52 0 6 00 none 5 0 45 60 0 60 none 16 0 18
Peas, do 0 0 8 Rye, do 0 0 6 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 0 1 Chickens, by pair 0 0 2 Ducks, per brace 0 6 Geese, each 1 Turkeys 1 Butter, lb. rolls 0 1	22 0 34 17 0 60 10 0 52 10 6 00 10 6 00 10
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Peas, do 0 0 8 Rye, do 0 0 6 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 0 1 Chickens, by pair 0 0 2 Ducks, per brace 0 6 Geese, each 1 Turkeys 1 Butter, lb. rolls 0 1	22 0 34 17 0 60 10 0 52 10 6 00 10 6 00 10
Peas, do 0 0 8 Rye, do 0 0 6 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 0 1 Chickens, by pair 0 0 2 Ducks, per brace 0 6 Geese, each 1 Turkeys 1 Butter, lb. rolls 0 1	22 0 34 17 0 60 10 0 52 10 6 00 10 6 00 10
Peas, do 0 0 8 Rye, do 0 0 6 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs 5 6 Button, by carcase, per 100 lbs 6 Chickens, by pair 0 0 2 Ducks, per brace 0 1 Geese, each Turkeys 7 Butter, lb. rolls 0 1 Eggs, h. per dox 0 7 Apples, per bbi 1 1 Onions, per bag. 1	22 0 34 17 0 60 10 0 52 0 6 00 none 5 0 45 0 0 60 none 16 0 18 none 16 0 18 17 0 12 18 0 12 19 0 14 10 0 55 10 0 0 55 10 0
Peas, do 0 0 8 Rye, do 0 0 0 6 Rye, do 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22 0 34 7 0 60 10 0 52 0 6 00 none none 15 0 45 0 0 60 none 16 0 18 none 10 0 12 12 0 14 15 0 0 15 15 0 0 15 15 0 0 15 15 0 0 15 15 0 0 15 16 0 0 15 17 0 15 18 0 1
Peas, Rye, do 0 0 8 Rye, do 0 0 8 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 Beet, hind qrs., per 100 lbs 5 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 0 Chickens, by pair 0 0 Geose, each 1 Turkeys 1 Butter, lb. rolls 0 Lyge, h, per dom 0 Potatoes per bag 0 Apples, per bbl 1 Onions, per bag 1 Tomatoes, per bush 0 Turkeys 0	22 0 34 47 0 60 60 0 52 0 6 00 none 5 0 45 0 6 0 none 16 0 18 none 16 0 12 12 0 14 50 0 55 50 1 50 15 0 45 16 0 18 16 0 12 17 1 50 18 1 50
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Peas, do 0 0 8 Rye, do 0 0 6 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 Beet, hind qrs, per 100 lbs 5 Beet, hind qrs, per 100 lbs 6 Kutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 7 Chickens, by pair 0 0 2 Geese, each 7 Turkeys 8 Butter, lb. rolls 0 1 Eggs, a h, per dox 0 7 Apples, per box 0 1 Tomatoes, per bush 0 7 Turnipe, per dox 0 1 Turnipe, per dox 0 1 Carrots, per dox 0 1 Carrots, per dox 0 1 Beets, per dox 0 1	2
Peas, do 0 8 Rye, do 0 8 Rye, do 0 8 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs Chickens, by pair Ducks, per brace 0 6 Geose, each Turkeys Butter, lb. rolls Lyge rolls D dairy Eggs, h, per dos Orlostoes per bag Onions, per bag 1 Tomstoes, per bush Chartots, per dos O Carrots, per dos O Gerots O Garrots, per dos O Beets per dos O Carpos O Carpos O Carpos O Beets per dos O O D O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	2

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER—An active enquiry has spring up and large quantities have changed hands chiefly in the country at an advance. Ordinary qualities have sold to a small extent at 6, to 7c; good shipping lots not selected but with inferior thrown out have sold largely and generally at 3 to 9c; one lot of 20) packages brought 9g and four cars sold at another point for 9c. Very choice selections have been worth 11 to 12c but very little has been done in them; extra fine dairy for city use brings 11 to 12g. The market closed firm but quiet and the general report is that stocks through the country have been nearly cleared out. Choice qualities for local use are worth from 11 to 12gc in small parcels; and some few box-lots of large rolls have changed hands at 9 to 11c. On the street all offering has been firm and wanted at 16 to 18c for pound rolls and 11 to 12c for pails and crocks of fine dairy.

pound rolls and 11 to 12c for pails and crocks of fine dairy.

CHERSE—There has been little doing in the local market but prices of small lots are up to 7 to 7 to with 8c asked for choice in some cases. English quotations have advanced 5s 6d during the week. A Liverpool cable of Monday to Montreal says "a brisk demand and limited supply are giving the market over to excitement; prices must be accepted with caution," which should serve to remind the easily excited factorymen on this side that there is such a thing as getting shead of their market.

Eges—Have continued in good demand at ad-Eggs—Have continued in good demand at advancing prices; all offering have been readily taken at 10 to 11c for really good qualities. Street prices have been firmer at 12 to 14c, the latter for fresh only.

PORK—Has been quiet but scarce and advancing the only movement reported is the sale of some small lots at \$13; no cars offering. BACON—The demand seems to have been rather less active, and there has been very little on the market; prices show but little change. Cumberland in ton-lots has been selling at 6½c, and cases and small lots at 7c. Long-clear is in rather better supply than is Cumberland, and is firm at 7½ to 7½c, the latter for case lots or under. Green belies are firmer at 8 to 8½c, smoked at 9½c, and canvassed at 10c.

HAMS—An active demand has been maintained, and sales have been made readily; smoked are steady but unchanged; a lot of 75 sold at 11½c, and small lots usually sell at 12c; canvassed seem easier, and usually sell at the same prices as smoked. Pickled are unaltered at 10½c. LARD—Has shown no change; the only move-ment has been in small lots at 8 for tierces, at 8\frac{1}{2}c for tinnets, and 9c for pails.

Hoss—Offerings have been on the increase, and prices are easier, at from \$5.50 to \$5.

Saltr—No change in prices since our last. Liverpool in car-lots of coarse to arrive could be had at 70c, and small lots at 75c. Liverpool dairy in unbleached bags has sold at \$1.20 to \$1.25, and in bleached bags at \$1.40 to \$1.45. els, and a good export demand has since been main-tained. The export clearances from seaboard ports

GROCERIES. TRADE—Has continued to improve and may be said to have been fairly active. TRA—An active enquiry for lines of all sorts has been maintained but offerings have been small and insufficient, and prices have consequently been tending upwards. Coarse Young Hysons have advanced one to two cents with sales of several lines at 23 to 24c. seconds have heavened the sales of several lines at 23 to

23 to 24c; seconds have been wanted but not to be had though lines would bring 35 to 36c. Japans have also been in demand and firm; four lines of medium have sold at 31 to 35c. Blacks on the spot have been quiet. Sales on English account have been large at firm prices with sales of several lines of Congous. Our quotations are advanced for some sorts. ongous. Our quotations are advanced for some sorts. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 24 to 30c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 34 to 42c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 34 to 42c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 65c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder. and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 60c. Blacks—Oongous, 25 to 65c; Souchong, 35 to 60c; Scented Pekces, 45 to 55c. different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets COFFEE—There was no movement reported in job lots; and the market generally seems quiet and steady. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots:—Government Java, 27 to 30c; Singapore, 21 to 23c; Rio, 18 to 19c; Jamaica, 28c.

SUGAR—The market has been decidedly active and prices steady in all, with an upward tendency in some instances. Raws have been going off freely. Barbadoes has sold in lots of 10 to 15 hids at 6½ to 6½. Porto Rico has sold in ear lots at 6½ to 70 to 15 hids at 6½ to 6½. Porto Rico has sold in ear lots at 6½ to 70 to 15 hids at 70 to 70

in job lots, but the country demand has been steady. The trade with retailers seems quiet. Quotations are as follows:—Common, 44 to 46c; Amber, 50 to 55c; Amber choice, 60 to 62c.

Soc; Amber choice, 60 to 62c.

FRUIT.—New Valencies to arrive within the week have continued to be fairly active; one lot of 1,000 boxes sold on p.t., and lots, of 200 and 100 boxes have sold at equal to 7½c here, and at 7½c on the spot; old Valencias have been inactive. Muscatelles have been unchanged with sales in lots of 100 boxes at \$1.35. Other sorts of box fruits have been inactive and unchanged. Currants have remained quiet; but one lot of medium quality sold at 4c. Frunes have sold in lots of fifty kegs at 4c. Nuts of all sorts have advanced considerably as will be seen by quotations; one iot of 100 bags of almonds sold at 14c. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots:—Rasisns, layers, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Valencias, new 7½ to 7½c; old, 6½ to 6½c; new seed-less, none; Sultanas, 7½ to 8½; loose Muscatelles, \$1.35 to \$1.60; Curranta, 1878, ordinary to fine in barrels, 4½ to 6½c; Kradi nuts, 10c; Almonds, 16 to 17½c; Frunes 4½ to 5¢; Bradi nuts, 10c; Lemon peel, 22 to 32c; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Ottron do 25 to 27c.

Ricz—Has shown no change; lots of 50 bags RICE—Has shown no change; lots of 50 bags have sold as before at \$4.10; and small lots con-tinue to sell at \$4.40 to \$4.50. tinue to sell at \$4.40 to \$4.50.

FISH—Unchanged; the only movement has been in new cod which has sold at \$5 to \$6.25 per quintal for small lots of bundled, Other quotations are purely nominal. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls, \$6.00; Salmon, salt water, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Cod-fish, new, per 112 lbs, \$4.75 to \$6.25; boneless, per lb, 6 to 65; Trout, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Mackerel, bbls, \$10; half-bbls, none; Sardines, \$4's, 97 to 10c; do, \$1's, 17 to 20c.

Tobacco—Has been active and advancing; prices at the factories have been put up 1 to 2c, and large sales of job-lots have been made at a similar advance. Kough-and-Ready has sold at 34c for No. 2, and 36c for No. 1 in bond. Bird's-eye changed hands at 16c for No. 1, and 15 for No. 2 in bond. Quotations are as follows:—Manufactured 10's, 35 to 37c: do. 4's, 6's, and 3's, 37\frac{1}{2} to 45c; Navy, 3's, bright, 48 to 54c; Navy black, 37 to 40c; Solaces, 26 to 42c; Extra bright, mone; Virginia, 30 to 90c.

to Sec; Navy Diack, 37 to 90c; Solaces, 26 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 80 to 90c.

Liquors— Have been more active; sales of lines of port wine have sold at \$1.20; and lines of sherry have sold at \$5.0, at \$1.00, and at \$1.10. Brandies have been quiet. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o.p., \$2.30 to \$2.50; Demerars, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red, \$3 to \$4.50; Wines—Port, \$1.25 to \$1.25; fine, \$2 to \$4.50; Sherry, \$1.25; fine, \$2 to \$4.50; Sherry, \$1.25; fine, \$2 to \$4.50; Sherry, \$1.25; fine, \$2 to \$4.50; champagne, per case, \$10 to \$25.50; Brandy, in wood, \$2 to \$3.50; in case, Sazerac, \$3.00 to \$8.50; do. Otard's, \$5 to \$6.50; do. Otard's, \$5 to \$6.50; do. Hennessy's, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do. Martell's, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., Jules Robins, \$8.50; do., Vine-growers' Co., \$3.00 to \$9.52; do., Jules Bellerie, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey—the following are Messex. Gooderham & Worte' prices on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent.:—Alcohol, per Imperial gallon, \$2.23; pure spirits, \$65. p., \$2.27; do., 50. p., \$2.06; do., 25 u.p., \$1.05; family proof whiskey, \$1.15; old Bourbon, \$1.15; old rye, toddy, or mait, \$1.08; domestic whiskey, \$2 u.p., \$56; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.41; do., 5 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do., 7 years old, \$1.51; do., 6 years old, \$1.61; do

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been more active, but with prices still very low.

Breves—Receipts of ordinary and inferior cattle have continued to come forward freely, but have gone off fairly, well in consequence of a demand having sprang up for Montreal, in the absence of which it would have been impossible to find a sale for them. Export cattle, that is steers averaging not less than 1,200 lbs, have been inactive, both from the fact that they have been unobtainable save in twos and threes, and that buyers have ceased to look for them; they would not bring over \$4.50. Second-class, that is light steers and heifers and heavy oxen and bulls, have heen plentiful, but have sold more readily than during the preceding week; prices have been steady, but show no advance on \$3.25 to \$3.75. Third-class have been abundant and slow of sale at \$2.25 to \$2.75.

SHEEF—Have continued to sell much as before. abundant and slow of sale at \$2.25 to \$2.75.

SHERF—Have continued to sell much as before. First-class suited for shipment, that is wethers averaging 130 lbs and upwards, have been firm at \$4.25 to \$4.37 per cental, or \$5.50 to \$6.50 each. Second-class have have been decidely slow of sale at last week's decline, and still stand at \$3.50 to \$4.

Third-class remains without buyers.

Lames—Large offerings, considerably in excess of the wants of the market, have remained the rule. The extent of this rush may be understood from the fact that about 200 head were bought for Buffalo on Monday, leaving the pens empty, but they were again full on Tuesday. First-class, dressing not under 40 lbs, have sold fairly well, but as before at \$3 to \$3.40. Second-class have remained slow of sale and weak at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Third-class have been nominal.

Calvass—Have remained inactive with very few have been nominal.

CALVES—Have remained inactive with very few wanted and scarcely any other than choice wanted at all. Prices remain unchanged. First-class, dressing from 120 lbs upwards, have found a steady sale at 6 to 7c per lb, or from \$7 to \$9 each. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs, have been slow of sale at \$4 to \$6 each. Third-class have not been wanted at any price, and may be set down as unsalable.

BIRTHS. Brown—On the 8th inst., at Nith Grove, near Haysville, the wife of Chas. D. Brown, of a daughter. MITCHELL—On Saturday, Sept. 18th, the wife of Christopher Mitchell of a son. PANGMAN—At Collingwood, on the 14th inst., the wife of C. E. Pangman, Bank of Commerce, of a son. Brown-In Haysville, on Saturday, the 13th ast., the wife of H. G. Brown, merchant, of a

Burns, of a son.

DICK-HILLARY—On the 16th inst, at 52 Murray street, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Givens, in charge of the Church of the Ascension, David B. Dick, architect, to Margaret A. Grassick, third daughter of the late Michael Hillary, Solicitor, Dublin. Byarr—Sprowt—On the 15th September, 1879, by the Rev. S. J. Hunter, Toronto, Frederick Wil-liam Byatt, of Stratford, to Miss Caroline Sophia Sprowl, youngest daughter of Eleet Sprowl, Esq., of Springfield.

SILLS-MODERMOT—At the Church of the Ascen-sion, Port Perry, by the Rev. John Carry, B.D., as-isted by the Rev. A. W. Spragge, B.A., the Rev. D. E. Sills, B.A., to Florence, youngest daughter of J. B. McDermot, Port Perry. MAGER-BELTEA-At the Presbyterian Manse, Til-s'nburg, on the 8rd September, by the Rev. G. G. McRobbie, brother-in-law of the bride, W. Douglass McGee, merchant, St. Catharines, to Elizabeth Belyea, third daughter of Robert Thomson, Esq., Port Stanley.

Port Stanley.

DRAFER—SKYNNER—On the 11th September, at St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, by the Rev. Mr. Des Barres, William Henry, eldest son of the late George William Draper, Judge C. O., and grandson of the Hon. William Henry Draper, Cnief Justice of the Court of Appeal, to Emily, second daughter of Henry Skynner, Esq., and niece of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis.

GALLAHER—ACTON—At the residence of the bride's father, 21 James street, on the 11th inst., by Rev. R. Lennie, of Dresden, Charles D. Gallaher, to Emily, fourth daughter of John Acton, both of Toronto.

DRAFER—SKYNNER—On Thursday, the 11th inst.

Toronto.

DRAPER—SNYNNER—On Thursday, the 11th inst., at St. Paul's church, Yorkville, by the Rev. T. C. Des Barres, William Henry Draper, to Emily, the youngest daughter of Henry Skynner, Esq. FRILDE—STRYENON—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. R. Cordiner, incumbent of St. Paul's church, Mount Forest, James Frederick Fellde, Manager of the Ontario Bank, Mount Forest, eldest son of F. B. Feilde, Eq., late Commissary-General of her Majesty's Forces in Canada, to Emily, second daughter of F. W. Steve-sion, Eug., of Egremont.
PRESART—BOTHWELL—By the Rev. E. S. Runsert

MADODRIL — CRAWFORD—At St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, on Wednesday, 10th September, by the Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Harris and Rev. Father J. B. Proulx, John Alexander Macdonell, barrister-atlaw, to isabel Sophie Crawford, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Crawford, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. MORRISON—STRVENS—At Hawthorne, the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 16th. by the Rev. W. P. Begg, John J. Morrison, Bank of British North America, Toronto, to Lizzie, daughter of Judge Stevens, St. Stephen, N.B.

THORNE—LAW—On Sept. 18th, at Toronto, by the Rev. G. T. Taylor, M.A., Incumbent of St. Bartho-lomew's, William Henry Thorne, of Scavboro', to Clara Law, of the same place.

DEATHS. THWAITES—At his father's residence, 29 Cedar street, on Thursday, 11th inst., Leopold Thwaites, aged 31 years and 4 months. WILCOCKS—At Thornhill, on 12th inst., John H. Wilcocks, late of Cobourg, aged 74 years. SECORD—This morning, Sept. 13th, at the residence of H. H. Cook, M.P.P., 505 King street west, Toronto, Mrs. H. Secord, of Goderich, aged 40 years. PATON—At No. 48 Wood street, Toronto, on the morning of Saturday 13th inst., Robert William, second son of Mr. R. G. A. Paton, H. M. Customs, aged 17 years 5 months and 9 days.

PRIOR—Inthis city, on Sept. 13th, Thos. Frederick Prior, aged 10 years. SECORD—On Sept. 13th, at the residence of H. H. Cook, M.P.P., 505 King street west, Toronto, Rebecca, daughter of the late Thomas May, of Owen Sound, and beloved wife of Horace Secord, of Goderich, aged 40 years.

LaFountain—On the 16th inst., at the reside of her father, 18 Colwell street. Toronto, Marie I vina Lacadie, daughter of Edward LeFounta ged three weeks.

guson—At his resider FREGUENCE—At his residence, Cookstown, on Mor y evening, September 15th, Thomas R. Ferguso q., late M.P. for the county of Simcoe, a native e County of Cavan, Ireland.

Books and Stationerp. STANDARD RELIABLE

ROBERT MILLER, Agt., Montreal The Singing Class Season.

Just out. THE TEMPLE, (\$9 per dozm), a splendid new Singing School, Convention. and Cheir Book; by Dr. W. O. Perkins. As a Choir Book, equal to any of the largest ones. As a Singing School Book, better than the cheaper and smaller ones, since it has much more music; that is. 130 pages of new Songs and Glees, and 150 pages of the best Metrical Tunes and Anthems. Specimen copies mailed, postage free, for \$1.

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Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TORONTO, ON Monday Evening, Sept. 29th.

SUBJECT: The Reign of the Common Peo COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Farms tor Sale.

FARMS FOR SALE IN TOWN-SHIP3 of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, OO., Nassau, N. Y. 383-13 MARMS AND WILD LANDS 500 ACRE FARM FOR \$6000.
This is a great bargain. For fulldescription address F. F. JONES, Port Stanley
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101 ACRES OF SPLENDID ter, 6 from Wingham. \$1,800—one-third down. 8. SOFTLEY, Teeswater. MARM FOR SALE IN INNIS FIL-100 acres; six miles from Barrie; convenient situation; for particulars, apply to W.T. HUNTER, Craigvale. PARM FOR SALE—ONE HUN-DRED and ten acres, six miles from Torontonear Youge street. Address THOMAS ARMOUR York Mills, P.O. TENDERS RECEIVED UNTIL October 1st for the sale of 50 acres (34 improved), east half of lot 6. con. 19, Stephen Township, JOHN PAINE, Milliken. NARM - 200 ACRES - NEAR Windsor; clay loam; good orchard and build-ings. Part cash, balance can remain on mortgage. Address JOHN DALBY, Tecumseth P.O., Ont. 389-2 FARM FOR SALE IN THE Township of Grimsby, containing 100 acres, about 70 cleared. Apply to JOHN H. WALKER, Grimsby. FARM FOR SALE—LOT 28, in the 7th Con... Township of Melanchton

in the 7th Con., Township of Melanchton good hardwood bush; terms liberal. For furth particulars apply to J. A. HIGGINS, Cherrywood. FARM FOR SALE—IN TOWN-SHIP of Euphemia—west half of lot 21, con. 8; 100 acres, in a high state of cultivation; three miles from Bothwell. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN BULL, Sutherland's Corner's P.O., Ont. 389-2

FOR SALE — I M P R O V E D
farm of 59 or 100 acres, 21 miles west of Lucknow, in the County of Bruce. For particulars apply on the place or by letter to JOHN STEWART,
Box 78, Lucknow. 889-2 A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR ale, containing 100 acres, of which 75 acres are in good cultivation. There is a frame barn, frame stable, log house. Schools and churches and post office 14 miles. Apply to BICHARD HUGHES, Lucknow, or JOHN GUEST, Verdun. 889-2 MARM FOR SALE-THE north half of lot No. 7, in the 2nd concession of Collingwood Township, County of Grey, (8 miles from the town of Collingwood), containing 100 acres; first-class soil; good house and barn, and excellent young orchard. For terms apply to PETER McDONALD, Collingwood P.O. A FIRST CLASS FARM FOR

A sale containing 106 acres, of which 86 are in cultivation. A fine brick house and large barn and other good buildings, Dover East, Baldoon street, 9th Concession. For further information apply to A. S. WILLIAMS, Oungah, Ontario. 378-18 FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, south-half 19. con 7, Westminster, brick cottage, good out buildings and water, near Railway Station, Post Office, Episcopal Church, School and Stores, good neighbourhood, between London and St. Thomas. F. W. ERRINGTON, Glanworth P. O.

FARM FOR SALE IN TOWN-seat of Orangeville; ninety-three acres clear of stumps and stones. Also a Lake Shore lot for sale in North Keppell, and first-class hotel to lease in Markdale. Apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, Proprietor, Markdale P. Q. 386-13 THREE FARMS FOR SALE-

A bargain: one 50, one 80, and one 100 acres; nearly all cleared, well fenced and watered, with good frame buildings on each; within one-and-ahalf miles of the flourishing Village of Uxbridge, Country of Ontario. Apply to WM. HAMILYON, Uxbridge Village. 886-8 Duringe village.

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CARM FOR SALE-200 ACRES Lot 24, Con. 14, Townsend, Norfolk County, 180 improved; good brick house, driving house, and stable, frame house, two barns, sheds, and other buildings, orchards, wells, and everything required en a first-class farm. Distant from Jarvis—where is Junction of "Air Line" and H. and N. W. Railway—11 miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. 0. 8 283-n

half of Lot No. 8, in the 5th concession of Albion; 95 acres cleared, the remaining 5 acres bush; there is a good frame house, barn, and stable, and is well fenced with cedar; the soil is good clay loam, and is well watered and in good state of cultivation, and within one mile of Bolton village, on the T., G. and B. railway. Apply HENRY McCABE, Albion P. O., Ont. 377-ti FARM FOR SALE IN TECUM-SETH, County of Simcoe, 100 acres, 80 cleared; good frame barn, stabling and outbuild-ings; running stream of water; soil good for gra'n er roots; well fenced with cedar; good orchard; two miles from Village of Beeton, on H. and N.W. R. Apply to JOHN DORSSEY, Beeton P.O., Ont. 388-3 VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR

WALUABLE PRUPERTY FUR
Sale—300 acres, heavily timbered with beech
and maple, and some cedar; small improvement;
in an old settlement and one of the best farming
sections in Ontario (improved farms in the locality
selling at from \$40 to \$50 per acre); and convenient
to Railway, Schools, Mills, &c. Would sell for \$12
per acre, if sold soon. Would sell each lot separately if desired. Timber alone would more than pay
for the lots. For further particulars address
JAMES SLOANE, Melanthon P. O., Co. Grey,
Ont. 390-1 VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

The estate of the late George Docker, Esq., situated on Lake Erie, in the Township of Dunn, Co. of Haldimand, containing 264 acres, 200 cleared, remainder good hard wood: well fenced; in high state of cultivation; two large barns, stable and driving house, with sheds attached; comfortable house and cottages for men; hard and soft water; large orchard of choice fruit. Also, 86 acres bush land, two miles nearer Port Maitland. For particulars apply to E. H. DOCKER, Dunnville, or G. S. DOCKER. Wallace Town, Co. of Eigin. 380-12

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No , 11, 8th. Con. Vespra.

£ \(\frac{1}{2} \) 23, 5th Con. Tororantio.

8. \(\frac{1}{6} \) 6, 2nd Con. Camden.

N. W. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 9, 14th Con. Tilbury East.

23 and 24, 2nd Con. Romney.

2, 5th Con. Enniskillen.

1, 9th Con. Fnniskillen.

23, 6th Con. Sombra.

N. Part 18, 1st Con. Dawn.

3 18, 2nd Con. Dawn.

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B. L. AND BLOCK STONE The undersigned is prepared to furnish any quantity of Building Lime and Block Stone at his quarries; also keeps on hand good fresh Lime. Block Stone can be got of any denominations for canal or bridge works. Window and door sills on hand. Good facilities for freighting either by beat or by the Canada Southern railway, which passes through the quarry. The block is in colour grey, easily cut and durable. THOS. B. WHITE, Gordon P. O., Essex County, Ont., near the C. S. S. crossing, Amherstburg Station, Ont. Miscellaneous.

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Winnipeg; the only first-class hotel in town;
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NMAN LINE, Royal Mail Steamers FROM NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

City of Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 2nd, 3 p.m. City of Montreal, Thursday, Aug. 7th, 8.30 a.m. City of Richmond, Saturday, Aug. 16th, 3 p.m. City of Chester, Saturday, Aug. 23rd, 9.30 a.m. City of Brussels, Thursday, Aug. 28th, 3 p.m.

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The FIFTH WINTER SESSION of this Insti-1ST OCTOBER.

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ADDRESS—H. Sells, Vienna, Ont., for Canada; I. Sells and Sun, Detroit, Mich., for U. S. Also at Canadian Agricultural Emporium, 360 dichmond Street, London, Ontario. FARMERS! FARMERS! Don't Fail to See Our

Dustless Grain-Saving Separators For Steam and Horse Power, THE TIGER" SULKY RAKE, Best Ever Offered to Farmers.

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AMERICAN CLOCKS, REDUCED PRICES. Those who don't buy soon will assuredly have to pay, higher prices. We are selling 8-day strike clocks at 20 per cent. less prices than before the increase of stock in the Dominion. All dealers who can pay duties. We offer a hundred styles, and the largest should order at once.

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THIRD ANNUAL SALE. The Third Annual Sale, under the auspices of the Huron Live Stock Association, will be held in the TOWNOFCLINTON.

ON Wednesday, October 15th, 1879, Commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.

There will be offered for sale a large number of Imported Stallions, Thoroughbred Short-horn Bulls, Gows and Heiters, Thoroughbred Sheep and Swine, also Improved and Fat Stock. This sale offers superior facilities for both buyer and seller. and seller.

Several of the best herds in the Province will be represented, and the sale will be attended by buyers from the United States and all parts of Canada. Catalogues can be had on application to the Secre-Entries of Stock for sale will be received until the mtries.

There will be ample accommodation at Clinton to both man and beast, which will be provided at the word.

THE WEBELY MAIL foams an excellent medium through which to reach the public, direlating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba.

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TERMS OF SALE. Twelve months' credit will be given on furnishing security satisfactory to the owner of the stock sold. A discount of 8 per cent. will be allowed for cash on M. Y. McLEAN, Seaforth, Secretary. JAMES BIGGINS, Clinton, President. F. GRAHAM, Goderich, Auctioneen

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SPECIAL CABLE NEV

How Loyalty is Manufactu

THE ADVANCE UPON CAR

Russia's Activity in Fomenting

tevolt at Herat—The Liberal Lead Newcastle—Bismarck at Vienna, e

breaks in Afghanistan.

[SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

THE ADVANCE UPON CABUL.

tron, Sept. 19.—Lord Lytton telegraphs reuance of his instructions, he has recall visible troops from Ghuzzi, in Turk that these with twelve regiments of

LOYALTY TO ORDER.

Interday the Cizer rode in an open can through Livadia, accompanied by a small esemented troops, amid crowds which lined streets. There was what passed for popular were manufactured to order, and extraord precattions have been taken to make this parently adventurous drive on the part of the quite aske. Lines of police agents and other ernment officials, in plain clothes, extende both sides of the streets, through which the petror passed, and it was even rumoured that had been taken to post Government agents in room overlooking the routes, so as to preven attempt to shoot the Emperor through the dows as he passed.

THE NEW AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

A despatch from the Vicercy of India annot at he has notified the Ameer that British tre now marching on Cabul to his relief and as in to co-operate to the extent of his power of the country. Indextood this forward movement in great for indextood this forward movement in possible, of serving a crus law before the winter sets in, and before the winter sets in, and before the serving a complete organical complete

THE HAND OF RUSSIA.

he news from Afghanistan this morning is t alarming and gloomy character. No rea a doubt can longer be entertained that the h Russia has been busy in fomenting all the re arrences, which have caused the expenditure much blood and money by England.

THE OUTBREAK AT HERAT.

A despatch to-day announces an outbreak derat, the Russian key to Afghanistan, of a rewhich is plainly to be used as a pretext for Ruscupation of that city. The outbreak was lanned. A desperate resistance was made, but evolt was so far successful that both the civil of the military chief were killed, narchy now prevails. The news excites the myely emotion here.

THE LIBERAL LEADER AT NEWCASTLE

The Marquis of Hartington, member of the Ho Commons for Radnor, spoke at Newcastle to-

reviewing the policy of the Government, ast it had been a failure abroad and had ding at home but increase the burdens of the Party. He repudiated the idea of offering cences

A MISSION FROM THE AMEER.

one on the line of the land of

THE SAFETY OF THE PASSES.

London, Sept. 21. — The Standard Lahore correspondent telegraphs that the Afreedis have signed a fresh agreement

in Russia.

J. W. ANDERSON, Manufacturer,

EACH PLUG OF THE NAVY **TOBACCO** IS STAMPED

T. & B. IN CILT LETTERS.

NON OTHRISG NUIN STAR AUGER

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(Signed.)

March 30th, 1879.

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VICTORIA. 184

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W. C. McDONALD,

tection against inferior quality.

throughout the Dominion.

CHEWING TOBACCOS

BRUNETTE, 194

Nº 1 No. 1, 124,

ensure the safety of the roads through the Khyber, Kotal and Michni passes. PILOT, PILOT, Rich Mahogazy, 8s, in boxes of 60 lbs.

ENGLISH HORSES FOR AMERICA. Two Clydesdale stallions were shippe or America on board the steamer Spai or breeding purposes, and the steame Britannic took three brood mares and two eals for New York. NAPOLEON, Rich Mahoge

SIAN LOSSES IN ASIA IN THE RECEN WAR. From the reports furnished by the differ at army divisions to the staff of the Rus an army, it is learned for the first time normous were the losses sustained in during the recent war. The figure exceed the numbers hitherto assumed he storming of Kars in particular appears of have worked dreadful havoc in the Russian ranks. The total actual loss is as allows:—Officers dead, 453, er 4.3 per int. of the whole number; wounded, 1,663, 15.8 per cent; missing, 18, or 0.17 per int; total, 2,139. Men, dead, 14,690, or one cent; wounded, 51,332, or 02 per cent.; woundod, 51,332, 1.5 per cent.; missed, 4,456, 9 per cent.; total, 70,478. The state of the s 102 per cent.; wound d, 51,332, or 1.5 per cent.; missed, 4,456, or 9 per cent.; total, 70,478. This tal is divided between regulars, and militia. If it be borne in ind that in Asia particularly a number see placed horse decombet the number

placed hors de combat through sick-who are not included in the above it will be admitted that the losses Russians during the campaign refer-CATTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRIA. Bavarian Government have forbidis by way of Switzerland, on account

revalence of foot and mouth dis-ong cattle in the latter country. RUSSIA'S CORN SUPPLY. report from Odessa to the Foreign as asys:—" For the English market, ice says:—"For the English market, issan corn cannot, under the present tem of cultivation, contend with Ameritand the low freights. There a stock on hand at Odessa of upda of 100,000 qrs., and there is much in in the country waiting for better ces. Holders, however, cannot afford to the much longer. The objection in the glish market to South Russian is the unfit condition in ich it is too often shipped. Uncorn can be produced cheaper brought to Odessa in better condition, cost of transport and paying on board reduced, South Russian corn will soon longer, except in exceptional cases, find arket in England and Western Europe, agunable to compete with American, lian and Austrian corn. During the past to instance, owing to the depreci-

than and Austrian corn. During the past in for instance, owing to the deprecidivalue of the rouble, purchasers in final had to pay only one pound for at at the normal rate of the rouble they ald have to pay one pound seven shill and sixpence. Yet, even thus, the strict were able to undersell the Russian. ETEWATO SENT TO CAPE TOWN.

ape Town despatch says Cetewayo sen sent to Cape Town by Sir Garnet

at land meeting was held at Lim-inction yesterday. It was a very affair, notwithstanding the enor-lowd in attendance. BRITISH CONVOY WAYLAID.

tempatch from Allahabad says the las waylaid a returning British consur miles east of Shutargardan, and with forty-seven mules after killing hards and mattern muleteers.