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> W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL.

# The Toronto Meekly Mail.

VOL. IX. NO. 448.

LATEST CABLEGRAMS.

The Latest News the World Over.

A Rome despatch says :- Baron Bettino icasoli, formerly Prime Minister of Italy,

The French Cabinet Council has decided to

A Rome correspondent says the distinguished German authoress Eliza Linhardt suicided at Civita Vecchia by throwing herelf into the

There has been another great jewel robbery in London. The victim this time is Lady Fitzwilliam. The particulars have not

A train from Dortmund, Westphalia, to Berlin to-day was precipitated down an em-bankment, and two persons were killed and

A Manchester despatch says that it is understood that the Russian Finance Minister

derstood that the Russian Finance armister has decided on a complete revision of the tariff. Highest protective duties will be levied on imported tallow, grain, and coal. The duties on cotton and cotton goods will be

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—There is a well-founded rumour that in consequence of court intrigues against Gen. Melikoff he will retire to the Caucasus, and that the com-

Adelphi theatre on Thursday, were disapproved of by the majority of the audience. Indeed, since the first night, the spectators have given constant and sympathetic applause

to the dramatist's intentions. The political sentiments are neither unreasonable nor trea-

Let us follow the other 3,000,000 across the ccean, where the once helpless people have become prosperous citizens, and the backbone of a republic. What is the reason? What is the demand?" "Freedom!" answers the candidate, who then calls Ireland the Cinders with the

A SIGNIFICANT TOAST.

POLITICS IN GREECE.

FRAUDS BY A CONTRACTOR.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS DECLARING FOR THEIR

RIGHTS.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The students of the University here are signing an address to the Minister of the Interior demanding the establishment of a special student corporation, with the right of making representation.

KURDISH DEPREDATIONS. Teheran advices state that the insurgent

New York, Oct. 24.

The World's London special says:—"It is believed that the commission of scrutiny in the Oxford contested election case has decided that Oxford shall be disfranchised.

The revelations by Berry were scandalous in

The World's London special says:—"It is stated positively that the Reform Club has raised £270,000 for general election purposes. The Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire are said to have given £45,000 each, and the Duke of Westminster a still larger sum."

drawn their resignations as members of the Chamber of Deputies.

wenty-six injured.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

and Outrage.

I DEFENCE OF LANDLORD SHOOTING

The Agitator Counting on American Armed Assistance.

PREPARING FOR THE PROSECUTIONS.

I am informed on tile best authority tha Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland swore an information to-day charging a num ber of prominent members of the Land Leagu

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Czar has had a relapse and the symptoms of apoplexy have returned. The members of his family are hastening to Livadia.

Large bodies of British troops have been ordered home from Indas. This is considered indicative that the Government apprehends no further serious disturbance in that quarter. A correspondent at Constantinople says:—
The fund for the relief of the Batoum refugees at Ismid is exhausted. The secretary of the British embassy reports that all the children are dead, the women are now ying, and the men are certain to succumb.

AMERICAN GRAIN PRODUCTION. A Berlin despatch says:—The economic ongress in session here has enunciated the pinion that the present production of grain a the United States is due to the excessive rain on the fertility of the virgin soil, which must be followed by exhaustion, so that in course of time the condition of the agricultural production of America will fall to the

THE TEMPORAL POWER. A Rome despatch says :- The Pope on Sun-A Rome despaces says:—The Pope on Sun-day, in receiving the pontifical functionaries, energetically reaffirmed his right to the tem-poral power, and described the fête to com-memorate the entry of the Italian troops into

THE FRENCH ANTI-JESUIT DECREES. The Tribunal of Conflicts will meet on the 6th of November to decide the Jesuit question. Unless the arguments are very long, the decision in the one case which will govern all the others will be given on the same day.

A GERMAN EDITOR FINED. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—The editor of the Borsen Courier has been senmittee of Ministers, which is antagonistic to Melikoff's policy, will be reorganized. The Russia has been suspended for publishing the tenced to a fine of five hundred marks or fifty days' imprisonment for an article which it was alleged libelled and insulted Bismarck, by alleging that which was false and calculated to render him contemptible. The cries of "No politics" which rose during the presentation of Mr. Boucicault's remodelled drama "The O'Dowd," at the

TWELVE STUDENTS DROWNED. A Paris despatch says:—Fifty students who had left Minden in a yacht to witness the departure of the mail steamer from Amsterdam for India, ventured too near the steamer, and their yacht was buffeted against sentiments are neither unreasonable nor treasonable. Offence is taken by the critics chiefly at the hustings scene in County Galway, in which the Liberal candidate's (the O'Dowd's) son, referring to his opponent's assertion that the overpopulation of Ireland is the cause of her poverty and misery, says:

—"A few years ago Ireland had a population of 8,000,000; now she has only 5,000,000. its side so violently that twenty-six students were thrown overboard, of whom twelve are

THE KURDISH RAID. A Teheran despatch states that the Kurds have invested the fortified town of Urumiah, have invested the fortified town of Uramiah, in northern Persia, near the Armenian frontier, and summoned it to surrender in three days. The English consul is trying to obtain a delay. Several leading Khans are marching to the relief of the place. Reinforcements are also marching from Gerrus. The Turks will co-operate with the Persians by despatching troops from Van.

Cinderella of the isles, and closes with the lines from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," as applied to the present wretched condition of Ireland, which Mr. Boucicault attributes to absenteeism, and to want of peasant proprietorship. The critics abuse Mr. Boucicault attributes to absenteeism, and to want of peasant proprietorship. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The World's London special says the post office at Manchester 'was burning last night and likely to be destroyed. All telegraphic communication with London was suspended at midnight. Great alarm is felt, as there are plain indications that the fire was set by incendiaries. It is believed by many persons that this indicates an intention to organize disturbances in England in aid of the Land Leagne in Ireland. Regiments of infantry at Devonport, which were under orders for Irecault indignantly for bringing politics into the drama, but the piece is likely to run. A Paris despatch says that much sensation was caused by the Duc de Chartres at the military dinner at Evereux proposing a toate port, which were under orders for Ire-President of the Republic. The Legitimists consider this is an indirect acceptance by him of the Republic. The Duke in his speech

said that in America, where he passed a part of his youth, it was customary to give such loyal toasts before all others. LONDON, Oct. 26. A despatch from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck has sent a commission to Alsace to study the condition of workmen there.

The King in his speech at the opening of the Chambers to day at Athens said, "I hasten to ask the co-operation of the Chambers to enable me to carry out the national duties imposed upon me. These duties are unusually serious, but the sentiments of the setting the service of the serious of t By the fire in the central telegraph office at Manchester on Thursday 200 wires converging there were melted, and the whole system of telegraph wires terminating in Manchester destroyed. Communication with Manchester by telegraph cannot be completely restored for some days. unusually serious, but the sentiments of the nation are proportionately lofty. The relations of Greece with foreign powers are friendly. I have to express my gratitude to the countries I visited, whose arbitrament has given Greece a frontier strengthening and extending her boundaries. The execution of the decision of the powers imposes upon us action, the regulation of which will chiefly engage our deliberations. The Government has already made extensive military and naval preparations, for which loans have been contracted, and which the Chambers will be asked to ratify. The nation has undertaken

THE FLOODS AT CHERBOURG. The floods near Cherbourg have subsided. Only two children were drowned, but the in-undation caused much damage to property there and at other points in the country.

tracted, and which the Chambers will be asked to ratify. The nation has undertaken heavy obligations, and the army will not be disbanded till the establishment of the new order of things in the territory awarded to Greece. I am firmly resolved to effect as speedily as possible that for which I have prepared. I rely upon your co-operation as faithful exponents of the national will. Such work will to blessed by God." The speech was received with loud and prolonged cheering. FRENCH DUELLISTS, fought between Gassier, author of the drama "Juarez," and Senor Miramon, son of the Mexican general Miramon, on account of cer-tain allusions to the latter in the drama. Miramon was wounded in the hand.

EARTHQUAKES IN EUROPE. SEVERB SHOCKS EXPERIENCED IN FRANCE AND

London, Oct. 22.

A Paris despatch says there were several severe shocks of earthquake at Dijon on Wednesday.

A Lisbon despatch says:—An earthquake occurred here which was felt in almost every part of the country. No damage is reported.

A Zamora despatch says:—An earthquake occurred in several towns in this province. The shock was also felt at Madrid. A Berlin despatch says:—The arrest of Warschafsky, a well-known capitalist and purveyor to the Russian army, is in connection with an army supply contract during the last war. It is stated that evidence is forthcoming to show that Warschafsky defrauded the authorities out of 22,000,000 roubles. M. Boren, secretary of the chief army administrator, and chief administrator during the late The shock was also felt at Madrid.

The St. Petersburg Golos says:—"The outlook for Russia is gloomy. As the country, whose export is forty million quarters, must buy grain from abroad, how to feed the peasantry during the winter is a problem occupying the serious attention of the Government. There is, no prospect of a good harvest in the future." The Golos states that the expenditure for the past year exceeds the estimates by twenty-six million roubles. ANARCHY IN CABUL. THE AMEER MURDERED AND THE CITY IN STATE OF THE UTMOST DISORDER. A Lahore despatch says :—It is reported from Peshawur that anarchy reigns in Cabul, and that the Ameer has been murdered.

and that the Ameer has been murdered. There has been no news by post from Cabul for several days. The report, however, is probably correct.

Another Lahore despatch says the news relative to the murder of the Ameer and the prevalence of anarchy in Cabul is from the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, an authority which is undoubted. The India Office in London, however, has no confirmation of the report.

THE BASUTO RISING. THE INSURGENTS JOINED BY OTHER TRIBES-HORRIBLE ATROCITIES ON EUROPEAN SET-TLERS—COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF AND THE INSURGENTS MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

corporation, with the right of making representations to the authorities, the right of holding periodical meetings, the right of association for objects to be submitted to the authorities, the institution of a court of honour for expelling members from the University, and the right of participating in the deliberations with the council of professors. It finally demands that no student be subjected to summary treatment by the police, or unless expelled. LONDON, Oct. 26. Late advices from Cape Town confirm the news that other tribes have joined the Basu-tos against the Colonial Government. The natives beyond Pieter-Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, attacked the white residents and such of the natives as remained faithful to the Government, burning buildings, pillaging, and outraging women. The most horrid atrocities are reported. The insurgents are complete masters of the situation, and unless Teheran advices state that the insurgent Kurds have renewed their depredations, and several more Persian villages have been destroyed. The insurgents have entered the district of Selmost, in the province of Azerboijou. The Persian troops at Beerat are too weak to hazard an attack. Two thousand five hundred additional troops, with twelve guns from Teheran, have passed the town of Cazvia, reinforcements can reach them at once the situation of the little handful of men com-manded by Col. Clark is considered hopeless. All communication between D'Urban and Cape Colony has been cut off, the Basutos having

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble, Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can casily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregulaftices and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

THE EASTERN PROBLEM THE Turkish Troops to Enforce the

Cession of Dulcign:o.

GREECE PREPARING FOR HO STILITIES

NEW YORK, Oct. 22. The World's London special states that the King of Gresce's speech at the opening of the Chambers is regarded in London as a distinct declaration of war against Turke y, and has made a great sensation. The King 's boldness is ascribed to the expectation of English support. It is stated that if the Sultan does not give way in the Dulcigno complications by Monday a hostile British fleet will immediate-ly sail into Turkish waters. Public faith in Gladstone and his Eastern policy is unabated.

A Constantinople despatch states that Germany has proposed to Austria and France certain identical measures of a pacific charac-ter for the speedy settlement of the Dulcigno question. The Sultan has ordered Riza Pasha under any circumstances to surrender Dulcigno within five days, but the conditions of the convention remain in dispute. There is also a fresh difference as to the road by which the Montenegrins shall advance on Dulcigno.

also a fresh difference as to the road by which the Montenegrins shall advance on Dulcigno. Hitza Pasha has undertaken to form a cordinaround Dulcigno to prevent an Albanian invasion. A later despatch says the Ottoman commissioner has withdrawn several conditions to which Montenegro objected, notably those relative to the retention of the Turkish

also a reash difference as to the road by which the Montenerrius shall advance on Dulejono. Mize Feana has undertaken to form webston around Duleigne to prevent an Albanjar invasion. A later despatch says the Ottoman commissioner has withdrawn several conditions to which Montenerry cobjected, notably those relative to the retention of the Tarkish flag on coasting vessels, and the maintaining of Turkish laws in the Duleigno district.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ORECCE.

An Althens despatch says in the Chamber of Deputies to-day the candidate of the Opposition party for the presidency of that body was elected, obtaining 92 votes against 55 for the Ministerial candidate. The Ministry consequently resigned. A well-informed Athens correspondent of the Daily News, in a letter published this morning says — M. Tricoupis, President of the Opuncistion, comes into power it will be on his distinct promise to work harder still. Tricoupis and Comoundoures agree in wishing to see the Greek flag as soon as pissible in Thessaly and Epirus. The former, according to rumour, lears rather to diploratio pressure for accomplishing the object than topopular risings in Thessalay and Epirus. The former, according to rumour, lears rather to diploratio pressure for accomplishing the object than topopular risings in Thessalay and Epirus. The former, according to rumour, lears rather to diploratio pressure for accomplishing the object than topopular risings in Thessalay and Epirus.

A FROTEST AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE'S PONICK.

The late First Lord of the Admiralty has gone to Constantinople. His presence there as a kind of post-moriem representative of the Beaconstield administration is regarded in some quarters as a practical protest against the Cladstone's policy with regard to the Porte and Eastern against the Chadstone's policy with regard to the Porte and Eastern against the Land League will include the deposition of the Sultan is still talked of The plan will probably be to depose him, and in the land the certainly consultation with the law o An Athens despatch says:—"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the candidate of the Opposition party for the presidency of that body was elected, obtaining 92 votes against 55 for the Ministerial candidate. The Ministry consequently resigned." A well-informed Athens correspondent of the Daily News, in a letter published this morning says:—"M. Tricoupis, President of the Council, has been working hard to prepare for war, and if M. Comoundoures, leader of the Opposition, comes into power it will be on his distinct promise to work harder still. Tricoupis and Comoundouros agree in wishing to see the Greek flag as soon as possible in Thessaly and Epirus. The former, according to rumour, leans rather to diplomatic pressure for accomplishing the object than to popular risings in Thessalay and Epirus."

A PROTEST AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

is now at Mecca. No definite plan is known to have been agreed upon. HISTORY OF THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

A Vienna despatch says :- The government A Vienna despatch says:—The government has published diplomatic correspondence showing that the first proposal for a naval demonstration was confidentially submitted to Count Karolyi by Lord Granville on the 3rd of July. It included the appearance in the Bojana river, and possibly even in Lake Scutteri, of boats from the international squadron to overawe both the Albanians and the Turks. Baron von Haymerle opposed this, and also the original English proposal that the Prince of Montenegro be directly summoned to occupy Dulcigno and the adjacent territory with his own troops. \*Baron von Haymerle to occupy Dulcigno and the adjacent territory with his own troops. a Baron von Haymerle considered such an invitation to resort to force and arms would lay the powers under a moral obligation to secure Montenegro against any kind of failure. The correspondence also shows that Germany, while agreeing to display her flag in Dulcigno waters, declined in advance to share future contingent action in favour of Montenegro. Lord Granville's tone was very sanguine in proposing the demonstration. He said it promised almost certain success, and it would also facilitate the settlement of the Greek question.

I ONDON, Oct. 25.

The Rome Dirritto says Greece is not disposed to take the field unless assured of the support of the powers. The Greek preparations in any case cannot be completed for tions in any case cannot be compleseveral months.

A Constantinople despatch says:—Dervish Pasha has been ordered to Dulcigno with three battalions in consequence of a telegran from Riza Pasha reporting that the Albanian are resisting his measures for that town.

A Vienna despatch says:—The King of Greece has issued a decree ordering the for-mation of fifty battalions of infantry of 960

New York, Oct. 26.

The World's London special says:—Startling revelations may be looked for this week in Eastern Europe should the Sultan persist in his dilatory policy concern ander of Dulcigno. The Greek here, it is said, emphatically declares that Greece will extort the cession of the disputed territory from Turkey with aid of the other powers. In a war between those States England will support Greece with money and men.

### MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—An exploring party in connection with the railway from Grand Piles to Lake St. John in this province has been heard from. It had penetrated the forest to Lake Edward, half way to Lake St. John, and the scenery around the former sheet of water is described as fully equal to Lake Memphremagog.

A sea-faring man who has arrived in port states that the Arctic current flowing through the Straits of Be le Isle and down the east side of Newfoundland is warmer at the present time than it has been in his experience for many years. His inference is that the winter will not set in till a late period.

period.

A man named George William Northedge, residing here, is making a claim as one of the legal heirs of the late Wm. Shepherd Goldsmith, of London, Eng., who died in 1841, and whose estate is said to amount to \$12,300,000.

The Dominion Government is determined to remedy the longestanding grievances of the

The Dominion Government is determined to remedy the long-standing grievances of the Caughnawaga Indians. Messrs. Bulman and Walbank, the land surveyors who made the boundary survey of the Caughnawaga reserve, lately have been directed by the Government to complete their work by making a title survey of each farm bordering the eastern limits of the reserve, with a view of reclaiming Indian lands that illegally. After this is done it is likely there will be a subdivision of the interior of the reserve into farm lots, and then this troublesome question of Indian rights will be at rest.

rest.

A good deal of alarm was felt here on a report getting abroad that some horses had to be shot by the veterinary inspector in consequence of their having taken the epizootic. The gentleman in question admits shooting two useless equines, but denies that they were suffering from the epizootic.

or a hundred families be driven from Ireland or a number tamilies be driven from Ireland, and said after witnessing the eviction of farmers he resolved that if the farmers shot the landlords like partridges he would never say a word against it. His speech was received with cheers. He then proceeded to denounce an agent by name, but was mildly rebuked by the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Parnell's Justification of Crime

THE MEANING OF PARNELL'S ARGUMENTS. The Times summarizes Parnell's argument in his speech yesterday at Galway as meaning that crime and outrage are justified by the determination of the Government to keep the peace and the refusal of the House of Lords p pass the Compensation for Disturbance reland bill, and says:—" It is impossible retain on, and says:

mistake the meaning of such an argument or
the purpose of the man who uses it. The
condition of Ireland and the temper of the men who are criminally misleading the people calls for instant attention."

COUNTING ON AMERICAN AID. A Queenstown despatch says :- Parnell a banquet at Galway to-day said:—"I feel convinced that if ever you call upon your countrymen in America for help, and show them there is a fair chance of success, you will have their trained organized assistan

The agrarian troubles in Ireland are assun The agrarian troubles in Ireland are assuming a more serious aspect every day. In Dublin the excitement along the Parnellites and other disaffected Irigh over the proposed prosecutions is intense. Such extreme precautions are being taken to keep the nature of the informations secret that the clerk who is copying them is kept under strict surveillance. The Land Leaguers think there will be bad work as soon as arrests are made.

BALDERDASH AT A BANQUET. J. B. Killen, speaking at the banquet in Galway on Sunday, declared every letter that came across the Atlantic brought Ireland more closely to America. They were in fact no longer Ireland but one of the States of the United States.

A WEEKLY RETURN OF ARMS. A Dublin despatch says:—The Inspector-General of Constabulary has issued a circular requiring all constables to furnish weekly tatements showing the number of arms and mmunition in their districts, the names of hose to whom they are consigned, by whom eccived, the class of persons who bought iem, and for what purpose they were pur-

New York, Oct. 25.

A special despatch to the World says:

A special despatch to the world says:—
The Government is surprised at the extent of
the opposition to the course it is pursuing in
relation to the Land Leaguers. All shades
of political opinion unite in denouncing it as
a weak reaction, but a member of the Cabinet
states that the Ministry will stand or fall by
its Irish policy. DUBLIN, Oct. 26. Ireland has not been in such an excited state for many years, and Dublin, which was slow to action, is now roused with the expectation of a stirring winter. All feel that

the country is on the eve of a great crisis.

The agitation has become more than an agitation. It is an open social revolt, a movement to crush the ruling class of Ireland by intimidation and force. There is nothing to be com-Before Mr. Parnell left here for Galway on Saturday, a long conference was held by the Land League to decide what action should be taken in view of the determination of the Govenment to prosecute the League. It was decided to adopt immediate measures to secure a complete organization of tenant farmers all over Iseland, so that the general strike against the payme to front might be put in force next year. It was decided to appoint a general organizer for all Ireland, assisted by six district organizers, whose duty it would be to establish a branch of the League in every parish, so that the organization would act automatically in case of the prolonged imprisonment of the Leaguers. This plan will be put in operation immediately. Mr. Parnell has telegraphed and written to Mr. Davitt, urging him in the strongest manner to remain in America to organize aid when the prosecutions have actually begun. The action of the Government will probably lead to the disappearance of all remaining hostility between the Fenians and the Land Leaguers. It is thought that they will combine throughout the country, in the face of what is considered a common danger. Considerable alarm exists among the landlord class. Orders have been received by Dublin tailors for armour-plated ulsters, and several are actually in process of manufacture. No one believes for an instant that the prosecutions will be successful; a disagreement is constantly anticipated. The excitement among the members of the League is not to be exaggerated. Their speeches since the prosecutions were threatened have been fierce and violent, characterized by intense hatred and contempt for the Government and the landlords. Mr. Forster, who was once very friendly with Mr. Parnell, is now bitterly denounced, and nicknamed "Buckshot" Forster. The truth is that Mr. Forster is sadly unfitted for such a really serious task as the pacification of Ireland. Like most Irish Secretaries, he is totally ignorant of the country, its people, or history. His only recommendation is that he visited Ireland and distributed a few bags of meal during the famine thirty odd years ago—an incident that reminds one of the gentleman who did not know German, but who played the German flute. It is, therefore, no wonder that it is reported that he has resigned. That as yet is probably untrue, though it would not be surprising if a Cabinet crisis were caused by the Government.

actually in process of manufacture.
TROOPS FOR IRELAND. A Cork despatch says:—In consequence of the disturbed state of the west riding a detachment of troops will be sent to Bantry. These precautions are believed to indicate the intention of the Government to place that district under proclamation. A gunboat is anchored in Bear Haven, near Castletown, where a meeting will be held on Sunday. Police have also been sent there.

A Dublin despatch says :- The tenants of received notices not to pay full rents under penalty of being shot.

A SOLDIER DRILLING PEASANTRY. A soldier was arrested last night in Mayo while drilling peasantry in the military exer-cises imposed on fresh recruits for the British

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the Prime. Minister, in a speech at Leeds indicated that if the indictment against Irish Land Leaguers by the Government should fail of its intended effect the Government will adopt strong measures of coercion, and resort to extremities which it is now doing its best to avoid. Mr. Gladstone is supposed to have spoken authoritatively. The speech has caused a great deal of excitement in Ireland...

A correspondent at Dublin understand that at a conference of law officers at which Mr. Forster and Earl Cowper were present it was resolved to move the trials of the agitators to London on certain conditions, and that a private telegram from an Irish member in London confirms the report. In view of such a contingency the Land League have named the men to fill the offices in the organization which would be made vacant by the removal to London of the officers charged with conspiracy.

ALARMING RUMOURS,
many of which are baseless, though
the Government is awake to the fact that
they have a serious social war and desperate
men to fight. The Irish garrisons are being
filled to their utmost capacity. The arrest of
Mr. Healey, Mr. Parnell's secretary, at
Bantry, is not a Government act, but is due
to his naming at a public meeting a tenant
who had taken a farm from which another
had been discharged, and holding him up to
execration. The sudden breaking out of disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series
of regularly organized outrages there, which
now exceed those in any other county. Rents
are being fairly paid in many parts of Ireland, but wherever the Land League has extended its organization only "Griffiths' valuation" is offered by the tenants, and this the
lundlords have nearly universally refused.
The consequence is that no rent is paid. The
papers are filled with reports of outrages in
the west and south, but not a third of those
taking place are reported. embark for Ireland at the earliest date.

A great Land League meeting was held here to-day, when 40,000 people were present. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting. He condemned the despatch of reinforcements, troops and police, to Galway; denounced Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as a hypocrite; declared the Government solely responsible for the assassinations, and maintained that the only remedy was the autonomy of Ireland. He appealed to the people to be resolute and put an end to English misrule. O'Conner Power asserted that the tenants were suffering more than the slaves of South Carolina had. Other meetings were held in various parts of the country. No disorder reported.

Mathew Harris, one of the speakers at the land meeting at Galway yesterday, asked whether it were better one bad man be shot of 200 acres in Lanark to Sherrat & Morris, of Perth, for \$4,000.

POSTO ROD NOD T. LATEST HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Lead is said to have been discovered at the Capitalists are seriously turning their attention to the Picton iron mines. It is expected that the work of taking the census will be commenced in April next.

Mr. Carrier, of the Levis iron works, has

received a contract for the construction of a number of locomotives.

Five French miners who arrived at Quebec by the last steamer to work in the phosphate mines have gone on to Ottawa. Mr. Jas. Nosworthy, of Belleville, has secured the contract for getting out 90,000 ties for the Grand Trunk railway.

Twenty thousand tons of coal have reached Ottawa so far this season. Eight thousand tons of this was Nova Scotia soft coal. A few days ago Mr. Archibald, of Tangier, N.S., discovered a lead of gold of unusual richness. A company has been formed to

Diphtheria is creating frightful ravages in Halifax and throughout the entire province of Nova Scotia. An alarming number of deaths are reported. The shipping of lumber from Ottawa is now conflued to Burlington, Whitehall, Quebec, and Montreal. Freights have recently advanced 122 per cent. Three thousand dollars have been borrowed

from the Italifax Bank to pay off the debts incurred in excess of receipts at the recent exhibition held in that city. The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending the 16th October show an increase of \$24,759 over the corrosponding week of last year.

Wm. Shea, aged 104 years, died at River John, N. S., last week. He had thirteen children, seven of whom are now living, and leaves nearly a hundred descendants.

The stea mship Sarmatian on Saturday last brought of it to Queber fifteen orphan girls, from eight to fourteen years of age, and three boys, sent out by Cardinal Manning to the care of Bis op Racine, of Chicoutimi. Mr. A. F.I. Taylor, who went to Winnipeg in charge of the last Manitoba party from Ottawa has returned to the latter city. On the return trip he was snowed up for 35 hours at Melrose, 11 5 miles north of St. Paul.

Mr. Wur tele reports that the whole of the 25,000,000 francs capital stock of the Credit Foncier France. He intends advising the board to increase the stock to 50,000,000 francs.

The lumbering business in the Belleville section is being prosecuted, with energy. A large tawm lile east of the city, which has been closed for two or three years past, is likely to be Archbishd p Hannan, of Halitax, who has been unwell by his physical on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer Baltimore, it is became so ill that he had to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to be brought he steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to steamer and was advised on Saturday night to proceed to steamer and the Garneys passed through this city last night en route for the States.

Condensed Despatches.

A journalist named Philip has been arrested at Brooklin for forging the "Chinese letcategory and the steamer and the steamer and the steame

A Quebec c ordage spinner has found a new market for lus manufactures, and is now shipping considerable quantities to Winnipeg. The first lot a vent forward on Monday, and is the first shipping tent of the kind that ever left have for that clistant locality. the first ships, tent of the kind that ever left have for that e listant locality.

Several emi grants who came out in the Austrian to go to the United States went ashore at Hali tax, and being unable to get back to the at amer before she started for Boston were le t behind. One man and his wife had left two infants on board the

A very heavy gas well has been struck at Beeton, and a la rge speculator from Pennsylvania is in town to organize a company with the intention of sinking a well for oil, of which there are good prospects. Quite an excitement previals, and people are flocking into the place.

into the place.

There is troub le among the directors of the City Gas Comp any of London. A certain member at a m eeting held on griday demanded that the affairs be wound up and the effects sold. This suit is threatened go into liquidation n.

An Ottawa gen tleman has received a letter from the Consul-Cleneral of France at Quebec stating that although the establishment of a line of steamers to ply between Canada and France is under consideration, he is as yet uninformed of any definite action having been taken in the matter.

is one of fearless attack upon everything and everybody with the bitterness of desperation.

Mr. Parnell at the Galway banquet on Sun-The collector of Inland Revenue at Quebec on Monday made a large seizure of coal oil, in fact, has seized all that is in the city for being under the Government test. Messrs. Renaud, Ross, Turcotte, and others had large lots confiscated, the former gentleman over 400 barrels of the condem led fluid.

In concert or interests attack upon everything and everybody with the bitterness of desperation. Mr. Parnell at the Galway banquet on Sundayvening furnished the Government with better grounds for prosecution than it had before. Killen, one of the agitators arrested laty ear, said they had cast off all allegiance to England. Ireland was hereafter one of the States of America. Mr. Parnell followed, and said that he wished to pay a tribute to his countrymen abroad for their kindness to him while in America. His exact words were these:—"I feel confident if you ever call upon them (the Irish in America) in another field and another way for help, and if you can show them that there is a fair and good cause of success (enthusiastic cheering), that you will have their trained and organized assistance for the purpose of breaking the yote that encircles you, just in the same way that you had their assistance last winter to save you from famine." Mr. Parnell thus concluded:—"If the Government it is not because they wish to preserve the lives of one or two landlords, it is because they know that if they fail in upholding landlordism here they have no chance of maintaining English rule in Ireland; it is because they know that if they fail in upholding landlordism here they have no this work if I did not know that we are laying a foundation in this movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence, Push on then toward this goal, extend your organization, let every tenant farmer while he keeps a firm grip on his holding recognize the great truth that in so doing he is helping to break down English rule in Ireland." The city is filled with ALARMING RUMOURS,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

90%N IRISH APPEAL.

New Delegation for the United States— Appeals for Men and Money. New York, Oct. 27.—Parnell intends sending a new delegation to the United States to raise men and means for the outbreak that

New York, Oct. 27.—Michael Davitt, Secretary of the Irish National Land League, has issued an address, in which he directs attention to the intended Government prosecution of Parnell and his colleagues, and appeals for additional financial aid in behalf of the land movement.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Rescue of the Dutch Yachting Party—Obito-ary—Judicial Appointment—The French Rate of Interest.

London, Oct. 27.—The twelve maiden students, missing from the yachting party, at Amsterdam, after the collision of their vessel with the mail steamer, were saved by jumping aboard the steamer Alexander Guilleman. Henri Frederick Schopin, the French pain-

ter, is dead.

Sir Robert Lush, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, will succeed the late Alfred Henry Thesigar as Lord Justice of the High Court of Armea! Paris, Oct. 27.—The Bourse newspa-says:—We believe the Bank of France will again raise the rate of discount on Thursday. It is rumoured that four million france in gold have been withdrawn.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Major Walsh is in re-ceipt of a letter informing him that buffalos have crossed the Missouri in great numbers and are making for Wood Mountain. Sitting Bull has gone across the line in pursuit, and Major Walsh is sure that such an experienced hunter will not attack the herd except in the rear. The Indians will thus have plenty of meat for the winter.

Last week at the Buckingham fair a faction for coursed in which these records.

Last week at the Buckingham fair a fac-tion fight occurred, in which three young men named O'Neil, Haley and Driscoll, beat the Donegans and the Garneys. Yesterday the vanquished organized a gang and follow-ed the young men twenty-four miles up the Lievre. They arrived at the camping spot about eleven o'clock, and without a word of warning pounced upon the young men who were alleen and agent, in whose employ they were, accompanied by a medical man, left last night for the scene. It is feared that two of the men are so badly injured that they cannot recover. The Donegans and the Garneys passed through this city last night en route for the States.

A DANGEROUS PASTIME.

Fatal Results of Playing with Fir Another Victim of an Insane Pra MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—The danger of plaing with firearms has had another illustration the fatal shooting of a young man name cleophas Cloutier, at St. Rose in this privince, by Hormisdas Nadon, son of a count

The accused, who was in charge of a constable, was at once set at liberty.

The Commission rose for recess

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission re-assembled for busines at half-past two o'clock.

CLIMATIC INFLUENCES

this cause.

Mr. OATES said such an obstruction would make a change, but the temperature was a natural one. He could not satisfactorily point out the fitfulness of summer frost. Large bodies of water tended to exempt the adjacent country from the same frosts as visit the interior district. Where small lakes are shallow, there would be no perceptible difference exhibited—there being a protection from the evaporation and other causes. A great deal depended on purely local causes, which would be a subject for agriculture. It was a well-known fact that shallow water in swampe gave forth heat, the contrary being shown with deep water.

swamps gave forth heat, the contrary being shown with deep water.

Mr. Oates then compared the summer temperature of Ontario with many of the European countries. As far as climatic conditions were concerned, he said, there was no reason why Southern Ontario should not rival in grape growing the famed districts of the south of France. We had a longer summer, more supplies and greater heat. The country is the contrary of the contrary was supplied and greater heat.

south of France. We had a longer summer, more sunshine, and greater heat. The country north of the Grand Trunk railway in the Lake Huron district showed a greater snow fall than south of it—in many places five times as much. He thought that the establishment of signal stations, and the keeping of records by intelligent farmers, would be of invaluable assistance in forecasting the weather. Before many years passed, he said, the weather bureaus would be able to forecast for coming seasons the temperature, which would be of benefit to the agriculturist. He had not made observations as to the effect of forests on the rainfall; but from readings on the subject he would incline to the opinion that the faster the forests were cleared, the smaller quantities of rain

were cleared, the smaller quantities of rair fell.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERT.

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was next called. He gave the name of some half-dozen grades of spring and fall wheats grown in his district. The principal

wheats grown in his district. The principal causes of failure of wheat crops were attributable to the Hessian fly, wire worm, joint worm, and the midge! Good farming would not wholly prevent the recurrence of such failures. He could not say whether the use of salt had proved to be an antidote for any of the ills mentioned, but he was instituting enquiries into the subject. The yield of wheat, he thought, was on the increase, owing to the fact of root crops and cattle raising. Forest protection in a great measure added to the yield of the land, and his opinion was that the country was overcleared. He had tried, experimentally, the turning over of clover sod as a seed bed for fall wheat, and it had resulted in a failure. The treatment of land in preparing for spring wheat he considered a subject worthy of great consideration. His mode was to follow the rotation process:—First, break up the soil; second, put in fall or spring wheat, or cats, according to condition; third, roots. The essential upon which hinged all the other crops was a thorough and liberal use of manure. The fertilizer he used was, to the acre, composed as follows:—Fifteen loads farmyard manure, 300 lbs. bone dust, 250 lbs. of superphosphate. He never used manure in the production of fall wheat. Speaking of the average crops, his observations for the past five years

of gypsum, and 300 lbs. of superphosphate. He never used manure in the production of fall wheat. Speaking of the average crops, his observations for the past five years were as follows:—Peas, 30 bush; spring wheat, 17; fall wheat, 31; oats, 41; barley, 32; turnips, 614; mangold, 725; carrots, 540; potatoes, 163; hay, one ton and four-fifths. In answer to a member, Prof. Brown stated that the averages were arrived at by weight and not by measure. The hay, he further stated, was weighed when brought from the field, and therefore a fraction should be deducted for excessive moistures which would, in time, evaporate. Prof. Brown then gave the average cost of the various crops per acre, and the profit thereon, extending over seven years, as follows:—Wheat, (spring or fall) cost, \$20.85, value, \$35.10; oats, cost, \$16.68, value, \$26.35; barley, cost, \$14.60, value, \$24.30; hay, cost, \$8, 25, value, \$25.50; carrots, cost, \$27.86, value, \$81; potatoes, cost, \$29.36, value, \$57.75. He was of the opinion that special fertilizers were required only in two cases: first, where the land is about exhausted, and it is desired to get up the vegetation more rapidly where the land is in good

### ITS CLIMATE, INDUSTRIES, AND HISTORY.

Lobster Fishing - The Great Macker Catches-Physical Features, &c.

From a Correspondent.

UXERIDGE, Oct. 26.—Perhaps there is no part of Canada of which we in Ontario know so little as of Prince Edward Island. Completely cut off from its sister provinces Completely cut off from its sister provinces by the waters of the Gulf St. Lawrence and Northimberland strait, quite out of any of the great lines of travel, and possessing no large manufacturing or industrial centres, it attracts comparatively little of our attention or notice. The amount of information respecting it to be found in books of geography or travel is but scant; few and far between are newspaper references to it, while of the are newspaper references to it; while of the news items which do find their way into the columns of our journals, some contain infor-mation surprising to the islanders themselves, as, for instance, when they read in a Toronto daily a paragraph to the effect that "the Celerado beetle has done much damage this year in Prince Edward Island." For the edification of your readar. edification of your readers I may here note, that that destructive insect has not as yet ade its appearance there.

THE ISLAND'S HISTORY. During the season of navigation the Island can be conveniently reached by means of a Q. and G. P. steamer, or by the Intercolonial railway, sia Point Du Chene. Perhaps, however, before considering the island in its physical aspect, a rough sketch of its history may not prove uninteresting. It originally bore the name of St. John, and was, together with Cape Breton, surrendered by the French to the British on the fall of Louisburg in 1758, but was not formally ceded until the treaty of Fontainebleau in 1763. Two years later it was surveyed, and divided into sixty-seven districts, consisting of about 20,000 acres districts, consisting of about 20,000 acres each. The number of applicants for land was so large that, to avoid the trouble of considering the relative claims of each, the Government resorted to the expedient of a sort of ottery, by which the whole Island was ballotted away to favourites of the Crown; hence the name "lots," which has ever since been applied to the sixty-seven districts of the Island. In 1770 it was constituted a separate province, (having been previously united to Nova Scotia) and its first legislature met in 1773. Nova Scotia) and its inst legislature met in 1773. During the American war of Independence a singular circumstance happened in connection with the Island. During the absence of Governor Patterson, Attorney-General Calbeck administered the Government. A few American privateers, foiled in their attempt to intercent some English supply ships attacked privateers, foiled in their attempt to intercept some English supply ships, attacked Charlottetown, then wholly unprotected, and carried off Calbeck and his Surveyor-General, Mr. Wright, to the headquarters of the American army; when, however, Washington immediately released them. About the year 1800 the name of the province was changed from St. John to Prince Edward Island, after the father of our beloved Oneen. The west the father of our beloved Queen. The year 1823 was marked by the appearance of the first Island newspaper, the Prince Edward Register, and the 21st of November, 1852, witnessed the successful laying of the telepraph cable between Cape Tormentine in New Branswick and Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island. There is only one more historical fact to notice, and that a most important one, namely, the incorporation of Prince Edward Island as one of the provinces which compose the Dominion. This happy event, though some of the Islanders do not regard it as such, took place on July 1st, 1873, on which date the history of the Island as a separate colony of Great Britain ceases. Having thus briefly glanced at the principal historical events in connection with it, I shall

When approaching it the first peculiarity which attracts notice is the dull redness of the coast, and indeed, as we find on further investigation, this colour characterizes the ground in every part of the Island. Whether rock, sand, or clay is presented to the gaze, it is sure to be red. The Island, which is about 130 miles in length, with an average breadth of 18, is divided into three counties, breadth of 18, is divided into three counties, and into 67 lots, and possesses only three towns of any importance, viz., Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown. These three places, though differing in size, present to the tourist a close resemblance. The buildings (as also in the country districts) are almost all constructed of wood, and perhaps because the supply of this material is now almost exhausted, great economy has evidently been resorted to in their construction, and consequently the majority have a small and shabby appearance, which the general absence of verandahs tends to render the more noticeable. The red sandstone of the Island is also employed for building purposes, but except when found in certain localities, is far too soft to be of much use, while brick is but rarely seen. Charlottetown, being the seat of the Provincial Legislature, possesses the government buildings, which are of stone; but, with the exception of these, there seem to be no edifices worthy of notice. Very few large manufacturing establishments are seen, and altogether a transient visitor might receive manufacturing establishments are seen, and altogether a transient visitor might receive the impression that the city resembled a vil-lage in Ontario on a large scale. The popula-lation is said to be about 12,000.

Summerside, the next place of any importance, is a small town, of recent growth, and has but few objects of interest to the traveller's eye. In both Charlottetown and Summerside on project content of the content of t de one point cannot escape the notice of deraide one point cannot escape the notice of ourists, viz., the poor accommodation flered by the hotels, as compared with that florded by houses of public entertainment in owns of similar size in our own province. Perhaps the short duration of the writer's isit to these towns has led him to adhere too but in the chief towns of an island which is attracting so many visitors during the summer season as Prince Edward, one would naturally expect to find the places of entertainment rather above than below the average standard. In justice, however, to the hotel keeping fraternity, it is willingly stated that the hotels at the sea-bathing places are first-class in every possible respect, including rates.

FARMING AND FISHING. The soil of the Island is light, and by no seans naturally rich, but of late years it has een made wonderfully productive by the application of what is termed mussel mud. application of what is termed mussel mud. This substance is the decayed matter which is extracted from dead oyster beds, and as chiefly composed of phosphate of lime. It is dug up during winter through holes cut in the ice, and is left in heaps until spring, when it is lightly distributed over the fields. Its fertilizing properties have become universally recognized throughout the Island, and the transportation of it mland has considerably increased the traffic on the railway. But the ransportation of it bliand has considerably eased the traffic on the railway. By the overy of this fertilizer a great stimulus been given to agriculture, and now, before rest, the traveller's delighted eye rests on rich fields of grain apparently quite as fine as in the best agricultural sections of western Ontario. The sowing is all done in the spring, Ontario. The sowing is all done in the spring, owing to the severity of the winter season.

But the agricultural excellence of Frince Edward Island is perhaps surpassed by the importance of its fisheries. Each little port or harbour along the shore furnishes its quota of fishing vessels, and a large portion of the farmers have their own boats and employ their spare time in the mackerel fishery. In addition to this, large fleets of American schooners are constantly engaged in taking and salting the mackerel. The quantity of this fish taken altogether around the Island is simply incalculable; but some idea may be formed of it, when it is stated that four men in a small fishing boat will, in the course of an afternoon, catch ordinarily from 200 to 600, and occasionally up to 2,000 mackerel. Perhaps a brief reference to the manner of taking

the mackerel may prove inferesting to anglers. A large basket of herring, ground to a fine powder, having been placed on board, the fishermen sail along the shore, though at a considerable distance from it, until birds called "gannets" are noticed on the surface of the water. These birds (a species of seafowl) feed on mackerel, and when even two or three are seen together it is considered as an almost sure indication of the presence of this fish. The boat is then anchored, and a quantity of the ground herring mixed with water is thrown overboard to attract the mackerel. The lines are then let down, the hooks being slightly baited with small slices of mackerel, with the barbs, however, quite uncovered. If a good school is attracted the fish are pulled in with astonishing rapidity, each fisherman using at least two lines, which are fastened to knobs on the side of the boat. The enjoyment of this pastime is much en-The enjoyment of this pastime is much en-hanced from the fact that the hooks require baiting only three or four times in the

Another industry which is carried on to an enormous extent in the Island is the lobster fishery. Almost every little village on the coast possesses its lobster factories; in addition to which the occupation is engaged in by many private individuals along the shores. The lobsters when canned are exported to the United States and to the other provinces, and it is expected that the value of this exportation during 1880 will reach the enormous sum of one million dollars. Oysters are also found in considerable quantities here and there along the shore, but are not as yet canned in the Island. Large quantities in the shell are, however, exported to Boston. Indeed, a large proportion of the trade of THE LOBSTER shell are, however, exported to Boston. Indeed, a large proportion of the trade of
Prince Edward Island seems to be carried on
with the latter city. In return for the large
exports which it makes in fish, the
Island imports almost every species, perhaps,
of manufactured goods. Even lobster-cans
and fish barrels, articles for which there is a
great and increasing demand, are only in part great and increasing demand, are only in part manufactured on the Island, the remaining portion being obtained chiefly from Nova Scotia. Until lately it would appear that the importations were made almost altogether from Boston, but since the adoption of that great national assembly a particular statistics. great national remedy, a protective tariff, Ontario, among the other provinces has been contributing her share, and now relaping and mowing machines, horse rakes, and other agricultural implements, are seen everywhere, and we are informed by a prominent t Toronto manufacturing firm that they have been lately making large shipments of mill machinery to the Island.

THE CHIMATE. In consequence of the very mea re supply of wood at present, coal is princi pally used for fuel, and owing to their proximity to the Nova Scotia mines, the Islanders obtain this article at very cheap rates. But it must not forget to notice a feature of the Islanders and which forget to notice a feature of the Isl and which is especially deserving of mention—its climate. During the summer mon is far milder and more balmy that ne ever experience it in Ontario; fogs are and the temperature is very moders, the and unvarying, while in every part of the Island one cannot but feel the invigorating influence of the fresh sea breezes. During the winter months, however, intense and steady cold prevails, and snow falls frequently to the depth of five feet. Previous to Confederation the only means of transit but ween the Island and the mainland was by means of small ice-boats, on which the mails were conveyed, but now the Norther In Light, a of small ice-boats, on which the mails were conveyed, but now the Northern Light, a Government steamer specially adapted for the purpose, makes regular trips after the closing of navigation. But our sojourn in the Island was made in summer, when the bright side of the picture alone was presented, and the delightful climate of the province, the gently rolling land with its rich fields of waving grain, the primitive simplicity and straightforwardness of its inhabitants, and many other pleasing character virties.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. Sr. Paur, Oct. 22.—A family of enigrants, consisting of a man and two women, were found frozen to death six miles from Springfield, the effect of camping out in the late

St. John, N.B., Oct. 22.—A sad drowning accident occurred on the night of Saturday, the 9th inst., the victim of which was Wm. St. Croix, a resident of Droke, a small fishing village near Trepassy. Two inen, St. Croix and Mulloy, walked down on the wharf of P. & L. Tesier about 9.30 o'clock on Saturday night. They were unper seived by the watchman, whose attention was first drawn to them by hearing a loud splash in the water. The two men had got overboard. Mulloy succeeded in grappling one of the wharf posts and held it till he; was rescued. A man named Chauker jumpe (1 into a punt to attempt to save St. Croix, b it the latter had disappeared. About three quarters of an disappeared. About three quarters of an hour subsequently he was jigged off bottom by a lad named Grant. Dr. Harvey had by this time arrived on the scene, but all medical application failed to have any restorative effect and the deceased was conveyed to the morgan. He was a material man about the morgue. He was a ma rried man about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and

thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and children.

Halifax, Oct. 22.—On Thursday night last a fearful tragedy took place at Tizzard's Harbour, Newfoundland, cesulting in the death of a man named Pierce 3 Cantwell, at the hands of his brother, Nicho las Cantwell. It appears that a fish flake belonging to Cantwell has been for some drives past pestered with dogs, who destroyed to be a dog prowling over the flake, it being the time. He immediate fired, but, on approaching the spot, he was horrified to discover that killed his own brother.

Port Hore, Oct. 25.—The wife of the Rev. George Richardson, formerly pastor of the Baptist church of this town, who has recently returned from Tex as with his family, was suddenly taken with a fit of apoplexy on Friday last, and remained insensible until she died, about half-past twelve this morning.

Collingwood, Oct. 25.—Charles Collins, only son of Captain George Collins, lighthouse keeper here, was drowned to night. Collins and a man named Bohan were on their way from Thornbury trolling this afternoon, when Collins, who was in the stern of the locat, stood up for some purpose and fell backwards into the water. Before the boat could be turned Collins had sunk. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—Yesterday afternoon, in

Berlin, Oct. 25.— Testerday afternoon, in the stone quarry of N. Uebelhhoere, three miles east of here, a derrick used for lifting the stone fell, striking a man named I eter Hill, and injuring him so seriously that he died last night. The deceased was un mar-

ried.

London, Oct. 25.—On Wednesday last, while a young man named Richardson, and aged twenty-four, living a few miles distant from Port Elgin, was feeding a threshing-mill, his arm was drawn in and almost torn from his body, causing death within an hour.

The Biddulph Prisoners. The Bidd ulph Prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The petition as king for the release of the Biddulph prisoners on ball is being largely signed. The petition sets forth that one of the number has had a fair and impartial trial, resulting in seven jurors for acquittal, four for conviction, and one undecided; that these men have now been eight months in gaol and their families are suffering in consequence, and their farms going to ruin, ald they have never attempted to evade the course of the law, and will be forthcoming whenever called for. They claim that to keep them in gaol until the spring assizes would be a great hardship.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Examination of Witnesses Con-- tinued.

PROFS. BUCKLAND AND BROWN ON THE STAND

The Agricultural Commission sat on Tuesday, Mr. Dryden, M.P.P., presiding. The first witness called was
Mr. George Leslie, jr., who gave evidence on the subject of

On the subject of ronamental trees he said:

—For purely ornamental planting I would recommend the English ash, the European weeping birch, the Scotch or native elm. The horse chestnut will not do much north of Toronto on light soil. Our native basswood is a good tree. It is coming into demand among the bee-men. The silver maple is a rapid grower. The Norway maple is a hardy maple, and good grower, with beautiful foliage, and should be known better than it is. The Lombardy poplar is a fast growing tree for shelter purposes. The Northern Railway Company have ordered a thousand Lombardy poplars to plant along their line, and for fencing purposes they use the barbed wire. The sycamore is a little tender north of here. The crimson brark willow has a very pretty effect. One of the trees that might be planted economically on waste land with a view to covering the ground is the English ash. Ten years of the English ash in any land would produce a tree that could be split in four and used for handles. The American elm would be a good tree for that purpose. The European larch would be good for the purpose. It makes the best railway ties, and I am surprised the railway companies do not take it up and plant it along their lines with the view of using them eventually for ties. The Norway maple could be grown for the FORESTRY. take it up and plant it along their lines with the view of using them eventually for ties. The Norway maple could be grown for the production of wood for engravers' purposes. Black walnut, a useful tree, would have to be grown along the firent of the province. The sweet chestnut does well in a warm, but poor sandy soil. The butternut is a good wood for veneering purposes. For planting on public roads for shade purposes I think the hard maple, the silver-leaved maple, the Norway maple, the native basswood, the American elm, the Scotch elm, and the English ash would do well. I think those trees would cost about twenty-five cents each. There has never been any demand for trees for forestry purposes here. I think that if forestry is to become known by the people it should commence with the school teacher or the parents, and the schools should have connected with them an arboretum, in which specimens of trees would be tum, in which specimens of trees would be

For summer apples I would recommend the growth of Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, and Keswick Codlins. For fall apples I recommend the Duchess of Oldenburg, Colvert, St. Lawrence, Gravenstein, Fall Pippins, Cayuga Red Streak, Alexander, and Fameuse. For winter apples I recommend the Baldwin, the Rhode Island Greening, the Northern Spy, the American Golden Russet, King of Tomkins County, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Bambo, Yellow Bellefleur, Ribston Pippins, the Swaar, and the Swazie Pomme Grise. The hardiest would be the American Golden Russet, the Swazie Pomme Grise, and the Yellow Bellefleur. I would recommend for exportation the Swazie Pomme Grize, A barrel of these apples has brought as much as barrel of these apples has brought as much as \$25 in Covent Garden market. It is a pretty dessert apple. The Baldwin and Northern Spy would also be good apples. Apples are about \$4 a barrel in England this year. Our apples have as good a reputation as apples can have in England. The only trouble is that the Americans get our apples and label them American, while poor American apples they may label Canadian. For years we had no market but the home market, as they are difficult to handle. The only pears we could export would be the Lawrence and the Vicar. difficult to handle. The only pears we could export would be the Lawrence and the Vicar. The Clinton is a good grape for wine-making; the Delaware is also a good wine-maker, but it requires cultivation. The American varieties, including the Downey, are the best gooseberry. Black currants can be planted at about \$108 an acre. The currants bring \$4 a bushel, and as 50 bushels can be got from an acre the amount realised per acre would be about \$300. A currant bush will bear for ten years, and longer if cultivated. The Lee's , and longer if cultivated. The Lee's is the best variety, and next to that

omes the Black Naples. I think the cherry bird is destructive to I think the cherry bird is destructive to gardens. So is the robin. I have never seen robins destroy insects; and I think they might be left out of the list of protected birds. The sparrows feed on grain, and pick up generally on the road. They live chiefly on the road. I think we could do without the sparrows. They are lively little fellows, but they drive away many of the most beautiful birds.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT. Prof. BUOKLAND said that if he were to attempt to give a disquisition on each of the subjects placed before him by the secretary, he would keep the Commission sitting for a week. He came to Canada in 1847, by invitation of Hon. Robert Baldwin, to be Professor of Agriculture in King's College. During the first two or three years of his life here he visited all the counties in Upper and Lower the first two or three years of his life here he visited all the counties in Upper and Lower Canada. Parts which now teemed with happy homesteads were then impenetrable forests. In the county of Bruce he went through then what was known as the Queen's bush. Ten or twelve years later he passed through the same county, and found it well settled. In the east the progress had not been so rapid; but altogether there had been immense strides among our farmers, evidences of which were to be found in the clearing of lands, the laying out of farms, the fencing, etc. As an illustration of the state of agriculture thirty years ago, he might mention that in one county an evidently intelligent farmer asked him the question "What breed of cattle do you consider will best stand starvation?" The fact was that there were no pure bred cattle in that county in those days, and that the farmers found great difficulty in keeping their cattle through the winter. To-day the pure bred cattle were numerous, and there was no difficulty in keeping cattle during winter.

"Can you give us some of our defects?" asked Mr. Dymond.

"We are behind in the art of cultivating, the soil," the professor observed, "while we have progressed in the matter of live stock.

the soil," the professor observed, "while we have progressed in the matter of live stock. In some cases the soil had been reduced by constant use, and it will take a careful manu-

constant use, and it will take a careful manuring to restore to it the power it had some years ago. A practical difficulty occurring to us to-day is to be found in the case of the ordinary thistle. Successful husbandry where the thistle has hold of the land is impossible."

"Have you formed any idea as to the best mode of getting rid of the thistle?"

"There is no royal road, I believe, but I remember the Hon. Adam Ferguson once recommended that it be cut down with a soythe when in flower, and that sulphuric acid be administered to it. (Laughter.) But generally the only way in which they can be properly eradicated is by spudding them. That is the process followed in England."

In reply to Professor Brown, the witness stated that in view of the probable cultivation of the North-West, Ontario would not always be a great grain-exporting province. always be a great grain-exporting province.
Attention should therefore be paid to cattleraising. By so doing less land could be devoted to grain cultivation, and a better and woted to grain cultivation, and a better and more productive system of cultivation could be followed. He would not recommend farmers to follow any stereotyped system of drainage. Kegarding sub-soiling, he would say that it was necessary to know the history of the land before such a process was followed. It would be an unprofitable business to attempt to restore land which lowed. It would be an unprofitable business to attempt to restore land which was actually exhausted—that was, if it had lost the mineral constituents necessary to the life of plants. If the exhaustion was only three or four inches deep, deeper ploughing, moderate manuring, and care not to overcrop would restore. As to

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL Toronto Delegates Relating Its Proceedings.

The Rev. Mr. Macdonnell on Orthodoxy.

the use of farm-yard manure, fully twenty-five or thirty per cent. of its power was lost by exposure and want of care. He recommended well-to-do farmers to plant shrubberies and trees. This would beautify our landscape, and add to the comfort and warmth of the houses for people and cattle. Regarding agricultural education he was glad to see that there was an institution for the providing of such an education—not merely a theoretical, but a practical education in farming. The germs of agricultural education, he thought, could be implanted in the school, around which shrubberies and gardens could be placed. A largely attended meeting was held on Friday evening, in Knox church for the purpose of receiving from the delegates who attended the Pan-Pre sbyterian Council at Philadelphia an account of the proceedings of that body.

Rev. D. J. MACDONNELL said the fact was that trying to tell what was done at such a gathering as the Council was like endeavouring to describe a sunset, or—if one had been up early en ough to see it—a sunrise. His brother—or hemight say father—delegates had given a very correct impression of the tone of the discussions which took place on the points, which had been referred to, and he quite agreed with the previous speakers that there was no manner of doubt about the thorough OETHODOXY OF THE COUNCIL. CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

Moses Oates, a weather prophet, was in the Meteorological Service stationed at Galt, but his district was principally confined to local districts. In regard to the growth of fruit, rainfall and sunahine, temperature had a greater effect than rainfall. As to grape culture, it was affected by excessive moisture. Other fruits were not so visibly affected by this. The peach and similar fruits grown in the Niagara district were affected by temperature. That district was superior in meteorological aspect to the interior. The extremes of temperature in winter in the Lake Erie district, where the grape is grown abundantly, were equally as severe as in other parts of Canada, but in the summer season there was not so much rain. In his opinion, swampy land made a material difference in the weather, and he cited such places as Dundas and Newmarket, where the temperature was lower than on high, dry lands.

Mr. Dymond stated that the wind from Lake Ontario was prevented from approaching Newmarket by the high ridge of land to the south, and enquired if the change mentioned would not be brought about through this cause.

Mr. Oates said such an obstruction would OB THODOXY OF THE COUNCIL.

OE THODOXY OF THE COUNCIL.

The Coun cil proved its orthodoxy in the first place by singing nothing but psalms, and tolerating no instrument of any kind. The psalms were badly sung, but then the Council was orthodox in that, he was sorry to say. He honest ly believed, however, that had some of the delegates there who were accustomed to sing such hymns as "Rock of Ages" and "All Hail the Power of Jesu's Name" been allowed to sing those hymns, the spiritual power which would have resulted would have been marvellous. But they did not sing these hymns, and that showed the great tolerance of the Council. The Council only once sang the doxology, "Praise God from Whom all Blessings linw." The doxology, it would be noticed, was not a literal translation of the psalms of David, so it would not go down. It was sung on one occasion, he believed, and he also believed its having been sung occasioned a alight protest—though not a public one—from some of the brethren whose consciences were troubled thereby. But the singing of psalms was not the only proof of the orthodoxy of the Council. Some of the singing of psalms was not the only proof of the orthodoxy of the Council. Some of the members proved their orthodoxy by attack-ing Dr. Cairns, and intimating that he was a ing Dr. Cairns, and intimating that he was a heretic because he put in a caveat as to the way in which the doctrine of inspiration should be presented in apologetic argument, holding, like a sensible man, that it was not necessary to assume the high doctrine of verbal inspiration when arguing with a man who did not believe in the Bible at all. The other remark he made was that the doctrine of the canon of scripture was a distinct thing from the doctrine of inspiration. On these two points a brother of the American Church fell foul of Dr. Cairns, and surprised him, no doubt, by ranking him with people of heterodox views. Those who knew Dr. Cairns knew perfectly well that he could not be so ranked. He merely mentioned this to show the

of the American Church. He accounted for this conservatism on the part of the American brethren in two ways. In the first place, their delegates were the older men of the Church, who, it stood to reason, would be more conservative than the younger men. In the next place, there was such a medley of issues in the United States that in the recoil from this medley people entrenched themselves firmly in the old lines, and felt there could be no safety in budging one inch from the ground on which their fathers stood. He thought there was some truth in the statement that on this side of the water people to some extent borrowed their opinions from the of the American Church. He accounted for this ment that on this side of the water people to some extent borrowed their opinions from the Old Land; and in view of that, some ventured to think that on some points fifteen or twenty years hence; the American Presbyterians would be nearer their friends from the churches in Scotland than at present. At all events there was no doubt of this, that from the churches in Scotland than at present. At all events there was no doubt of this, that there was shown on the part of the American representatives a degree of conservatism which was not shown in the papers and addresses of the men representing the churches of Scotland. In the discussion of Dr. Hitchcock's paper on the desirableness of using a partial liturgy, the Council seemed inclined—if, he could use the term—to be very liberal. He did not like to use this offensive werd liberal, but he used it just to indicate the diversaties of opinion existing on certain subjects. As to diversities of opinion, so long as they did not prevent men from holding fast the essential truths upon which the Church of Christ rested—these were good and not evil. That was his opinion—and he intended to hold it until he changed it. (Laughter.) A subordinate point which arose out of a paper on agnosticism and church discipline by the Rev. Dr. Flint, of Edinburgh, created much discussion. Dr. Flint declared that the church discipline applied to a man who went outside the lines of the Confession of Faith was not a sufficient means of dealing with the erring brother. This gave rise to a discussion of the shortening or lengthening of creeds. Excellent papers were also read by Rev. Prof. Greeg. Rev. Principal Grant and Principal McVicar also read papers of much interest. Dr. Grant's paper was a discussion of the bearing of religion upon common life. It dealt with practical points, and of course not in a way to meet the views of everybody, because such a were veryone's views. Three or four of with to meet everyone's views. Three or

were regarding the admission of the Cumberland Presbyterians. It was in accordance with a spirit of strict orthodoxy that the Council even declined to receive the delegates from this body—because the orthodoxy of the body was suspected by some, and entirely denied by others. The Cumberland Presbyterians they were not Arminians. They were, however, under suspicion, and though Welsh Methodists were admitted because they were Calvinists these Presbyterians were not. The Council by a great majority decided that, as regarded any church represented there, sented there,

NO CREED NEEDED MODIFICATION

only in two cases: first, where the land is about exhausted, and it is desired to get up the vegetation more rapidly than by farm yard manure; secondly, where the land is in good heart, but heavy and lazy, and something is wanted to force or assist germination. There was no question in his mind but that drained land held more moisture than when undrained, but it was more evenly diffused, and therefore admitted a freer access of air to the land. Drainage assisted and hastened the action of manures, and consequently produced earlier harvests, and altogether its usewas remumerative. The cost of drainage with four-inch till per rod, four feet deep, and well done, would be 770; three inch till, \$80.; six inch till, \$1.25. Drainage would pay for itself in four years if followed up with good larming.

Burled Alive.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 21.—A dreadful story comes from Grand Lake. An old gentleman died there lately, and the usual funeral service was field over his remains. During the early part of the service, it is said, a groan was heard, but no attention was paid to the occurrence. A few minutes later two or three groans were heard, and some of the listeners were frightened. It did not suggest itself to anybody that the coffin should be opened. The service was finished and the body interred. The question now is, was bree man buried alive? Some persons desirous of accounting for the groans have suggested "ghosts," but that theory can hardly be satisfactory.

A Monster of the Person and the popular of the preshyberian Church of God or of the Presbyterian Church of God or of the Pre That seemed to be the general drift of the Council. Of course the Council could not deal with any

He made a few remarks, which were called forth by the speech. He believed that speech was an extreme one. He thought it a mon strous thing for a man to speak in the same breath and in the same sentence of the drinking of lager beer and the frequenting of house is of ill-fame as though both stood on the same moral level. It was the placing of these two on the same footing speak on the subject of any what he believed to be true regarding it.

be supposed to be on his brethren and from a large number of earnest Christian menons the subject of temperance. He had more-concerns to be at one with them Halifax, N.S., Oct. 20.—As Capt. Duncan Adams was fishing off New London, P.E.I., his attention was suddenly attracted to some great sea monster alongside his boat. Losing no time he got under way and sailed a mile or two, but found the monster going as fast as his boat. He had only two boys with him. When the boat luffed the monster dashed for the captain, missed, and was caught by the gunwale of the boat, and fell back into the sea, making no further attempt, as the cantain sea, making no further attempt, as the captain lost no time in putting his boat towards land. He says the monster was not less than twenty feet long, with black stripes and large black spots on those parts of it that he saw.

on such a practical question than upon some matters of theory. He noticed that an anonymous writer, signing himself "Christian Worker," had represented him as drawing a distinction between drunkenness produced by fermented liquors and drunkenness produced by lager beer. "Christian Worker" must have been mistaken in what he had attributed to him, or he would not be a Christian worker. What he (Mr. Macdonnell) did say was that he thought it wise to distinguish between the effects of the use of fermented liquors, such as good wine, and the use of spirituous liquors, such as whiskey and liquors, such as good wine, and the use of spirituous liquors, such as whiskey and brandy. The effects of the use of wine in grape-growing and wine-producing countries were sufficient to prove that there was a distinction. But perhaps he might go farther, and say that temperance was not, in his opinion, identical with total abstinence. Temperance was the normal condition of man. Total abstinence was an abnormal condition. Total abstinence was however, quite justifiable, and he agreed that those who wished to practise it should do so. At the same time, to speak of a man who was temperate, but not a total abstainer, as an enemy of the Church, an enemy of Christ, and as one who departed from the teachings of the Scripture, was to do a thing in which he (Mr. Macdonnell) dare not join. For his part he did not see why temperance in which he (Mr. Macdonnell) dare not join. For his part he did not see why temperance men and total abstainers could not work together on a common platform for the common purpose 'of saving men who were being destroyed by intemperance. The rev. gentleman concluded by apologizing for having made this allusion, and stated that he was invited to do so.

Rev. Dr. REID fellowed with an interesting statement regarding the Council. He classed himself as an old man, and therefore too con-servative to accept all of Mr. Macdonnell's

The meeting was closed with the doxology.

THE WRECK OF THE ALPENA.

Alleged Messages from the Lost Vessel.

Lines Pencilled on Pieces of Shingles—A Message Said to be in the Captain'd Handwriting. ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 25.—The bottom of a grape box, six inches in length, was picked up in the surf one mile south of here

yesterday evening by Mr. Hart. On one side was written :-"Whoever picks this up remember the writer is only an orphan. I am happy, and willing to die, for I have no one to care for me. At this time we all know our doom. She is going to pieces. We know we can never reach land, or ever see it again. The

boat is going to pieces.
(Signed) "D. CADDIE."
On the other side is written in a different nandwriting:—
"A few minutes and then we shall all be

in a watery grave. (Signed)

"ADDIE KELSTON (or KEISTON)."

Another piece was found about five miles north of here by a boy. It was cut from a shingle, was boat shaped, eleven inches long and four inches wide, and was evidently made in great with stones. Where the bottom is soft the stakes are sometimes driven into the mud instead of being supported by a framework. The net is rigged only at the beginning of the fishing. And the whole is taken up after the fishing is done. The lower end of each section of the weir has a wing from 10 to 20 feet long projecting from the inland or upper side, and at an obtuse angle to the fence. The upper end of the next section begins about two-feet from the wing, and a little below it, to leave a passage for the eels to enter the fishery. They come in with the flood tide to feed, and when the tide ebbs they begin to go seaward along the beach. made in a great hurry. On it was written

"The Alpena is going to pieces. We will all be lost. (Signed), CAPT. NAPIER."

There was a word after the last which could not be deciphered, but looked like "gold."

The writing is said to be Captain Napier's by A. G. Kidd, Customs collector at Benton Harbour, and by others who are familiar

they begin to go seaward along the beach. They meet the fence and follow it down toward deep water, but the wing turns them through the opening—a foot wide—that exists between it and the lower end of the THE RECENT HURRICANE. Serious Loss to Shipping on the Atlantic

Halipax, N.S., Oct. 25.—There was a tremendous hurricane in this part of the country on Saturday, and the damage to shipping is serious. The steamer Titania, of Liverpool, G. B., Capt. Williams, from Dundee bound to New York, arrived here this evening in company of the steamer Belair. The former was in a badly disabled condition with a heavy list to starboard. She left port on October 11th, and on the 23rd encountered a heavy gale, which increased to a frightful hurricane. She had only a part cargo of Dundee goods. This got adrift in the hold and settled in a mass on the starboard side. Her spare propeller, which was fastened to the deck on the between-decks, broke adrift, bouncing from side to side, made several holes on the starboard HALIPAX, N.S., Oct. 25 .- There was a treto side, made several holes on the starboard side of the ship as large as a man's body, and a few smaller ones on the port water flowed in freely through water flowed in freely through the former, and it was feared the vessel would sink. The pumps worked hard and a large part of the cargo was jettisoned. In doing this two of the crew were seriously hurt. On Sunday the wind moderated, and falling in with the Belair, which was on the voyage from New York for London, she was accompanied by her to this port. The Titania is a new incenter of 1922 tens positors. panied by her to this port. The Titania is a new iron steamer of 1,272 tons register. Her boats were stove in and her upper works badly smashed. The Belair reports that while on the way in, about sixty miles out, she spoke the steamer Potomac, from Norfolk, Va., for Liverpool, with one of her engines disabled, coming to Halifax for repairs.

The schooner J. J. Bill, of Lockeport, N.S., is a total loss on the North Side, Prince Edward Leland. The schooner Una, from the

ward Island. The schooner Una, from the Magdalen Islands for Halifax, is a total loss at White Haven, N.S. Both crews were

MANITOBA NOTES.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23.—The weather has been winning, Oct. 23.—The weather has been very wet and disagreeable for the past few weeks, and frequent storms have completely demoralized the telegraph lines.

The water in Lake Winning is unusually high this fall, and has already caused considerable damage to property along its shores. Nearly all the hay which was cut and stacked in the meadows near the lake her been the bays. In such weather at a single tide one of these weirs has taken as many as 3,000 eels; but the average good take is 1,000 to 1,500. In 1870, the last year of the earth-quakes along the St. Lawrence, 100,000 eels were taken about the mouth of Rivière-Ouelle. Perhaps they found the depths of the sea so much disturbed that they concluded to try living on land for a while. They often pack themselves in the boxes with astonishing compactness, each one dead and straight; they sometimes crowd in with such force as to spring the planks open, or even to rip them off. The eels of Rivière-Ouelle command the highest price, but very excellent eels are taken in large quantities at Petite-Rivière St. François, St. Joachim, and a few other places. The method of curing the eels is very simple and inexpensive. They are carted from the boxes to the house, and packed whole in tight barrels, with two ounces of salt to every pound of eels. After 15 days they are washed, to remove the slime, and then packed, still whole, in flour barrels, each layer being dusted with a little salt. A barrel holds from 135 to 145, and the average weight of the eels is so uniformly two pounds that they are sold either by the 100 eels or the 200 pounds at from \$7 to \$8. But eels weighing five and six pounds each are not very uncommon, and last year one was taken Nearly all the hay which was cut and stacked in the meadows near the lake has been swamped in the water and been destroyed. Whenever there is a north wind the water backs up and overflows the hanks of the Jted river to within eight miles of Sulkirk.

Major Webb and his party arrived here yesterday from blocking cut townships beyond Fort Ellice, in the vicinity of the second principal meridian. The work was a continuation of what was begun the previous year, and consisted of blocking an area of country extending from the third to the fifth correction lines inclusive.

country extending from the third to the fifth correction lines inclusive.

The stenmer Wm. Robinson was wrecked on a reef of rocks on the let of October in Fort Alexander Bay, within two miles of the mouth of the river Winnipeg, in which place the wreck lay until eight days since, when the strong north-west winds which prevailed carried her from the works and it is approach. carried her from the rocks, and it is she sank near there. Captain Robinson saved the largest part of the machinery of the steamer, but the boiler, which was a good one and was not at all injured, was not re-covered from the wreck. The steamer was insured for \$6,000 in the Citizens' Insurance

Winnipeo, Oct. 26.—A roap, candle, and cil works has been established here. It is capable of manufacturing one hundred and fifty boxes of soap per week, also eighteen boxes per week each of star tallow candles. The steam renderer can render 1,400 lbs. of cil in a day of the control of the c

oil in a day.

Ocean Man, the chief of the tribe slaughtered recently by American Indians, has been making a speech to Indian agent McDonald at Fort Ellis, asking protection and food for his band, and stating that he will wait this winter for institute but not become winter for justice, but not longer.
The Great North-West and Manitoba Tele-The Great North-West and Manitoba Telegraph Companies are shortly to be amalgamated, and are going to open an office here about the 18th of November. The erection of a line along the first hundred miles of the Canadian Pacific railway by the former company is being rapidly pushed forward. The people are glad to see Canadian enterprise springing up.

The masonry on the Souris railway and traffic bridge is fast approaching completion, and the iron superstructure is expected to be completed by Christmas.

CATCHING CANADIAN EELS.

The Fisheries of the St. Lawrence River.

fence. This opening discharges into an in-

feet long and four feet wide. As the net surrounding this inclosure prevents them

from going over it, they follow their instinct to go with the current, and pass out of it and into a funnel at the

point of the arrow-head inclosure. The en-trance of this funuel is shaped like an ellipse,

ong enough to be as high as the fence of the nclosure, and about a foot wide, to receive

the ends of the fence of the inclosure. It contracts, in about 3 feet, to form a neck 6

inches in diameter. A cotton sleeve, or short pipe, is tied about the end of the neck. The eels coming down pass readily through the sleeve, but they do not easily find its mouth

in trying to go up. This neck of the funnel passes through the centre of the bottom of a bottle-shaped vessel, also of strong wickerwork; it is about 1½ feet in diameter and 4 feet long. The neck of this bottle passes into a strong box from 3 to 6 feet long, and 3 feet source on the order made of inch boards.

feet square on the ends, made of inch boards. The funnel, the bottle, and the box are

The funnel, the bottle, and the box are weighted down by stones placed on the timbers that constitute the ir foundations, or on withes passing over them. They must be strongly made and well secured to resist the action of the seas and current, and all the joints between them and in the fence are made tight with spruce boughs. The bottom of the net is laced to the top of the wing and the fence and around the top of the arrow.

the fence and around the top of the arrow-head inclosure. A trap-door exists in the upper side of the bottle and the box. These weirs last from nine to ten years; but the

nets, the most expensive item, are not so durable.

The eels make their appearance with the spring-tides that occur near the end of September. If these tides come during the last

week of that month the fishing is likely to

remain good four weeks-until the end of the

next spring tides, towards the last of October.

But some years it is productive during only the first three weeks of October. A high

wind seems to make the eels seek shelter in the bays. In such weather at a single tide

one of these weirs has taken as many as 3,000

Norman Contrivance for Securing the Slippery but Ingenuous Fish—How Eel Weirs are Made. RIVIERE-OUELLE, Canada, Oct. 12 .- The el fisheries of the St. Lawrence are probably the most productive in the world, and the quality of its eels is considered to be unsurpassed. This mysterious fish seems to hold its own against the demands of civilization better than most others. For the eel fisheries better than most others. For the eel fisheries of this town and some other important places are now as productive as they were when the colonists established them in the seventeenth century. Nevertheless, the eel seems to be disturbed by steamers and factories, for it is no longer found about Quebec, where the Jesuit Father Le Jeune saw the Indians taking such great quantities in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The great arm of the sea, the St. Lawrence, is an inexhaustible broeding and feeding ground; at the same time the shores offer comparatively few places suitable for taking eels, and they expose themselves to man during only three or four weeks each year. It seems likely, therefore, that this valuable supply of food will remain abundant here for an indefinite period.

The Canadian method of taking eels is still the cheap sizemed. abundant here for an indennite period.

The Canadian method of taking eels is still the cheap, simple, and efficient one adopted by the Norman colonists. The eel fishery is a long fence of wicker or basket work, running

was formally opened by Pris 13th, 186. It occupies an wn the beach from high to low water mark sheltered bays and estuaries having wide beaches of mud are the most advantageous places. Such a bay here is fringed with these scres, and has accommodati sheep, 6,400 bullocks, 1,400 sheep, 6,400 bullocks, 1,400 pigs. In 1878 its income was (about \$165,800); its expendi year were £40,205 8s. 10d., leav balance of £7,133 4s. 8d. (\$35 Leadenhall market is situate part of the city, and with its houses and outlying stands s market in New York. It warket up to the time of the lime of the l places. Such a bay here is fringed with these fences, about 200 yards apart, and some of them as long as 500 yards. Each fence or weir is divided into sections from 30 to 60 yards long, the sections growing gradually shorter as they descend the beach. The lower end of each section overlaps a little the upper end of the next section, so that the general line of the weir is somewhat in the general line of the weir is somewhat in the section. line of the weir is somewhat zig-zag. The whole fishery is made of rough, round sticks cut in the woods. The weir is made of trimmed market up to the time of the l Central Markets, at Smithfield paled when that grand der doors. For twelve years past been content to lead in the ret city. There is a very large saplings, about 1 inch in diameter, woven very sapings, about I inch in diameter, woven very snugly among upright stakes 3½ feet high and about 1½ feet apart. It is built, during spare times, in panels 10 feet long for convenience in moving and repairing. Each panel consists of a rough frame of two beams held together by cross-bars 2½ feet long. The stakes are driven into holes in one of the beams and systematical by city. There is a very large ness in poultry carried on with Norfolk, Surrey, Sussex, Lindbridge contributing to the sends a large proportion, and mas time Canada and the W stakes are driven into holes in one of the beams, and sustained by three braces to each panel; the lower end of the brace is driven into a hole in the other beam and wedged, and the upper end, being provided with a hole, is slipped over the stake. A long stake is placed every three or four fact to support a net that rises America furnish a large quan The meat sold at Leadenhall Central market, Smithfield, the families and small dealers Leadenhall market is more over the stake. A long stake is placed every three or four feet to support a net that rises from the top of the fence to high water to prevent the eels from going over the weir. The panels are taken to the beach during slack times in the summer, and placed end to end so that the wicker-work matches closely, and the frames are weighted down with stones. Where the bottom is soft the stakes are sometimes driven into the model.

AMERICAN BEEF IN

London.

The Great Meat

Growth of Foreign Trade— Cheese, and Apples to

London, Sept. 29.—The be Exchange, in London, at noor rily "The Roast Beef of Old

brokers, shipowners, and under the sound of their chiming

hasten to take a little "snack possibly a glass of port and the Bodega near at hand." ported, but is it the roast be and or the meat of America and sustains them? Let us so

English metropolis is fed, America plays in the feedin British free men. The princi London are the Central (

Leadenhall for meat and por rate for fish; Farringdon for Covent Garden for fruit. The Cattle Market is in Copenhage

he Foreign Cattle Market is THE CATTLE MARKET AND I

The Metropolitan cattle n n 1851, and to it the live a Freat Britain are brought lealers. It cost £350,000

The London Central Mark better known, Smithfield Mark cipal market of London, and it red brick walls and towers, an mings remind the visitor of periment, the late Manhatta New York. The business a Market is simply enormous. Market is simply enormous, that 24,000 quarters of beef every week-day between three in the morning. In this mark are to be found the principal erican beef, and it is here to their offices and stalls. The firms now actively engaged in where heretofore there was but where heretofore there was but mand for meat from the U largely on the increase. The upon which the English but times past are falling far short supply now. Surrey, Lincoln Suffolk, and Norfolk, and the tricts about Aberdeen, in Scot still send many thousand beer The Scotch "season" for beef sale dead market in London course of construction near vegetable market, with loft towers. It is to be built under open at one o clock in the morn ception of goods, and the bus from three to six. The receip ket in 1870 were £49,850 19s. 4 the receipts for 1879, £75,317 1 585). The proprietors of stand rent to the city, which varies cording to the location of the s There is also a toll of ½d. en every of mean resulting or standard to the city. of meat, poultry, or provisions the market, and for weighing not exceeding one hundredwein poultry brought into the market at the request of the owner, a co IMPORTS FROM AMER The growth of this business

thing marvellous. The first A for the butcher were brought or

the Glasgow agents of the firm & Sons, London, and in June of commenced bringing over two to see if the American animal c sea voyage. On discovering do so the firm began gradu their importations, until now treached millions of dollars thousands of heads of America nois is best known in Great Brit producing district, and, there deal of the cattle coming from are represented as being cor Pennsylvania and Kentucky st furnish splendid specimens of A At the start great prejudice e the introduction of meat fro States, and many efforts, Parli otherwise, were resorted to in or its rapid growth. Stories were as to plagues existing in Am regions, but the demand increase One of the principal sources of or American live cattle heretofore Schleswig-Holstein cattle trade. years it averaged about 1,500 ar to London. This year, notwit freight has been reduced to a trade is almost extinguished, demand for American beef inci that it was dealt in by one or tw the Messrs. Bell, but still the considerable prejudice, althoug year there had been received market 5,513 tons, which shows of 37s per cent. over previous new trade, however, increased rap ship lines to London, Glasgow, a began to see a business that the neglected growing at a great r increased in tonnage it grew i The following statistics of the dead meat at Smithfield will more the increase of the demand

Tons. | Year. . . . 5,513 | 1878..... 14,641 | 1879..... From the United States there in 1879, at the ports of Bristol, gow, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Hull, pool, London, Newcastle-on-Shields and Southbarnton ds. and Southhampton, 5 animals, consisting of 76,117 sheep, 15,180 swine. On the vicattle, 5,915 sheep, and 2,943 thrown overboard; 221 cattle and 392 swine were landed cattle, 167 sheep, and 130 sw much injured that it was necessa-ter them at the various places. The high price of ice in the Unit a time seriously threatened the meat with Great Britain. An rentor made a rapid fortune by slowing iced air over the meat ound to be very expensive to and the refrigerating system by dry air is now in general use on steamers. Everything is done ways to facilitate this growing n instance," said a large dealer i eld market, "I have just re-ignment of beef from New Yor ow, by passenger train, at greight. Nor is this unusual in sheep if they would or

that they are sold either by the 100 eels of the 200 pounds at from \$7 to \$8. But eels weighing five and six pounds each are not very uncommon, and last year one was taken that weighed nine and a quarter pounds. They are of a greenish-brown hue on the back and a very clean white on the belly; and their flavour is certainly remarkably fine. They are sold in Quebec, and from there are distributed chiefly in the Eastern townships and along the upper St. Lawrence. Many poor people pick up a good number of eels at low tide by following their serpentine tracks on the beach, and spearing them as they lie hidden in little mounds of mud. The farms here—long, narrow strips of land from 120 to 240 yards wide—have each a water-front that sometimes produces about as much profit as the fields. The farmers either attend to their own weirs or rent the privilege for a considerable sum. Perhaps this Canadian system of fishing might be applied with profit in some of our large bays and rivers, where now the little eel-pot is the only device employed.—N. Y. Times. That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A. Rochester, N. Y.

Norman Contrivance for Securing the Slippery but Ingenuous Fish-Hew Eel Weirs are Made. RIVIERE-OUELLE, Canada, Oct. 12 .- The

the most productive in the world, and the quality of its eels is considered to be unsurpassed. This mysterious fish seems to hold its own against the demands of civilization better than most others. For the eel fisheries of this town and some other important. of this town and some other important places of this town and some other important places are now as productive as they were when the colonists established them in the seventeenth century. Nevertheless, the eel seems to be disturbed by steamers and factories, for it is no longer found about Quebec, where the Jesuit Father Le Jeune saw the Indians taking such great quantities in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The great arm of the sea, the St. Lawrence, is an inexhaustible breeding and feeding ground; at the same the sea, the St. Lawrence, is an inexhaustible breeding and feeding ground; at the same time the shores offer comparatively few places suitable for taking eels, and they expose themselves to man during only three or four weeks each year. It seems likely, therefore, that this valuable supply of food will remain abundant here for an indefinite period.

The Canadian method of taking eels is still the cheap, simple, and efficient one adopted by the Norman colonists. The eel fishery is a long fence of wicker or basket work, running down the beach from high to low water mark

down the beach from high to low water mark. Sheltered bays and estuaries having wide beaches of mud are the most advantageous places. Such a bay here is fringed with these fences, about 200 yards apart, and some of them as long as 500 yards. Each fence or weir is divided into sections from 30 to 60 yards long, the sections growing gradually shorter as they descend the beach. The lower end of each section overlaps a little the upper end of the next section, so that the general line of the weir is somewhat zig-zag. The whole fishery is made of rough, round sticks cut in the woods. The weir is made of trimmed saplings, about 1 inch in diameter, woven very snugly among upright stakes 3½ feet high and about 1½ feet apart. It is built, during spare times, in panels 10 feet long for convenience in moving and repairing. Each panel consists of a rough frame of two beams held together by cross-bars 2½ feet long. The stakes are driven into holes in one of the stakes are driven into holes in one of the beams, and sustained by three braces to each panel; the lower end of the brace is driven into a hole in the other beam and wedged, and the upper end, being provided with a hole, is slipped over the stake. A long stake is placed every three or four feet to support a net that rises from the top of the fence to high water to prevent the eels from going over the weir. prevent the eels from going over the weir. The panels are taken to the beach during slack times in the summer, and placed end to end so that the wicker-work matches closely, and the frames are weighted down with stones. Where the bottom is soft the stakes are sometimes driven into the mud instead of being supported by a framework. The net is rigged only at the beginning of the fishing. And the whole is taken up after the fishing is done. The lower end of each section of the weir has a wing from 10 to 20 feet long projecting from the inland or upper side, and at an obtuse angle to the fence. side, and at an obtuse angle to the fence.
The upper end of the next section begins about two feet from the wing, and a little below it, to leave a passage for the eels to enter the fishery. They come in with the flood tide to feed, and when the tide ebbs

they begin to go seaward along the beach. They meet the fence and follow it down toward deep water, but the wing turns them through the opening—a foot wide—that fence. This opening discharges into an in-closure shaped like an arrow-head, about five feet long and four feet wide. As the net surrounding this inclosure prevents them from going over it, they follow their instinct to go with the current, and pass out of it and into a funnel at the point of the arrow-head inclosure. The en-trance of this funnel is shaped like an ellipse, long enough to be as high as the fence of the inclosure, and about a foot wide, to receive the ends of the fence of the inclosure. It contracts, in about 3 feet, to form a neck 6 inches in diameter. inches in diameter. A cotton sleeve, or short pipe, is tied about the end of the neck. The eels coming down pass readily through the sleeve, but they do not easily find its mouth in trying to go up. This neck of the funnel passes through the centre of the bottom of a bottle-shaped vessel, also of strong wickerwork; it is about 1½ feet in diameter and 4 feet long. The neck of this bottle passes into a strong box from 3 to 6 feet long, and 3 feet square on the ends, made of inch boards. The funnel, the bottle, and the box are weighted down by stones placed on the timbers that constitute their foundations, or on withes passing over them. They must be strongly made and well secured to r action of the seas and current, and all the joints between them and in the fence are made tight with spruce boughs. The bott the fence and around the top of the arrow-head inclosure. A trap-door exists in the upper side of the bottle and the box. These

eirs last from nine to ten years; but the nets, the most expensive item, are not so The eels make their appearance with the

spring-tides that occur near the end of September. If these tides come during the last week of that month the fishing is likely to remain good four weeks-until the end of the next spring tides, towards the last of October. But some years it is productive during only the first three weeks of October. A high wind seems to make the eels seek shelter in the bays. In such weather at a single tide one of these weirs has taken as many as 3,000 eels; but the average good take is 1,000 to 1,500. In 1870, the last year of the earthquakes along the St. Lawrence, 100,000 cela were taken about the mouth of Rivière-Ouelle. Perhaps they found the depths of the sea so much disturbed that they concluded to try living on land for a while.
often pack themselves in the boxes astonishing compactness, each one dead and straight; they sometimes crowd in with such force as to spring the planks open, or even to rip them off. The eels of Rivière-Ouelle comrip them off. The eels of Rivière-Ouelle command the highest price, but very excellent eels are taken in large quantities at Petite-Rivière St. François, St. Joachim, and a few other piaces. The nothod of curing the eels is very simple and inexpensive. They are carted from the hoxes to the house, and packed whole in tight barrels, with two ounces of salt to every pound of eels. After 15 days they are washed, to remove the slime, and then packed, still whole, in flour barrels, each layer being dusted with a little salt. A barrel holds from 135 to 145, and the average layer being dusted with a little salt. A barrel holds from 135 to 145, and the average weight of the eels is so uniformly two pounds that they are sold either by the 100 eels or the 200 pounds at from \$7 to \$3. But eels weighing five and six pounds each are not very uncommon, and last year are weak that weighing he and six pounds each are not very uncommon, and last year one was taken that weighed nine and a quarter pounds. They are of a greenish-brown hue on the back and a very clean white on the belly; and their flavour, is certainly remarkably fine. They are sold in Quebec, and from there are distributed things in the Fester townships. They are sold in Quebec, and from there are distributed chiefly in the Eastern townships and along the upper St. Lawrence. Many poor people pick up a good number of cels at low tide by following their serpentine tracks on the beach, and spearing them as they lie hidden in little mounds of mud. The farms here—long, narrow strips of land from 120 to 240 yards wide—have each a water-front that sometimes produces about as much profit as the fields. The farmers either attend to their own weirs or rent the privilege for a considerable sum. Perhaps this Canadian system of fishing might be applied with profit in some of our large bays and rivers, where now the little eel-pot is the only device employed.

We Relieve

That if everyone would use Hop Bitter freely, there would be much less sickness as misery in the world; and people are fast fining this out, whole families keeping well at triding cost by its use. We advise all to the it.—U. & A. Rochester, N. Y.

The Great Meat Markets of London.

AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND.

Growth of Foreign Trade—Canadian Beef, Cheese, and Apples to the Fore.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The bells of the Royal Exchange, in London, at noon, ring out mer-rily "The Roast Beef of Old England." The brokers, shipowners, and underwriters within the sound of their chiming cease work and hasten to take a little "snack of something," possibly a glass of port and a beefsteak at the Bodega near at hand. The wine is im-ported, but is it the roast beef of Old Engand or the meat of America which nourishes and sustains them? Let us see how the great English metropolis is fed, and what part America plays in the feeding of 4,000,000 British free men. The principal markets of London are the Central (Smithfield) and Leadenhall for meat and poultry; Billings-rate for fish; Farringdon for vegetables, and Covent Garden for fruit. The Metropolitan Cattle Market is in Copenhagen Fields, and the Foreign Cattle Market is at Deptford.

THE CATTLE MARKET AND LEADENHALL. The Metropolitan cattle market was built n 1851, and to it the live animals raised in Freat Britain are brought for the London lealers. It cost £350,000 (\$1,750,000), and was formally opened by Prince Albert June 13th, 18. It occupies an area of fifteen acres, and has accommodations for 30,000 sheep, 6,400 bullocks, 1,400 calves, and 900 sign Ln 1878 its income acres 22,162 to 20 pigs. In 1878 its income was £33,162 4s. 2d. (about \$165,800); its expenditures the same year were £40,205 8s. 10d., leaving a deficiency balance of £7,133 4s. 8d. (\$35,665).

Leadenhall market is situated in a crowded part of the city, and with its row of coffee-houses and outlying stands suggests Fulton market in New York. It was the largest market in New York. It was the largest market up to the time of the building of the Central Markets, at Smithfield, and its glory paled when that grand depot opened its doors. For twelve years past Leadenhall has been content to lead in the retail trade of the city. There is a very large wholesale business in poultry carried on within its precincts, Norfolk, Surrey, Sussex, Lincoln, and Cambridge contributing to the stock. Ireland sends a large proportion and about Christ. sends a large proportion, and about Christ-mas time Canada and the Western States of America furnish a large quantity of turkeys.
The meat sold at Leadenhall is bought at the
Central market, Smithfield, and retailed to
the families and mall dealers about the city. Leadenhall market is more than 500 years

THE SMITHFIELD MARKET. The London Central Market, or, as it is better known, Smithfield Market, is the principal market of London, and its glass domes, red brick walls and towers, and white trimmings remind the visitor of that costly experiment, the late Manhattan Market, at New York. The business at the Central Market is simply enormous. It is estimated that 24,000 quarters of beef are sold here every week-day between three and six o'clock in the market. every week-day between three and six o'clock in the morning. In this market and about it are to be found the principal dealers in American beef, and it is here that they have their offices and stalls. There are a dozen firms now actively engaged in this business where heretofore there was but one. The demand for meat from the United States is largely on the ingrease. The cattle districts mand for meat from the United States is largely on the increase. The cattle districts upon which the English butcher relied in times past are falling far short of an adequate supply now. Surrey, Lincoln, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and the grazing districts about Aberdeen, in Scotland, however, still send many thousand beeves to London. the months of January, February, March, and December. Smithfield is the only wholesale dead market in London. There is in course of construction near it a fruit and vegetable market, with lofty domes and towers. It is to be built under contract, and to cost £109,850 (\$549,280). The market is open at one o'clock in the morning for the reception of goods, and the busiest hours are from three to six. The receipts of the market in 1870 were £49,850 19s. 4d. (\$249,250); the receipts for 1879, £75,317 18s ld. (\$276,585). The proprietors of stands or stalls pay rent to the city, which varies in price according to the location of the stand or stall. There is also a toll of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. on every 21 pounds of meat, poultry, or provisions brought into the market, and for weighing any quantity not exceeding one hundredweight of meat or poultry brought into the market, and weighed at the request of the owner, a charge of \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. to cost £109,850 (\$549,280). The market is

The growth of this business has been something marvellous. The first American cattle for the butcher were brought over in 1863 by the Glasgow agents of the firm of John Bell & Sons, London, and in June of that year they commenced bringing over two steers a week to see if the American animal could stand the sea voyage. On discovering that they could do so the firm began gradually to increase their importations, until now their trade has reached millions of dollars annually and thousands of heads of American cattle. Illinois is best known in Great Britain as a meatproducing district, and, thereford a great deal of the cattle coming from other States are represented as being corn-fed Illinois. Pennsylvania and Kentucky stable-fed stock furnish splendid specimens of American meat. IMPORTS FROM AMERICA. furnish splendid specimens of American meat. At the start great prejudice existed against the introduction of meat from the United States, and many efforts, Parliamentary and otherwise, were resorted to in order to curtail its rapid growth. Stories were manufactured its rapid growth. Stories were manufactured as to plagues existing in American cattle regions, but the demand increased constantly. One of the principal sources of competition to American live cattle heretofore has been the Schleswig-Holstein cattle trade. In previous years it averaged about 1,500 animals weekly to London. This year, notwithstanding the freight has been reduced to 5s. a.head, the trade is almost extinguished. In 1876 the demand for American beef increased so much that it was dealt in by one or two firms beside that it was dealt in by one or two firms beside the Messrs. Bell, but still the trade met with considerable prejudice, although during the year there had been received at Smithfield market 5,513 tons, which showed an increase of 37§ per cent. over previous years. The new trade, however, increased rapidly. Steamship lines to London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, began to see a business that they had hitherto neglected growing at a great rate and as it began to see a business that they had hitherto neglected growing at a great rate, and as it increased in tonnage it grew in popularity. The following statistics of the receipts of dead meat at Smithfield will more fully show the increase of the demand for American

From the United States there were landed in 1879, at the ports of Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, and Southhampton, 535 cargoes of animals, consisting of '76,117 cattle, 119,350 sheep, 15,180 swine. On the voyages, 3,140 cattle, 5,915 sheep, and 2,943 swine were thrown overboard; 221 cattle, 386 sheep, and 392 swine were landed dead, and 93 cattle, 167 sheep, and 130 swine were so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the various places of landing. The high price of ice in the United States for a time seriously threatened the trade in dead meat with Great Britain. An American inventor made a rapid fortune by a process of blowing iced air over the meat, but it was found to be very expensive to the shipper, and the refrigerating system by the means of From the United States there were landed From the United States there were landed in 1879, at the ports of Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, and Southhampton, 535 cargoes of animals, consisting of 76,117 cattle, 119,350 sheep, 15,180 swine. On the voyages, 3,140 cattle, 5,915 sheep, and 2,943 swine were thrown overboard; 221 cattle, 386 sheep, and 392 swine were landed dead, and 93 cattle, 167 sheep, and 130 swine were so meat with Great Britain. An American inventor made a rapid fortune by a process of blowing iced air over the meat, but it was found to be very expensive to the shipper, and the refrigerating system by the means of dry air is now in general use on the Atlantic steamers. Everything is done by the railways to facilitate this growing traffic. "As an instance," said a large dealer in the Smithfield market, "I have just received a consignment of beef from New York, via Glasgow, by passenger train, at goods rate of freight. Nor is this unusual; the railway companies come to our relief whenever we are pushed, and then without extra charge." Another dealer said: "We would sell more American sheep if they would only dress them properly over there. They use too much signment of beef from New York, via GlasRow, by passenger train, at goods rate of
freight. Nor is this unusual; the railway
companies come to our relief whenever we are
pushed, and then without extra charge."
Another dealer said:—"We would seli more
American sheep if they would only dress them
properly over there. They use too much
water. Chill the most if they will, but don't
mak tham." The dealers all expressed their

preference for the American killed meat: it was sweeter, better, and lasted longer. The live animals, heated with the summer passage, and vexed with crowded quarters, were killed while they were still warm, and, as a consequence, the meat decayed sooner. The amount involved in the American trade, for beef alone, in the year 1879, was £1,476,582 (\$7,382,910, about). Under a resolution of the House of Commons, July 1, 1880, a report was presented from the Custom House records in which the following items appear:—

Quantities of imports for seven months ended July 31, 1880, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1878 and 1879:— 

Values of imports for the seven months ended July 31, 1886, compared with the correspond-ing periods in the years 1878 and 1879:— 1880. 1878. 1879. 
 Cows.
 316,503
 258,873
 400,571

 Fresh Beef.
 799,066
 928,030
 1,141,558

 From other countries.
 50,361
 20,685
 2,498
 III.

Total number of Cattle imported from United States from 1875-9:— 

Total 11,538

Total 16,796

The foregoing illustrates very forcibly the great increase in the American trade, and the decline of other countries in this branch of commerce. In other directions the result is practically the same:—America exported on the Atlantic, in 1877, 12,437.594 hundredweight of wheat; in 1878, 24,377,477, and 1879, 29,049,981 hundred-weight. On the Pacific in 1877, 8,871,073 hundred-weight, were imported; 1878, 4,586,429, and in 1879, 6,986,824 hundred-weight.

British North America came next, having furnished in 1877, 2,912,178 hundred-weight and in 1879, 4,686,686 hundred-weight.

British India, where the trade has declined rapidly, furnished in 1877, 6,104,940 hundred-weight of wheat; in 1878, 1,819,304 hundred-weight of wheat; in 1879, 1,819,304 hundred-weight of wheat; in 1879,

rapidly, furnished in 1877, 6,104,940 hundred-weight of wheat; in 1878, 1,819,304 hundred-weight, and in 1879, 887,256 hundred-weight.

The amount expended in 1879 for American flour was £5,119,738 (\$25,598,690), an increase over the year 1877, which was £1,549,281 (\$7,746,405). For seven months ending July 31, 1880, as appears by the Custom House returns for July, 1880, of flour, America furnished 3,812,729 hundred-weight, valued at £3,043,889 (\$15,215,445).

As an idea as to the amounts brought yearly in London by the various steamer lines in the

As an idea as to the amounts brought yearly in London by the various steamer lines in the American trade, the Anchor Line alone brought between July 1, 1879, and July 1, 1880, 59,000 sacks of flour, 560,000 bushels of wheat, 104,170 boxes of cheese, 10,000 tubs of butter, and about 18,000 quarters of fresh beef. And it here may be said of the American trade that while American meat is welcomed at the table of the aristocratic and wealthy in London, as well as at humbles. welcomed at the table of the aristocratic and wealthy in London, as well as at humbler boards, the cheese of the United States finds its way to the homes of the poor. For a midday meal the farm hand has a pot of beer, a rasher of bacon, some bread, and a bit of American cheese. Some one remarked at the American Exchange, a day or two since, that it was a pleasant thing to notice the good feeling existing between England and America. "Better keep it up," drily interposed a Western gentleman present, "for if we get mad we will starve them to death over here."

The same activity and growth in the meat and provision trade with Great Britain is noticeable in many other branches of business. European capital is seeking investment in ticeable in many other branches of business. European capital is seeking investment in America in greater amounts than ever before since the days of the war. The words "American Goods Sold Here," are hung in countless stores and shop windows, and the wildest bull in Wall street could hardly in his most imaginative moments have hoped to see so great a demand for the products of his country as there is to-day in Great Britain. Canned fruit and actors, photographs, sewing machines, and cock-tails, washing machines, and Blue Point oysters (ls. a dozen), find a market and ready terms. Oysters from America may be had in many restaurants in London, and the lover of the bivalve has ample opportunity to gratify his taste in that regard. The well-known partiality for the American oyster by the Prince of Wales may have had something to do with the growth of this trade, now increased from a few bushels a year to thousands of barrels annually. The foreign syster is replanted in the Medway, and there, after a brief rest from the fatigue of the ocean voyage, taken up after a few months, and found to have thrived on a foreign shore. The absence of the letter "R" from the calendar of months seems to make no difference as to the trade, nor in the internal economy of the London epicure, who eats them at all hours and on the hottest European capital is seeking investment in the internal economy of the London epicure, who eats them at all hours and on the hottest of days. America just now is the fashion, and, as "the boys" in New York say, "has

and, as "the boys" in New York say, "has the call." Passing out of Smithfield market the writer heard a "coster" loudly bellowing, "Ere is yer Hamerican happles," and turning saw displayed for sale the "rusty-coats"—russet apples—of American schoolboy days.—London Correspondence of N. Y. Times. BRITISH COLUMBIA Application for Leave of Absence Quesnelle Forks Fire—Scarcity of V Labour.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—Mr. Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court, has applied for leave of absence for six months. The town of Quesnelle Forks, Cariboo, has been consumed by fire, only one house being left standing. The Chinese are the principal sufferers.

White labour is seriously wanted at the railway works. One dollar and seventy freents and two dollars per day are offered.

cents and two dollars per day are offered as Zanzibar Favours a National Policy.

A Zanzibar Favours a National Policy.

A Zanzibar correspondent of the Austrian Monatsschrift for the East contributes some useful notes on the trade and industry of that place. The chief industry is the manufacture of cocoanut oil, and much of this is carried on by means of rude native presses. Although these are very primitive and much of the oil is lost, yet on account of the cheapness of the nuts, the industry is very profitable, and the quality of the oil wonderfully good. A French house had set up a hydraulic press for the work, but it was pulled down and another improved one put in its place, which promises to be very successful. Several sesamum presses have also been set up. Sugar is an article which every day rises in importance, and may in a short time be exported in great quantity. At present there are six or eight factories, in

A TALE OF THE STORM

The Miners of Silver Islet Deadly Peril.

THE GALE ON THE GREAT LAKES

The Mines Flooded with Water on Silver Islet—Buildings Destroyed—\$30,000 Engulfed by the Waters—The Propeller Duluth Out in the Gale for Twenty-Seven Hours, and Compelled to Lighten.

The many despatches and accounts of lake disasters have already given an idea of the fearful violence of the recent storms, but nothing has yet been published which has given as graphic a picture of the fury of the gales on the great lakes as the following almost verbatim extract from a letter received by Mr. Robert Saundens, of this city, from a gentleman residing at Thunder Bay. The letter was written just after the gale had partially subsided:—

"Speaking of storms, we are now in the midst of the most fearful one known here for ten years past. Saturday was frightful; awful. It commenced about one a.m., and at eleven the lake was mountains high. We noticed lots of timber driven in on the waves, and several of us faced the storm and climbed the rocks to get a glimpse of Silver Islet.

WE SAW TO OUR HORROR

the waves rushing right through the middle of the Islet between the machinery houses and shaft of the mine, and the boarding-houses. Just then the steam caliope on the Islet sounded 'alarm' and also signalled for the tug. Watching out (before the tug got out) we saw two buildings go down before the waves, and as the storm permitted we noticed the breach of waters widen more and more, while dense clouds of spray shot up against and over the houses, shops, and steam-engine house, threatening to engulf them. The tug went out but could not get to within fifty or sixty feet of the Islet wharf, and she too was in great danger, having to run into Tea (?) sixty feet of the Islet wharf, and she too was in great danger, having to run into Tea (?) Harbour, a distance of two miles, before she could turn round to regain her port. She brought word that the eastern breakwater was broken in two at the middle, and the south-eastern part totally destroyed, letting the whole force of and hoisting houses. The waves poured over the destroyed breakwater carrying logs and stones upon their crests, and soon had piles of debris over and around the other piers and connecting bridges. The water forced its way round under the 'bob,' and

POURED DOWN THE MINE, to the imminent danger of the miners below, who, unaware of the danger, were still at work. Volunteers were called for, and two noble fellows—Frank Martin and another named Fellows—responded, and started on their perilous mission. Going down to the bottom of the mine they went on up to the working gallery, gathered the men, and started back. At the bottom of the mine was now ten feet of water, and it was pouring down the shaft like a torrent. At last, seventy minutes after starting, they returned

the damage done by the storm will cost the Company \$30,000.

"The propeller Quebec left Duluth three hours before the storm burst upon the lake. Sie was loaded with 26,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 sacks of flour. Not anticipating the ferocity of the storm the captain continued on his way, manfully struggling in his path of duty, until it became evident that the boat could not live in such water with such a load. The seas ran mountains high and swept over the decks and into the cabins, upsetting and smashing the contents. On a bleak and rocky coast, with no harbour for a hundred miles, the captain would gladly have turned back had he dared risk the turning. Soon the gangway hatches were stove in, and the water was knee deep in the coal bunks, and he at last gave orders to lighten ship. One thousand bags of flour and some tons of iron

were thrown overboard, and thus eased the steamer rode more easily. So, piling up the gangways with bags of flour, and filling up the hawse-holes and all other openings, she was kept on her course, and the water pumped out of the fire-holes, and after twenty-seven hours of peril and labour, she ran into Thunder Bay at 10 p.m. on Saturday night, a pitiable and shattered looking wreck. All hands and passengers were worn out, but thankful for the saving of their lives. With energy and courage, however, the captain had the boat repaired instantly, and at daylight on Sunday left for Sarnia, but outside the storm was still raging violently, and he was compelled to take shelter in Silver Islet harbour, where she is still (Monday, 10 p.m.) lying, while wind and snow and sleet are playing their weird and skeleton tunes about her bulwarks, around the rocks, through the leafless trees, and on the scudding waves.

"Both the captain, mates, and engineer look entirely exhausted, as well as the crew, as well they may, for they were 27 hours on duty, exposed to the fury of a tempest which has not been equalled for many, many years, either in duration or in violence." WERE THROWN OVERBOARD,

A PRISONER'S SUICIDE.

Stabbed to the Heart With a Piece of Wire.

Kingsron, Oct. 22.—Last night about eight o'clock a convict named Wm. Dempsey, a native of Ireland, committed suicide in the hospital at the penitentiary. The guards who were on duty at that building heard a scream, and on going inside to ascertain the cause, found Dempsey walking around the room, cursing and swearing at a terrible rate, and complaining that something was wrong with his heart. They made an examination, and found a very minute orifice in the region of the heart, which was covered by a small clot of blood. Dempsey acknowledged having stabbed himself. In some way—it is supposed by the aid of the other prisoners—he procured a piece of wire from a common corn broom, and with this pierced his heart. It did not kill him instantly, but gave him lots of time to explain to the guards how he had committed the deed. Dempsey was a quarrelsome, unruly convict, and subject to epileptic fits. It was on account of the latter that he was in the hospital, and it is surmised he stabbed himself while one of these fits was coming on him. He was convicted at the police court at Hamilton for larceny and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on coming on him. He was convicted at the police court at Hamilton for larceny and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on the 19th of November, 1877. It will be seen that he had only a little less than a month to serve, and would not have committed suicide if he had been in his right senses. He was 21 years of age. An inquest was held this afternoon, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

There is no Pain Like Toothache? There is no Pain Like Toothache?

It "beats the dogs" for making a fellow squirm. Nobody pities you. "Get it out," says one: "rub the tooth against a stone," says another; "when it begins to swell then it won't hurt so much," says a third. The reason of the ache is you didn't use SOZODONT, and prevent your teeth from decay.

CANADIAN ITEMS

Word comes that the Lake George, N.B., Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. have struck a large vein of silver ore, the specimens shown being very rich. This mine is employing from 25 to 50 persons, and has made two shipments of very pure ore to Great Britain lately. Britain lately.

Six thousand and twenty tons of coal were shipped from Pictou last week, making the total shipments to date 231,708 tons. Following are the figures:—Halifax, 171; Acadia, 1,106; Intercolonial, 2,259; Vale Co., 2,482; total, 6,020. Total to date—Halifax, 86,202; Acadia Co., 46,791; Intercolonial Co., 49,627; Vale Co., 46,082; total, 231, 708.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Company call The St. John Bolt and Nut Company call for tenders for the erection of their factory. The site of the proposed bolt and nut factory is on Lombard street, between Paradise row and the Intercolonial railway. The proposed building will be constructed of brick, and will be 120 feet by 50 feet. Thirty feet of this will rise to a height of two storeys, and the remaining 90 feet one storey high; roofed with slate. The site is an admirable one for such a factory, being convenient to the railway.

Crooked Lake, twelve miles north of Por Severn, is a beautiful lake, studded with lit-tle islands, covered with small pine and un-dergrowth. Pike, pickerel, and bass are plentiful in its waters; ducks are numerous plentiful in its waters; ducks are numerous on its surface, bears are to be met with occasionally on its shores, and the woods are filled with partridge. The lumbermen are taking advantage of the fine weather to do all the cadging they can; and many have been cutting logs for weeks past. The mills at Waubashene are about to shut down, partly for want of water and partly to allow the men to seek employment for the winter in the woods. Lumbering is looking up more than in years past, and wages are on the rise. Men going into the woods now can have work for eight months, counting the drive. nonths, counting the drive.

A brutal affair, says the St. John Globe, occurred on Water street pier as the ship Charlotte W. White was leaving the wharf for sea. A sailor who had shipped in the vessel, but who had rued his contract, jumped on the wharf as she swung off, and refused to go on board again. The mate threw a rope from the vessel, two or three boarding-house men on the wharf siezed it and bound the man, and then he was jerked overboard, his body striking the vessel with much force. As if this was not sufficient indignity for the man to endure, he was soused in the water two or three times by the mate's orders, and then dragged on board, more dead than alive. Another sailor was brutally kicked by the same officer. This is one of the many instances in which the poor sailor is brutally maltreated by those above him.

The Oshawa Reformer says:—We have A brutal affair, says the St. John Globe,

poor sailor is brutally maltreated by those above him.

The Oshawa Reformer says:—We have had the pleasure of a visit to Mr. W. T. Dingle's fanning mill manufactory and were glad to find it in operanion. Mr. Dingle purchased the factory from Mr. Honey in July, 1879, and since that time has turned out 1,500 complete fanning mills worth \$50,000. He is now building forty per week, and the weekly pay roll, including agents who reside here, amounts to \$250, or at the rate of \$12,500 per annum. He is making plans to build at least 1,500 mills for the season of 1881; has taken more than thirty first prizes this fall at the various exhibitions; sold 400 of his mills in Manitoba the past year, and intends to send 600 there in the spring. Agencies have also been established in the Lower Provinces, where the reputation of the machine has created a demand for them. Thingle is the sole manufacturer in Canada, having exclusive control of all Mr. Honey's patents.

Honey's patents.

Recently, application was made to the Finance Minister by Robert Cruikshank, on behalf of our manufacturers of crates and boxes, to permit these articles to be returned to the Dominion free of duty, when containing the produce of Bermuda—such as Bermuda onions, etc. (We explained a few days ago that the adoption of this system in the United States has led to our grocers being obliged to buy onions in their markets instead of from Bermuda direct.) Yesterday Mr. Cruikshank received a telegram from the Finance Minister stating that an "order-in-Council has passed admitting crates and boxes free, when manufactured in the Dominion and returned direct, containing the produce of Bermuda and the West Indies." The Messrs. Flewelling, of Hampton, have been engaged in manufacturing boxes of the kind referred to, and this prompt action by the Finance Minister will be of interest to them.—St. John Sun.

The Tangier gold field is being rapidly de-

them—St. John Sun.

The Tangier gold field is being rapidly developed, and promises to be one of the richest in this province. A few days since a son of Mr. Timothy Archibald, who owns and runs the line of stage-coaches that runs to the eastward, discovered a lead near Salmon River, in the Tangier district, which is thirty-three inches in width, and from the imications given by boulders on the surface, and by quartz taken just below, will prove of unsual richness. A company has been formed to work the new mine, and operations will be rigorously pushed. Another lead, thirty-six inches wide, has also been recently discovered in the same district. Surface samples that have been taken out, crushed, and assayed show an average yield of ten pennyweights to the ton. A handsome brick of gold, valued at \$1,100, was shown us to-day. It was taken from the mine at Moose river, owned by Messrs. J. R. Johnson and W. G. Cole. This mine is yielding very fair returns, and this last crushing is the result of thirty days' work for five men.—Halifax Mail. work for five men.—Halifax Mail,
We are sorry to announce the death of Mr.
John W. Marston, of L'Original, for upwards

of a quarter of a century deputy clerk of the Crown and County Attorney, who died suddenly, at his residence, last Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, of heart disease. He had retired at 6 o'clock, of heart disease. He had retired to bed on Saturday evening about 10 o'clock apparently in good health, and had during that day attended his office as usual. At about five on the morning of Sunday he was found to be suffering with a pain in the chest and choking. The usual household remedies were applied, which at first relieved him, but before medical aid could be summoned the old gentleman had passed away almost without a struggle. He was seventy-four years of age, and was a native of L'Original, where he was born in 1806. He was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. As a public officer, his duties were performed with admirable regularity and precision. As a citizen, he was remarkable for charity and Christian spirit, and as a parent his indulgence knew no limit. The town of L'Orignal and vicinity loses, through his demise, one of its best friends and one who connot be easily replaced. The funeral took place yesterday, the 20th inst., at two o'clock, and was largely attended.—Montreal Herald.

The Chatham, N.B., North Star says: "It The Chatham, N.B., North Star says: "It

The Chatham, N.B., North Star says: "It will be joyful intelligence to thousands of people over this province and especially at the north, to learn that Senator Muirhead has concluded to commence at once the construction of the new mill to stand on the site of the old one. The dimensions will be about as follows: 146 feet long, 16 feet wide, with 27-foot posts; and built of the best spruce and piae. The machinery will consist of 2 gang saws, 2 double edgers and necessary trimmers; also lath and paling machines. It will be the largest 2-gang mill in the province, and its sawing capacity will be about 120,000 feet per day of 10 hours. The engine, an Incline, to be used will be of Geo. Fleming & Son's build, St. John; there will be 2 cylinders 22 inches diameter, and 2 foot stroke. Most of the iron work is ready, forges having been at work all the summer preparing the same; gangs are then it won't hurt so much," says a third. The reason of the ache is you didn't use SOZODONT, and prevent your teeth from decay.

News has been received at St. John, N.B., from Conn Island, an Indian island, to the effect that the first locality has been proved exceedingly rich in copper and the second in lead and silver. The mining captain who has examined the Indian island asserts that its ore is worth £25 per ton, and that its silver percentage is large. It is understood that the value of the location has been settled at the positive price of £60,000. EDUCATIONAL NOTES. CANADIAN.

The Welland County Teachers' Association will meet at Clifton on the 22nd and 23rd of A boy in Pakenham township fell off the ence at Bennie's Corners school-house and troke his arm. Moral—Don't climb school

The subscriptions of the citizens of Kingston to the new educational block of Queen's University amount to \$44,000, of which about \$25,000 have been paid. Prof. R. Ramsay Wright has resigned his position of secretary for the School of Practical Science, in this city. Mr. Baker, the registrar of University College, has been appointed to the place.

We understand that the Inspector of Public Schools for the county of Lincoln has, after the investigation into the charges preferred against Mr. Samuel Wiggins, jr., cancelled his certificate as a Public School teacher.

The report of the School Inspector for the county of Ontario gives the following statistics:—Out of 1,355 registered pupils in this county, the average attendance is 1,091, or about 73 per cent. Last year it was about

From official reports concerning the Lindsay Model School, it will be seen that there is no falling off in the attendance at the Public Schools, in consequence of the establishment of a Model School, as it was supposed there would be there would be.

The deputation from Perth, regarding the change of the Perth High School to a Collegiate Institute, were asked by the Minister of Education to send in the necessary petitions and documents, when the matter would receive favourable consideration. The Almonte Board of Education reports that \$18,000 are spent in High School teachers' salaries, while \$19,000 are expended by Public Schools for the same purpose. This is a saving of about \$200 over last year. There is one teacher less in the Public Schools.

is one teacher less in the Public Schools.

The new assistant in modern languages in Whitby High School is Mr. Geo. F. Lawson, a graduate of Toronto University, where he took first-class honours in English, French, Italian, History, and Ethnology, and second-class honours in German, at the examination for his degree.

The Committee of the Thorold Mechanics' Institute has made arrangements for establishments.

The Committee of the Thorold Mechanics Institute has made arrangements for establishing evening classes under the instruction of Mr. Wm. Coraforth, who has very generously offered his services gratuitously. Arithmetic, writing, and such other subjects as may be thought advisable will be taught. His Grace Archbishop Lynch has, since January 1st of this year, given \$600 in premiums to Roman Catholics qualifying as first or second-class school teachers, in accordance with a promise made by him some time ago, at the suggestion of Father Stafford of Lind-

At a recent meeting of the Whitby Board At a recent meeting of the Whitby Board of Education, it was resolved to present a memorial to the Minister of Education, praying that the High School be advanced to the dignity of a Collegiate Institute. The success and efficiency of the school merit such a recognition as this distinction would confer.

The Dundas School Board metin full force the which the important business of an efficiency of the important business of an effect of the important business of an efficiency of the important business of an effect of the important business of an efficiency of the important business of an effect of the important business of an efficiency of the important business of an efficiency of the effect of the important business of the effect of t other night for the important business of engaging teachers. Mr. D. H. Hunter, B.A., was re-engaged as head master of the High School for a term of three years, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. Mr. James Bruce was also re-massed as a salary to the salary of \$1,000 per annum.

also re-engaged as assistant, at a salary of \$750 a year. A Montreal paper very pro in discussing the question of the higher education of women, that should it become universal, one great benefit which would be gained would be the better instruction of children. A mother is the natural instructor of her children up to the age of nine or ten, and she should be their intellectual companion throughout life. Another local paper urges that the higher education of women would insure more general attention to the subject of household hygiene, ventilation, and sanitary laws generally.

The formal opening of the new building of Queen's University, Kingston, took place a few days ago. With the exception of Victoria University and King's College (now University College), Toronto, Queen's the oldest University in Canada. It was founded forty-one years ago by the Presbyterian

oldest University in Canada. It was founded forty-one years ago by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in Canada, and has since that time done a great work in the matter of higher education in the Dominion. The lady friends of the University have decided to take part in the furnishing of the new building. No new books have been purchased for the College library, the authorities desiring the students to read thoroughly the present stock of literature before additions are made

stock of literature before additions are made thereto.

At a recent meeting of the Guelph Board of Education, the committee on school management reported upon Sergeant-Major Clark's communication, and recommended that the Board retain his services for the purpose of giving drill instruction in the High and Public Schools. The principal was requested to make arrangements with him for this purpose, and, if possible, to have the teachers drilled also. The committee further considered it highly desirable that the children in all the schools be taught the most expeditious and orderly mode of quitting their respective rooms and the building in case of fire, or other cause, so as to prevent crowding and panic, which would be likely to ensue if a and panic, which would be likely to ensue if a pre-arranged system was not adopted and frequently-practised. We think this is an exceedingly good suggestion, which might be carried out with good results in many of our Public and High Schools, especially in cities and towns. and towns.

Iowa has over 4,000 school districts, 10,000 schools, 21,000 teachers, 365,000 scholars in average attendance, and a fund of over \$35,000,000.

average attendance, and a fund of over \$35,000,000.

Vocal music is now an established study in the Public Schools of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Bay City, Ann Arbour, and several other places in Michigan.

Moses Merril, A.M., Principal of the Boston Latin School, has received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Amherst College at its last Commencement.

In Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, there are students from Maryland, Washington, D.C., Mississippi, Texas, and five from China, and one from Armenia.

There were twenty-six candidates for the West Point cadetship in the Congressional 4th district of Iowa; Paul Davidson, of Waterloo, in the State, was best qualified, and will be recommended for the appointment.

Three thousand six hundred and three pupils were enrolled in the Public Schools of

pupils were enrolled in the Public Schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, during the month of September. Many of the school buildings are over-crowded, and the demand is for

september. Many of the school buildings are over-crowded, and the demand is for more accommodation.

The "puzzle of fifteen" is attracting the attention of scientific men in Europe. Prof. Tait has sent a note upon it to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in which he has given a rule for ascertaining whether a particular arrangement admits of solution or not.

Keokuk gets a library enterprise in shape, by authorizing her building committee to contract for a two-storey brick building, of size sufficient to afford three good store rooms for rental underneath. The second floor will contain ample room for library and museum.

The library in Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, contains nearly 11,000 books and 6,000 pamphlets. A gentleman from Connecticut has given \$5,000 towards the erection of a chapel, and a lady of Massachusetts has given an equal sum towards the same object.

The observatory in connection with Ann Arbour University has had the honour of discovering a comet on the 13th of September last.

The observatory in connection with Ann Arbour University has had the konour of discovering a comet on the 13th of September last. The comet when first seen was just below Alpha Corone Borealis. It is just visible to the naked eye, and is pursuing a course in the direction of Altair, in the Eagle. It will be easily found by the aid of a small telescope, and is well worth the search.

BRITISH NEWS.

A gamekeeper in the service of Lord Bray-rooke was shot and killed by a poacher in wood near Saffron Walden.

The Birmingham Post says the Mason Science College begins well, forty-four students having already entered, thirteen of these being ladies. The Czar's yacht Livadia made 16 knots a

hour in her trial trip. Mr. Pearce, head of the firm who constructed the yacht, declared that a more successful ship than the Livadia had never been built. Sir William Linton died on Saturday the 9th, at Scarfield Dumfriesshire. He en-tered the Army Medical Service in 1826, served in the Crimea, and was knighted for his services in the Indian Mutiny.

The Bishop of Manchester has found a parish in his diocese containing 1,232 houses, where 906 heads of families openly profess that neither they nor their households attend that neither they nor their hor any place of religious worship.

From April 1st to the 9th instant the Exchequer receipts amounted to £38,917,270, as compared with £37,951,191 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £45,846,512. The balance in the Bank of England is £1.115.318.

The Citizen states that no allegorical or heatrical adjuncts will form a feature of the Lord Mayor's Show of the 9th November; but, to make the occasion one of interest, good music, numerous banners, and an augmented military array will be relied upon.

mented military array will be relied upon.

Experiments are to take place at Eastney, near Portsmouth, shortly, with the object of ascertaining the effect of oblique fire upon armour plates. The tests will be made upon plates manufactured by Messrs. Cammell & Co., Sheffield, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir John Brown & Co., and others.

The Rowlard Hill Memorial Fund amounts to about \$35,000, of which \$10,000 will be applied to the erection of a statue of the late British Postmaster-General at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange, London, and also a bust of him in Westminster Abbey. It is not yet decided what will be done with the remaining \$25,000.

The Guildhall of Arbroath has been burned down. Among the articles destroyed were the records of the Guildhall Incorporation from its foundation, upwards of 100 years ago. These documents were of high local and antiquarian value, and their loss is irreparable. Several pieces of antique furniture were also consumed.

Miss Ida Lupton, the daughter of a late

Miss Ida Lupton, the daughter of a late Miss Ida Lupton, the daughter of a late Liverpool barrister, and niece of a clergyman, in whose house she lived at East Leake, was committed for trial for stealing a gold watch from a jeweller at Loughborough. For the defence evidence was given showing that since a serious illness last year the prisoner had been guilty of very extraordinary conduct, and it was suggested that her mind was affected.

affected. Prince Leopold is in his 28th year, and, like the Princess Beatrice, who is 24, seems disposed to remain in single blessedness. The Princess Royal was married when she was 18,

the woman ought to have been examined by a medical man before she was locked up in a police cell.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in opening a workingmen's coffee-house near Newbury, spoke in favour of introducing various games, provided gambling was strictly excluded. He appoved the use of beer in such clubs within the limit specified by the rules, and also advocated the reasonable use of tobacco, which was a luxury that yielded satisfaction and comfort to all classes of men, from the prince to the peasant. He alluded to the advantage derived from all classes mixing together, and declared that the real battle against agitators was being fought in such country parishes as that in which this club had been opened, where various classes mingled together and rendered each other kindly offices.

The landlord at an inn at Chester, England, sued a "local painter" for the sum of about \$145 for refreshments alleged to have been supplied to voters. The plaintiff said that he was asked by the defendant, previous to the last election, to supply refreshments to "captains" and any voters they may bring up, and to practically keep "open house" from March 17 to April 1. The landlord had sent in his bill, and been told to wait till the petition was settled. Subsequently the defendant declined to pay, saying that the transaction was an illegal one, and that the amount charged was exorbitant. The judge made an order for \$50—about a third of the amount demanded—remarking that even though the contract was an illegal one, that did not pre-

man who was present at the siege of Schasts pol, obtained the medal for the assault on the Redan, served all through the Indian Mutiny and won the badge for distinguished valou at Lucknow, where he rescued a wounded corporal of his own regiment, in spite of heavy fire from the enemy. The decease officer had been out rabbit shooting, and is getting over a hedge appears to have beet careless enough to drag his gun through by the barrel, whereupon the piece exploded, and its contents were lodged in his body.

The Board of Trade returns for September

The Board of Trade returns for September show in the value of imports an increase of 23½ per cent. as compared with the same month of 1879, and of 26 per cent. as compared with 1878. The total amount during the month was £34,275,327 against £27,723,328 in 1879, and £27,229,581 in 1878. In the pure months there is also seen as a compared with 1879, and £27,229,581 in 1878. In the nine months there is also a considerable in crease, the total this year being £309,907,761 against £259,346,232 in 1879, and £282,616,071 in 1878. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures continue to show an equally satisfactory increase.

The object of greatest interest in the Ork-ney Islands is the Cathedral of St. Magnus, at Kirkwell, which dates from the twelfth century, and is still entire and in an excellent century, and is still entire and in an excellent state of preservation. In the sixteenth century it was extended both toward the east and toward the west, the same material being used as in the original structure—namely, old red sandstone, which abounds in the islands. Haco, King of Norway, who died in the adjoining Bishop's palace in 1263, was buried here, as was also Margaret, the Maid of Norway, who died here on her way to Scotland in 1290. One of the finest features of the cathedral is the western doorway, in which there are the remains of some very fine carving much effaced by atmospheric action. A striking effect is produced by alternating yellow with red sandstone in the pillars and mouldings.

mouldings.

The controversy about the Temple Bar Memorial grows hot. The current of public opinion unquestionably runs strongly against the erection of a new obstruction where increasing traffic will cause it to be every day a greater nuisance. The Corporation, however, cling devotedly to their scheme, and show ne disposition to yield to the pressure of outsiders. Notice has been given of a motion to be proposed at the next meeting of the Common Council for the work to be suspended until the whole question has been reconsidered by a committee. Meanwhile, however, the erection of the memorial is being rapidly pushed on, and some particulars of its nature have at length been vouchsafed. It is to comprise, inter alia, four basso-relievos, large statues of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and a huge griffin. The total cost is estimated at 10,000 guineas—rather an extravagant sum to pay for a gratuitous obstruction.

The problem of rendering ships unsinkable

The problem of rendering ships unsinkable has from the earliest times received careful attention from inventors and others, and various propositions for effecting this object have been advanced from time to time, al-Arrive propositions for effecting this object have been advanced from time to time, although, so far as we are aware, none of them have ever been introduced into practice. This disposed to remain in single blessedness. The Princess Royal wis married when she was 18, the Princes of Wales when he was 22, the Princess Alice at 19, the Duke of Edinburgh at 30, the Princess Helena at 20, the Princess Louise at 23, and the Duke of Connaught at 29. Prince Leopelld, therefore, has two precedents for continuing so long unmarried; but Princess Beatifies is the only daughter of the Queen who has not given hand and heart to some happy suitor before attaining her 24th year.

A telegram from New Zealand announces the death of Sir Thomas Tancred, seventh baronet, of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. He was born in August, 1808, was educated at Christ Chuyels and of the start of the granch with description of the grant of the sides of the sating normally resting upon the surface of the water, and becoming slightly immersed under a load. The result is a light draught with A talegram from New Zealand monoscopy
of the death of Sic Thomas Tharcot, accounts aronet, of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, He
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A couple of lovers went together from Ripon, Wis., to Fond du Lac, and telegraphed back to the girl's parents: "May we get married? Please wire consent immediately, as ceremony will be performed this evening anyhow."

to hold it." "Nor a tongue, either," was the quiet rejoinder.

Ugly barrister: "You use the word 'humburg madam. Tell me what you mean by it." Witness: "Well sir, I can't exactly give you the precise meaning of the word, but if a lady was to say that you were handsome, I should say it was 'humburg."

"Any letter for me!" asked a young lady of the female postmaster in a country town of the female postmaster in a country town of the female postmaster in a country town will be away. "Nothing strange about it," oried the grant of the female postmaster in a country town of the female postmaster in a country town of the female postmaster in a country town will be away. "Nothing strange about it," oried the grant of the female postmaster in a country town of the female postmaster in a country town."

"Any letter for me!" asked a young lady of the female postmaster in a country town.

er Nonpareil line (12 lines make one inch.)

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on last page............ 25 "
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Companies, and similar institutions, 15 "
Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines will be charged as 10 line advertisements.
Special contract rates for definite periods of time will be made known on application.
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Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of The Mail Frinting Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or pmissions in legal or any other advertisements, the Company do not head themselves liable for lamage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal alocks.

THE WEEKLY MAIL of ordinary advertising is 25 cents Ine of solid nonparell.

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MAIL BRANCH OFFICES. THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements

the receipt of subscriptions and saveragements as follows:—
MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. HAMILTON—52 James street north. Lance HAMILION—22 James street north lance-field Bros. Agents. LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's Literary Emporium.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1880.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. THE contract between the Dominion Government and the railway Syndicate has been completed as to details, and, we believe, completed or nearly so as to signatures. Some minor formalities remain to be added before the contract can be said to be executed and binding. These details, owing to unavoidable delay, will not be added for at least a week. Meantime the country can rest satisfied that the Government have made a bargain that will be received with satisfaction and accepted with canfi-dence by Parliament. The details of the measure, we anticipate, will be reserved tor presentation to Parliament when it is summoned. This was the course we sug-gested and expected, and it will no doubt meet with the approval of the representa-tives of the people on both sides of politics. Of course the public interest in the great work of the Pacific railway will no doubt be tline of the measure. The question of the meeting of Parliament is one not, we believe, yet settled. It is obvious that the engrossing nature of these negotiations has quite prevented prolonged attention to other subjects of administrative control and other proposed legislative measures. Nevertheless we believe that Farliament Novertheless we believe that Farliament will be called together at a period some weeks earlier than has been customary. It is at least certain that the public will receive this announcement of the completion of these negotiations with satisfaction. The questions of the amounts of acres, of dates, of names, &c., are matters secondary to the one great fact of having the responsibility of the country for the building of the Pacific railway fixed and determined, so that an actuary can at any time state the financial condition of the Dominion, so that the Finance, Minister can know how much revenue to raise, so money it has to vote, and so that the people shall know exactly how much taxes they will have to pay. It is manifestly too soon to discuss a question that is not yet fully before the public, and we shall say no more than this—that in spite of all

PARTIES AND THE PEOPLE.

WE are told that the National Policy party are trusting to the stupidity of the seople for success at the next general elecions, and that such trust is an insult to public intelligence. The people are carnestly entreated to punish this Tory mpudence by voting against the Tory party. There is in this Opposition theory one thing lacking, and that is an appretiation of the public sense of humour. The public have far too good a sense of fun not to see the palpable nonsense of this new Opposition theory. The very statement of it recalls at once the facts which refute it. Nothing was more remarkable in the speeches of the Opposition leaders during the past two sessions than the blic action of 1878 was spoken of. Sir rublic action of 1878 was spoken of. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT's speeches contained thricks of fierce scorn against public intelligence. The people were "deluded"—as if the Opposition speakers (then Ministers) had not been able to expose the delusion if any existed. The people were "drunk" in 1878—as if Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MACKENNIE were not able RIGHT and Mr. MACKENZIE were not able o keep them sober. In fact, every speech of the Opposition leaders was in effect a tatement that the people were children, to be pleased with a rattle—idiots, to be feceived by the cunning of impostors—tupid dolts, to be led by the nose by Tory task-masters; and where they were not children, nor idiots, nor dolts, they was a theast regues robbers, awindlers. were at least rogues, robbers, swindlers, , all anxious to have a chance of rob-

We have not at all overstated the style of Opposition argument and vituperation. The reperted speeches of the leaders of the Opposition are full of such statements; we have given some of them lately, and could easily give more if more were necessary for the purpose of proving the self-evident proposition we have stated. In the eyes of Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends the Canadian public consisted of two parties—idiots who consented to be swindled, and swindlers who took advantage of public stupidity. Nothing could have been, we take it, more insulting than such speeches. The excuse of passion, or hot blood, or want of time for deliberation, is not permissible in the case. These insults were hurled at the public is call The reported speeches of the leaders of the opposition are full of such statements; we have given some of them lately, and could easily give more if more were necestary for the purpose of proving the self-by-vident proposition we have stated. In the eyes of Sir Richard Carwinghr and this friends the Canadian public consisted of two parties—idiots who consented to be windled, and swindlers who took advanage of public stupidity. Nothing could have been, we take it, more insulting than such speeches. The excuse of passion, or not blood, or want of time for deliberation, is not permissible in the case. These maults were hurled at the public in cold blood, on the floor of Parliament, by men whose speeches had been carefully pre-

our own; there was not in Canada, as in the United States, a large mass of people imperfectly mingled with the real population, and accessible to arguments of corruption or cajolery; and the discussions were carried on by means of perfectly fair and open agencies. The public professed, by an overwhelming majority, to be satisfied with the National Policy. They were not frightened by threats of increased taxation. They were not deluded by the notion that they were going to be robbed. They took the National Policy for what it was—a great, courageous experiment, with the chances ten to one in favour of success. It has proved a success for all its main It has proved a success for all its main objects. In election after election the people have repeated the verdict again and again. And they will never again put faith in men who would not help them in their need, though the means of doing so were obvious; and who, when help has been given by others, deer, and insult at once those who afforded and those who receive it. receive it.

COAL OTL

THE Opposition press, with much unfairness, is blaming the tariff for the increase that has recently taken place in the price of coal oil; indeed, the "petroleum outrage" is now one of the stock properties of the all but bankrupt party. The facts of the case are simply these : No change affecting coal oil has been made in the tariff since March, 1877, when Mr. CARTWRIGHT abolished the excise duty. In 1876 coal oil was fifty cents a gallon, or five or ten cents dealer than it is to-day; but the newspapers which are now crying "monopoly" had nothing to say on the subject of the poor man's light. At present, for political purposes, these journals lay upon the N. P. the responsibility which they must know does not in fairness which they must know does not in fairness attach to it; and to clinch their fraudulent appeals to the consumer, they compare the price of oil in the States with the price current here. But their readers are left in the dark as regards one very important factor in the discussion, viz., that the American measure is the wine whilst ours is the Imperial gallon, one-sixth larger. The only alteration made by the present Government in the laws and regulations respecting coal oil are the raising of what is technically the known as the test flash from 105° to 115° as regards Canadian oil, and the fixing of the flash for imported oil at 120°. In the United States oil is considered safe that will flash at 90°; but everybody knows that for years we were deluged with American refined of the vilest and most dangerous quality, to the great loss and detriment ous quality, to the great loss and detriment of our own oil men and the jeopardy of the Canadian consumer. The new law came into force last July, and when they found, or pretended to find, that, owing to the raising of the flash test, it took at least three gallons of crude oil in place of two to produce a gallon of refined up to the legal standard flash, the oil men raised their prices, and refined is now approaching the figure at which it sold four years ago, when Mr. MACKENZIE and the Globe argued that there was no ring or combination that there was no ring or combination

among them.

It is manifest, however, that a ring is now in existence. The protection granted under the new tariff by the flash test is ample enough; and if the crude oil men and the refiners have combined, and it is alleged that they have, the Government must burst the combination in the public interest. The flash test is protection at once to the Canadian consumer and producer; but the latter cannot be allowed to repeat the operations of 1876, and we look the canards and fabrications and prophecies of the Opposition papers, the bargain has been concluded that the Premier anaounced on his return from England. to the Government for such amendments to the law as shall destroy an un-holy alliance. The tariff is not in any re-spect involved in the matter; and the outcry of the Opposition press against the N. P. has neither truth nor logic behind it. But it is clearly the duty of the Government to stand between the pro-Government to stand between the pro-ducer and consumer, when the former takes an unfair advantage of the latter; and we have no doubt the Ministry will, without delay, take steps to bring about fair dealing between the two. The oil now sold is undoubtedly better and safer than the stuff which used to be imported; nevertheless greater cheapness must be secured at all hazards, and the sooner the oil men understand that, the better for themselves and all concerned.

DANGERS OF THE DOMINION.

With so many prophets of evil among ourselves, we ought not, perhaps, to be surprised to meet with one now and again among our neighbours. If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, we in this country should be pretty well prepared for all emergencies. Sundry outsiders from time to time have taken sufficient kindly interest in us to point out the rocks on which we are likely to split. We should think that England would have enough for her statesmen to do to keep her shattered idol of free trade from falling to pieces, without bestowing any of their sympathetic attentions on us just now. We have too much confidence in the vigour of the old land to think that even under the incubus of a policy which gives all the nations, especially all the great industrial nations, the advantage of her, she is going to succumb. John Bull is a plethoric old fellow, and can stand a good deal of bleeding before syncope sets in. Besides, though an inveterate conservatism, and dread of change, leads him occasionally to remain on a wrong track a occasionally to remain on a wrong track a little longer than is quite consistent with his best interests, he has too much shrewd-

pared, and who were to be responsible for their utterances. It is rather singular to find the organs of these gentlemen accusing the protectionist journals of offering insults to public intelligence. If ever a party appealed with perfect openness to the higher intelligence of a people, it was the protectionist party in Canada. The policy they had to propose was one open to obvious misinterpretation and misrepresentation. It was one which was not easy of perfect coremphension perhaps at pared, and who were to be responsible for their utterances. It is rather singular to find the organs of these gentlemen accusing the protectionist journals of offering insults to public intelligence. If ever a party appealed with perfect openness to the higher intelligence of a people, it was the protectionist party in Canada. The policy they had to propose was one open to obvious misinterpretation and misrepresentation. It was one which was not easy of perfect coremphension perhaps at first, but in the course of three or four years of public discussion there was the fullest elucidation of givery point about which discussion was possible; and we believe that no people have ever been more thoroughly educated on the question of a National Policy than were the people of Canada. It was our good fortune that our people were all our own; there was not in Canada, as in the United States, a large mass of people imperfectly mingled with the real population, and accessible to arguments of corruption or cajolery; and the discussions were carried on by means of perfectly fuir were the people of canada, it was the United States, a large mass of people imperfectly mingled with the real population, and accessible to arguments of corruption or cajolery; and the discussions were carried on by means of perfectly fuir in which they dwell and the grand future which they confidently believe is before them. And, Mr. Anderson's fears to the contrary notwithstanding, Canadians generally have just as little desire for a commercial union with the United States as they have for independence or for annexation. Whether any considerable proportion of the American people would be disposed to enter into such a union with us at present, we have no means of knowing present we have no means of knowing. What has been written on the subject on either side of the line can scarcely be accepted as anything more than the expression of individual opinion. In this country we have good reason to believe the bulk of people not only have no desire for anything of the kind, but are positively opposed to it.

opposed to it. Mr. Anderson may also rest assured that we have just as little desire for representation in the English Parliament on the terms indicated in his article. He seems to think that if the House of Commons would only "double up" a little, and make room for a few Canadian members, especially if the House of Lords would only open its august portals and welcome a reasonable number of colonial peers, either life or hereditary, and England would kindly assume our debt, adding it to her own, in lieu of our abandon-ment of the right to legislate for ourselves, and to shape our commercial policy according to our own interests, we would allow ourselves to be drawn into the arrangement. But in this, beyond question, he is entirely mistaken. Poor as we are, we are quite as well able to bear the burden of our own public debt as England is to bear it for us; and as to representation in the Imperial Parliament, it has no such charm for us as he supposes We have quite as many Legislatures and as much legislation on our hands already as we know what to do with. The machinery of our Government is already sufficiently intricate without further complicating it

by any such arrangement. AFFAIRS IN IRELAND .. eaders. The speeches of the Land Leaguers are becoming more violent, PAR-NELL's utterances at the monster meeting at Galway on Saturday far exceeding any of his previous efforts in that respect. At the same meeting Harris, a local land leaguer of considerable note as a speaker, talked about shooting landlords like partridges, and was loudly cheered. The country is flooded with handbills and pamphlets of the most treasonable characpamphlets of the most treasonable character. One flysheet, probably printed in New York, speaks of the skirmishing fund, and of an attempt to blow up the public buildings in London with dynamite and gun-cotton. Even Mr. P. J. SMYTH is constrained to denounce this class of literature, and the priests throughout Mayo and Galway warn their people against reading it. The landlords people against reading it. The landlords, so recent files say, are leaving as fast as hey conveniently can, and property

PARNELL and his associates are evidently bent upon being arrested. The Land League and the "Advanced Nationalists" League and the "Advanced Nationalists" or Fenians quarrelled a month ago, and the latter were gradually killing off the PARNELL wing; but the arrest of the leaguers and their deportation to England for trial will restore their prestige and give them a fresh hold upon the people. The landlords blame the Government for its distoring a minimum of the landlords blame the Government for its distoring a minimum of the landlords. its dilatoriness in introducing repressive legislation, while Mr. Forster, on the other hand, claims that he is acting with a full knowledge of the situation, and that he will not strike a moment too late. The "National" press is urging the people to stand together and resist the payment of rent, and in almost every parish in the west and south local branches of the League have been established, a cypher being used in sending and re-ceiving communications from the head-quarters in Dublin. That the Govern-

Oxford containing 907 voters, no less than 97 of them, or nearly eleven per cent., were employed as "canvassers." In another ward in the same city, 100 voters were hired for the campaign as standard-bearers. At Canterbury, voters were paid all the way from five shillings to five pounds for hoisting bunting on their house-tops; others received large sums for raising flagpoles in their front or back yards; and others again were paid for driving horses decked out with party rosettes. At Knaresborough one set of voters were hired to raise flag-poles, and another set to tear them down during the night, so as to give employment to a third set to put them up again the next day. In most of these contests, the agents issued tickets or orders to the voters for a certain sum, with the understanding that they were not to be presented for payment until the day after the election. At Oxford Professor Burrowers, who made herculean Oxford containing 907 voters, no less than Professor Burrowes, who made herculean efforts to defeat Sir William Harcours on his return for election after accepting the Home Secretaryship, wrote letters to leading Conservatives at the University soliciting subscriptions. He happened to drop one or two of these notes on the street, and they were picked up and used at the trial with dramatic effect. At Sand wich a sub-agent paid £754 for flags and ropes, the goods being bought from voters, of course. Ald. Swale, of Macclesfield, said of £2,047 expended by his party friends in the election there, not more than £100 was legally spent, the rest going into the pockets of voters.

The corruption was common to both parties. The Carlton Club, the Conservative headquarters in London, sent £3,000 to Oxford for use against Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT; and the Reform Club had a bribery fund of £270,000. Besides the club funds, which were used in cases of emergency, the candidates themselves had to come down most handsomely. Thus in Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone's expenses, as sworn to by his agent, were £2,700, or £1 15s. for every vote he received; and it is said that Lord ROSEBERY sent £20,000 into the riding for prudent use among the free and inde for prudent use among the free and independent. The sums spent in beer alone in a constituency like Southwark would pay the legitimate expenses of a dozen candidates in this country. A writer in the Liverpool Post estimates the total expenditure, legitimate and illegitimate, at the last general election, at £3,500,000, and in this rough calculation he does not include the elections in Ireland. The Ballot Act expires this year, and doubtless Ballot Act expires this year, and doubtless before it is re-enacted tome amendments will be made to it.

DOGMATIC THEOLOGY. An old-fashioned book, which in some sense or other Christians have agreed upon calling inspired, contains, in the course of its narrative of those things which JESUS said and did, an account of a Jewish excommunication for heresy, or rather for AFFAIRS IN IRELAND..

IRISH newspapers received by the last mail contain the full text of Archbishop McCabe's pastoral, and of Mr. Dillon's defiant reply to it. Dillon, who is Particle of his Grace's position, and in a quiet way asked the people not to listen to the hierarchy, but to follow their accepted leader. The gracehes of the Last mail containing the full text of Archbishop McCabe's pastoral, and of Mr. Dillon's before the Gospel according to Sr. John. A man blind from his birth had suddenly received his sight on the Sabbath day at the hands of a new teacher, who asserted Divine authority for what he taught, as evidenced by the gracehes of the Last the unification of Italy. What he would not do, and Victor Emmanuel date and victors Emmanuel date and victors Emmanuel date not attempt, was achieved by the fanatical old hero of Capters. But in playing with fire the French Emperor left the smouldering spark which consumed his house. Germany early gave a hint of her conversion to the nationality view in her dealings with the Duchies. The "unco guid" of the day were then, by the wonders he was enabled to work. The "unco guid" of the day were then, as they are now, Sabbatarians, and at once sniffed heresy floating in the air of orthodoxy. The man whose sightless eyeballs had thus creceived the healing touch of the Divine Master could tell nothing of his benefactor, but he came to a conclusion sufficiently wise to have its bearing on modern heresy-hunting. "We know," said he, "that God hear-" we know," said he, "that God hear-" the not sinners; but if any man be a case to a conclusion. The dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary was the Viennese method of solving the problem—and, as time will perhaps prove, only a make-shift of a solution. "We know," said he, "that God hear"eth not sinners; but if any man be a
"worshipper of God, and doeth His
"will, him he heareth." It was clear to
the Pharisees that a man who could proclaim such a doctrine must be heterodox.
To defend a teacher of religion who began
by violating the Sabbatarian view as laid
down by the creeds involved on the face of
it heterodoxy of the gravest kind. The
it heterodoxy of the gravest kind. The it heterodoxy of the gravest kind. The quondam blind man, whose inward vision was cleared as well as his bodily vision, was therefore excommunicated, for, in the simple language of the evangelist, "they thim out."

What the dogmatist of the first century

concurred with other factors to perplex the situation. Lord Beaconsfield tried his hand at Berlin. He never professed any sympathy with nationalism in its own sense, and there was grave reason to suspect the good faith and disinterestedness of Russia. What could fairly be done for the Christian races of Turkey he managed to do at Berlin. And now Mr. Gladstone, who wrought up all Christendom into a fury of indignation and enthusiasm, is in power; what, after all, has he done, or is he likely to do? His perfect sincerity and honesty of purpose are beyond question. The Prime Minister of England will make a grand figure in the history of our times for more reasons than one. In addition to a wonderful fertility of mind and a marvellous subtlety of imaginative resource, he unquestionably possesses a strong moral fibre dominating his whole nature. What, therefore, he desired to do when in Opposition, he would effect now, beyond question, were it in his power. Why has he failed? Why does the Porte successfully mock the powers, and throw down the What the dogmatist of the first century did then, his counterpart in the nineteenth is always in a hurry to do now. Of course he will say that the Pharisee was demonstrably wrong in his scriptural exegesis, and erred by reason of his intellectual rigidity. Be it so, although that view is at least open to doubt; and what then? The Jewish dogmatist was fully convinced that his interpretation of the law and the testimony was the only orthodox one, and he claimed the right to act accordingly. He went no further than the dogmatists of the present age are in the habit of doing. The error in both cases is the same, and it may be traced through every generation from the year thirty to the year eighteen hundred and eighty. Religion is not a scientific system, made the sum, and it almost every portion in the wast and south local branches of the League have been established; of the Leag the year eighteen hundred and eighty. Religion is not a scientific system, made regular and systematical by the logical devices of man; it is a life. About theological principles the SAVIOUR was conspicuously indifferent, and he took especial pains to rebuke and show contempt for the dogmatism of His day. "If any "man will do His will, he shall know of "the teaching (not downs) whether it has

EDITORIAL NOTES.

first sight appear. There was of necessity a credo or profession of belief involved in Christianity from the outset, but it was exceedingly simple in character. As we remarked before, it was a belief of the heart and not of the head that CHRIST and His

and not of the head that Christ and His apostles demanded. They knew well that the human soul was not a block to be carved by the dogmatic sculptor, but a living spirit, with its own individual bias,

Soll, it is dogma and not the Gospel that is satirized and refuted. In the first of a series of lectures on "Creeds, "new and old," Mr. FREDERICK HAR-

"new and old," Mr. FREDERICK HARRISON, a most able and earnest Positivist,
at once assails the weak points in dogmatic
theology. He charges Protestants, for example, with Bibliolatry, unjustifiably we
believe; but why? Because dogmatic
theology has given him the opportunity of
doing so. It is the same in every part of
the critical structle whose beginning are

doing so. It is the same in every part of the critical struggle whose beginnings are upon us. Christians need not tremble for the faith which fights beneath the shield of Omnipotence; but they have no right to be unduly weighted with the burdens imposed by those who "in vain worship "Him, teaching for doctrines the com-"mandments of men."

THE EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES.

THE deadlock in the East proves to

demonstration the loose hold that tempor-

ary enthusiasms have upon mankind. As a

matter of policy, NAPOLEON III. took up

the cause of nationalities without really

caring about them. He had no political

conscience, and entered upon the Italian

crusade against Austria and the petty

princes of Italy much as he had entered

upon the Crimean war, from purely selfish

motives. He was no soldier, but he knew

that the nation he ruled by craft and sinis-

ter device was a military nation, and he undertook the war which drove the Austrian from Italy simply for the consolidation of his dynasty. He never had a passion for the interests of nationality; but, on the contrary, did his best to thwart the unification of Italy. What he would not do, and Victor Emmanuez dared not attempt. was achieved by the fanatical

Something novel in the way of locomotives as just been turned out from a New Jersey workshop. It is an engine intended to run at the rate of ninety miles an hour, and possess-ing considerable novelties of construction, the machinery being placed above instead of, as customary, below the boiler.

A harrowing tale of suffering and mortality comes from Turkey. The fund for the support of the destitute Batoum refugees at Ismidt being exhausted, these unfortunate wretches are dying off like sheep. In the words of the despatch announcing the calamity, all the children are dead, the women are dying, and the men are certain to die.

caved by the dogmatic souptor, but a living spirit, with its own individual bias, its own constitutional leanings to particular aspects of Divine truth, and its own facility for grasping and assimilating them to the exclusion of others. With the growth of dogmatism came the birth of heresy, and that organized system of repression which would but for the perennial vitality of the Gospel have strangled it centuries ago. Dogmatic theology is simply the effort to crush out all individualism in the religious life. Never satisfied with the native luxuriance of spiritual growth, it is perpetually trimming the foliage and contorting the branches out of geometrical precision. The resulting danger to Christianity in our day is incalculable. One cannot open the pages of a sceptical book without discerning that it is not Christianity the doubter is really attacking, but dogmate theology. Whether it be in the writings of the Comtist or the Materialist, or to go lower down, in the ribald blasphemies of Ingensoll, it is dogma and not the Much dissatisfaction and surprise is expressed at Port Hope at the announcement contained in the last number of the Ontario Gazette of the appointment of Mr. John Nott to be Police Magistrate of that town, the present incumbent, Mr. Holland, having given general satisfaction, and having received no intimation that his services were dispensed with

The Sherbrooke Gazette says it is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Fisher, the defeated candidate of the Opposition in Brome, had no help from the outside. He and his friends worked on the "still hunt" principle until the Saturday before the election, which was held on a Monday, when they began a house-to-house canvass, in which at least \$10,000 was spent.

The Globe insists that a Caffadian, and not an Old Country officer, shall be appointed in command of the Mounted Police, vice Colonel Macleod, and there is a great deal of force in the arguments it brings to bear upon the question. But why does not our contemporary join us in the view that when competent Canadians can be found to fill University positions, it is absurd for Mr. Crooks to ransack Oxford and Cambridge for nominees?

The repeal of the malt tax in England is likely to have the effect of increasing the importation of American corn and lessening the use of English barley for beer-making pur-poses. Corn is largely consumed by American brewers in making lager; and while it has not as yet been found available for all, its cheapness will probably lead to the introduc-tion of a light cheap beer into England to take the place of the present stronger beverage.

It is probable that before long a call will be made upon the benevolently disposed on behalf of the people of Gaspé, who are stated to be in sore distress owing to the failure of both the fisheries and the harvest. Starvation both the fisheries and the harvest. Starvation is imminent, and as Gaspé is not readily accessible in winter, and the settlements are widely scattered, it is feared that many will perish unless help is prompt as well as liberal. The Quebec press is agitating the matter, and Ontario should not be behindhand. Toronto has always given liberally in cases of widespread calamity, and the philanthropy displayed in connection with the Chicago fire and the Irish famine will surely not allow our own people to die of hunger. As whatever is done must be done before the close of navigation, we hope some of our leading citizens will move in the matter at once. zens will move in the matter at or

A large number of Canadians are now busily engaged in constructing new railways in the United States. Mr. Patrick Shannon. who built part of the H. & N. W. R., has been awarded a contract for 150 miles of the Texas Pacific R. R. Messrs. McDermid & Hendrie are building the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railway through the North & Marquette railway through the North Peninsula of Michigan. The latter road will run from Marquette to Mackinac, over 150 miles, through a howling wilderness, and a branch will be built to Sault Ste. Marie, to connect at some future time with the railway system of Ontario. The engineers, assistants, and men, now numbering about 1,500, have largely been drawn from the Dominion. Their absence is, of course, only temporary, as the offer of steady employment on the prairie sections of the Pacific railway would no doubt cause them to return. Railway men repeatedly move from Canada to the States and back again, according as railway construction offers occupation, yet at every trip they make across the lines they are carefully entered as Canadian emigrants, and Canadian Liberals glory in the thought that the exodus continues.

aries are in a bad state of mind over the promo tion of Captain Prince from the Wardenship of the Central Prison to the Wellington Registrarship. The feeling is evidently very bitter, and they do not hesitate to express their opinion of the action of Mr. Mowat's Government in very plain terms. This is how the St. Catharines News concludes a lengthy article. Government in very plain terms. This is how the St. Catharines News concludes a lengthy article on the subject:—"There is no instance within our somewhat extensive recollection of a Reform official, for abuse of one position, being rewarded with another and better one. Reform officials, when a very slight excuse can be found for the act, are thrust aside, and Captain Prince must go, or there will be a rebellion in the Reform ranks. And those gentlemen who interced for Captain Prince may well look to their own tenure of office." Let us refresh the treacherous, if extensive, recollection of the News as to a Reform official who, after abuse of one position, was rewarded with a better of one position, was rewarded with a better one. There was Cauchon, for instance, who, after having "made money out of the most helpless of God's creatures," was rewarded with a Cabinet office and a Lieutenant-Gover-

works are being profitably prosecuted. The oil lands of Cape Breton are attracting attention, and immense tracts of oil territory around Lake Ainslie have been taken up, in the development of which a large amount of machinery and labour will presently be at work. In New Brunswick, in addition to the important antimony mines at Prince William and Lake George, enterprises for the development of gold, iron, manganese, copper, galena, salt, and Kaolin mines at various points are in different stages of progress. The only difficulty in the way is the little capital available. The Sun hopes that the present mining activity may stimulate to persistent and thorough exploration of the province, which, in the opinion of geologists and practical miners, is rich in mineral wealth, and lead to discoveries of greater importance and value.

The wave of popularity which the Republicans hope will sweep General Garfield into the White House, and themselves into another lease of power, is undoubtedly due to the position of the party on the tariff question. The free-trade circulars of the Cobden Club have aroused American feeling in favour of protection, and revenue-tariff Democrats will go to the wall. The popular sentiment in this direction waxed so strong that General Hancock deemed it prudent to announce that he was in favour of fair play being given to American industries. This is not however

Maedical.

FINANCE AND CO

TORONTO WHOLESALE WEEKLY REVI

There cannot be said to have

tivity on anything except barle but this grain really has been prices, and grain generally clos higher than, on this day week, a mand. Offerings of everythin

have remained small, and stree have begun to fall off. Prospec

flour in this market remain u must be remembered that rail are much higher than in western even these are above the shipp

have been smaller than was

there can be no doubt that ther export, in which case outside mately rule those of Canada generally decreased slightly du

and stood on Monday morning Flour, 1,905 bbls.; fall wheat, 26,

wheat, 11.026 bush.; oats, 2.931 b

802 bush.; peas, 18,375 bush.; and against on the corresponding

Bour, 5,300 bbls.; fall wheat, spring wheat, \$6,891 bush.; oats, tey, 331,292 bush.; peas, 14,565 bush

bush. English advices show a f

nd white wheat, and of 2d. on r

rise of ld. on peas during the

have been quiet during the last prices do not seem to have be

Phroughout last week markets

quiet, with prices of cargoes settled. Threshing continues to p

quantity of the wheat crop had

ad a considerable falling off. &

ports were 165,000 to 170,000 qu

ing a total supply equal to

sumption of 454,000 quarters.

flour and wheat in transit

showed an increase, and was 1

against 1,296,000 on the 7th inst.

the corresponding date of last quantity of wheat in sight on the in transit for Europe on the 8th i

900 bushels, against 45,640,000 last

000 three weeks ago. Mail advi

from August 29 to October 2 the

wheat and flour amounted to 2,1

against 1,998,263 quarters last year

United Kingdom from August a amounted to 764,512 quarters, quarters last year, making

of 2.892.858 quarters in the first

harvest-year, against 2,289,367 in ting period last year. Notwithstar

ncrease in home deliveries,

actual yield of this year's crop w

it was also felt that prices were s

they could reasonably be expe opinion which has been justified

in France complaints of the yiel creased as threshing advanced;

some parts of the country are even supplied as good a yield as h

the quality, which had been reli-

ally very damp, rendering it pe

for millers. The crop is therefore ing not a full average, but rather

and perhaps less. The reserve of

have advanced; of a total of 8

for the week, 44 quote a rise, 39 f

change, and only one a decline.
a better sale. Estimates of the i

but it is by no means advisable theory should be adopted hastily, was held at an advance, and red

on the 13th inst. at 47s. 6d. per que at Havre. Imports were large

docks was 45,000 quarters. Belgia quiet but improving, with impo

not extensively dealt in, specula rected mainly to rye, and prices

Local speculators were generally price of rye the position of wheat

After several fluctuations prices higher for the autumn, and 2 mari

tant periods. At Hamburg whe value, supplies being small, and a

Danish was selling at 49s to

and American winter wheat a per 504lb. c. f. i. to Hamb

of the German potato crop were

In Saxony a deficit of one-half

almost exhausted, and in the

wise, the reserves were very sm

few steamers had been shipped for

ranean, in fulfilment probably of ol

the North remain at a standstill.

was stated that a steamer cargo

just arrived at Cronstadt from To

markets have been decidedly in York has been unsettled. The lar

supplies, and the increase in the for the United Kingdom, have conservative influence, and the the late options have fallen off.

markets the tendency has been wards in sympathy with the weak lish markets; but prices still re-cents above a basis which would

pean markets. The movement of what have and river ports has been n

ed with the previous week, but nearly so large as it was for the

reek in 1879; and the late storms

to check both receipts and shipmer

from July 1st to Oct. 16th, 1890, hav 863 bbls. of flour, and 50,647,418 bus equal to 69,609,802 bushels of

visible supply of grain, comprising

granary at the principal points of at lake and seaboard ports, and

ments from Western lake and riv

Wheat 15,764,158 14,422,156 23,295 (Corn ... 20,265,011 19,334,220 10,562 Cate ... 4,158,725 3,447,208 4,248 2,177,379 Rye... 760,501 762,205 634

Total .. 43,041,830 40,743,168 40,378

The following table shows the to

1880. 1880. Oct. 16, Oct. 9,

is needless to add that the shipmer

derstood under these cir

otal deliveries by farmers in the

and 105,000 to 110,000 barrels

wheat, against

grown wheat were 164,052 qua

while in stock by the rains ; far

PRODUCE.

## Vegetine.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cured.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for the last 13 years and have used Vegetine for the last six months with greatsatisfaction, and would recommend it to any who are afflicted with the same. I found after using the second bottle that I had gained ten pounds of fiesh.

Yours truly.

THOS. DOUGLAS, Express Agent.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Therese. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas Douglas and know him to be reliable, and also that the above is true.

Yours truly,
R. FATHERGILL.

It Takes the Lead.

T. JOHN, N. B., April 11, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston : I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduc-tion in this city, and from personal observation can safely say that it now takes the lead as a blood purifier. RICHARD N. KNIGHT, Corner King and Ludlow street

BROCKVILLE,

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetring. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffer ing from General Debility.

I remain, yours truly,

MRS. M. A. SMITH BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1880.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880 Gentlemen, Your preparation called Vege-Tine gives universal satisfaction. Several re-markable cures from its use have come under my notice. I believe it a purely vegetable mix-ture, containing nothing to injure the system in the slightest degree, and would strongly advise its use in cases of liver disorder, and as a purifier of the blood.

Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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

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\* Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies (\$2) are splendid.

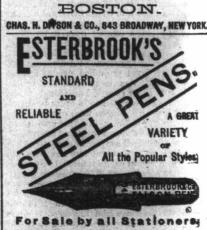
are splendid.

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Yours truly,

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TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28. PRODUCE. There cannot be said to have been much acdvity on anything except barley since our last, but this grain really has been active at firmer prices, and grain generally closes as high as, or higher than, on this day week, with a good de-mand. Offerings of everything save barley have remained small, and street receipts of it have begun to fall off. Prospects of wheat and flour in this market remain uncertain; for it must be remembered that railway prices here are much higher than in western markets, while even these are above the shipping point. It is possible that our wheat crop may turn out to have been smaller than was anticipated; but there can be no doubt that there is a surplus for export, in which case outside prices must ulti-mately rule those of Canada. Stocks have generally decreased slightly during the week, and stood on Monday morning as follows:— Flour, 1,905 bbls.; fall wheat, 26,870 bush.; spring wheat, 11,026 bush.; oats, 2,931 bush.; barley, 346, against on the corresponding date last year— flour, 5,300 bbls.; fall wheat, 134,813. bush.; spring wheat, \$6,891 bush.; cats, 1,000 bush.; bar-ley, 331,292 bush.; peas, 14,565 bush.; and rye, 17,633 bush. English advices show a fall of 1d. on red and white wheat, and of 2d. on red winter, with a rise of ld. on peas during the week. Markets have been quiet during the last three days, but prices do not seem to have been very settled. Throughout last week markets were decidedly quiet, with prices of cargoes weak and unsettled. Threshing continues to prove that a large quantity of the wheat crop had been damaged while in stock by the rains; farmers' deliveries ast week were small. and the total supply showed a considerable falling off. Sales of homegrown wheat were 164,052 quarters, and imports were 165,000 to 170,000 quarters of wheat, and 105,000 to 110,000 barrels of flour, making a total supply equal to 338,114 to 395,827 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of flour and wheat in transit on the 21st inst. against 1,296,000 on the 7th inst., and 1,948,000 on the corresponding date of last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 8th inst. was 32,764,-300 bushels, against 45,640,000 last year, and 32,466,-300 three weeks ago. Mail advices indicate that from August 29 to October 2 the net imports of wheat and flour amounted to 2,128,346 quarters, against 1,998,263 quarters last year, and that the total deliveries by farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom from August 29 to October 2 amounted to 764,512 quarters, against 291,104 quarters last year, making a total supply of 2.892,858 quarters in the first five weeks of the harvest-year, against 2,289,367 in the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding this great increase in home deliveries, estimates of the actual yield of this year's crop were falling; but it was also felt that prices were about as high as they could reasonably be expected to go—an opinion which has been justified by the subsequent reaction. Continental advices state that in France complaints of the yield of wheat in-creased as threshing advanced; the sheaves in some parts of the country are said to have not even supplied as good a yield as last year, whilst the quality, which had been relied on, is generally very damp, rendering it partly unsuitable for millers. The crop is therefore said to be prov-ing not a full average, but rather a small average, stood under these circumstances, the fields

for the interior of Germany. New Holstein and Danish was selling at 49s. to 50s.; Mecklen-

burg at 50s. to 51s. 9d. per 504lb. f. o. b.,

and American winter wheat 55. 6d. to 46s. per 60th. c. f. i. to Hamburg. Reports of the German potato crop were unfavourable; in Saxony a deficit of one-half was expected. Russian advices were full of distressing accounts of destitution prevalent in the interior. At Tag-

anrog, Berdianski, and Marianople, stocks were almost exhausted, and in the Black Sea like

the North remain at a standstill. As an instance of the absolute scarcity of rye in the North, it was stated that a steamer cargo was reported just arrived at Cronstadt from Taganrog. States markets have been decidedly irregular. New York has been unsettled. The large prospective supplies, and the increase in the quantity affoat for the United Kingdom, have exerted a conservative influence, and the dealings in the late options have fallen off. In Western markets the tendency has been rather downwards in sympathy with the weak tone of Eng-

wards in sympathy with the weak tone of Engwards in sympathy with the variable would attract European markets. The movement of wheat at western lake and river ports has been moderately in-

creased for the week ended Oct. 16th, as compared with the previous week, but still it is not

nearly so large as it was for the corresponding week in 1879; and the late storms are expected

to check both receipts and shipments. The stock of wheat at seaboard ports, Oct. 16th, 1880, was

small—very much less than at the corresponding date in 1879. The exports from Atlantic ports from July 1st to Oct. 16th, 1880, have been 2,213,

863 bbls. of flour, and 50,647,418 bushels of wheat,

equal to 69,609,802 bushels of wheat. The

visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in

granary at the principal points of accumulation

at lake and seaboard ports, and the rail ship-

| 1880. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | Oct. 18, bush. | Dush. | Dus

Total .. 43,011,830 40,743,168 40,378,055 57,068,761

The following table shows the top prices of the

different kinds of produce in the Liverpool mar-

ments from Western lake and river ports :-

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beef, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs.
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.
Chickens, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Geese, cach.
Turkeys, cach.
Butter, pound rolls.
Do. large rolls.
Do. tub dairy.
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Apples, per bbi.
Onions, per bag.
Tomatoes, per bush.
Cabbages, per doz.
Colery, per doz. were engaging their attention; prices generally have advanced; of a total of 84 reports received for the week, 44 quote a rise, 39 firmness and no change, and only one a decline. Flour also met was held at an advance, and red winter quoted on the 13th inst. at 47s. 6d. per quarter of 480 lbs. at Havre. Imports were large in the week ending on the 9th inst.; at Marseilles the stock in the docks was 45.000 quarters. Belgian markets were quiet but improving, with imports at Antwerp small. German advices report Berlin quiet during the week ending on the 8th inst.; wheat was not extensively dealt in, speculation being directed mainly to rye, and prices closed nearly the same for wheat as in the preceding week. Local speculators were generally rather inclined to expect lower prices, but considering the high price of rye the position of wheat was thought to be favourable. Rye continued to be very active. After several fluctuations prices closed 3 marks higher for the autumn, and 3 marks for more distant periods. At Hamburg wheat was firm in value, supplies being small, and a good domand for the interior of Germany. New Holstein and

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been fairly good, and is checked only by light stocks.

BUTTEE—The feeling has been rather easy during the week; offerings of inferior have been rather on the increase, but have met no buyers. Choice and selected, however, have continued in good demand at a slight fall on inside prices, the range being from 19 to 20c, at which a fair quantity has been sold. Round lots have been inactive and almost nominal at 17 to 18c. Culls also have been quiet, but remain worth 14 to 16c. The city trade has been rather better supplied, and dealers are not inclined to pay over 20c. Street receipts have been very small and prices firmer at 23 to 25c, for pound rolls, and 20 to 21c, forfuths and crocks of dairy.

CHEREE—There has been but a very slack demand, and only small lots selling in the city at 13 to 14c, for good, and inferior offering at 12c. At Ingersoll on Tuesday there were no sales reported, and 125c, was the best bid.

EGGS—Receipts have been increasing, but the demand rather slack and prices easy at about 16c. for round lots. Street receipts small, and really fresh steady at 18 to 20c.

PORK—There seems to be none in the market, and prices are purely nominal.

BACOM—Has been very quiet, as there has been scarcely any for sale; prices have been firm; there was a lot of about a car of long clear sold at 101c., and small lots have been bringing 11c. Cumberland is even Ecarcer that long clear sold at 101c., and small lots have been bringing 11c. Cumberland is even Ecarcer that long clear, and sells usually at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 10c. There are no shoulders, rolls or belifes at any price.

Hams—Remain quiet and generally unchanged, at 11 to 11c, for either smoked or canvassed, with nearly all selling in small lots. No pickled offering, but we hear that a few new smoked have sold at 12c.

LARD—Has been lees wanted, and selling quietly at 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12c, for pails, and 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 50c. Dairy has ranged from \$1.25\) to \$1.00\) for small lots.

HIDES APPLES—Some country lots have a PROVISIONS. wise, the reserves were very small, although a few steamers had been shipped for the Mediterranean, in fulfilment probably of old contracts. It is needless to add that the shipments of wheat from the North remain at a standstill. As an instance

POULTRY—Has shown but little change; offerings being of fair amount, and prices on the market firm at 35 to 50c. for fowl; at about 50 to 60c. for geese; at 50 to 60c. for ducks, and 75c. to \$1.25 for turkeys. Box-lots of turkeys and ducks are worth from 8 to 11c., and those of geese and fowl 5 to 54c. per 1b., according to quality.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

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

GRAIN, f.o.b.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has generally been steady.
HIDES—Green have continued to sell as before, but a fall has been expected all week and is arranged to be announced on Thursday, in anticipation of which we have reduced our quotations Cured are easier, and have sold at 10c.

CALFSKINS—Offerings small and prices unchanged.

SHEFPSKINS—Prices have gone up ten cents, and the best green now bring \$1.20; offerings abundant, but all wanted. Dry offering slowly, and selling at 80c. to \$1.

WOOL—Has remained dull and inactive on fleece, with a few small parcels selling about 70c.; but holders seem rather inclined to yield somewhat, and we hear that round lots might be had at 28c. Super has been wanted at the mills, and this has caused agood demand from dealers; a good deal has changed hands at 30c.; extra super is scarce and wanted at 35 to 38c., or perhaps 37c. for very choice.

TALLOW—Has been scarce, firm, and wanted but unchanged, at 31c. for rough, and 6a. for rendered, with very little moving.

Quotations stands as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, 29 to \$3.00; No. 2 inspected, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 3 inspected, \$7 to \$7.50; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, 70c. to \$1.20; wool, fleece, 27 to 28c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12c.; tallow, rough, 34c.; rendered, 6c.

CATTLE. TRADE—Has been dull and inactive all week.
BESVES—Offerings have been large but almost entirely of inferior grades, and the only sort for which anything of a demand has prevailed is feeders. Of export cattle the only lot of the sort offered was one batch of ten steers, averaging about 1,400 lbs, which sold on Tuesday at \$65.00 each, being about \$4.02 per cental. Second-class—or rather good third-class, for none really equal to second-class have been in—consisting of light steers, heifers, and cows, about 1,000 lbs, have been alow of sale with abundance in and prices again lower, at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Feeders have been

vary choice reaching the latter price, as there have been enough in. Third-class have been that the price of the condition of quiet, with sellers at former prices, but no move guiet, with sellers at former prices, but no movement reported.

Bran—Scarce, firm, and wanted, with buyers at \$10.50.

OATMEAL—Inactive and weak, with cars offering at \$3.50, but scarcely any demand for them. Small lots \$4.15 to \$4.55.

WHEAT—Has been unsettled in price; sales of lots lying at outside points have been made on p.t., but reported sales of lots on the spot have been few. Fall was tending downwards last week, but seems to have revived; No. 7 sold on Tucsday at about \$1.05. Spring has been scarce; cars of No. 1 sold on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at \$1.14, with No. 2 worth \$1.12. The market closed steady to day with a sale of a couple of cars of No. 2 fall at \$1.05 on the track, and spring with buyers at \$1.14 for No. 1 or \$1.13 for No. 2. Street prices stood at \$1.03 to \$1.05 for fall, and \$1.05 to \$1.10 for spring.

OATS—Scarce, inactive, and firmer, with the demand improving; a lot to arrive this week sold on Friday at 32c. To-day a car on track sold at 32c. Street prices, 33 to 35c.

Barley—The market has been fairly active, and the tendency of prices upwards, closing at an advance of one to two cents on the week; there were about 70,000 bushels bought by one firm on Friday. No. 1 sold at 76c, in the latter part of last week, but brought 75c. on Monday, and 75 to 75fc. on Tucsday. Choice No. 2 went off at 71 to 72c, last week, but brought 73c, on Monday, and 68 to 69c, on Tucsday; and ordinary No. 2 sold last week at 67 to 57fc.; at 68c, on Monday, and 68 to 69c, on Tucsday. Extra No. 3 at 56c, and No. 2 at 68c, on Monday, and at 63c, and sold 2, 200 bushels for the week; prices to-day ranged from 58 to 74c.; the bulk going at 57 to 68c.

PEAS—Have been scarce and in good demand at advancing prices. No. 1 sold last week at 67 and 68c., and No. 2 at 68c. on Friday; but on Monday and Tucsday. No. 2 brought 67c., and the same price was paid to-day. Street receipts deversable at 80 c. on track.

HAV—Pressed-firm; cars of very choice quality have brought \$13. but it is not safe to rely on more th

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

Oct. 27.—Flour—Receipts, 5,315 bbls. There was more business done to-day at somewhat easier prices. Superior extra sold at \$5.17, and is said to have been offered at below that figure. Spring extra sold at \$5.20, and one soller refused \$5.16 for 200 bbls; 100 bbls. extra superfine sold at \$5.10; 250 bbls superfine sold at \$4.75; strong bakers at \$4.75; strong bakers at \$5.75; 00 \$6.50; fine at \$4.10; to \$4.20; middlings at \$4; pollards at \$3.80; be \$3.70; Ontario bags at \$2.56; to \$2.55; city bags (delivered) at \$3.50; be \$6.50; fine at \$4.10; to \$4.20; middlings at \$4; pollards at \$3.80; be \$3.70; Ontario bags at \$2.56; to \$2.55; city bags (delivered) at \$3.50; basic at \$2.56; city bags (delivered) at \$3.50; basic at \$2.56; city bags (delivered) at \$3.50; city bags (delivered) at \$2.50; city bag

TOLEDO.

Oct. 27, 10 a.m.—Cail—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.03; for cash; \$1.03 for October; \$1.034, \$1.03; to \$1.03; for November; \$1.06 to \$1.06; for December; \$1.074 to \$1.08; for January. Corn—High mixed, 44c. asked, 43c. bid; No. 2, 43c. asked, 43c. bid for October; \$1.07 to saked, 43c. asked, 43c. bid for October; \$1.50c asked, 43c. bid for November; 43c. asked, 45c. bid for May. Freights—Wheat 4c., corn 44c. to Buffalo.

12 m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03; for cash nominally; \$1.03; for November; \$1.06; for December; \$1.06; for January. Corn—No. 2, new, 41c. for cash. Oats—No. 2, 30c, for cash. Receipts—Wheat, 105,000 bush.; corn, 72.000 bush.; cats, 6,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 159,000 bush.; corn, none; eats, 3,000 bush. TOLEDO. 

MILWAUKEE. Oct. 27,9.34 a.m.—Wheat -\$1.00; for November; \$1.01; for December. Receipts—Flour, 9,122 bbls.; wheat, 35,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; cats, 10,000 bush; street, 14,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 18,332 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; cats, 15,000 bush; rye, 10,000 bush; barley, 7,000 bush. ats, 15,000 bush; rye, 10,000 bush; barley, 7,000 bush.

1.05 p.m.—Wheat—Hard, \$1.07; No. 1, \$1.02; No. 2, 93e, for cash or October; \$1.00; for November; \$1.01; for December.

Oct. 21, noon.—Wheat—Dull; sales of State at \$1.12. Corn.—Unchanged; Duluth at 53c. Barley.—Active; sales, 70,000 bush. Canada at 33 to 26c. tor No. 1 bright; 50c. tor No. 2. Canal freights—Wheat, peas, 62c., corn, rye, 64c., barley, 54c. to New York; barley, 42c. to Albany; 5c. optional; lumber, \$1.90 to Albany, \$2.75 to New York. DETROIT.

Oct. 27, 12.35 p.m. - Wheat - No. 1 white at \$1.02} asked for eash; \$1.02 for October; \$1.03 for November; \$1.05 for December; \$1.06 for January; No. 2 white at \$20. Receipts—Wheat, 105,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 bush. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO. Oct.27, 10.41 a.m.—Hogs, estimated receipts, 23,-000; official yesterday, 21.558; shipments, 3,767; light grades, \$4.35 to \$4.50; mixed packers, \$4.30 to \$4.40; heavy shipping, \$4.45 to \$4.65. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000. EAST LIBERTY.

Oct. 27, 1.14 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; prime, \$4.75 to \$5.00; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.75; common, \$4.00 to \$4.25; receipts, 1,088; shipments, 561. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 2800; shipments, 2,500; Philadelphias, \$4.80 to \$4.65; Yorkers, \$4.35 to \$4.45. Sheep—Fair; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 4,200. Oct. 27, 1.47 a.m.—Oattle—Steady, at 2½ to 10c; receipts, 152 cars. Sheep—Steady, at 4 to 4½; receipts, 11 cars. Lambe—Steady, at 5½ to 6c; receipts, 6 cars. Hoge—Steady, at 5½ to 6c; receipts, 6 cars.

RAST BUFFALO. Oct. 27, 11.25 a.m.—Hogs—Shade higher; re-ceipts, 23 cars; shipments, 31 cars; 13 cars to New York; Yorkers, \$4.40 to \$4.55; mostly, \$4.50 to \$4.55; medium and heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.70; extra selected, \$4.75; pigs, \$4.25. U, S. TARDS, NEW YORK.

Oct. 27, 12.03 p.m.—Cattle—Slow, 9 to 10c.; receipts, 614. Sheep—Lively, 44 to 54c.; receipts, 6,864. Calves—Lively, 6 to 74c.; receipts, 901.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

Oct. 27.—Opening—Wheat—\$1.01\$ for December. Corn—101c. for December; \$41c. for May. Oats—34c. for May. Pork—\$11, \$11.10. and \$11.05 for November; \$12.17\$ for now; \$12.05 for January. Lord—\$1.25 for January. Lord—\$1.25 for January. Lord—\$1.25 for January. Lord—\$1.25 for November; \$3.30 bid for January. Pork—\$19 for October; \$11.10 bid for year; \$12.20 bid for January. Lard—\$7.90 for October; \$7.72\$ for November; \$11.10 bid for January. Lard—\$7.90 for October; \$7.72\$ for November; \$7.70 asked for January; \$7.71\$ asked for Fobruary. Lord—\$1.00\$ for November; \$1.00\$ for November; \$1.0

NEW YORK.

12.05 p.m.—Wheat—Irregular: Chicago, at \$1.15 to \$1.16; Milwaukee, at \$1.16; No. 1 white, \$1.16 asked for cash; \$1.14; to \$1.15] for October; \$1.16 to \$1.51; for November; \$1.16] to \$1.17] for December; No. 2 red, \$0.00 bush, at \$1.16] to To December; \$1.16] to \$1.17 for November; \$1.18] to \$1.18 for December; 16,000 bush, at \$1.20 to \$1.20; for January. Corn—Quiet, at \$60. Cats—Quiet.

221 p.m.—Wheat—Easier; sales, \$75,000 bush. Chicago at \$1.15 to \$1.16; Milwaukee, at \$1.16; Na. 2 red, at \$1.15] for cash; \$1.16] for December; \$1.19 for November; \$1.18 for December; \$1.19 for January. Corn—Sales, \$7,000 bush. No. 2 at \$550. Oats—Easier; No. 1 white, 44 to 414c; No. 2, 392 to 409c.; No. 3, 38c. Tallow—6]c. Dressed Hogs—6 to 6]c. Exports—Wheat, 97,899 bush.; corn, 183,566 bush. Receipts—Flour, 19,967 bbis.; wheat, 255,000 bush.; orn, 360,000 bush.; oats, 127,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, \$2,000 bush.; pork, 445 bbls.; lard, 2,767 tes.; whiskey, 402 bbls. NEW YORK.

ENGLISH MARKETS. BEERBOHM.

DEERBOHM.

Oct. 27.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, elightly better; cargoes on passage—wheat, quiet; maize, rather easier. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, steady. London—Fair average mixed American maize, for prompt shipment, was 28. 6d. to 28s., now 28s. 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week—Wheat, 165,000 to 170,000 qrs.; maize, 80,000 to \$5,000 qrs.; four, 105,000 to 110,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spotwheat, firmly held, but not much enquiry; maize, hardening, but unchanged. On passage from the continent—Wheat, 960,000 qrs.; maize, 350,000 qrs. LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 27, 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; spring wheat, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 3d.; red winter, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 3d.; white, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 7d.; club, 9s. 7d. to 10s. 2d. Corn. 5s. 4d. Barley, 5s. 3d. Oats, 6s. 2d. Peas, 6s. 11d. Pork, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 44s. 0d. to 45s. 6d. Beef, 61s. Lard, 44s. 0d. Tallow, 34s. 6d. Cheese, 68s. 6d.

London, Oct. 27, 5 p.m.—Consols, 99 3-16 for money and account. Bonds, new 44s, 113s; new 5s, 104s; Erie, 45s; Illinois Central, 118s. BIRTHS.

MINTO—In this city, on the 18th October, the wife of John Minto, of a daughter.

WARRINGTON—At 134 Shuter street, on Sunday last, the 17th October, the wife of Frederick Warrington, of a son.

GRUNDY—On October 22nd, at 85 Hazelton avenue, Yorkville, the wife of Arthur Grundy, of a daughter.

SUCKLING—On the 18th inst, at 71 Homewood avenue, the wife of Geo. H. Suckling, of a son.

SWENDERGON—At Exeter, Ont., on Thursday. merchant, of a sen.

BIRD—In Belleville, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the wife of Albert Bird, of a daughter.

GARRETT—At 108 Gloucester street, 24th October, the wife of Henry John Garrett, Civil Service, Ottawa, of a son.

YATES—At Chatham, Ont., October 20th, the wife of J. Magee Yates, Inland Revenue Department, of a son.

CRAIG—In London, at 368 Dufferin avenue, October 23rd, the wife of S. H. Craig, of a dance.

LOCHORE—ALLAN—At St. Andrew's church, Montreal, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Gavin Lang, of St. Andrew's church, Montreal, sesisted by the Rev. J. Marshall Lang, D.D., of Glasgow, Scotland, Alexander Lochore, Toronto, to Janet, daughter of the late Mr. Robt. Allan, Glasford, Scotland. Miss Wilhelmins Hitchman, daughter of the late William Hitchman, Yorkville.

POMEROY—LEE—On Wednesday, 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 134 Yanadley street, by the Rev. John Alexander, of Brockville, cousin of the bride, Charles Edward Pomeroy, to Jennie Ann, only daughter of Samuel Lee, Esc., both of Toronto.

BOYD—METHOT—On the 20th inst., at St. Michael's church, by the Rev. Father Bergin, John Boyd, eldest son of the late Thomas Boyd of Dublin, Ireland, to Eugenie Methot, second daughter of the late Major Telesphore Methot, of the city of Montreal.

USHER—KIMPTON—On the 19th inst., at Grace church, Brantford, by the Rev. G. C. McKenzie, Rector, Thomas S., youngest son of the late Canon Usher, to Rosa D., second daughter of the late Henry Kimpton, of England.

MACGREGOR—McDONALD—On the 21st inst., at Knox church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, grand uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, John MacGregor, of Osgoode Hall, barristor-at-law, Toronto, to Edith Adelside Sophia, third daughter of the late the Honourable Donald McDonald, Senstor of the Dominion of Canada.

CLARKE—ANDREWS.—At St. Mark's, Parkdale, on the 20th 1st. by the Rev. C. I. Lucle Residence.

CLARGE.—ANDREWS.—At St. Mark's, Parkdale, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. C.L. Ingles, assisted the Rev. J. M. Ballard, rector of St. Ann's, C. K. Clarke, M.D., Assistant Superintendent Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, to Margaret Develor, fourth daughter of Mr. J. C. Andrews, of Ministers' Island, St. Andrews, New Brunswick. FLETCHER—THOMAS—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 106 Esther street, by the Rev. Robert Wallace, John Fletcher to Miss Mary Ann Thomas, all of this etty.

DOUGLAS—BOYCE—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Maple Leaf Hall, Warkworth, by the Rev. D. Sutherland, M.A., assisted by the Rev. A Doxses, John H. Douglas, Eq., to Caddie, youngest daughter of Wm. H. Boyce, Esq., all of Warkworth. Boyce, Esq., all of Warkworth.

WRIGHT—MCPHERSON—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father. in Rama, by the Rev. John Gray, Ceell Wright, Esq., of Michigan, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Jaa. McPherson, Warden of the county of Ontario.

THOMPSON—TURNER—At St. Thomas church, Millbrook, by the Rev. Rural Dean Allen, J. H. Thompson. Bobcaygeon, to Olive, second daughter of Wm. Turner, Milbrook.

CARRUTHERS—LAWSON—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Pickering, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. D. Carruthers, son of Richard Carruthers, Esq., Willow Grove, Pickering, to Maggie, daughter of William Lawson, Esq., Rose Cottage, Markham.

MADDEN—O'BRIEN—On 26th inst., at All Saints' church, by Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Geo. F. Madden, to Maggie, eldest daughter of John O'Brien, both of this city.

of this city.

MORPHY—PELLATT—In St. Peter's church, on the 28th October, 1880, by the Rev. Samuel Boddy, M.A., Henry Edmund Morphy, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall, only son of John Morphy, Esq., to Miriam Maria, second daughter of Henry Pellatt, Esq., all of Toronto. DEATHS.

HAMILTON—At 42 Osborne street, Montreal, on the 17th inst., Helen Hamilton, niece of Mr. Colin McArthur, late of Toronto. CUMMINS—Patrick Cummins, late Inspector Toronto Police Force, aged 59 years, Toronto Police Force, aged 59 years.

Douglas.—In this city, on the 18th inst., John Douglas, aged 88 years and four months.

RENNIE—At Orillia, on Oct. 18th, Carolina Beatrice Kinnear, infant daughter of Geo, and Helen Rennie, aged 8 months and 7 days.

MACGACHEN—In Galt, on Monday, 18th inst., Frederick Stewart MacGachen, aged 55 years.

PARKER—At Collingwood, on the 18th inst., Edna Geraldine, daughter of Andrew Leonard and Maria Parker, aged 6 days.

ALLAN—In Elora, on the 18th inst., at her residence, Grace Irons, relict of the late Charles Allan, in her Sind year.

SECORD—In Guelph, on the 18th October, at the residence of Mr. Lamproy, Waterloo avenue, Charlotte Secord, daughter of the late James Secord, of Chippawa, aged 81 years.

GORMON—In Ottawa, on Saturday, the 16th inst., Mary Ann, only daughter of Gerald O. Gormon, aged 8 years and 6 months.

MOCABE—Al. St. Louis Dam, Ottawa, on MCCABE—At St. Louis Dam, Ottawa, on Saturday, 16th October, Michael McCabe, aged BURDICK—On the 20th inst., Maria McClary, wife of Albert Burdick, Esq., Dorchester Station, in her 57th year. CUNNINGHAM—At the family residence, near Cobourg, on Thursday morning, October 21st, Elizabeth Wallbridge, wife of Mr. James Cuningham, aged 65 years and 6 months. ARMSTRONG —At Torento, up the flat, Lieut-Colonel Arthur Armstrong, in the 69th year of bis age.

CHRISTIB—At Lockport, N.Y., on Threeday, 19th October, Robert Morton, eldest son of the late Thos. Christie, of Bowmanville, aged 33 years. Lawrason—On the list inst, at his residence, St. George, Purvis D. Lawrason, aged 65 years.

MCLEAN—At Aberdeen, Scotland, on 4th inst, Isabella, aged 71 years, mother of Daniel and James McLean, of this city. AYEMIN—At Orillia, on the 20th inst., Horace Aylwin, aged 46 years. CAMPBELL—On the 6th inst., at Torwood Lodge, Melrose, Scotland, in the 77th year of her age, Frances Erskine, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Carbrook.

Heares—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at 70 St. David street, James Robert, youngest son of Samuel R. and Maggie Heakes, aged 3 years.

St. David street, James Hobert, youngest son of Samuel R. and Maggie Heakes, aged 3 years.

DAVEY—At 7 o'clock this morning, at the residence of her mother, No. 58 Louisa street, Mary Davey, of consumption, aged 43 years and 9 months, daughter of the late John Davey.

Mollesworth—October 6th, at 25 Belvidere Place, Harriet, widow of the late Arthur Nepean Molesworth, Esq., of Fairlawn, county Armagh, Ireland, and mother of the late Thomas Nepaan Molesworth, Esq., of Toronto, in the 88th year of her age.

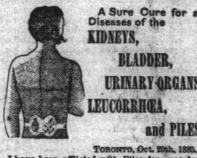
ARMSTRONG—On Saturday evening, Oct. 23rd, at her residence, 10th concession, Markham, Maria Creight, wife of William Armstrong.

BRIDGLAND—At his late residence, No. 80 William street, Yorkville, on the morning of the 22nd inst., James W. Bridgland, of the "Crown Lands Department," in his 64th year.

TASSIE—At 6 o'clock p.m. Saturday, October 23rd, at the residence of Dr. Covernton, Jarvis street, Toronto, of congestion of the lungs, Rebecce, beloved wife of James Tassie, Nelson, Moore—In York township, on October 24th, MOORE—In York township, on October 24th, after a long illness, W. A. Moore, aged 58 years.

MARTIN—On the 20th inst., Linneus James, only son of Linneus and Annie Martin, aged 11 months and 18 days. DOBBIE—This morning, at College street, in the 67th year of his age, James A. Dobbie, Esq., of the firm of Dobbie & Carrie.

Starr's Lidney Yad. STARR'S



For Sale by Druggists.

KIDNEYS, BLADDER URINARY ORGANS. and PILES.

I have been afflicted with Piles for over four years. Have worn one of your Special Pads for two months and am perfectly cured.

F. P. BROTHERS,
Track Supt. C. V. R. PRICES—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Size. \$2.00; Special Size for Chronic Cases of long standing, \$3.00.

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.

31 King Street West, Toronto. THE REASONS WHY MRS. JULYB MYERS' RHEUMATIC CURE is having so great a success, are:—It gives instant relief; is a sure cure, and was never known to fall. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, &c. Price of trial bottle, 10 cents; large size, \$1. For sale by all druggists.

General agent for Canada, J. COOMBE, 155 king street east, Toronto, Ont.

448-52e3w

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

Teachers Manted.

TEACHER WANTED IN S. S. NO. 4, AMARANTH. Apply personally at a school meeting November 2nd. JOHN WHALEY, Secretary, Bowling Green P. O. 447-2.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SECTION NO. 12, Tiny; third-class certificate; male preferred: salary, 225 per, year; to commence January next. A. MONCK, Sec.-Treas., Gibson P.O., Ont. 448-3.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. SECTION NO. 8, Mulmur, holding a third-class certificate. Apply to ROBERT GALLAUGHER, Perm P.O. TEACHER WANTED FOR UNION SCHOOL, section No. 10. townsnip of Collingwood, county of Grey, third-class certificate. Apply snclosing testimonials and stating salary required, to D. HENDERSON. Secretary, Nottawa P. O. 447-3

MONEY TO LEND AT 6 AND 64 PER CENT. on large mortgages of first-class farms or dty property. W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Im-serial Bank Building. 448-1 MONEY TO LOAN-SEVEN PER CENT.;
no commission: charges low. Apply
ALEXANDER SAMPSON, cor. Scott and Front
streets, Toronto.
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Business Chances.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY-A BRICK business or clay land in a rising village or town. A. B. HORNBY. Hornby P.O. 447-2 town. A. B. HORNBY. Hornby P.O. 447.2

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE WITH FURNITURE, suitable for grocery and liquor store,
in village of Woodville. Best stand in town.
Apply to D. McLEOD, Woodville. 448.2

GHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE—STOCK.
Tools, and Machines. Will either sell or rent
shop. Good locality on main street. Good business guaranteed. Cause of selling, health failed.
ALEX. THOMAN, Arkona, Ont.

WILLER WILLIAM AND ARKONA AND ARKONA A WORKER WITH CAPITAL, CAPABLE of managing light manufacturing business now running full, will find first-class investment with half share profits; business monopoly; profits extra large. Principals, address R. L. Galt P. O., Out. HOTEL FOR SALE—SIX MILES WEST OF Orangeville, in the township of Amaranth, or the leading road between Orangeville and Arthur; frame house, 38x27, and back kitchen and woodshed 13x49, and shed and stabling. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Proprietor. 448-1 THE "ORONO GRIST AND FLOUR MILLS"

I for sale, containing three run of birr stones, merchant bolts, etc., driven by water-power; everything in first-class order, and the mill is situated in one of the finest-wheat sections of Ontario. Also water power, suitable for manufacturing purposes; 20 feet head; dams and flumes all bullt. Address J. I. TUCKER, Orono, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS. LEE & CO, Montreal, Que. 484-52 \$72 A WEEK \$12 a day at home easily made.

Augusta, Maine.

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO learn telegraphing at the Canadian School of Telegraphy, 131 Church street, M. T. FITCH, Manager.

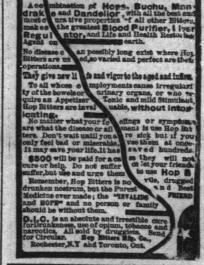
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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in twenty minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

42-17

Bop Bitters. The Purestand Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hope. Buchu, Minn-drak e and Dandellor, with all the best and most of una tive properties of all other Bilders, makes the grantest Blood Purifier, i rice Regul ator, and Life and Health Restorbe se c an possibly long exist where Hop.



Bardware.

BURNELL'S FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL



The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c. For cuts and prices, send to

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"Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencing AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880, Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors. When buying barbed wire see that our Trade Mark "LYMAN BARB" is stencilled on each reel. Buy no others. Send for circulars. DOMINION BARB WIRE PENCE CO., 42 and 44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL

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JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, the great muscle former. The most perfect food for invalids ever introduced. Sold by Chemists, &c.

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authors of the standard Canadian works on
bookkeeping, the "Canadian Accountant"
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Stock Company Bookkeeping," Students may
enter at any time. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Address
ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Principals Ontario
Business College, Belleville, Ont. 448-2

HOW TO FIND THE "HUM." The farm occupied by the late Conrad Schmidt, containing 133 acres, two miles north of the Town of Waterloo, will be offered for sale by Public Anction, on TUESDAY. November 2nd, 1880, at 1 o'clock p.m. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to C. KUMPF, Waterloop 1918. Farms for Sale.

PARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London. 440-52 London.

500 ACRE FARM FOR \$7.000—THIS IS A great bargain. For description, address F. F. JONNES, Fletcher, Ont.

100 F. J. F. J. F. F. J. F. F. J. F. F. J. F. BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS—
hotels, mills, and city property: full particulars, prices and terms. ADAMSON & LAMB,
57 James street north, Hamilton. CO ACRES—8 MILES EAST FROM WOOD-OO STOCK; first-class land; good buildings, orchard; near church and school. JOHN MCARTHUR, Cathcart. \$3,500 WILL BUY A GOOD FARM IN Nottawasaga, 65 acres cleared, 11 acres in wheat; good buildings; 2 miles from Stayner. Box 97, Stayner P. O., Ont. 427-2 \$26,000 tand in Wellington county, 40 acres cleared; good buildings and society. Address Mrs. DILLON, Tarbert.

cleared; good buildings and society. Address Mrs. DILLON, Tarbert. 448-1

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT-108 ACRES In 90 cleared, balance timbered; well watered; frame barn, log-house; 4 miles from Caledonia, co. Haldimand. Apply Box 66, Paris P. O. 448-4

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WILD AND IMPROVED farms in Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, and Tiny. Apply to LAIDLAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW, Toronto. 453-4

FOR SALE—FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, county of Simcoe. Send for list. E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, 51 King street east, Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE IN MUSKOKA—CHEAP—large clearing and big fallow; good buildings; good land, very free from rock; good water, Apply JOHN SCULLY, Front street west, Toronto.

west, Toronto.

448-1

\$2,200 CHASE 100-acre farm in Orillia;
00 acres cleared; well fenced; watered; good frame buildings; three miles from Orillia town, Apply to JOHN NELSON, Price's Corner's, Ontarie.

Ontarie.

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

OD ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 1sr CON.
Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county
town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills,
schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with
other accommodations required on a farm; Ashley post office on the premises. Apply to other accommodations required on a larm; Abbreve post office on the premises. Apply to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster. 424-tf. GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster.

Apply to The Market of Muskoka and Parry Sound, on or near line of Ontario and Pacific Junction railway, at great bargains; list sept on receipt of 3 cents postage; fine lands for sheep farming. G. S. HALLEN, 41 Adelaide street east, Toronto, or Huntsyille, Ont.

VALUABLE PEACH FARM ON NIAGARA River, 34 miles from Niagara, for sale; 130 acres of a rich loamy soil in the highest state of cultivation; 40 scress in orchard of the choicest varieties of apples, peaches, pears, plums, and grapes, in full bearing; terms liberal. Apply on premises or address F. J. BROWN, Niagara P.O.

FOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE first concession West Hurontario street, in the township of Mono, 90 acres, clear of stumps and stones; also, lot No. 27, Colpoy Range, township North Keppel, for sale; and a brick hotel in the village of Markdale, for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, Markdale.

TOR SALE—235 ACRES LAND—CLAY

CUTCHEON, Markdale.

100 SALE - 235 ACRES LAND - CLAY loam, 190 acres cleared, free from stumpe and stones; good for stock and grain; first-class buildings; well fenced and watered; every convenience; within four miles of county town, County Haldimand; price \$40 per acre; terms casy. For particulars, apply to A. W. THOMP-SON, Mount Healy, Ont.

easy. For particulars, apply to A. W. THOMP-SON, Mount Healy, Ont. 401-5 e.o.w.

DEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE, COMPRISD ING 75 acres, being part of lot 11, concession 8 Tecumseth, Simcoe County. Nearly all cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. Dwelling, barn, and driving house. Living stream, well, and no better soil. Right beside the rising village of Beeton. Two railways and every other convenience. For particulars apply to ALEX. LILLY, Jr., Beeton, Ont.

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TARM FOR SALE OF ONE HUNDRED acres, with 90 acres alear of stumps; soil, deep clay; in good state of cultivation; a beautiful young orchard; good buildings; good well and two springsy is acres of fall wheat in the ground, being west half of lot 6, concession 5, Nottawasara. County of Simoce; best wheat growing township in Ontario; convenient to school and churches; one and a quarter miles from the thriving village of Creemore, a station on the Hamilton and North-Western railway. Possession immediately. For further particulars apply to owner on premises. ROBT. PORTER, Creemore Post Office.

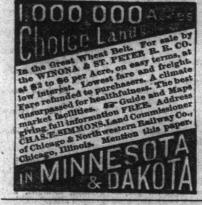
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TARM FOR SALE — THAT SPLENDID

Creemore Post Office.

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W. S. G. KNOWLES,
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Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot. Lot 5.—East half of lot 5, 13th con, of Sur lale. Uncleared and covered with very valua All these properties will be sold at reasons prices. One-third purchase money down, ance at 7 per cent.

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ST. JOHN, N.B. COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single CARPET WARPS, white and coloured.
BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY VARNS of every description BALL KNITTING COTTON, super quality and colour to that imported. These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAT at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.

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IN TWO CHAPTERS,

CHAPTER L Edgar Tresilian was one of fortune's darlings; so at least said everyone who knew him. He was five-and-twenty, handsome, well endowed with brains, popular with each sex; the only child of one of the most wealthy and highly respected bankers in London; and as yet he had not known a care. Look at him, as he lounges into the breakfast-room of the handsome great Kensington mansion his father has lately taken. Did you ever see a batter specimen of a fine young Englishman of the period? Tall and slender, with a lazy, careless grace of manner; dark eyes, hair jet of the period? Tall and slender, with a lazy, careless grace of manner; dark eyes, hair jet black, and a slight dark moustache. He looks very lazy; perhaps you might suspect him to be self-indulgent. But for all that, Edgar Tresillian is a true gentleman, when you get at the real man under these little affectations. He is kind, even tender-hearted; gentle to the old and the very young; honourable, too, and with a genuine scorn of anything base, mean, or degrading. The breakfast room is empty; the table only laid for one. Mr. Tresillian the elder is up and in the city before his indolent son has

The breakfast room is empty; the table only laid for one. Mr. Tresillian the elder is up and in the city before his indolent son has ring for his hot water. What does it matter? the father says. He likes his boy to enjoy what his industry has provided for him.

Edgar took up the letters lying in a little pile by his plate, and turned them over. He tossed the business-looking documents on one side, and glanced over the invitations carelessly. But there was one directed in a clear round woman's hand he picked from the rest with some interest. "I wonder what Cecil has got to say to me?" he said to himself. "It isn't often my little cousin honours me. Perhaps it is only in her mother's name—invitation to some dance or picnic at Richmond." As he opened the envelope he saw with surprise that it contained a closely written letter, beginning abruptly. "Yes," it said, "you have found out my secret. If it were any one in the world but you, I would

it said, "you have found out my secret. If it were any one in the world but you, I would deny it even now; but you would soon find out I was deceiving you. And after all, is it so shameful for a girl to love a man who does not care for her?" "Good heavens!" Edgar ejaculated, in dismay, letting the letter fall from his hand. "Can it be possible that Cecil Maynard writes like that to me?" He read on, however:—"I will be honest, and have it out; and then you must never, never, as long as you live, speak of it again, or I think it will kill me. I can't of it again, or I think it will kill me. I can't help it. I know I am a fool—anything you like; but murder will out—I am in love—(there's plain old English for you at last, you see) with Edgar Tresillian. Now, Olive, if you ever breathe a word of this I do believe. I am capable of killing you." "Olive!" cried Edgar, "Then't Hetter is not to me! What Edgar. "Then the letter is not to me! What have I done!" He turned the sheet over quickly; it ended thus:—"Well, I have

quickly; it ended thus:—"Well, I have scores of other notes to write, so I must bring this scrawl to an end. Excuse it, dearest Olive; put it all down to the horrid state of mind in which it was written. I feel as if my face never would grow cool again, after what you said last night, and believe me always your affectionate, but idiotic, friend, CECILIA MAYNARD. Tuesday evening."

"Let me think now," Edgar said to himself, folding up the poor little traitorous letter with remorseful care. "I have got into a pretty scrape!" Cecil must never find this out. It is plain as possible to me now, She has put a note for me probably into the envelope directed to Miss Denzil; and Miss Denzil i letter has found its way, by a most unfortunate mistake, to me! What is to be done? The first thing is to keep it from Cecil. Poor dear little girl! I would not have her hurt for worlds. So she is in love with me; and all her defiant, proud, sancy

Edgar Tresillian did not eat much breakfast after this disclosure; his thoughts were busy with the past and the future. Much that had been snigmatical to him. and he would make Cecil happy, and first no more with Olive. Involuntarily, he sighed as this resolve passed through his mind. Olive was very fascinating, though he did not believe in her as he did in Cecil, who was true to the heart's core. He knew that Olive had not very much heart; but she was so "taking," and always knew exactly what to do and say. Cecil was a little bit shy and abrupt sometimes, and would get huffed and say anappish things. Never mind. He had quite determined. The first thing to be done was to see Miss Denzil and set the matter was to see Miss Denzil and set the matter right with her, and then he would go to Cecil. After all, it was something to have a purpose in life. He was almost tired of the endless round of pleasure that year after year had brought him. The next question, he thought, as he pushed back his chair from his scarcely touched meal, was how to get at Olive without any one else being there? He was to have met her, and Cecil too, that evening at Mrs. Appleton's; but he dare not put it off till then. The end of his cogitation was that he must call in Monteagle square directly, and get a minute with Olive somehow. Edgar went out with more energy than usual; the thought of sparing Cecil pain, of giving her happiness, roused him to resolution of purpose.

The fates were propitious to him that morning. The servant told him that Mrs. Denzil had driven out with the young ladies; but Miss Denzil was having her singing lesson, and if he would sit down in the drawing-room a minute, she would be disengaged. So Edgar sat on the sofa, feeling a little bit nervous, for almost the first time in his life, and looking very handsome, and with a

At that moment, oddly enough, the post-an's rat-tat sounded. "Perhaps it was layed — perhaps that is it," muttered

The servant entered at this moment with a note, which he gave to Olive. "Yes, it is from Cecil," she said. "Shall I open

it?"

"Please, do. You will find that it is intended for me, I believe."

Miss Denzil read aloud: "DEAR EDGAR:
Mamma asked me to send you a line to say she will not be able to go with us to Hampton, as we talked of doing on Thursday; so, of course, it is out of the question, as we have no other chaperon on hand. She wanted me also to ask you if you can persuade Mr. Tresillian to come to dinner with us on Friday, as an American gentleman is coming, with whom she thinks he would be pleased. She will be glad to see you, too, that evening. Dinner at the usual time. Yours always truly. C. M."

"Yes; you are right, you see," said Olive, helding the note out to him. "Now for mine. What a funny blunder Cecil has made of it!"

"This note is yours," Edgar said earnestly, withholding it a moment; "and yet—now I have seen it—I feel as if I should like to ask you to put it in the fire unread. But perhaps

you to put it in the fire unread. But perhaps candour will be the best in the end for all of candour will be the best in the end for all of
us. I know I can trust to your generosity,
when you have read that letter. Cecil makes
a confession to you which has opened my
eyes to what is a great happiness to me. I
can't say what I mean more plainly. Please
read it—it will explain itself. Don't think
me a coxcomb, and spare Cecil; but I need
not ask you that."

He got through this speech very lamely:

not ask you that."

He got through this speech very lamely; and as Olive slowly read the letter he gave her, he waited with his eyes fixed upon her face. But it was not an easy face to read. She placed the note in her pocket, raised her eyes to his, and said quietly and coldly, "Well?"

"I am going to trust you with a secret of mine now," he said, his eyes falling under her steady gaze. "I hope to be able to tell you soon that Cecil is to be my wife. I won't insoon that Cecil is to be my wife. I won't insult you by asking you to keep my secret from her. You are her friend, and I know she is safe in your hands. I should be miserable if I thought she knew that I had read that letter! Dear Miss Denzil, we are both in your power."

"So that unfortunate mistake of Cecil's has brought to light a very fortunate discovery," Olive said, with rather a scornful little laugh. "You have found your own feelings out, as well as hers."

well as hers,"

"I have always been very fond of Cecil,"
he replied, half pleadingly. Olive's voice was
a trifle sad, and it touched him more than he dared own.
"Well," she said, "I am yery glad then it

"Well," she said, "I am yery glad then it seems likely to end so well for you and her. Cecil will make you very happy. Now you know so much, I suppose I may as well tell you what brought this note to me. I was blaming Cecil a day or two ago with not trusting me, with being so reserved with me. She owned to being—well, to caring for some one—and I suppose she thought I was vexed with her. It was all foolish girls' talk, which there is no use in going into. I wish you joy, Mr. Tresillian, and Cecil too. It is, perhaps, a little sad to look at happiness through another's eyes, but few people, are born under such a lucky star as you and Cecil !"

She held out her hand to him. Poor fellow, he was almost traitor to his resolve as he pressed that slender white hand. For a moment the desire seized him to draw her to him—to give up all idea of making Cecil happy, to think only of himself; but he released the hand, and with it he let drop forever the thought of Olive Denzil's love. Only a few more words passed between them, and before many minutes were over Edgar was again in the square; the door, of what had sometimes seemed a sort of Paradise to him, was closed, and he turned his thoughts determinedly on Cecil Maynard—and duty.

That evening, at about ten o'clock, Edgar

and he turned his thoughts determinedly on Cecil Maynard—and duty.

That evening, at about ten o'clock, Edgar entered Mrs. Appleton's rooms, where were assembled the usual well-dressed crowd of ball-goers. A good many eyes lingered on him as he made his way through. There was not a handsomer young man in the room, and he looked even handsomer than usual that night, for a certain excitement gave just what he generally wanted—animation. Two girls were standing together. One tall, alender, in white silk, with bunches of exotics here and there, was Miss Denzil; the other, smaller and less striking, though not without attractions of her own, was Cecil Maynard. She had a sensitive face, which was almost too true an index to her thoughts; dark-blue eyes, honest and tender—a little wistful, too—brown, wavy hair; a complexion which made a pretty contrast to Olive's ivory pallor. Cecil always felt annoyed with her own tiresome trick of blushing; other people thought it pretty enough. Something now in Edgar's intent look, as it fell upon her, brought the eloquent, foolish flush almost to her forehead, which Olive's elight, sarcastic smile did not tend to diminish. Possessing himself of Miss Maynard's card, Edgar quietly returned it to her with the initials E. T. opposite every round dance. Olive turned away to bow to an eager partner hurrying forward, and Cecil looked doubtfully in her cousin's face.

"What do you mean by putting me down for all these, Edgar?" she asked simply.

"What do those hieroglyphics generally mean?" he answered, smilling.

"But if I dance with you all those times—"She stopped.

"Well, if you dance with me all those

"But if I dance with you all those times.
"Well, if you dance with me all those times, what will happen, Cecil?"
"Mamma will not be pleased; and—be-

sides—"
" Well ?" "Well?"

"People might wonder," she murmured.

"Never mind that. Come now; don't be disagreeable, and spoil my enjoyment! Let me have one perfect evening to-night, and don't think about what comes after."

"How foolish to talk like that, Edgar," returned Cecil, severely. "You need not treat me as you do other young ladies; we have known each other too long."

"How do I treat other young ladies, pray?" he asked, laughing. "I assure you, I don't intend to do so."

"You know what I mean. You need not take the trouble to firt with me."

"Do you call it flirting to want to dance

"Do you call it flirting to want to dance every waltz with you? I do not. I never have flirted, never want to flirt, with you, Cecil." Something gravely tender in his tone struck her strangely. She had never heard him speak so before. She raised her clear, candid eyes to his, but met there so soft an answer that they fell again beneath it, and the hand upon his arm began to tremble. They did not take many turns in the waltz; Edgar was lazy, and said it was too hot to dance; and before very long he had established his partner in a quiet nook of the conservatory, behind a great orange tree, where two low seats were most conveniently placed. As they disappeared, Miss Denzil's eyes lighted upon them with a peculiar expression—not exactly a pleasant one.

a peculiar expression—not exactly a pleasant one.

"You lazy boy!" interjected Cecil, trying to speak in her usual laughing, easy way with him. "Why do you want to bring me in here? You know I like waltzing better than anything."

"Oh, we will have plenty of waltzing presently. I am not lazy just now. I never felt less so; but I want to get you all to myself, little cousin, for once, and have a talk—we two alone. You know it is my only chance on these occasions. I don't know whether it is your fault or your family's, but you are always in a crowd at home. I often want to send them all to the right about."

"Why, Edgar, what nonsense. What on earth should you want that for?"

"Why should I want to get you all to myself? Well, I think your own common sense may tell you why."

"Edgar," Cecil said, in a slightly displeased tone, turning her head away. "I wonder you think it worth your while so to treat me. I don't care for that sort of thing, you know."

"Why are

you? Look at me, darling, and see if you think you shall be able to care for a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow like me?"

We may leave the rest to the reader's fancy. When a tender-hearted girl is asked to take the very man of all others she has secretly fixed her heart upon, she is not very long hesitating. Edgar and Cecil were an unconscionably long time in 'the conservatory. Mrs. Maynard had begun to look somewhat anxiously for her daughter, who had very pink cheeks when she emerged.

Presently, Olive drew Cecil on one side. "Well, my dear," she whispered, "is it all right? Have you discovered that while you were fretting about him, he was sighing for you?" There was a certain something in her tone that jarred the sensitive girl. The thought passed through her with a sudden pang: "I wish I had not told Olive I cared for him," and she replied rather coldly and quietly, "A ball-room isn't a very good place for confessions, Olive. You will know all about it soon enough."

"Oh, there is something to know, then? Well, dear, I congratulate you. In your case, true love seems destined to run very smooth indeed."

The rest of the evening was one dream of happiness—perhaps the most perfect Cecil

Well, dear, I congratulate you. In your case, true love seems destined to run very smooth indeed."

The rest of the evening was one dream of happiness—perhaps the most perfect Cecil was destined ever to know. Mrs. Maynard could not resist her daughter's entreaties for "just one more dance;" and the summer dawn was stealing up the east as Edgar placed her in the brougham. Her sweet eyes were a little heavy, and the face looked pale by the garish light; but, he thought, only the tenderer and softer for that. He wrapped the white cloak round her fair neck, and longed to kiss her as he did so; but Mrs. Maynard was there, and lip-salutings must wait for a happier opportunity. "Adieu, darling," he whispered. "I shall call on mamma' before lunch; and if she allows, I shall try and take you on the water. Adieu, my own little wife!"

To his father's astonishment, Edgar joined him at breakfast, looking as animated as if dancing till four in the morning was the healthiest occupation imaginable. Mr. Tresillian was a tall, heavy, grave-looking man—a very picture of a British moneyed man of high respectability. He spoke always slowly and with caution, and was never known to betray feeling, except where his son was concerned. This only son was his idol; for him he worked and amassed money; to please him he would have given up the most cherished hopes of his life. Edgar had never been crossed by his father, and had a true affection for him; but there was no intimacy between them. Mr. Tresillian had not an intimate in the world.

"Why, what on earth's the meaning of this, Edgar?" he said, smiling, as his son en-

"Why, what on earth's the meaning of this, Edgar "he said, smiling, as his son entered the room. "Of all mornings to choose, this ought to be the last for so early an appearance! You can't have been in bed three hours."

hours."

"Did you hear me come in?"

"Yes; it was broad daylight. Have you anything to say to me, my boy?"

"Yes, six. You know you have been urging me to marry lately."

"Yes," said his father eagerly, as he paused. "And are you going to take my advice?"

"I hope so, if you have no objection."

"And the lady?"

"Is Cecilia Maynard."

"Cecilia Maynard! I am very glad indeed to hear it, my dear boy! She is everything I could wish—a pretty, taking, lady-like girl; and last—and least, I suppose you will say—she has not a bad little fortune of her own."

"Certainly, I do not attach much importance to that," returned Edgar, with indifference.

His father rose. "I must be off," he said; "though I should like to stay and talk with you. I am very glad, Edgar, very much pleased with your choice. I was rather pleased with your choice. I was rather the pleased with your choice.

"Why afraid, father? Miss Denzil is a very handsome, elever girl, immensely admired,"
"Yes, yes; I know. But I prefer little Cecy. Well, good morning, my boy. I am late as it is."

Edgar's interview with Mrs. Maynard, who was a widow, was highly satisfactory to both. The mother was delighted to think that her darling was likely to be so happily married, for she had a sincere affection for her "Cousin Mary's boy," as she called him, though she wished he had a little more purpose in life. And she had alittle more purpose in life. And she had always had quite a motherly feeling for him. Perhaps, too, she had an impression that Cecil had got to feel rather more than what was cousmly or even sisterly for him; though, as the reader knows, she had confessed it to no one but Miss Denzil in thatmote which had, either so unluckily or so luckily, miscarried. Edgar asked leave to take his fancée on the river; but was rather, annoyed when she appeared ready for the expedition with a small brother at her heels. She saw his disappointment. "You silly boy!" she said, "why need you mind Harry? He will be quite absorbed in his fishing if we land; and you will have plenty of me before you have done with me." Perhaps Cecil had been a little bit cunning in her selection of a chaperon. Harry was rather a dull little fellow, and never saw what he was not meant to see. A sharp-sighted sister just in her teens would be far more alarming.

What in the whole world can be more charming—even when one is not in love—than floating on a calm, sunlit river in glorious

What in the whole world can be more charming—even when one is not in love—than floating on a calm, sunlit river in glorious June weather? Edgar was a capital rower; but it was too pleasant drifting on among the lilies to work hard, and he found a neverfailing interest in watching the changing face opposite his own, looking so pretty under her broad hat with its bunch of wild flowers. Harry behaved beautifully. He begged to be landed on a small island to fish, and the others were most obligingly ready to humour him. So they floated softly on, in a dreamy world of youth and love and hope; and all seemed inexpressibly sweet to Cecil—too happy almost to be true. Of course, they gathered forgetme-nots. Years after, Cecil could hardly look at the little packet labelled "June 10, Edgar," without tears. So the long, still, happy summer day wore on to perfect evening; and when Edgar went home that night he was quite satisfied that all other loves had been shams and delusions, and that Cecil was the only girl in the world worth living for.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

If one or two of the Scots who travelled abroad in search of fame and fortune could have made up their minds to return so their native land, the art of printing might have been introduced into Scotland at a much earlier date than 1507. As it was, it took thirty years for the new practice to travel from been introduced into Scotland at a much earlier date than 1507. As it was, it took thirty years for the new practice to travel from Westminster to Edinburgh. The first printing press in Scotland (as was stated at a recent meeting of the Library Association) was established in that year somewhere off Cowgate by a printer called Walter Chapman, who was employed in some capacity about the court, and was presumably permitted to set it up in payment for some services he had rendered to his patron. The first books printed were a volume of "Metrical Ballads" and "The Aberdeen Breviary," in two parts. Of the former work there is but one copy in existence; the latter was printed under the superintendence of a Bishop of Aberdeen, and four copies are still preserved, though only one possesses a title page. No other works were printed until 1531, but from that year to the end of the century a vast quantity of printed matter was struck off for the benefit of the nation. Most of these volumes were no sooner in existence than they seemed to have perished. We know from the wills of the printers that in many cases they left behind several hundreds of copies of particular works, although the most learned bibliographer can only now tell the habitat of one or two of them. What became of the rest is a question which has puzzled many minds. Possibly they were thumbed by their owners out of their lives.—Pall Mall Gazette.

love you?"

"Love me? O Edgar! I knew you don't mean it; a 'silly dream."

"Cecil, I am afraid you have a very bad opinion of me. Did I ever try to deceive relief, with such remarkable cures.

GIBRALTAR.

Spain Clamouring for the Restoration of Her Old Fortress.

A Speck of War—Glimpses of Peninsular In trigue and Diplomacy.

Madrid, Oct. 1, 1880.—Spanish newspapers have inaugurated as campaign against the British occupation of Gibraltar that may give the Madrid government not a little trouble. No idea is more likely to awaken all the pride of Castilians, none more certain to fire their latent antipathy for foreign intrusion on the soil of the peninsula, than the daydream of expelling the English from the Rock of Gibraltar, and then possessing a hold on both shores of the straits to accomplish the conquest and colonization of Morocco. Spaniards of all classes have become indifferent to European politics, and their old hate of France and Napoleon has slowly died out; but if you pronounce before them them the words "Gibraltar and Morocco" you will notice the gleam of the eye and the eager, ambitious desire to plant the flag of Castile on the "Penon," and on the territory of their old foes, the Moors of Africa. The Opposition journals knew very well how popular this theme would be with the immense majority of their fellow-countrymen, when they began a vigorous campaign against Morocco during the Conference sitting in Madrid. They denounced very plainly the atrocities committed by the Shereef, and by his Arab or Moor officials and subjects, upon Jews and Christians, except when the consular protection covered these much hated infidels in the eyes of the sectaries of Mohammed. The Opposition journals no less energetically denounced the policy of Morocco, and of its Minister, Sidi Mohammed Vargash, who was in Madrid, as he had been in Tangiers, for fourteen years a mere tool in the hands of British diplomacy. The Liberal and Democratic journals of Madrid brought forward a hundred instances, raked up in the gossip of Tangiers and Ceuta, in Africa, to prove how Sir John Drummond Hay, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Tangiers, was really the Foreign Minister of the Sultan of Morocco, whom he had advised to appeal to a conference against the encroachments of consular protectorate, and whose Minister, Sidi Mohammed undernous the merchants a

A DEN OF SMUGGLERS.

The pretext was found in a collision between some Spanish carabineers who had trespassed on the British lines, near Gibraltar, when in pursuit of smugglers. The carabineers were seized by the British advanced posts, but were released as soon as Lord Napier of Magdala was informed of the occurrence. This little incident was magnified into the arbitrary arrest of civil guards, and the leading Opposition journals began an exhaustive examination of the Treaty of Utrecht, the arbitrary arrest of civil guards, and the leading Opposition journals began an exhaustive examination of the Treaty of Utrecht, which determined in 1714 the conditions and limits of the British occupation of Gibraltar. This led them to declare that the British garrison had unceasingly increased the lines until a very cattotificati, neutral territory, and other encroachifetis had been tolerated by the weakness of the governments of Spain. Not content with these arguments, the principal journals of the Democrats, Liberals, and Radicals got letters written from patriots in Algesiras, on the bay opposite Gibraltar, and on the faith of this testimony they charged the British authorities in the Rock with aiding the contraband trade that enriches the inhabitants of the colony, and with daily carrying their lines of sentinels and advance posts further on the road and the strip of neutral ground that lies between them and the border of Spain. To understand such complaints, it must be observed that Gibraltar is a free port, where goods of all sorts—tobacco, spirits, alcohol, even Manchester goods—are accumulated by the natives on the Rock, and a very active smuggling trade is carried on with not only Algesiras and San Roque on the other side of the bay, but by bridle paths to the villages and towns of the interior and by water to Malaga and Cadiz. So bold are both the Rock and the Spanish smugglers who buy the goods from them that vessels are often seized far away in Cadiz, in Alicante, in Almeria, that leaded their tobacco at Gibraltar. As these vessels clear with papers for Tangiers or Ceuta the British authorities cannot interfere. Spaniards of course lay the blame of this trade on their neighbours, and they affect to ignore that the present commander of Gibraltar, Lord Napier, is not only severe evith his own smugglers, but has assisted the Spanish authorities both with revenue cutters and with military police at the personal request of the general in command at Algesiras. The Madrid press having failed in their

object of this campaign.

NEWSPAPER AGITATION.

Simultaneously El Imparcial, of the Radicals; El Globo, of Senor Castelar; La Patria, of the Conservatives; La Nueva Prensa, of the Federal Republicans, and La Iberia, of Senor Sagasta and Marshal Campos, have within a week opened fire upon Gibraltar and upon the indifference and apathy shown by the Madrid Government in a question so highly interesting for Castilian honour and material prosperity. These papers, representing every shade of Opposition, and indeed every party in Spain but the Carlists and personal friends of the Cabinet, whose mouths are closed by international considerations of every party in Spain but the Carlists and personal friends of the Cabinet, whose mouths are closed by international considerations of prudence—these papers say that England is now strengthening her batteries in Gibraltar opposite the straits so as to menace traffic and so as to menace the town of Algesiras. They call upon the Government to take steps at once, and they call on public opinion to back their agitation. They point out in longand ably written articles that Spain can also fortify on the Huropean shore of the Straits of Algesiras and several capes near it, then Tarifa and the coast nearest the ocean. They very boldly declare that Spain must seize immediately the headlands of Cape Espartel, near Tangiers, and other spots near her own colony of Ceuto, on the Moorish shore, so as to make the straits a very Dardanelles, bristling with Spanish fortifications. As if obeying a watchword, all these papers demand that both shores of the Straits of Gibraltar and the entrance of the Mediterranean should be in future placed under the guard of Spain, so that only those who are her friends have access to the great Mediterranean route toward the East. These daring pretensions are nothing new, as they can be met in Spanish history from the days of the Catholic kings and of Cardinal Zimenez Cisneros in the sixteenth century down to our days; but this agitation is a terrible source of annoyance for the Ministers of Alfonso.

"What! that coffee all gone?" "Yis.

AMERICAN WEALTH. The Absorbing Pursuit of the Dollar— America's Place in the List of Wealthy

Nations.

It is a stock remark that Americans love the dollar. The saying, like most stock sayings, misses the point; the real point is, not that Americans love money more than other people, but that they love comparatively few things besides money. We have fewer objects of serious pursuit than other western nations have; we do not, as a people, pursue the fine arts, or literature, or scholarship, or society, with the zeal or the fruitfulness that we find in European communities, and so we are regarded as being still somewhat deficient society, with the zeal or the fruitfulness that we find in European communities, and so we are regarded as being still somewhat deficient in our duties as a civilized nation. We love these things less than the Old World communities love them. We do not love money more than they—probably, indeed, not so much as they. It is the exclusiveness, not the zeal, of our pursuit of money that is the thing to be regretted. Some day, perhaps, we shall try to do better than this; meanwhile, most of us pursue the dollar, without thinking of stopping much for rest until we take rest where no work is. No community thinks so little about rest from work as ours. We seek money, and we find it; yet do we

take rest where no work is. No community thinks so little about rest from work as ours.

We seek money, and we find it; yet do we love it either well or intelligently enough to use it fruitfully, to keep it safely, or to bequeath it wisely? First, let us glance at the wealth we possess as a nation. Let us see what place a century of money-making has given us. We call ourselves a rich people; how rich a people are we? A very little comparison of figures will show. And first, where do we stand as to the total valuation of the national wealth?

We stand near the head of the list—third on the list of all the Western nations. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland heads the list with a capital valuation of 44,400 millions of dollars; then comes France with 36,700 millions, the United States with 32,000 millions, Germany with 22,000 millions, Russia with 15,000 millions, and the Low Countries with 11,150 million dollars of capital collectively. These are the valuations made by those countries of their entire resources. What is the average annual income per inhabitant in various countries? We come to the front in this comparison. The average annual income in the United Kingdom is \$165; in the United States, \$165 also; in the Low Countries, \$130; in France, \$125; in the British Colonies, \$90; in Germany, and also in Scandinavia, \$85. In this reckoning, Russia, with her ninety millions of people, is out of sight as yet: she will not be very long. Once more: taking the question from another point of view, let us ask, What is our annual accumulation of wealth, as compared with the annual accumulation of wealth, as compared with the annual accumulation of wealth, as compared with the annual accumulation of wealth, then, in Germany, is 200 millions of dellers, it is

tal, with us, is double the average rate for Europe.

The annual accumulation of wealth, then, in Germany, is 200 millions of dollars; it is 325 millions in the United Kingdom, 375 millions in France; in the United States it is 825 millions! Our increase of national wealth since 1850, says a good English authority, would be enough to purchase "the whole German Empire, with its farms, cities, banks, shipping, manufactures, etc. The annual accumulation has been 825 millions of dollars, and therefore each decade adds more to the wealth of the United States than the capital value of Italy or Spain.

adds more to the wealth of the United States than the capital value of Italy or Spain. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,300,000 to the wealth of the republic."

These are figures to make a poor man expect wealth; but let us hasten to say that they do not prove us any happier, or wiser, or more estimable in the sight of the world, then more estimable in the sight of the world. than many another poorer nation is. What these figures do prove is a different thing: they prove the bounty of nature toward an energetic race; they do not prove what we sometimes take for granted on the strength of them, that our nation is great or admirable in the greatest and most admirable things. No: we have been busied with necessary things; in great and admirable things our record is still, for the most part, to be made.—
T. M. Coan, in Harper's Magazine for November.

A SECOND JESSE POMEROY.

On Monday last at Pembroke, Me., as a little son of Thomas Longmore, aged 12, and a little son of David Wright, aged 8 years, little son of Thomas Longmore, aged 12, and a little son of David Wright, aged 8 years, were playing together, a strange cat made its appearance. Longmore's boy ran for his father's gun, which he knew was kept ready charged in the house, and attempted to shoot the cat. The smaller boy tried to prevent him, when Longmore threatened to shoot him, and when the little boy, Wright, opened a door Longmore discharged the contents of the gun into his hand, breast, and face. Becoming alarmed at what he had done, he dragged the bleeding body of his victim and tried to conceal it in a cellar, and afterwards to push it into a cesspool. Not succeeding in these attempts, he dragged it into a yard, and seeing that life was not extinct he struck the body several times with a spade, fracturing the skull in three places, and then proceeded to dig a hole in a manure heap, in which to bury the corpse, when he was discovered by Edward Finley. The boy was arrested and an examination held. At the time of going to press, these are all the facts we can glesm of this shocking and horrible instance of youthful depravity.—St. Croix Courier.

Dredging in the Lake of Tiberias.

In the spring of this year M. Lortet was charged by the French Government with a scientific mission to the Lake of Tiberias, to examine more especially the deep-water fauna. The extreme depth of this lake, about 250 metres, is at its northern extremity, near where the Jordan enters it. The surface is 212 metres below the level of the Mediterranean, but the sides afford evidence that it must formerly have been level with that sea; and it is thought probable the two were at one time in communication, which was afterwards interrupted by volcanic action, by which also the lake was depressed. Thus the water, receiving the stream of the Jordan, has lost much of its saltness, and become potable, though still slightly brackish. It was of interest, then, to inquire whether traces of a marine fauna might still occur in the deeper parts, where the denser water lay. M. Lortet's dredging operations in May yielded some twelve species of fishes, including several new forms. Fishes of the genus chromis swarm in the lake (seven species were met with). The male of this fish is known to hatch its eggs, keeping them in the mouth and gills, and the young remain there some time after hatching. Some ten species of molluscs were dredged; these were distributed very regularly at different depths, and a few were new. The melanopsis and melania were of marine character, transition forms between those of salt and those of fresh water. In addition, diatoms, foraminifera, and other low organisms were found in the fine ooze (of volcanic origin) on the bottom, and some shrimps, crabs, and tortoises were met with at the borders of the lake. No alga or conferva was taken, which is not surprising, the water being brackish, with a temperature of ×24 deg. The water at the bottom was not more brackish than that of the surface. At 250 metres' depth the shells of dead unio had been rendered soft and friable (a sort of whitish chalk), the effect, apparently, of pressure. Dredging in the Lake of Tiberias.

"What! that coffee all gone?" "Yis, mam. There isn't a blessed drawin' left in the box." "What! four pounds of coffee used up in our small family in one week?" "Small family? Musha, thin, mam, there's two of yez an' the maid, and there's me and me foive admirers, who has aich a night to hisself, and how ye can make a small family out of tin o' us is beyant me intirely, I don't know what ye'll do whin I come to fill in th' other two nights o' the week wid young men who wants a sup o' hot coffee for to keep the chills away!"

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

Capital flows easily to Ulster when it re-oils from Munster and Connaught.

coils from Munster and Connaught.

The death is announced of Pierce Butler, only son of the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Leigh, a grandson of Fanny Kemble.

The Rev. John A. Perry, Baptist, is under arrest in Rhode Island on a charge of burning his property to obtain the excessive insurance. At the Liverpool police court recently a young lady was fined five shillings and costs for refusing to keep to the right in descending one of the approaches to the landing stage.

The devastation caused by rabbits amounts in Australia to a serious calamity. One large estate, which formerly supported 30,000 sheep, has been abandoned on account of these pests.

The production of gold in New South Wales in 1878 was only £279,166, not a tenth of that produced twenty years ago. The yield from the coal fields shows a steady increase.

A telegram from Melbourne announcing the opening of the International Exhibition in that city was received in London within twenty-three minutes after the ceremony had Lord Beaconsfield's agents at High Wy-combe have, by his lordship's instructions, re-turned twenty per cent. of the half year's rent just paid to all his tenants on the Hughenden Manor estate.

Manor estate.

Three persons have been suffocated at Bassano, in Italy, by the fumes from a vat of wine in fermentation. The first had descended the vat, and the others perished in en-

leavouring to rescue him. The Live Stock Journal says that in Natal rhinoceroses are found this year in haunts from which they have been absent twenty years, and elephants and buffaloes are unusually plentiful in Zululand.

The London Graphic thinks that M. de

Molinari's letters to a leading French paper deserve great attention. A French Republi-can of advanced opinions, he utterly condemns the small land-holding system.

There will be no pheasant shooting this year at Leigh Park, near Portsmouth, the seat of Gen. Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, in the south of England, nearly all the birds having been accidentally poisoned. In one morning 600 dead pheasants were picked up. Cardinal Manning is now so far restored to

Cardinal Manning is now so far restored to health that he will immediately resume the active duties of his ecclesiastical office. After a working tour in the Midlands and the North of England, he has returned to London, looking more energetic than ever.

Jim Neal killed Jack Kaacs in a street fight at Williamstown, Ky., and then, handing the pistel with which he had done the shooting to the dead man's brother, said: "I've murdered Jack, and now you can murder me." The proposition was not accepted. der me." The proposition was not accepted.

Emperor William lately sent by a special messenger as a present to the Sultan 100 of the largest trout out of his imperial fishing pond; small trout and eggs also were forwarded by the field-jaeger. The Sultan in sature sant the Emperor twelve Arabian

return sent the Emperor twelve Arabian A negro criminal was taken from a railroad rain by a mob at Lynnville, Tenn., and hurried off to be hanged. The Sheriff of the county overtook the rioters, and, though they numbered a hundred, while he was alone, he drove them all away by displaying a pistol, and away the misconery.

and saved the prisoner. and saved the prisoner.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter on the affairs of the Slavonian Catholics, and appointed a day in honour of Saints Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavonian races. The Pope adverts to the solicitude of the Popes for the Slav countries, and testifies his own paternal affection for them.

agus of Roger of T sishop of Lausanne, who was buried in Lausanne Cathedral in 1220, was opened a few weeks ago. The body was almost intact, the features were perfectly recognizable, and the six and a half centuries had not sufficed to destroy the texture of his episcopal robes. A ten-year-old boy was overtaken by a train on a railroad bridge at Portland, Oregon. There was no room to stand aside, and the gorge below was very deep. Seeing a cross beam fifteen feet underneath, he leaped for it, grasped it with his arms, and hung there until rescued with a noosed rope.

Leprosy exists to a considerable extent in the parish of Lafourche, La. An attempt to make an official investigation was lately resisted with arms, the lepers and their friends believing that the sufferers were to be isolated on an island in the ocean. The report of the physicians is that the disease is not gaining ground.

A tolegram from Port Elliott, published in the South Australian papers, states that, on the 20th of August last, two men were out in the bay, near Lipson's Island, examining a piece of wreckage, when their boat was en-circled by the tentacles of a large octopus and nulled over till it was half full of water and pulled over till it was half full of water, and in great danger of being swamped. The occupants escaped with the greatest difficulty.

In a letter published by Mr. William French Henderson, the solicitor for the late Lord Mountmorris, he says: "The late lord was not about to evict any tenant. He merely wrote to me to send him, on October I, an ordinary decree for the amount of £10, of which decree the recorder had put a stay until that date. The only ejectment case his lordship had was one in which the defendant maintained he was a tenant, while Lord Mountmorris maintained he was a herdsman. His lordship succeeded. The herdsman was never evicted." pulled over till it was half full of water, and

At a recent ball of the Lancaster Archery Club the following described dresses attracted attention: One of pink satin, with panier draperies of black lace and pink satin stripes, draperies of black lace and pink satin stripes, diamond ornaments. One of pale pink Surat train over a grenat skirt. One of black net trimmed with sunflowers. Two young ladies wore casaquins of tinsel gauze over full skirts of brown tulle, wreaths of brown foliage with frosted twigs. A white satin dress embroidered with beetles' wings was thought effective, as also was a cream Indian silk and damasse with different coloured asters.

Henry Hotenburg had black heir and

Henry Holtenburg had black hair and a ruddy complexion when he married Miss Schwarz, at Nashville, a year ago. She supposed he was about forty, though he made no posed he was about forty, though he made no statement on that point. The honeymoon was scarcely over before his hair became grey, his cheeks lost their colour, and he showed at least sixty years. The fact was that he had discontinued the use of dye and rouge. The angry wife wanted to sue for a divorce, but the lawyer told her that the grounds were not sufficient. The worst she could do was to desert him, which she lost no time in

not sufficient. The worst she could do was to desert him, which she lost no time in doing.

The French Minister of War, with a view to encouraging a taste for horse exercise and to develop a knowledge of horse flesh in the cavalry, has instructed the commanders of this branch of the service to allow a certain number of officers to take part in horse races and steeplechases. In no case are they to run for money prizes, but only in such instances as the rewards consist of cups or works of art. In races got up by officers themselves they are to ride their chargers, but in public races they must run horses that are their own property, and must not ride in uniform. Noncommissioned officers are only to ride in military races and steeplechases taking place in the garrison towns in which they are stationed.

Some idea (says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times) may be formed of the educational status of the German army and dnavy from statistics just published, according to which, of the 140,881 recruits taken in during the military year 1879-80, 132,660 were examined in the German language, only 6,000 in another tongue (Polish chiefly), while 2,217 were devoid of any school training. Those who could neither read nor write numbered 1.57 per cent. of the entire number, as against 1.80 in the year 1878-79, 1.73 in 1877-78, 2.12 in 1876-77, and 2.37 in 1875-76, from which it would appear that education in the army and navy has improved at the rate of nearly 1 per cent. during the last five years. The districts which most require the rigorous supervision of a school board are East and West Prussia, Posen, Bromberg, Oppein, the Palatinate, and Alsace-Lorraine.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A New York firm has been making a baby's outfit worth \$3,000. The cradle is of willow, with draperies of Valenciennes lace and a lining of quilted satin ribbon. The everyday sheets have plain centres and borders of tucks and French embroidery; those for days when baby is on exhibition are of lawn with Valenciennes insertion. There are three dozen dresses in the wardrobe, numberless little sacks, and a cloak of white embossed silk, trimmed with pearl embroidery on A BABY'S OUTFIT. little sacks, and a cloak of white embossed silk, trimmed with pearl embroidery on Brussels net; another is of white cashmere, with embroidery and duchess lace for trimming. Poor baby is to be smothered in all this finery, when it would be healthier and happier in a cotton slip, with a comfortable to roll and tumble on. It seems to take more money to launch this baby into the fashionable world than is spent on most bride's trousseau when they are launched into matrimony.

trimony. " SOCIETY" IN GERMANY. No one in the "faderland" can belong to "society" unless of noble birth. No one without the magic "yon" before his name can hope for any social success. The "Vons" can nope for any social success. The "Vons" either ignore the existence of the vonless, or regard them as an English lady her grocer, the American lady her footman. A woman may be "wealthy, witty, and wise," but if she has not the magic "von" before her name, she is felt to be the inferior of all in society and is not recognised. The "Vone" society and is not recognised. The "Vons" read books, drink coffee, knit stockings,

make money, visit only among themselves, and pass through their quiet, drowsy existence by the world forgetting and by the world forget. A NEW ORNAMENT.

Among the late fashions was that of wearing the gold pig, first introduced by actresses, who have a superstition that with it comes good luck. A favourite actress in Paris wearing one, the folly was quickly introduced on both sides of the sea. With it were worn mice, beetles, butterflies, lizards, at the ears, throat, and dangling from the waist. All these have given way to the suspended little sheep, and all necklaces in Paris shops are finished with the suspension of the Golden Fleece. This decree originated by the quick eye of fashion from the ceremony of presentation at the birth of the Princess of Asturias. Upon the golden dish where reposed the new-A NEW ORNAMENT. Upon the golden dish where reposed the new-born heiress to the Spanish crown was placed likewise the ribbon and insignia of the Golden Fleece, that palladium of the Spanish noblesse, which is supposed to preserve from misfortune all those to whom is accorded the privilege of

wearing it. SHOT BY A RECREAST LOVER On Tuesday last a shooting affray occurred in the lower part of Carroll county, Mary-land, in which the persons implicated were Milton Picket and his daughter Martha, and a young man named Luther Picket, a second cousin of the former. A Carroll county paper says:—"Luther had been urged for some time to marry the daughter, but had always refused positively to do so. On the day above mentioned Mr. Picket and his daughter. above mentioned Mr. Picket and his daughter, armed with a pistol, started out in search of the recreant lover. He was found working in a field. He was immediately requested by the old gentleman to accompany him to the house and marry his daughter. This Luther Picket refused to do. Thereupon firing began, as is claimed, by Luther Picket, who directed his shot toward Milton Picket. After he had fired the first shot. Martha Picket down a procession of the control of the fired the first shot, Martha Picket drew a refired the first shot, Martha Picket drew a revolver and commenced to fire rapidly at her seducer, emptying the five chambers of her pistol. At this juncture Milton Picket started on a run from the field, when he was again fired upon by Luther, and, just as he was climbing the fence, was struck in the back, the ball passing entirely through him. From the effects of the wound he died on Thursday. The murderer is still at large though a warrant has been issued for his ar

Our writer and poet says:—"The society of the future must be acted on more directly by women than that of the past. In the bringing out of the sensibilities they must take a leading part. Woman suffrage I regard as an inevitable thing and a good thing. Women in public life will bring it up more than it will bring them down. There will be considerable floundering before society would become completely adapted to the change, but after it shall be fairly accomplished and in working order the work of society will go on without any deterioration, and with a gain in purity of motives and unselfshness of law-makers and administrators. I fear its effects in large cities, where bad women will come forward. Women are so intense that bad women will be worse in public life than bad men. But the difficulty is in the nature of the city." MR. WHITTIER ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

GENERAL NOTES. "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" is the hymn usually sung at English fashionable weddings, and is as often repeated as the Wedding March over here.

Worth had to send workwomen to Paris to prepare the costumes to be worn at the Queen of Spain's churching. Her own dress is of white embroidered satin with a pink velvet wreath in silver, and the costumes of the court ladies harmonize with it.

The Lord Mayor of London has been enter-taining at dinner at his official headquarters, the Mansion House, the entire staff of work people, more than 300 in number, of the firm of printers of which he is at the head. Of the guests nearly a third were young women in the firm's service.

A Philadelphia shop-keeper has filled his customers' waiting parlour with "pleasing objects to pass away the time." It is not stated what these objects are, to be of sufficient attraction to interest a lady while waiting; whether new bonnets, gowns, or bric-a-brae the circular saith not."

the circular saith not.

In Paris fashionable dinner and evening dresses are made of grenadine, lace, Indian or Hindoo tulle, gauze, muslin, and barege mixed with silk and satin. Tints of white, black, pearl grey, pale blue, and different shades of yellow, such as amber, ripe corn, and ecru, are the favourite colours, the trimming being jet, lace, beads, and ribbons. If the habit or casque bodice is worn, it is of plain figured or brocaded silk or satin marveilleux, and generally of a different colour.

His Head Carried Twenty Miles.

A horrible death by the cars occurred at Rush City a few days ago. Peter Malhum, a Swede living about three miles north of this town, had been in town all day filling up with poor whiskey, and jumped upon a freight train going north and rode to Pine City. He then took the first train south and got off at Rock creek and started down the railway track toward his home, when he laid down upon the track and through stupor fell asleep. The northern bound freight struck him, killing him instantly. On the arrival of the train at Hinckley, a distance of twenty miles from Rock creek, the engineer while oiling up his engine discovered the man's head upon the pilot of the engine, mangled beyond recognition. The remains were picked up at Rock creek in the morning, with both legs cut off, the body cut in two and the head off. The deceased leaves a wife and four small children in destitute circumstances. St. Paul (Minnesota) Globe. His Head Carried Twenty Miles.

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFORT EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTED ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtet maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping . THE FAR

Communications invited framers on agricultural topics,
Correspondents will please side of the paper only, and a WEEKLY MAIL.

STR.-A sheep which clipped last May, and was 14 months shortly afterward and died. Were as follows:—Mucus runn trils, a frequent and loud coug eat food or take salt, drooping of the head at times. I saw the water freely. I had plenty of water sand wh quantity of water ran out. se of sickness?

[Judging from the symptoms is our opinion that your sh inflammation of the bronchial to -EDITOR WEEKLY MAIL.

do well to rest content with gathered, and not lay then

ONTARIO FARMIN THE Agricultural Commiss

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EDITORIAL NOTI

THE epizootic is now prevale the Western States, and in s New England; but it appears mild type, and very few deaths

Sir Richard Cartwright is at ents the other day he deno land to Mr. Brassey, and then he had made a similar purchase he had made a similar purchase he lerring to the development of West territory, the clever knight one breath that he held a high and in the next breath expressed in the agricultural capabilities of It was necessary, of course, the maneuvre lest his admission should be considered in the Government rather tailing the course, the content of the Government rather tailing the course of the Government rather the Government rather the course of the Governme The entertainment given by Sir only a modification of his silve shield act, and was doubtless am

The St. John Sun says that th of opening direct steam comm tween that port and Engla daily. Parties in St. John expe thousand head of cattle to Brit and would greatly prefer to fo direct. Eight hundred sheep w sent from Charlottetown, and steam communication via St. Jo pers were obliged to send them tercolonial to Quebec. It is stat are several thousand sheep in th Charlottetown destined for the Enwhich will have to be sent by t suitous route. The demand for which is evidently a growing one to result in the placing of one or thing on this part.

ships on this route. The Illinois Humane Societ pared an elaborate paper on the the epizootic, the chief points of follows :- Use moderately. Do or overload. Cover with blanket ing still. Avoid all unnecessary the weather. If either heated going into the stable, give proper the horse will not take cold. feed at night, bran mash or other Stop holes in stable that let in symptoms of disease appear, leaves, and give extra care. sense treatment, such as woul person suffering from severe nature a fair chance to effect the society promises in a short further and somewhat more e

veterinary surgeons. no sooner had M. Lavallée Quebec for France, after making arrangements in connection w lishment of beet-root factories capitalists, than the Globe der gentleman and his mission as Lavallée, on arriving in France the Quebec Chronicle as follows Globe articles; no stormy interv posit necessary; Berthier der November Arthabaskaville; t November Arthabaskaville; tim John; going to Paris to-morro from Paris; will have deposit on promoters of this new undert encouragement and support ins and slander. Our contempora forget that this will be another try, but it should remember those who plead for protection Messrs. Jolyand Laurier.

Some time ago a letter from pointed Englishman" in Manite round of the Reform press, chie contained a point against the N.I stating that he had to pay 35 per for ploughs and waggons in Wini Minnesota. A correspondent of roy Age, a staunch Reform journ s untrue. He priced both waggons at St. Paul and Glynd them cheaper in Winnipeg. H Manitoba "Canadian manufact rapidly taking the place of An adds that "in spite of all the ione (by people who don't appea nterest of our country at heart ands, the North-West is settl ast. Rapid City had only twe he spring of 1879, now it has al

Probably some Canadians naded, on reading the pro-

trimony. "society" in Germany.

No one in the "faderland" can belong to "society" unless of noble birth. No one without the magic "von" before his name can hope for any social success. The "Vons" either ignore the existence of the vonless, or regard them as an English lady her grocer, the American lady her footman. A woman may be "wealthy, witty, and wise," but if she has not the magic "von" before her name, she is felt to be the inferior of all in society and is not recognised. The "Vons" read books, drink coffee, knit stockings, make money, visit only among themselves, and pass through their quiet, drowsy existence by the world forgetting and by the world forgot."

world forgot. A NEW ORNAMENT. Among the late fashions was that of wear-Among the late fashions was that of wearing the gold pig, first introduced by actresses, who have a superstition that with it comes good luck. A favourite actress in Paris wearing one, the folly was quickly introduced on both sides of the sea. With it were worn mice, beetles, butterflies, lizards, at the ears, throat, and dangling from the waist. All these have given way to the suspended little sheep, and all necklaces in Paris shops are finished with the suspension of the Golden Fleece. This decree originated by the quick eye of fashion from the ceremony of presentaeye of fashion from the ceremony of presenta-tion at the birth of the Princess of Asturias. Upon the golden dish where reposed the new-born heiress to the Spanish crown was placed likewise the ribbon and insignia of the Golden Fleece, that palladium of the Spanish noblesse, which is supposed to preserve from misfortune all those to whom is accorded the privilege of wearing it. SHOT BY A RECREANT LOVER.

On Tuesday last a shooting affray occurred n the lower part of Carroll county, Maryland, in which the persons implicated were Milton Picket and his daughter Martha, and a young man named Luther Picket, a second cousin of the former. A Carroll county paper says:—"Luther had been urged for some time to marry the daughter, but had always refused positively to do so. On the day above mentioned Mr. Picket and his daughter, armed with a pistol, started out in search of the recreant lover. He was found working in a field. He was immediately requested by the old gentleman to accompany him to the house and marry his daughter. This Luther Picket refused to do. Thereupon firing began, as is claimed, by Luther Picket, who directed his shot toward Milton Picket. After he had his shot toward Milton Picket. After he had fired the first shot, Martha Picket drew a revolver and commenced to fire rapidly at her seducer, emptying the five chambers of her At this juncture Milton Picket started on a run from the field, when he was again fired upon by Luther, and, just as he was climbing the fence, was struck in the back, the ball passing entirely through him. rom the effects of the wound he died on Thursday. The murderer is still at large, though a warrant has been issued for his ar-

MR. WHITTIER ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Our writer and poet says :- "The society Our writer and poet says:—"The society of the future must be acted on more directly by women than that of the past. In the bringing out of the sensibilities they must take a leading part. Woman suffrage I regard as an inevitable thing and a good thing. Women in public life will bring it up more than it will bring them down. There will be considerable flow dering before seciety would be seen as floundering before society would become com-pletely adapted to the change, but after it shall be fairly accomplished and in working order the work of society will go on without any deterioration, and with a gain in purity of motives and unselfishness of law-makers and administrators. I fear its effects in large worse in public life than bad men. But the difficulty is in the nature of the city.' GENERAL NOTES.

"The voice that breathed o'er Eden" is the hymn usually sung at English fashionable weddings, and is as often repeated as the Wedding March over here. Worth had to send workwomen to Paris to

or Spain's churching. Her own dress is of white embroidered satin with a pink velvet wreath in silver, and the costumes of the The Lord Mayor of London has been enter-

taining at dinner at his official headquarters, the Mansion House, the entire staff of work people, more than 300 in number, of the firm of printers of which he is at the head. Of the guests nearly a third were young women in the firm's service.

A Philadelphia shop-keeper has filled his

customers' waiting parlour with "pleasing ob-jects to pass away the time." It is not stated what these objects are, to be of sufficient at-traction to interest a lady while waiting; whether new bonnets, gowns, or bric-a-b In Paris fashionable dinner and evening

In Paris fashionable dinner and evening dresses are made of grenadine, lace, Indian or Hindoo tulle, gauze, muslin, and barege mixed with silk and satin. Tints of white, black, pearl grey, pale blue, and different shades of yellow, such as amber, ripe corn, and ceru, are the favourite colours, the trimming being jet, lace, beads, and ribbons. If the habit or casque bodice is worn, it is of plain figured or brocaded silk or satin marveilleux, and generally of a different colour. nd generally of a different colour.

His Head Carried Twenty Miles.

A horrible death by the cars occurred at Rush City a few days ago. Peter Malhum, a Swede living about three miles north of this town, had been in town all day filling up with poor whiskey, and jumped upon a freight train going north and rode to Pine City. He then took the first train south and got off at Rock creek and started down the railway track toward his home, when he laid down upon the track and through stupor fell asleep. The northern bound freight struck him, killing him instantly. On the arrival of the train at Hinckley, a distance of twenty miles from Rock creek, the engineer while ciling up his sengine discovered the manual ciling up the ciling up the sengine discovered the ciling up the train at Hinckley, a distance of twenty miles from Rock creek, the engineer while oiling up his engine discovered the man's head upon the pilot of the engine, mangled beyond recognition. The remains were picked up at Rock creek in the morning, with both legs cut off, the body cut in two and the head off. The deceased leaves a wife and four small children in destitute circumstances.

Erre's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforming.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breafast tables with a delicately flavoured beveage which may save us many heavy doctor bills. It is by the judicious use of such ancles of diet that a constitution may be gradally built up until strong enough to resevery tendency to disease. Hundreds of statle maladies are floating around us ready attack wherever there is a weak point. EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORD THE FARM.

Communications invited from practical farmers on agricultural topics,
Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address Editor WEEKLY MAIL. SIB,—A sheep which clipped 5½ lbs. wool last May, and was 14 months old, took sick shortly afterward and died. The symptoms were as follows:—Mucus running from nostrils, a frequent and loud cough, refusing to eat food or take salt, drooping ears, a shaking of the head at times. I saw the ewe drinking water freely. I had plenty of water and good pasture. She was fat, and when opened a quantity of water ran out. What was the cause of sickness?

ause of sickness? [Judging from the symptoms described, it is our opinion that your sheep died from inflammation of the bronchial tube and lungs.

transmitting the evidence in full as taken by shorthand writers. The Commission-ers should dissect the evidence, and make recommendations, and if necessary point out matters on which legislation is desirable. Not only so, but the agricultural community, who will be called upon to contribute largely to the cost of the Commission, and who have already given their time in offering estimony, have the right to demand that the information be made available to them in the most succinct and useful shape possible. The farmers want information as to stock-raising for European markets; the treatment of exhausted soils; rotation of crops; the values of manures, especially land plaster and superphosphates; the tim-ber supply, dairying, fruit-growing, and other departments of agriculture. They have not time to struggle through two or three hundred columns of matter to glean a few points; but if the facts and suggestions were classified under heads, a direct benefit would be conferred on the agriculturist. In this way the report might be made a practical handbook to farming in Ontario, and would prove invaluable to new comers as well as useful to old settlers. The Commissioners should see to it that this opportunity of making their inquiry projuctive of permanent results be not neg-

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

with himself. In his speech to his constituents the other day he denounced the sale of land to Mr. Brassey, and then admitted that he had made a similar purchase himself. Rehe had made a similar purchase himself. Re-lerring to the development of the North-West territory, the clever knight declared in one breath that he held a high opinion of it, and in the next breath expressed his disbelief in the agricultural capabilities of the country. It was necessary, of course, to make this manceuvre lest his admission should prove an endorsation of the Government railway policy. endorsation of the Government railway policy. The entertainment given by Sir Richard was only a modification of his silver and bronze only a modification of his silver and bronze shield act, and was doubtless amusing to his

of opening direct steam communication between that port and England increases daily. Parties in St. John expect to ship a thousand head of cattle to Britain this fall, and would greatly prefer to forward them direct. Eight hundred sheep were recently sent from Charlottetown, and in default of team communication via St. John, the shippers were obliged to send them over the Intercolonial to Quebec. It is stated that there are several thousand sheep in the vicinity of Charlottetown destined for the English market which will have to be sent by the same circuitous route. The demand for direct traffic, which is evidently a growing one, is expected to result in the placing of one or two steamships on this route.

pared an elaborate paper on the treatment of the epizootic, the chief points of which are as follows:—Use moderately. Do not overdrive or overload. Cover with blanket when standing still. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the weather. If either heated or chilled on going into the stable, give proper care so that the horse will not take cold. Give a warm feed at night, bran mash or other ground feed. Stop holes in stable that let in draughts. It symptoms of disease appear, lay by from work, and give extra care. Use commonstrated in the stable that the stable is the stable that the stable that the stable is the stable that the stable is the stable that the s sense treatment, such as would be given a person suffering from severe cold. Give nature a fair chance to effect the cure. The further and somewhat more explicit direc-tions, prepared by one of its most experienced

Quebec for France, after making preliminary arrangements in connection with the estab-lishment of beet-root factories for French capitalists, than the Globs denounced that gentleman and his mission as frauds. M. Lavallée, on arriving in France, telegraphed the Quebec Chronicle as follows:—"Answer Globe articles; no stormy interview; no deposit necessary; Berthier deposit; fifteenth November Arthabaskaville; time allowed St. John; gring to Parie to approximate telegraphed John; going to Paris to-morrow; telegram from Paris; will have deposit on time." The promoters of this new undertaking deserve encouragement and support instead of abuse and slander. Our contemporary does not forget that this will be another home industry but its should manage that among try, but it should remember that among those who plead for protection for it are Messrs. Jolyand Laurier.

Some time ago a letter from a "disappointed Englishman" in Manitoba went the round of the Reform press, chiefly because it contained a point against the N.P., the writer stating that he had to pay 35 per cent. more for ploughs and waggons in Winning than in Minnesota. A correspondent of the Strath roy Age, a staunch Reform journal, says this is untrue. He priced both ploughs and waggons at St. Paul and Glyndom, and found them cheaper in Winnipeg. He says that in Manitoba "Canadian manufactured goods are rapidly taking the place of American," and adds that "in spite of all the advertising done (by people who don't appear to have the interest of our country at hearts) for Yankee lands, the North-West is settling up very fast. Rapid City had only twelve houses in the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, it was resolved that the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, it was resolved that the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, it was resolved that the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Priday of February next. Judging from the greated it will be the most interesting each of the roots, and the rate mate the roots, and the rate more more raising sugar-beets at \$4 a ton than by growing any other crop. The Ontario Cane Sugar Company are heaving their vacuum pan erected, and it will be readly this delta the interest to the journal dated from the first land, which is all the goods that the interest of our country at hearts for Judging from the growing and the paying for the sites of these and the constructure and the maintenance of them be sufficient to constitute property. Everything constitute property. The viter of the Ton had been and the property of the first the and the maintenance of them be sufficient to constitute property. The writer of the property of the first the next annual convention to interesting the propectors of Tom Hughes' new Ragby colony in Tonnesses, to the prop

ing such a step, let them weigh carefully the conditions of the South, and the prospects of success. Tennessee, in the first place, has endeavoured to repudiate its debt. The result has been a great reduction in the value of real estate. This effect is illustrated by a sale of land at Clarksville, in that State, the other day. The land is situated within half a mile of the town, along the rivet, and is very fertile. Four years ago it was worth \$50 per acre, and the other day, after having been well advertised, it was sold at \$13 per acre. This land lies in a section of country that has often been called the "garden spot" of the South, because of the fertility of the soil. After the war the land in that section held its own value, but talk of repudiation has made it next to worthless, and prostrated every other interest of the State.

The reduced rates of interest at which noney may be borrowed is beneficial to the farmer and other borrowers on real property inflammation of the bronchial tube and lungs.

—EDITOR WEEKLY MAIL.]

ONTARIO FARMING.

THE Agricultural Commissioners would do well to rest content with the evidence gathered, and not lay themselves open to a suspicion of uselessly continuing the investigation. That an enormous mass of valuable information hitherto unobtainable has been secured is apparent to the reader of the proceedings as reported in the daily press; what is now required is that it shall be arranged, condensed, and epitomized, so as to be made useful to intelligent farmers. It will not be sufficient that a report be presented to the Legislature of a formal character, simply transmitting the evidence in full as taken by shorthand writers. The Commission—

In Ontario by the introduction of English and Scotch capital through loan companies. In Quebec the same result will shortly be obtained through the establishment of French Canadian Trust and Loan Company, with a capital of five million dollars, mainly subscribed in France, is just opening business in Montreal and Quebec. The rate of interest charged cannot exceed six per cent., and the loans will be given for the improvement of land and property and for the development of superior methods of agriculture throughout the province. Nothing will tend more to open up the vast resources of the Dominion than the introduction of large amounts of foreign capital, and we heartily welcome all such institutions as the French Loan Company. It is true they may take certain profits in the form of interest out of the country, but their competition enables borrowers to secure loans at reasonable instead of at the old extortionate rates.

No feature of American rural life is any to security. This has been brought about in

No feature of American rural life is apt to strike a European sojourner with more amazement than the recklessness with which valuable timber and ornamental trees are needlessly destroyed in new settlements. Thomas Hughes, in a letter to the London Spectator, calls attention to the wasteful practice, and points out that future generations will have to supply with care and toil the want caused by the wastefulness of their ancestors in this respect. He is particularly severe upon the barbarous-practice of girdling trees which are not wanted for any useful trees which are not wanted for any useful purpose and leaving the dead trunks to become eyesores upon the landscape, and promises that in his colony of Rugby the trees shall be well looked after, and such practices shall be suppressed. He has done well in calling attention to the matter. Many of our Canadian pioneers would be much wealthier men than they are to-day had they exercised a little forethought with regard to the promiscuous hacking and slashing of timber, to say nothing of the beauty that might have surrounded their homes, which too often present a bleak, unsheltered aspect, everything in the shape of a tree or shrub in the neighbourhood of the dwelling having fallen before the ruthless axe.

Mrs. Clara Colby, of Nebraska, presented before the Boston Women's Conference a dismal picture of the life of farmer's wives in the Western States. Dugouts, unhealthy and The epizootic is now prevalent throughout the Western States, and in some parts of New England; but it appears to be of a mild type, and very few deaths are reported.

Western States. Dugouts, unhealthy and gloomy at the best, may be their first habitation, and even when houses are built they are small, inconvenient, and finished only by degrees. The women's work in them is peculiarly trying. The fuel is not under cover, the water is hard to draw. When the land is bounded to the provided the same provided the same provided to the same provided the same provided to the s bought, and not homesteaded, there are the clear the farmer feels that nothing must be expended for comforts in the house. Debt and poverty rest over these homes, overwork breaks down the women, who may rebel against the hardships of their lives, and seek against the hardships of their lives, and seek to change them by escaping from the bonds of matrimony. "Divorces are frightfully common among the farmers of the West," Mrs. Colby tells us. What is the remedy? Mrs. Colby advocates the establishment of agricultural colleges in every State, with free tuition for both men and women, for by the census of 1870 there were over 20,000 women census of 1870 there were over 20,000 women in the United States engaged in agricultural pursuits, besides five million farmers' wives. She would also have colleges of domestic economy for girls, where the proper preparation of food, care of the health and dwelling, and household thrift should be taught.

lands at present available in the North-West lands at present available in the North-West have been allotted and are set aside as reserves. This cry has been especially raised in Nova Scotia, whose young men are becoming desirous of moving westward, and it has been answered by the Rev. Mr. Pitblado, a Halifax minister, who recently made a tour through the North-West. "I know that the company will be in a position to begin corrections as soon, so that the company will be in a position to begin corrections as soon as the part been answered by the Rev. Mr. Pitblado, a Halifax minister, who recently made a tour though the North-West. "I know that great reserves of good land have been made to the Indians, school lands, railroad lands, Hudson Bay lands," says Mr. Pitblado, "but outside of them there is enough and to spare to make a great agricultural country." The to make a great agricultural country." The drawbacks attending farming in the North-West are being rapidly overcome. Old settlers save their crops despite the shortness of the season. The want of water has not been felt anywhere this year. Perhaps the greatest trouble in some localities is the scarcity of fencing and fuel, but the railroads will soon fencing and fuel, but the railroads will soon supply coal and fence rails. An encouraging circumstance connected with North-West settlement is that notwithstanding the stories industriously circulated by American land corporations of a large emigration from Manitoba to Dakota, the emigrants generally become permanent settlers. Few of these people are now met with in Toponto, whereas the counterful decontented two or three years ago many discontented emigrants returned from Manitoba might be met with any day on our streets.

A question very frequently asked, in connection with the troubles in Ireland, is why the Irish tenant farmers should be eternally discontented while the English and Scotch agriculturists are apparently satisfied with agriculturists are apparently satisfied with their condition? A representative Irish tenaht farmer, writing to the London Times from Narraghmore, Atley, answers the question, explaining that the English and Irish landlords occupy very different positions. The former has large capital invested in buildings and other permanent farm improvements, while the Irish proprietor seldom expends a shilling for the benefit of his estate. All the buildings, fences, farm roads, surface improvements, and the drainage connected with the Irish landed property are the investments of the tenants. Even where the landlord borrows money for drainage purposes from of the tenants. Even where the landlord borrows money for drainage purposes from the Board of Works the tenant is made to pay in the shape of increased rent, and is, therefore, the person who has made the expenditure in the end. In addition, the tenants own all the highways, the bridges, the gaols, the county court-houses, and other like contributories to the civilization and to the preservation of the peace and order of the community—that is, if the purchasing and the paying for the sites of these and the constructing and the maintenance of them be sufficient to constitute property. Everything counted, therefore, the Irish tenant has as much capital invested in the land as has the landlord. The Irish landlord makes the tenant pay not only for the land, which is all he really rents from the landlord, but for the capital which the tenant contributes to the improvement of the property. The writer

## WHAT OUR FARMERS SAY.

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail,

Horses afflicted with distemper in St. John

Potato crop is large in Annapolis county, N. S., but rot is feared. The receipts of grain by rail at Belleville to date amount to nearly 13,000 bushels.

The horses afflicted with the epizootic in St. John, N.B., are recovering. There have

Bowen.

It has been discovered at London that hogs are being fed for market on the outskirts of the city from the offal of fat-rendering houses, and there is a good deal of complaint in con-

The grain receipts at Kingston during the past few days have been very large. The farmers have had a very satisfactory harvest, and in consequence feel very jubilant. Probably the deliveries for the past week have reached 25,000 bushels.

It is expected that there will be a large ex-

portation of hay from this province during the winter to the Eastern States, where there is a scarcity. A firm in Framingham, Mass., has purchased several thousand tons in the county of Chambly for early shipment.

The Quebec Chronicle publishes a telegram from Mr. Lavallee, agent for the French capitalists interested in the beet-root sugar scheme, contradicting an extract published in that paper from the Globe's Montreal correspondence, alleging that the scheme had fallen through.

Mr. Chas. Mason, of Seaforth, has sold the

bay yearling Clydesdale stallion which he imported recently to Messrs. Thomas McLaughlin and Robert Martin, of Grey. The price paid was \$1,000. This is said to be one of the best colts of the many that have been imported this season.

The Barrie Advance says :- " Monday Mr.

The Barrie Advance says:—"Monday Mr. John Monteith, of Rosseau, brought down for Dr. Morton and placed on that gentleman's farm in Innisfil, six head of three-year-old steers, averaging about 1,100 pounds each. The animals are fine specimens of Muskoka cattle, and when ready for the market ought to command a good figure."

At a meeting of the Woodstock Cattle Market Committee it was resolved to change the day of holding the monthly markets from the second Monday to the second Wednesday

in each month, owing to its being a more suitable time for the buyers to get there. It was also decided to hold the Christmas fat cattle market on the third Wednesday in

Mr. Wm. Weld, of the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, shipped from his farm in Delaware township one car-load of choice hand-picked apples per Grand Trunk railway, to London, England. The fruit had been specially selected, and eight teams were employed in conveying the fruit to the depot. A number of other shipments are to be made this week.

years:—"Your correspondent was musing over the changes that had taken place since he wandered over that uninhabited prairie between this and Smuggler's Point, on 17th of May, 1875. For a distance of thirty miles not a white man was to be seen east of him.

Two French-Canadians named J. B. Lanctot

tention of these repatriated immigrants is go into the cultivation of beet root.

Being a reader and a subscriber to The Weekly Mail, which I think better than any other paper published in Ontario, I noticed in the agricultural department that communications were requested on experimental farming topics. I send you one.

I have a small piece of land. The soil has been worn out for ten years, having been sown and planted for double that time perhaps, and scarcely ever had a bit of manure during the whole period. It was, therefore, considered useless to sow and plant it any more without undergoing a thorough good coat of manure and summer fallowing. Happening to become the owner last spring I was somewhat troubled as to what to do with it, as it was the only piece of land I had, and summer fallowing I could not well afford, as I would lose the use of the land, and manure I could not get for any price. So I concluded to put in a crop of cats. Some of my neighbours said it would be of no use, only a loss, while others said plant beans.

I will give you the result of my operations with oats:—The ground was very free from weeds, having been under hoe crop so long. I ploughed the ground on the 15th May a moderate depth, then took a wheelbarrow and shovel and went out into the sides of the road, shovelled up a lot of black, rich dirt, an old soil that perhaps had never borne a crop of any kind, and spread it about in small heaps over the field; I also collected a quantity of old rich soil, accumulated around the house and elsewhere, and which I considered fully as good as poor manure. I spread it with a shovel thinly over the surface on top of the ploughed ground, and before it had been harrowed. I then sowed the seed, planting a little more than two bushels per acre on the top of the ploughing twice over, covering the seed as well, if not better, than if it had been cross-draward. This is all! I did in avera been several deaths.

The epizootic has appeared among the horses in London. Though a great many animals are affected, the attack is slight. The epizoctic is extending at London. All the street railway horses are now affected. The distemper is of a mild type, however. Mr. Wm. Wild, of London, yesterday shipped a car-load of hand-picked apples to Europe as an experimental business venture.

The experiment of growing sweet potatoes in the vicinity of Quebec has been successfully attempted this year by Councillor Rowen.

manure, then harrowed it length ways of the ploughing twice over, covering the seed as well, if not better, than if it had been crossdragged. This is all I did in regard to preparing the soil. It was left unrolled, and would have been much better, undoubtedly, if it had been, as all light land is better for grain by being a little close, as the roots then take a better and stronger hold, and the crop is easy cut in harvest, as it stands firm against the sickle. The oats came up quick, strong, and thrifty, and did not lose their rapid and vigorous growth until they were all headed out and almost ready for cutting, when they went down almost level with the surface, apparently as if a flood had passed over them, and had mostly to be cut with a scythe. When bound and shocked they averaged 48 to 50 large shocks per acris.

and had mostly to be cut with a scythe. When bound and shocked they averaged 48 to 50 large shocks per acre.

I believe many an agriculturist would do much better by putting his manure on the surface than by placing it six or eight inches below it, as the substance of the manure is always washing and working downward through the ground, and if the composite itself does not go into the dirt and get mixed, the liquid does, and I consider it fully as good as the dung, and in some cases better. Notice where a manure heap has stood for a time. If the dung heap, which has stood only a short time, be all taken away and spread over adjoining ground, you can tell from the crop which springs up the spot where the heap stood. The crop speaks for itself. Many a farmer when he commences, and is, perhaps, not in the best of circumstances, is most anxious to obtain a good crop the first year. He has plenty of manure in the yard. He draws it out and spreads it over the land very thickly, feeling that he is bound to have a good crop that year. He ploughes it six or eight inches deep, perhaps only ploughs it once, and sows the seeds; or he may gang plough it. What benefit could he derive if the manure is fine and rotten? it being but six inches from the seed. The fertilising substance goes down into the clay, where it H. C. Spencer and W. C. Roosevelt, of Flint, Mich., have been here for some days with the design of purchasing horses for exportation across the lines. Thus far they have succeeded in obtaining some seventeen exprises including the second seventeen. substance goes down into the clay, where it does no good to anybody or anything. Long straw and coarse manure certainly require to be covered over, but the shallower the better.

bought from Mr. H. G. McGregor, of Belmont, and a good general purpose span from
John Culvert, of Southwold, in addition to
three very good colts purchased from McNish
Bros., of Southwold. The remainder chiefly
comprise animals intended for breeding purposes.—St. Thomas Times.

Two steamships from Montreal on their last
voyage across the Atlantic met with very
rough weather on the southern route. One
of the vessels had her whole load of stock,
141 head of cattle, 136 sheep, and 7 calves,
washed overboard, and the other lost 75 head
of cattle and 152 sheep from the same cause.
James McShane was the owner in both cases,
but was fully insured. It is rather singular
that steamers leaving at the same time and
taking the northern route made the voyage
in perfect safety. The steamers which were
so unfortunate do not belong to our regular
lines. be covered over, but the shallower the better.
My idea, however, is to keep the manure as
much as possible on the input you wish to
obtain a ready and good coppe.

Every farmer should ask himself the question:—"Is my true friend, the honest farm,
as strong and healthy as he was ten or twenty
years ago? If not, I have done injustice to as strong and healthy as he was ten or twenty years ago? If not, I have done injustice to my friend, and if so, how have I done it?" Find out the cause and remedy it at once, or as quickly as possible. When we look at New England, California, &c., and see how mankind by ignorance has ruined first-class lands, let us ask the question, "Are we going in the same direction?" I say we are, and many of the old farms are; at this moment not paying for the labour of a wheat crop. Let any farmer employ hands for all the labour on a wheat crop, and see what he has left. Nothing, and the farm so much the worse. Let us get into a system. Be just to our farms, give them manure in return for their crops.

our farms, give them manure in return for their crops.

Divide your farm of say 100 acres into seven fields, manure a field every year for potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds, corn. The year following work the field properly for wheat. Lay it down in proper grasses; then you may expect a crop of wheat and a meadow. By this plan you go round your farm, laying down a field every year. By this plan there is not a wheat crop on any field oftener than once in seven years. What a pleasure to look on a farm of 100 acres, 90 cleared, seven fields of 12 acres each, 6 acres for garden, orchard, buildings, calf, park, etc. tion to begin operations as soon as the next fruit season comes round. Preparations are also being made for the re-opening of the Canada felt hat works in that city, and a number of hands will again find employment A correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, writing from the Pembina Mountains, thus describes the great change that has taken place in that section during the past few years. "Your correspondent was musing

etc.
Some will say that twelve acres of wheat will never do. If you can turn more wheat off 12 acres than 24, what is the best plan? Others will say they cannot manure twelve acres yearly. Yes, you can. Make a proper Before me now are villages in every direction; and to the left of me is the future metropolis of Southern Manitoba, Mountain City; and still further can be seen the smoke of that city of Nelsonville." acres yearly. Yes, you can. Make a proper repository for manure after your crop is in. Carry in all stuff from drains, sides of road, etc. Dump it as a foundation in the yard for all good manure in the spring. Two French-Canadians named J. B. Lanctot and C. A. Ledoux have arrived at Montreal from Worcester, Mass., en route for Three Rivers, where they intend to settle on farms. They state that a meeting of cotton mill operatives out of work at Worcester was held there last week, when resolutions were passed unanimously pledging themselves to return to Canada without delay. Mr. Lanctot, who is accompanied by his wife and ten children, four of whom have attained their majority, is atill in the prime of life, and he states he regrets ever leaving Canada, and that he never breathed freely until he recrossed the line into the land of his nativity. The intention of these repatriated immigrants is to

To prevent fowls from eating their eggs, take a knife and cut the sharp point of the beak, rounding it nicely. Try it before breaking their necks.

A SUBSCRIBER. ing their necks.

Of 14,500,000 quintals of grain imported into France during the first eight months of the present year 9,000,000 quintals came from America.

The New York Commercial says :- "Up The New York Commercial says :—" Up to the present time seventy-three million bushels have been exported in wheat and flour out of a probable surplus of one hundred and eighty-five million to one hundred and ninety million bushels. The total wheat crop is estimated at four hundred and fifty million bushels. There will be a demand for the whole surplus if, as is probable, Russia does not export any wheat."

Apples have been an abundant crop this season in various parts in Nova Scotia.

go into the cultivation of beet root.

The Tilsonburg Observer says that the Fruit Preserving Company are pushing ahead fast. They are still running night and day, and are turning out a large quantity of very excellent quality of evaporated apples. They recently sent a quantity to Liverpool, and last week sent a large quantity to Toronto. They expect to use between 20,000 and 30,000 bushels of apples altogether. The Beet Sugar Company are again moving, and are making contracts with farmers for a supply of the raw material when the factory is built. Farmers have had time to test the cultivation Apples have been an abundant crop this season in various parts in Nova Scotia. Though last year's yield was quite large, the growers disposed of their stock at remunerative prices. Since the apples first made their appearance in Halifax market the coasting vessels on each arrival from along the borders of Nova Scotia have been heavily loaded, vessels on each arrival from along the borders of Nova Scotia have been heavily loaded, and the market in consequence has been well supplied. The impetus given to the trade this season is demonstrated from the fact that farmers, in most cases, have given more attention to the orchards than they were wont to do. In consequence of the prolific yield the fruit has become considerably cheaper within the last few years, and during the next two years, if as productive do this season's yield, the ruling figures now will not, perhaps, be maintained, but are expected to be lower. This appears to be the opinion of some dealers, but then there is a prospective increased export trade, and as soon as better facilities for shipment can be had from Nova Scotia to the English markets the extra supply will ultimately drop off, and perhaps an increase rather than a decrease in the prices will be the result. Some of the largest shippers from Granville, near Annapolis, are Messrs. Eben Bent, Benjamin Miller, Wm. Miller, and Edward Bent. These gentlemen each year, or when the crop proves abundant, transport from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels of the various grades.

CROPS AND TILLAGE.

We observe much enquiry among scientific and practical men, both in Europe and in this country, on the value of different fertilisers for wheat, and for the one best adapted to this crop. An important omission appears to be made in these enquiries. The nature of the soil itself frequently has a controlling influence, and it is more important to ascertain its character than to make any distinction in the crops. Superphosphate, for example, has in some localities in this State doubled the wheat crop when applied at the rate of 300 pounds some localities in this State doubled the wheat crop when applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre. In other places, not many miles distant, and with apparently similar soil, it has had no visible effect whatever. To say, therefore, that superphosphate is an excellent fertiliser for wheat, would require to be qualified by a knowledge of the nature of the soil. The same or similar varying results have occurred where it was applied to other crops than wheat, as to potatoes, corn, and grass—showing that the soil, more than the crop, was to be examined. It is not probable that ordinary analyses would have given any indication of the difference in the two soils.—Country Gentleman.

Sorghum Suggestions. The great difficulty experienced by most novices at the business is in purifying the juice previous to boiling; for unless this is done, the syrup will have a coarse, disagreeable taste, owing to the green, pulpy matter, and other impurities that flow into the juice from the cane as it runs through the rollers. The juice, when ready for evaporation, should consist of pure water and sugar and nothing consist of pure water and sugar and nothing else. To remove the impurities floating in the juice, and to correct the acidity, cream of lime is added to the juice in quantity just sufficient to change the colour of red litmus paper to blue, the lime being added when the juice is at a temperature of about 180° F. The juice is then brought to the boiling point, when a thick scum rises to the top. The fire is then withdrawn and the scum removed by skimming. There will also be found a sediment at the bottom of the vessel which must not be again mixed with the juice. To separate this the juice may be drawn off through a syphon, after which it is ready to boil down. The boiling may now be hurried up as fast as possible, due care being taken that it does not burn when nearly finished. If any excess of lime is found in the juice, it may be removed by adding a quantity of sulphurous acid in water, until the litmus paper reddens again. The syrup obtained this season from Amber cane is selling at about a dollar per gallon, and the success of the experiments seem to warrant a more extended periments seem to warrant a more extended culture of the cane another year. The boiling can be done in any pan suitable for boiling maple sap, and the mills of the size for farm use should not be very expensive, after there is a demand for them.

In experience, and a course of many years' observation, we have found that green manuring plants should be ploughed under previous to coming into blossom, in order to obtain the largest benefit to the soil. Some farmers, in order to obtain a large quantity to turn down, wait till a later stage. On valuable land, near ready markets, the loss of a season, or even a single crop, would often pay for manure and hauling it from market; still in such cases there is much green vegetable matter refuse, which might, instead of going to the compost heap, or be left, as is too often the case, to waste away in the air, be lightly covered in the soil, doing much good. Even a small growth of some kind of grain, if sown very thick, would be a great benefit; not so much, perhaps, in the amount of fertilizing matter it would add to the soil, as in the change. In experience, and a course of many years

Canadian Field Roots for England.

There is no feature of Canadian farming which astonishes agriculturists from the Old Country so much as our crops of roots. Brought up with the idea that the height of good farming consists in the raising of fine root crops for feeding cattle, and being assured that there are no farmers like their own, they are surprised when they arrive in Ontario to see mangold wurtzels, sugar beets, swede turnips, and carrots heavier crops and finer specimens than they have ever seen before. Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, of this city, recognizing the value of this fact, and knowing that our regular fall shows come too early for the exhibition of mature roots, instituted some years since a root show, which has annually brought forward an excellent exhibition of roots as well as other farm products. This yeaf, the exhibition was held yesterday, and the whole exhibit is now to be shipped to Mr. John Dyke, Government emigration agent at Liverpool, to be shown by him to intending emigrants, and also to be placed on exhibition at various English shows.

Mr. E. Stock, of Etobicoke, showed some excellent reots, ameng which may be men-

Fertilisers for Wheat.

tioned long red mangolds, one of which weighed 73 pounds, the heaviest weight on record; red globe mangolds, yellow globe mangolds, the heaviest of which is 58 lbs., six Swede turnips, two of which are exceedingly large; also greystone and whitestone turnips, white and red carrots, red, white, and yellow onions, and parsnips. He also showed some leng red mangolds, which were sown 25th June, and pulled 25th October, one of which weighs 18½ lbs.

Mr. S. Rennie, of Markham, also showed some remarkably fine specimens of his skill in farming. Long yellow mangolds, long red mangolds, red and yellow globe mangolds, the yellow weighing 55 lbs., white carrots, a beautiful sample, parsnips, a citron weighing 33 lbs., a field pumpkin weighing 37 lbs., and, to cap all, a mammoth squash weighing 303 lbs.

Mr. H. J. Clarke, of Muskoka, exhibited a vegetable marrow weighing 14 lbs.; Mr. John

Mr. H. J. Clarke, of Muskoka, exhibited a vegetable marrow weighing 14 lbs.; Mr. John Finlis, of Leslieville, some very fine yellow and red onions; and Mr. John Wright, of Parkdale, among other articles, some greystone furnips weighing 10 lbs. apiece. Messrs. George Leslie & Sons, of Toronto nurseries, exhibit specimens of shipping apples.

Mr. Rennie gave a dinner to the exhibitors at the Commercial Hotel. After dinner he explained to them the fact that these roots, &c., at which they had just been looking were to be shipped to England to show people there what the soil of Canada and Canadian farming could do. He also proposed to send over a sample of two-rowed barley, as he believed that Canadians should take advantage of the fact that the duty is

posed to send over a sample of two-rowed barley, as he believed that Canadians should take advantage of the fact that the duty is taken off malt in England. We should grow more of the two-rowed barley for the English trade. English brewers object to our six-rowed-barley, and would not use it, as they were accustomed to the two-rowed. The sample he was sending was so good that he was satisfied that there would be an immediate demand.

Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Mimico, who for two years carried off the gold medal for roots at this exhibition, gave some hints as to raising heavy roots. He insisted upon the necessity of returning to the soil, in the shape of manure, the mineral and other material taken away by eropping. Mr. Holt, of Maine, Mr. Stock, of the Agricultural Commission, Mr. A. Boyd, of London, Eng., and Mr. S. Rennie, of Markham, touched upon the subjects of good farming and the English and European markets. Messrs. C. D. Daniels and R. Malcolm favoured the assembly with a song. There was a general expression of the feeling that Mr. Rennie should make the root show a permanent affair, to come off at a certain date annually, and to be open to the Dominion. This could not in any way interfere with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition or any of the other fall shows, as they were all held too early to be a true test of the root crops of the country. crops of the country.

has been secured in dry blood, containing from 9 to 12 per cent. of azote. The blood is applied in the form of dried powder and phosphates, and is excellent for meadows, cereals, and light soils.

Do Not Sacrifice the Stock.

It is a pity to sell animals now, writes a correspondent, and for the next several weeks, at ruinously low prices. If hay and other feed on hand are insufficient to carry live stock on till the price rises in spring, it will surely pay to buy oiloake. A few tons of that forcing and exceedingly fattening food will, in addition to saving much hay and increasing the value of the cattle and sheep, also so very greatly enrich the manure that increased crops will swell up the benefits derived from its use. It is astonishing that anyone should sacrifice his stock.

At a dinner given in connection with the Woodbridge Agricultural Show, Alderman Hallam made the important announcement that a syndicate had been formed in Toronto for the purpose of exporting 21,000 head of fat cattle to Europe during the next two years, representing one million one

hundred thousand dollars, which would all be spent among the farmers of Ontario. (Cheers.) He advised the farmers not to sell their stock too soon, because by keeping them they would get better prices. Next May and June he would want 2,000 head, and he would be prepared to pay five and a quarter to five and three-quarter cents per pound for the animals.

Sheep in Winter Two extremes should be avoided in the matter of shelters. One may be insufficient, while the other may be so close as to be unhealthy. The majority of mistakes are with those who shelter insufficiently. In such instances more food is consumed than would otherwise be required, and no corresponding benefits accrue—though the effects upon the sheep are not so unfavourable as those following confinement to improperly ventilated. sheep are not so unfavourable as those following confinement to improperly ventilated rooms. Another error is found in too close crowding while under shelter. This is particularly objectionable when any considerable number of animals are confined together. While a portion of them may lie down, others are compelled to stand, and through restlessness or fright often trample upon and injure their fellows. The shelters on the sheep farm should be made to increase in size as rapidly as the flock multiplies its numbers.

as the flock multiplies its numbers.

The water supply should be carefully looked to. A flock of given number will drink more water in winter than will be needed when on pasture. If such an arrangement can be economically secured, access to water twice a day is better than but once. This for two reasons:—First, the more timid animals, which are likely to be held back in the morning by their stronger fellows, have a chance when the latter are not so eager; and secondly, all danger from over-drinking of cold water is obviated. Use of snow in hien of water should be forced upon the flock only under the extremest necessity. Stock will live under such circumstances, but satisfactory thrift will not be secured.

Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable.

Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable, be fed and sheltered separate from the non-breeding animals, as the crowding and more rapid movements of the latter are apt to result injuriously, while such separation makes more convenient certain little attentions to which breeding ewes are entitled as the yearing season approaches, and which may be profitably accorded to them. Advantage will be found in subdivision of the several ages and sexes into as many smaller lots as circumstances will admit of, as such course lessens the liability to crowding and overfeeding of the stronger animals at the expense of the weaker ones. It also brings each animal more directly under the eye of the attendant, who will the more readily detect the first symptoms of deviation from the desired thrift.—Nat. Live Stock Journal. Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable

Scientists Helping Farmers.

The agronomical station at Gembloux, in Belgium, is the first institution of its class on the Continent. It takes the lead in bringing science to the door of the farmer. It executes, under certain conditions, analyses gratuitously; it is in relation with several manufacturers of fertilizers who have bound themselves to sell at prices based on the analysis of the resident chemist. The same practice applies to oil cakes, and is about being extended to seed merchants, who allow an inspector, or a purchaser, to select a sample, which is then subjected to a test, to determine the quality of the seed, from their germinative power. Some years ago Belgium imported fossil phosphates; since the discovery of the immense beds at Cipley she has ceased to import, besides largely supplying the English and German markets. The war between Chili and Peru having interrupted the supply of nitrate of sods, nitrogen, of organic origin, has been secured in dry blood, containing from 9 to 12 per cent. of azote. The blood is

as and growth of some that of groun, it over well, that, would it as pears benefit in the master is would add to the sell, at it the stage.

The value of mark depends very much on the risk and the way to make the pears of the many of the sell, at it the stage of the sell, at it is a decomposed to depress that well as an it to have all the pears and the sell and the s

Oleanders may be rooted by cutti-shoots six or eight inches long, removin-bottom leaves, and placing them in b-filled with soft water. The shoots at not be allowed to touch the bottom o bottles. To hold them in position and same time to prevent, the evaporation of water, the mouth of the bottle shoul-filled with cotton, loose cloth, or

## DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

# PURIFIER.

MEDICINE, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS,

TA CUMPO AT	
TESTIMONIALS.	
CANADIAN.	I
CURES RHEUMATISM.  BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.  Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured me after numerous other medicines failed.  CATHARINE HIGGINS.	
DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.  West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.  Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.	
NERVOUS DISEASES.  I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in Ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.  MRS. JOHNSON.  Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.	
LIVEB AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.  Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.	
EXCELLENT MEDICINE. SIMOOE, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1879. Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any medicine which I have ever taken. MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.	
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario. Bear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN'BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.	
FOR COSTIVENESS. New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, )	l
FOR COSTIVENESS.  New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, } Quebec, Canada.  Quebec, Canada.  Dear Sir.—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medi- cine I ever used.  SYLVESTER RAY.	The second second
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont. I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.  E. D. CURL	-
SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.	I

BURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN

ILOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
tyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH. CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for yapepsia. I could not work for some time best got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I many well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY. SA VIE SAUVER.

TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebea.

Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans, a silige d'une tousse accablante, avec une ade a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit; les perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait de de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de evotre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en angues trois netites bouteilles sœulement, me servoir de votre BLOODSTRUP, et apres en avor depense trois petites bouteilles seulement, ethe mis trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Ser'tr, CHARLES DEGARDIN.

John G. Seton, Temoin. il l'on desire plus de testimenies ou informa n'en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUP deresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to a
sain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP
las removed it. It is wonderful for giving an
appetite.
CHAS. DEADMAN. MOSES HERINGTON. CRAMP IN STOMACH.

Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.

I was troubled with cramps in my stomach and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and various other diseases, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me atter all other modicines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.
I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver
Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors,
but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP.
HENRY W. VINTON. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuabl
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cure
me of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CROZIER.

Female Complaints.

WALSH, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been sing for some time, and, though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing to relieve her until I sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS. Health Restorer.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.
MRS. T. READ. For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec. ar Sir, —I take pleasure in recommending to ublic your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For e months I was annoyed with a lameness in g. caused by Scrofula, and which the predions of numerous doctors failed to cure. I purchased some of your excellent remedy, a has not only cured my lameness, but also led my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

All That it is Recommended to be.

BRAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.
Dear Str.—I have used your reliable INDIAN
DOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is remmended. It purifies the blood, regulates the
wels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLERTON. A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Ont.

Bear Sir.—In September, 1866, my wife had
been under doctors' treatment two years, and
they said she had heart disease. She was at
that time so weak she could not stand, and I had
to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and
back again as soon as the bed was made. She
had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a
short time, when she began to walk again, and
has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured
my daughter of chills and fever.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, Jr.

Centreville, Addington Co., Ont. ir.—This is to certify that your valuable BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Stomach and Liver. I am so contist virtues, that I feel justified in reding it to all who are afflicted.

HENRY BROWN.

Cannot Recommend it toe Highly.

Nackawick, York Co., N.B.

Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIAN LOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results.

cannot recommend your medicine too highly.

HARRISON CLARK.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. For Asthma. Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me more relief than any other medicine I ever used.

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the best
medicine in the country.

MRS, ROWAN. For General Debility.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your lindlan BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.

JAMES NOONAN.

A Very Valuable Medicine.

Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have suffered greatly with Kidney Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relief. I firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.

PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 28th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.

W. H. RORISON. A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a
valuable medicine.

C. E. HEUSTIS. ARUP for some valuable medicine.

Best Medicine Ever Used.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir.—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers.
HENRY NASON.

A Valuable Medicine.

Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I have used your truly excellent
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am convinced of
its merits. It is a valuable remedy.

MR. JOHN MOGRATH. Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Toronto, April 21st, 1880. Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir,—I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dysepsis. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

77 Richmond street west.

A Wonderful Cure.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1871 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that alled me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as Family Medicine.

M. J. WHITE.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable in the been for your valuable medicine.

WILLIAM CROZIER.

CALISTA SHAVER. Cures Liver Complaint.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir.—I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried-other-medicine with little or no effect. I was induced to try some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF, which I purchased from your Agent, Willian Dier, at Westport. I think your Syrup is the best medicine ever introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT.

Dizxiness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziness in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine.

HEZEKIAH MARKS. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
SIMCOE, Norfolk, Ont., Feb. 1879.
DEAR SIR,—Your BLOOD SYRUP being highly recommended by persons in this neighbourhood who have used it, I was induced to purchase a bottle. I have since used several bottles for myself and family, and I am now quite satisfied that it is an excellent remedy for DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT, and I heartily recommend its use.

\*\*ELIAS BOUGHNER\*\*

Neuralgia.
Toronto, April 20, 1880.

Dr, Clarke Johason: Dear Sir,—When I visited your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant, 250 Simcoe street.

Severe Pain in the Side,
TORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been two beld with a sovere pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly. has entirely cured me, and improved greatly.

MOHN MCEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard street.

Liver Complaint.

Port Jolhe, Queen's Co., N.S.

Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have
received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with Liver Complaint.

I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.

FRANCIS NORTON.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured
me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicines
failed. MRS. JOHN KINNEY. Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatica, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS, Sturgeon Bay, Sincoe Co., Ont. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and
Nervous Headache, and have derived great
benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painter. Dyspensia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for years with Dyspensia and Indigestion and Ridney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent, William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Onjario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario.

I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness for 10 years. I had to give up work. I procured some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully restored to health in a short time. I gained 12 pounds in three weeks. I recommend it as a enuine stomachcleanser and gblood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Gures Coughs and Colds.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—In February, 1876, I was afflicted with a severe cough, which grew worse, confining me to my room, and was finally pronounced incurable by my physician. In January, 1877, I commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, when I commenced to gain in strength, and in a short time I was enabled to do a fair day's work. My cough is now entirely gone.

ISAAC HORNER, J. P.

Saved His Life.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Co. Temiscouata, QueDEAR SIR.—For nearly four years I was afflicted with a bead cough and a strong tendency to
consumption. I could scarcely eat anything, and
was unable to rest either night or day. I was
given up to die, especially as my father had died
of consumption. I was advised to use your
BLOOD SYRUP, and after having used only
three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved,
and quite cured. You can make use of this, if
you desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my
letter contains. Yours respectfully.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and must say it is the best medicine I sver took.

W. S. LATTIMORE.

Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario. Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs.
Toronto, April 20th, 1880. Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir,—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first dose I took seemed to give me relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent cure. I cannot recommend it too highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer,

20 Sheppard street.

Dyspepsia and Laver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.

Dear Sir,—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for

Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
it to all similarly afflicted.

BEN, EDDY. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLED AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI-Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corrector and Blood Purifier in use. W. A. HILBOM. VERMONT.

For Headache.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—For some years I suffered more or
less with Sick Headache, and nothing gave me
any relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP. Let all who are afflicted give it a fair
trial.

O. PIERCE.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
So. Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—I would recommend all persons who
are suffering from Liver Complaint to try your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I did, and they will
surely be benefitted. MRS. DANIEL QUINN. Another Sufferer.
South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—Being afflicted with Heart Disease, I
was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP. Soon after I commenced taking it I
felt relieved, and now I can do my work alone.
ELIZABETH BATES.

W. R. Junction, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1879.
Dear Sir.,—I take pleasure in stating that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial in our family and received great benefit from the use of it.

D. G. & M. H. GRAIN.

Disease of the Stomach.

Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with a Sore Mouth
and Sour Stomach, and by advice began the use
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily cured me.

Sick Headache.
South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—Having used INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, I can confidently recommend it to all
persons suffering with Sick Headache.

LUCY HART.

A very Excellent Medicine.

So. Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.

Dear Sir,—As I was troubled with Diseases of
the Stomach, I used your very valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which I can recommend to all
as an excellent medicine. MISS JANE POTEE. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I cannot praise your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP too highly. It has permanently cured me of Dyspepsia. Every sufferer should give it a trial.

GEORGE CHADWICK.

Liver Complaint.
Thetford, Orange Co., Vt. Thetford, Orange Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
ever used for Liver Complaint. I recommend its
use to suffering humanity. J. M. TITUS.

Gure for Heart Disease.
South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Heart Disease, and it has
helped her very much.

AURELIA N. RUSSELL.

Cures Biliousness.

Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.

Dear Sir,—The use of your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Biliousness
of long standing. I advise all similarly afflicted
to give it a trial.

EBENEZER STEVENS. Cures Piles.
Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled for many years with
Piles and Costiveness, and failed to find relief
until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, which completely cured me.
WILLARD H. HANNEFORD.

A Valuable Medicine.

Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt.

Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP, and I can say from experience that it is

walnable medicine.

C. H. MEAD. Nervous Debility.

Viotoria Harsour, Simcoe County, Ontario.
My wife has been troubled for years with Nervous Debility. Three bottles of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia after all other medicines failed. I advise all sear at 50 cents per bottle. Now it think it these.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia after all other medicines failed. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Ill.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your
Agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia.
It is the best medicine I ever used.
HIRAM P. ALLEN.

Rheumatism.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill.,
May 18, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, and found no relief until. I commenced using your most variable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefitted. I recommend your medicine to all.

ANNA VIESSENBERG.

Liver Complaint.

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of
Liver Complaint and Female Weakness after
the dectors failed. My, husband has also been
cured of Dyspepsia by the use of the Syrup.

MRS. M. A. BURKS.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung
Disease, which had been troubling me for a long
time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering
humanity.

ISSIA WITTINGTON.

Por Neuralgia.

Por Neuralgia.

Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me.

A Splendid Blood Purifier.

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—My wife and I have taken your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for six years, and can truly say it is the best Blood Purifier we have ever used.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Dyspepsia Cured.
Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.
Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine.
THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Fails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Co., III.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for my children who were troubled with spasms, and in both cases it effected a complete cure.

ELIZABETH METZE. An Agent's Testimony.
Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill.
Dear Sir,—I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick
Headache, Pain in the Bowels, and Chills, and I
can safely recommend its use to suffering humanity.

RHODA A. REED.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill.,

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill.,

May 20, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Complaints and Sick Headache.

SARAH PENRY.

Bel'viere, filcone Ce., Ill., Feb. 6, 1878.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it.

MRS. WESTFALL. A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—I have used your great INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP and have found it usequalled as
a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such.

C. L. PRATT.

Pemale Weakness.
Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been greatly benefitted by using your great INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness,
Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl.
I can recommend it as a valuable remedy.
RHODA BABBITT.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after-labouring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and One Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eye caught your remarks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing friends, she was soon restored to regularity and health.

Lives Completes

Liver Complaint.

Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—With pleasure I recommend your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the cure of Liver
Complaint in all its forms. I have also tried it in
my family as a Gargle in the case of Bronchitis,
and find it a speedy and effectual remedy.

W. E. SHERFEY.

Constination Cured.
Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.
Dear Sir,—Your truly valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Constipation, and
I do not hesitate to pronouace it the best medicine I everused.
PHILIP ROUSE. Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I
was induced to use your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect
health and strength. CHAS. SHELLEY.
No. 30 Eighth street.

Chills Cured.

Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but without effect, until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefitted the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity.

ROSANNAH LAWRENCE.

Dear Sir,—I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

All That It is Recommended to Be.

Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all
that it is recommended to be, and advise anyone
who may be in poor health to give it a trial.

MR. FREEMAN. Kidney Disease.
Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other
medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my
children of Chills and Scrofula.
MARGARET CHISM.

Liver Complaint.

Mason City, Mason Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—My wife was troubled with Liver in the Complaint, and had tried numerous medicines without receiving benefit. At last I procured some of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and after she had used it a short time she was much improved. It also cured my daughter-in-law of a bad attack of Ague. It does it work thorough and quick.

EDWARD SIKES.

TESTIMONIALS.

MAINE

Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with entire satisfaction, I pronounce it the most efficient family medicine in use. To me it is not simply desirable, but necessary and indispensable. My mother has used the Syrup for Dyspepsia and Kidney Disease with the most gratifying results.

MRS. S. A. YATES. Difficulty of the Sciatic Nerve. Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for the above difficulty, and
have received great benefit therefrom. I would
not be without it. MRS. DELILA S. DIETZ.

Best Medicine Ever Used. Dear Sir.—I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and it has done more for my wife and family than anything they have ever used. I would not be without it.

GEORGE H. ADRIANCE. For Purifying the Blood.

Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir.—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP with beneficial results, I can recommend
it as a valuable Blood Purifier. No family should
be without it.

J. T. YEOMANS. Diseases of the Stomach.

NEW YORK

Best Family Medicine.

Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—For years I have been suffering with
Cramps and Pains in my Stomach. I tried
various remedies, but derived no benefit from
them. At last I procured from your Agent some
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it cured
me.
MRS. A. THRASHER,

Immediate Relief.
Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir.—I used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Pains, and it gave me immediate
relief. It is a valuable remedy.
WILLIAM HOOHER.

A Valuable Medicine.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—It is some time since I commenced
using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP,
and I find it a perfect remedy for Indigestion
and Restless Nights. I have recommended it to
many of my friends, and all who have taken it
say they have been greatly benefitted. I believe it is a valuable medicine for Purifying the
System.

Of the Auburn Button Company.

Sick Headache.
Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Sick Headache,
Constipation, and Loss of Appetite for a long
time. I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and can say that it has proved most
beneficial to me.

WM. A. SMITH. Skin Disease.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has given me more real benefit,
for Skin Disease and Constipation of the Bowels,
than all the medicine I ever tried.

DANIEL HEWSON.

Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
Costiveness. I highly recommend its use.
MARGARET BECKLEY. Best Family Medicine.
Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP in my family for various discases, and am satisfied that it is a valuable family
medicine.
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG.

Disease of the Stomach.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir., My daughter was a sufferer from Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Ulcers ated Sore Throat. I called in several doctors, but she grew worse until we procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Soon after she commenced using it she began to improve, and she was encouraged to continue it. I would recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

ISAAC WATTS.

Liver Complaint.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Being troubled with Liver Complaint, I was persuaded to try your great INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, and finding it to be as recommended, I can with confidence recommend it to

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Brooklyn, King Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Suffering for years with Dyspepsia, I
was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I
still take the Syrup for the purpose of Regulating
my Bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Recommend persons seeking reference to me.

CHAS. WEEKS, No. 190 Navy street. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co. N.Y.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable HNDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint of long standing, and it has cured me.
Before using your medicine I tried almost everything without receiving benefit.

HENRY SMITH.

Liver Complaint.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Several of my family and friends have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have experienced great benefit, especially in the cure of Liver Complaint. It is a valuable Blood Purifier.

J. D. CARPENTER.

Kidney Disease.
Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—A trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has proved very beneficial to me for
Kidney Disease and Constipation:
JULIA A. WASHBURN. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me-for
Dyspepsia, after the doctors had failed to relieve
me.

G. FENKAKEN.

Kidney Complaint.
Poughkeepsie, Duteless Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in recommending
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I have used
it for Kidney Disease with very beneficial results.
D. HAYWOOD.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in saying that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
have ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, and
Sick Headache, and in fact all the ills the human
flesh is heir to. If it were not for your medicine
I would now be laid up.
CORNELIA L WALKER. Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint.

Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—I have received more benealt from your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and Bronchitis, than from any other medicine I ever used.

MRS. LANGDON.

Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

Lyons, Wayne Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—I was so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that I could not keep anything on my stomach. After taking some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I find myself so well that I can retain a hearty meal without distress. I think your medicine is the best I ever used for puritying the blood. I have gained twenty-five pounds in three months.

FRANK N. FREEMAN.

Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—Allow me to offer my unsolicited testimony in favour of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. My husband was greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, and a short trial of your medicine completely cured him.

MADOA DEST MARGARET BURKEY. Liver Complaint.

Solsville, Madison Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP for Indigestion and Liver Complaint, I
can with confidence recommend it to others similarly afflicted.

A. C. WHEELER. Another Sufferer.
Cooksburg, Albany Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—I have used your truly valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, and
have been greatly benefitted thereby.
MARY E. BATES.

TESTIMONIALS.

Cough and Colds.
South Exeter, Penobscot Co., Me.
Dear Sir, — I find your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP the best medicine I ever used for
Coughs and Colds. It has been thoroughly tried
in this vicinity with great success.
F. W. DALZIEL.

Liver Complaint. Dear Sir, — Your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured my mother of mental Insanity, caused by Liver Complaint. She is 72 years old. HANNAH S. BARKER. Recommends it to All.

East Livermore, Androscoggin Ca., Me.

Dear Sir. — Your truly valuable INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine ever used
in my family. I have been using it for three
years, and it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I would recommend
it to all.

NANCY A. STEASON.

For the Hives.

Crystal, Aroostook Co., Me.

Dear Sir.—I gave some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP to my little girl, for the Hives,
and it has done her a great deal of good. I can
recommend it to others similarly troubled.

Mrs. E. G. WILBUR.

Liver and Kidney Complaint.
Ellingwood's Corner, Waldo Co., Me.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Liver and Kidney complaint for years, and found no relief until I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP which I have received much benefit from. It has no equal. BENJAMIN DOWNS. Remedy for Rheumatism.

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.
Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Rheumatism of twenty-five years standing, after all other medicines failed. REVERIUS SMITH,

For Scrofula.

Winterport, Waldo Co., Me.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited
my little son for Scrofula. He is now hearty and
rugged.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD. Consumption Cured.
Frankfort, Waldo Co., Me.
Frankfort, Waldo Co., Me.
Dear Sir,—My wife was in general poor health
for years, and all medicines failed to benefit her
until we tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP,
which has proved most beneficial.
SYLVESTER BENSON.

Remedy for Headache.
Corinda, Penobscot Co., Me.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Sick
Headache.
JOSIE ROLLINS.

Liver Complaint.
Island Falls, Aroostook Co., Me.
Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can
say it is the best medicine I ever used for Liver
Complaint. It renovates the system, cleanses
the Liver and purifies the Blood.
OLIVER GRAPFAM. Rheumatism Cured.

Bucksport, Hanoock Co., Me.

BLOOD SYRUP for Chronic Diarrhosa and
Rheumatism and it has effectually cured me. I recommend it as a powerful and effective remedy.

W. G. SMITH.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

Oriano, Hancock Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—For fifteen years I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and used numerous remedies with little benefit. I was unable to keep any food upon my stomach, and was reduced almost to a walking skeleton. I was advised to try your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it relieved me immediately. When I commenced taking the Syrip I only weighed 119 pounds, but if 200m brought me up to 140 pounds. I am now able to work, and enjoy better health than I have for fifteen years.

Liver Complaint.

Rockport, Knox Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Disease of the Bowels, and find it unequalled for R. C. THORNDIKES. A Very Excellent Medicine.
Temple Mills, Franklin Co., Me., Aug, 18th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—Allow me to say in favour of your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, that I was troubled

with Dizziness, and by its use its benefit. It is a very excellent medicine.

ABEL CHANDLER, P. M. Sick Headache Cured.

No Haven, Knox Co., Me.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of
Sick Headache and Cramp in the Stomach olong standing.

OMER THOMAS.

Liver Complaint.
Dresden Mills, Lincoln Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and it has
cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used,
and recommend its use to the afflicted.
ANNIE PUSHARD.

East Liverpool, Androscoggin Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Asthma, and
was mable to lie down in bed for a year. I had
employed several physicians, all to no purpose.
I then obtained some of your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and now I can lie down and sleep as
well as I ever could. It is the best medicine I For Asthma. well as I ever count.
ever saw, and I would recommend it to an.
GARDNER PERKINS.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Winterport, Waldo Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Costiveness,
and it has done me more good than any other
medicine I ever used.

WALTON DOWNS. Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and
Liver, and have been much benefitted thereby.

MRS. S. RICHARDSON.

A Valuable Medicine.

Winterport, Waldo Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—Your great INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP is the best family medicine I ever used.

My wife has used it for Salt Rheum, with the
most beneficial rasults. Our little girl was
troubled with a Humor in her Blood and the
Syrup effectually relieved her. I cannot recommend it too highly. JOSHUA DOWNS.

Unanimous Recommendations
Monmouth, Kennebec Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned, have used
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with the most
beneficial results, and recommend it as a valuable medicine. MRS. RUFUS MOODY, MRS. D. T. MOODY, MRS. WM. PETTENGILL, MRS. LUTHER MERRILL.

MICHIGAN. All That it is Claimed to be.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.

Dear Sir.—After a fair trial of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP I am satisfied that it has no equal for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, or any diseases arising from impure Blood. I believe both my wife and myself owe our lives to your valuable remedy.

JOSEPH H. GEROUX.

An Excellent Family Remedy.
Sheridan, Montcalm Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP in my family for three years,
and have never knewn it to fail in giving relief.
JACOB WEISLOGEL. Coughs and Colds.

Ensley, Newaygo Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—I had a severe Cold, and a short trial
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured
me.

P. SPOGGY. Never Fails to Cure.
Tustin, Osceola Co., Mich.
Tustin, Osceola Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with a severe Cough.
which settled on my Lungs and completely prostrated me. At the solicitation of your Agent, I
was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely relieved
me. I shall always keep your medicine in my
house.

Never Fails to Cure.
Tustin, Osceola Co., Mich.

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

Canada. Canada.

ELLIOT & CO., Toronto.
LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.
LOWDEN, NEIL & CO., Toronto.
LOWDEN, NEIL & CO., Toronto.
KERRY WATSON & CO., Montreal.
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
H. SUGDEN, EVANS & CO.,
T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.
BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N.S.
FORSYTH, SUTCLIFF & CO., Halifax, N.S.
W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.
B. A. MITCHELL, London, Ont.
B. A. MITCHELL, London, Ont.
C. GIROUX & BRO., Quebec, P.Q.
W. E. BRUNET,
H. SKINNER, Kingston, Ont.
S. W. TROTT & CO., Winnipeg, Man.
W.W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines, Ont.

New York City, N.Y.

BRUEN HOBART, 214 Fulton st.
WELLS & ELLIOTT, 11 Gold st.
DANIEL & CO., 58 Cedar st.
FRAZER & LEE, 29 Beekman st.
TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st.
R. W. ROBINSON & SON, 182 Greenwich st.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, 10 Gold st.
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton st.
WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 William st.
HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st.
S. R. VAN DUZER, 35 Barclay street.
STALLMAN, 56 Platt st.
FULTON, 53 Cedar st.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 76th ave.
J. H. FRANCIS, 68 Maiden lane.
BRENT, GOOD & CO., 22 Park place.
PEEK & VELSOR, 9 Gold st.
WALTER ADAMS, 75 John st.
DAVID M. STIGER & CO., 58 Barclay st. New York City, N.Y.

Chicago, Ill. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake st.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake st.
FULLER, 52 Market st.
TOLMAN & KING, 51 Lake st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabash

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

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

E. M. THORNE. Pittsburg, Pa. GEORGE A. KELLEY & CO. San Francisco, Cal. LANGLEY & MICHAELS, 100 and 102 Front-st St. Louis, Mo.

RICHARDSON & CO., 710 North Main st. MEYER BROS. & CO., 6 North Second st. A. A. MELLIER, 709 and 711 Washington ave-COLLINS BROS., 423 North Second st. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, 30 Robert st.

SAMUEL I. SMITH & CO. LEIGHTON & BROWN. Elmira, N.Y.

GERRITY & MORRELL, 126 Lake st. Syracuse, N.Y. CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., 28 East Genesee st, KENYON, POTTER & CO. MOORE & HUBBARD, 73 South Salina st, SAMUEL DICKINSON.

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

WEEKS & POTTER, 360 Washington st., GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. Macon, Ga. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,66 and 68 Seconds Memphis, Tenn. G. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind. MEYER BROS. & CO,

Nashville, Tenn. WILLIAM LITTERER. New Orleans, La. I. L. LYONS, corner Camp and Graviersta. G. R. FINLAY & CO., 35 Magazine st. NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Peter and Offices sts. Alciers L. Cincinnati, O.

JOHN D. PARK & SONS, 175 Sycamore st. R. McCREADY & CO., 58 and 60 Walnut st. Cleveland, Ohio. BENTON, MYERS & CO., 127 Water st. STRONG, COBB & CO., 112 and 114 Superbeat SWIFT & DODD.
FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.
T. H. HINCHMAN & SONS.

Forth Worth, Texas. Galveston, Texas. THOMSON, SCHOTT & CO., corner Av Knoxville, Tenn. SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALDERS.

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

DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO. Kansas City, Mo. WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 511 Delaware MEYER BROS. & CO. RICHARDSON & CO., 381 State st.

WALDING, KINNAN & CO.

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PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE NAMED PERSONS TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY Be sure you get the Genuine from our authorized agents, Messrs. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto--- The public are cautioned against buying spurious Medicines.