

haw it to your friends, and ret four of them to put \$10.00, we will send you an extra Revolver offer holds good till DEC. 1st. 1883 itt le seculate will have ne trophe in selling ting St., CHICAGO, ILL.

School Books,

CAUTION chool Trustees

Information has been iven us that agents are siting rural trustees ttempting to secure signatures to a printed orm in which the said ustees agree to introce "Royal Readers." The signatures are beng secured in many uses through m. srepreentation, and trustees re adv sed that s gnares so obtained legal, and consequentnot binding. W. J. GAGE & CO.

Music.

THE ERS' WELCOME

son's new book for singing Classes ntions, wins golden opinions from all mine it.
very much pleased with it indeed,"
ecent letter, indicates the general feel-150 tunes. Good instructive course will bring you a specimen copy. Liberal

BEAUTIFUL, AND EASY CANTATAS: A. (65 cents.) By D. F. Hodges, in cludes the charming old Bibles time and easy music, pretty orienta g and stage arrangements, and canno ND BOAZ. (65 cents.) By E. A. Andrews, Brings before us ife of oiden times, and a glimps and its narvest fields, and has

The new opera by Delibes. Given T JULILEE CHOIR. (40 cents. Cantata for young Bird songs, &c. All the girls and boys book mailed for retail price.

VER DITSON & CO., Boston rson & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

Cattle Food.

IMPORTANT TO ALL OF HORSES, LOWS, SHEEP OR PICS-Horse and Cattle Food does not Contain Antimony.

Tain Antimony.

Tain Antimony.

The Food will coax the appetite when all mpounds have failed. Empire Food will ne animal to digest and assimilate a given of food in less time than it otherwise mpire Food will prevent scourin calves, see them to thrive amazin, iy. Empire I give a bright eye to the horse and make like velvet. Empire Food will increase nity of milk in cows and suckling ewes, on the quality. Empire Food will make py, and fatten them in half the usual mpire Food will eradicate every worm site from sheep and lambs. Empire Food vert the commonest of hay nd straw into it provender. Empire Food will improve and increase the clip of wool. Empire I improve the product of poultry. Manutets, Mitchell, Ont. tain Antimony.

EEELY MAIL, printed and published Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT-MPANY, at their Printing House, corner ag and Bay streets. Toronto. C. We ING, Managing Director.

The Toronto meekly ghail.

The coloured Baptists' convention, repre

ritories, has adopted a resolution protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court in the Civil Rights bill.

the beneat of the families of Irish Invincibles

who have been punished for crimes committee

Over the door of a cabin in Montana, on the line of the Northern Pacific road, is written with charcoal these words: "Only 9 miles to water and 20 miles from wood. No grub

in the house. God bless our home."

Intense excitement prevails in Dakota over the discovery of gold by a Chicago man on his place near Lubau. Samples assay twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The discoverer onickly several all the land on

The discoverer quickly secured all the land on

When a runaway couple applied to the County Clerk at Texarkana for a license to marry they were refused, because the girl was only 16 years old. The young man urged that she weighed 140 pounds and was big enough, but the clerk was obdurate.

It is becoming the custom in the South to

It is becoming the custom in the South to cowhide men who abuse their wives; and

every time a married woman utters a shrick her husband feels nervous until he feels sure he has satisfied the crowd that it was nothing

but the sight of a mouse that made her yell.

A Minneapolis despatch says that reports from the North-West assert that the wheat

crop was badly frozen Sept, 30th, and eleva-tors are refusing to receive the wheat. It is

reported that three-eighths of the crop, amounting to four million bushels, is frost-

The latest American curiosity is a free

railway. At Oakland, in Colorado, a railway

ompany wanted to run their line through

the principal street. The citizens made the

concession on the condition that no fares should be collected for rides within the limits

of the town.

Dubuque has a boys' fraternity, the members of which are divided into four classes.

The first demands only a pledge against in-toxicating drink, the second adds tobacco, the third profanity, and the fourth every-thing in the shape of vice or crime. The

Mrs. Anna M. Greene will celebrate her on

exaggerated. Of 3,000,000 bushels received there, there have been but 60,000 bushels re

jected or condemned. Very little wheat from the Province of Manitoba has been 'received, and the proportion injured by frost much larger than grain men think. The re

port was started by the Millers' Association Girls don't come very high in New Jersey

A wealthy citizen of that State, lately de-ceased, wills \$250 to a New York bank clerk who rescued his (the Jerseyman's) daughter

rirl is a luxury within the reach of any in

dustrious and ambitious young man.

During the last three years about \$900,000,000 have been expended in the construction of railways in the United States. In

ing the week ending September 22, 103 miles of rails were laid in the States, and the total

Attracted by his groanings, the alligator returned to the spot, but was driven off with

them, and allowed to remain down a peri

four to six times their former bulk, which

date, and at the last accounts those which re-

A Miraculous Cure.

Free-Fight in a Church,

BELLEVILLE, L.I., Oct. 19. - While an oyster

nained were doing finely.

tones and branches.

ned the entire res

the latter class is elaborate and ter

by order of the organization.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

UNITED STATES. A Budget of News from Over the Border.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance stree oronto, Classes for students begin Oct. 26th SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. Lost or Stolen.

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

Specific Articles. Cancer Cure cures without use of knife. e only permanent cure in the world. Send o 3c. stamps for particulars. S. C. SMITH, aticook, Q., Canada.

Agents Wanted.

Catarrh.

Miscellaneous.

SEND A POSTAL CARD, WITH YOUR address, for Bennet & Co.'s mammoth cata of 10.000 novelties for the Christmas sea BENNET & CO., 453 and 455 St. Pau

IRISH AFFAIRS.

sult of a private quarrel.

county Cork. It is supposed to be an agraria A FARM TO LET FOR SEVERAL YEARS—
it contains 100 acres of good grain and hay land and a good orchard; the farm is well watered both for household and stock purposes; the buildings are good; situated within nine miles of Toronto, on the Don and Danforth road, and \$ of a mile east of Scarboro' Junction station, Grand Trunk railway. For terms apply to J. TABOR, 85 Hazelton avenue, Toronto. utrage. till Nov. 21st. The Dublin Freeman's Journal dema

that the Government shall prosecute the eaders of the Orange meeting at Roslea. It

WANTED-A PLOT OF LAND CONTAIN-ING five acres in vicinity of some town VV ING five acres in vicinity of some town in Ontario. Address, stating price and terms of sale, to H. JAMESON, Castlederg, Ont,

Teachers Manted.

VOL. XI. NO. 604.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements inserted under this necating, 3 cents per work in territors, or 20 cents per word for five insertions.

Subscribers can do The Mail good service by lling advertisers that they read their adver-sements in The Mail.

A N IMPROVED FARM OF 283 ACRES IN

A the township of Waterioo, adjoining the village of Doon, and six miles from the town of Galt. Apply to WM. C. SHAW. Doon P.O.

TARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON

TARIO-send three-cent stamp for list to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent,

CTOCK AND GRAIN FARM—COUNTY Wellington—165 aeres; 100 cleared; 30 new land; soil good; clay loam; good water and pasturage and buildings; 6 acres fall wheat. Address, GEORGE F. PLATT, Fergus P.O.

VALUABLE FARM-PART LOT 11, CON-CESSION 4, Morris, Huron county; easy terms. Dr. PYNE, Toronto.

Farms to Kent.

Earms Manted.

FARM TO LET FOR SEVERAL YEARS-

A QUALIFIED TEACHER OF ROMAN school for the year 1884; state experience and salary; one who can teach German preferred. Apply to MICHAEL SCHURTER, Secretary, Chepstow P. O., Ont.

TIVE TEACHERS WANTED FOR LUCK-NOW public school; first Principal holding first-class or second A; second department, female, second-class or first certificate; third, fourth, and fifth departments, females, holding second or third-class certificates; state salary, with testimonials, up to 5th November. liary, with testimonials, up to 5th November GRAHAM, secretary P.S.B., Lucknow P. O TEACHER WANTED-A SECOND-CLASS
Normal teacher, male, wanted for school
lection No. 5, Sherbrooke township, for 1884;
salary \$400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL
DICKHOUT, S. T., Stromness P. O., Haldimand

TEACHER-FIRST OR SECOND-CLASS-A experienced—for School Section No. 10, King. Application, with testimonials and salary, received up to 27th October. JOSEPH SNIDER, Secretary, Aurora, Ont. 62 WANTED-A SCHOOL TEACHER, MALE or female, for school section No. 1, town-ship Himsworth, for 1884: salary \$250 per annum. Apply to JOHN KENNEDY, Powassan, Ont.

Business Chances.

WOOLLEN MILL FOR SALE-\$1,400 WILL W purchase a woollen mill in complete running order with dwelling house and an acre of ground; seven miles from Lucknow; a great bargain; worth at least \$2,000; terms easy; immediate possession. R. A. HODGKINSON, Kinlough; or CAMERON & CAMPBELL, bankers, Lucknow.

BUFFALO BUSINESS COLLEGE-ESTAB-B LISHED thirty years—affords young mer unequalled advantages for obtaining practica business education; experienced teachers; im proved course; finest college building in Am-erica; six hundred students annually; large il lustrated catalogue free. CLARENCE L BRYANT, secretary, Buffalo, N.Y.

Articles Wanted. TO BOOK AGENTS—THE BEST COOKERY book ever published is "Mrs. Clarke's Cookery;" 402 pages, printed on very superior English toned paper, handsomely bound in cloth; a live agent gan sell 100 copies a week. Send \$1 for sample copy and terms to J. S. CRAWFORD, 100 Yonge street, Toronto.

WANTED — LADY CANVASSERS — TO sell "Mrs. Clarke's Cookery Book." J. S. CRAWFORD, 100 Yonge street, Toronto. WANTED-40 GALLONS OF MILK DAILY for the winter; state lowest price. Box 225, Mail Office.

Live Stock.

TOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN IMPORT ED Shropshire ram; also ten ram lambs two crosses of the Shropshire and Hampshir rams from Cotswold grade ewes. W. T. BEN SON, Cardinal, Ont. PURE BRED SOUTHDOWN RAMS FOI sale at Lorridge Farm, Richmond Hill ROBT. MARSH, Proprietor.

Personal. A NY INFORMATION OF ANDREW PAT-A ERSON, of Coldwater, who is supposed to have left Orillia by early Northern train on the 28th September, will be thankfully received by his sorrowing wife and relatives. All papers

WILL SARAH MCNAMARA (WHO LIVED at No. 11 Peter street with Mrs. Stillwell in the year 1890) please call at No. 4 Widmer street and hear something to her advantage.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FARM security at 64 per cent; charges low; no commission. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON, MONEY TO LOAN—A LARGE AMOUNT of money to loan at 6 per cent, on farm or city property. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN- Business Cards.

OOOPERATION-WANTED-\$40 AND \$50 thers who have leisure; no samples neede DONALD S. McKINNON, 8 Adelaide stre

CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CON-with map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of three cent stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaide ELDERSLIE, COUNTY BRUCE, 200 ACRES; 125 cleared; clay loam; well watered; frame as and dwelling. Dr. COOKE, Chesley P.O. RIN TOWNSHIP—VALUABLE FARM.

for sale; 3 miles from Acton and Rockwood stations; 12 miles from Guelph; 100 acres; 90 cleared and free from stumps; soil, clay loam; well fenced and drained; watered by living stream and exceilent well; capital stone house, 30 x 40; cellar full size; bank barn, 60 x 40; stone foundations, fitted up for cattle underneath; young and old orthard. Apply to T. DOCKRAY, 18 Mercer street, Toronto.

MANCER CURE-\$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMIX

FARM FOR SALE—THE McKELLAR homestead, three miles south of Alvinston, being one of the best farms in the Province of Ontario, containing 217 acres, 125 cleared and under a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered with beach and maple; the soil cannot be supposed and the fiver Sydenham A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR POPU-LAR low down platform binder, new and mproved mowers, reapers, sulky rakes and coosier grain drills; the largest and best selling ul men wanted; a vacancy for one or two horoughly competent general agents, and fone who can speak English and French. NOXO BROS, MANUFAUTURING OO., Ingersoll, On FARM FOR SALE -LOT 30, FIRST CONCESSION, East Caledon, county Peel. WM. STINSON, Orangeville P.O. THROMO CASKET - CONTAINING 100 I fast-selling articles, which will bring you in the bring you in the bring your time, by mail for 25 cts.: agents coining money. A. WKINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S. FOR SALE—FARMS AND WILD LANDS IN Simcoe and Grey counties. Apply to LAID LAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW WANTED — GENERAL TRAVELLING agents: salary, \$75 per month and ex-penses. Montreal Rubber Stamp Works, St. James street, Montreal. ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy farms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto.

A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER-MANENT cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM—WITHIN nve miles of the city of Ottawa—for sale—comprising part of Lots Nos. 21, 22, and 23, 2nd concession, and part of Lot No. 23, 1st concession, Otawa front, Township of Nepean, in all about 275 acres, 200 acres being under cultivation and in pasturage, and 75 acres hardwood bush. The farm is well fenced and drained. The soil is good, and the cultivated portion in fine condition. There are several never-failing springs on Lots 21 and 22. The dwelling-house (brick) fronts on the Macadamized Road leading to Richmond, and is surrounded by a fine or chard of young and choice fruit trees. The farm buildings consist of four large barns, 2 cow houses for stall feeding, cattle sheds, stables, implement houses, etc., etc. Terms—One-half cash, the balance can be stranged to suit the purchasers. Applications to be made to the owner of the premises. JAMES MAGEE, Skead's Mills Post Office, or to CHARLES MAGEE, Nepean, Ottawa. CPECIAL OFFER-25 NEW AND HAND-SOME assorted chromo cards in morocco-case, name on all, only 10c. Queen City Card House, Toronto.

It is now stated that the murder of farmer pence, near Cork, on the 15th inst., was the A number of meetings called by the Irish eague to be held in the county of Cork have been prohibited by the Government. A Dublin despatch says that Daniel Lucy, a bailiff, was found dangerously wounded in

The grand jury have returned an indictmen harging O'Donnell with murder. He pleaded 'Not Guilty," and the trial was postponed

states they were armed.

A Dublin despatch states that Mr. Parnell has accepted an invitation from the promoters of the Parnell testimonial fund to attend a banquet in his honour on Dec. 10.

WANTED TO RENT-FARM ABOUT 150 acres, with house and buildings. Apply by letter to E. S., 173 College street, Tororto. of the Poor recently, a letter from the Archbishop of Toronto was read urging the stoppage of Irish immigrants to Canada. The Archbishop says that Canada is now crowded

with pauper immigrants.

Another attempt has been made to injure the jurymen who served in the Phœnix Park murder trials. A circular has been sent to thousands of the citizens of Dublin forward ng a black list containing the names of th rors by whom the assassins of Cavendis

nd Burke were convicted. A Dublin despatch states that Dr. Webb, Q.C., and Mr. McInerny will defend Pool, the informer, at the November assizes for the murder of Kenny. Large sums are re ceived from America to aid in the defence. Informer Lamie, arrested last week to preent his leaving the country, will, it is ex ected, give important testimony.
At the Irish League meeting last week resolutions were passed expressing pleasure at the tenor of Lord Coleridge's speech at the reception given him by the New York State

reception given him by the New York State Bar Association. The resolution also expresses the hope that the principles enunciated in that address will be applied by the British Government to Ireland, and that the American tour of Lord Coleridge will serve to enlighten his views and enable him to advocate self-government for Ireland. A Dublin barber supplies liquid refresh-ment to the victim in the chair without charge, With the shave goes a glass of whiskey, and with the more delicate and complex operation of hair-autting a full bot-tle of stout. The first effect of this novel experiment in trade was the promotion habits of neatness and cleanliness among his regular customers. Those who had been shaved twice a week now dropped into the chair twice a day, and hair that had once

been allowed to grow in tangled luxuriand was trimmed as often as once a week. A Dublin despatch states that Miss Ellen Ford, of New York, sister of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, spent the day in visiting the families of Invincibles who have been punished for crimes committed by order of that organization. ganization. To such as were in need of assistances he gave money which had been confided to her in America for the purpose, She also handed to the solicitor of Pool, who is charged with the murder of Kenny, in Saville Place, two years ago, a large fund, which had been collected in the United States to defray the expenses of his defence

A Strange Law Suit, This is the question that troubles a Frenci justice of the peace. A drover and a butches in the market who were adjusting their ac counts went to a tavern to dine together. During the meal the butcher took from his pocket a bank note of 100 francs value where with to pay the drover, but in handing it over let it fall in a dish of gravy. He over let it is in a dish of gravy. He snatched it out, and holding it between a thumb and forefinger, waved it to and fro to dry it. The butcher's dog accepted this movement as a friendly invitation, and, liking the smell of the saturated note, made a spring at it and swallowed it. The butches was furious. "Give me my money," he do manded. "Kill the dog and open it." "No by a blanked sight," replied the drover; "my dog is worth more than 100 francs." "Then I owe you nothing. Your dog has collected for you before witnesses." My dog is not my cashier. And besides, where is your receipt?" 'The justice will have to settle this.' And now for weeks the justice has vainly been seeking law or precedent for such a case, and the townsmen have been on the

Tried in Toronto.

verge of a riot over it again and again.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the removal of eight feet of tape-worm by the use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This medicine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict children or

adults. A specimen of vegetable wool is on exhibition at Amsterdam. It comes from Java. When it is freed from its leathery covering and the seeds, through a very simple process, it is worth between 16 and 17 cents a pound.

church last night Wm. Smith and Capt. John church last night Wm. Smith and Capt. John Sackett, brothers-m-law, quarrelled and exchanged blows. Their friends joined, and a free-fight followed. Lamps were knocked out and brackets broken. Women and children made frantic efforts to leave the building, and many were knocked down and trampled upon. Ten persons were injured, including the pastor, who was seriously kicked and beaten. Smith was carried home on a stretcher, Sackett is confined to bed. There are two coloured women lawyers in the United States—Mary A. S. Cary, of Michigan, and Louise V. Bryant, of Colorado. The circulation of the National Banks of the United States has been contracted by nearly ten millions of dollars since last

Remarkable, if True.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Elmore Beach, aged ten years and a half, died on Thursday night from enlargement of the abdomen. The autopsy showed that the small intestines were obstructed. Twenty large seeds of damsons, a copper cent, two buttons, and other indigestible articles were taken from them. The liver was swelled to such a size, it took the place of the langs and nearly everything else. One of the kidneys was greatly displaced. The doctors say the case is remarkable. The mother states that some time ago the boy vomited is large worm that had protruberances like horns and legs. He also vomited orange seeds that had been in the stomach so long that they had sprouted. anuary.

The trustees of the Garfield National The trustees of the Garfield National Monument Association have invited an international competition, open to all artists, for supplying the design.

The will of the late Henry Farnham, of New Haven, leaves an estate of four millions to his widow and five children, and property valued at \$200,000 to Yale College.

The leading coloured men of Georgia have signed a call for a convention at Atlanta, December 12th. It says the condition of the cember 12th. It says the condition of the coloured race of this State is growing worse

life senatorships.

Lady Dufferin is organizing measures for relieving the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Anatolia.

The French Government has decided to resist the demand for the expulsion from the

resist the demand for the expulsion from the country of the Orleans princes.

Negotiations are in progress between the Vatican and Prussia with the view of obtaining the restoration of the expelled bishops.

Last week the Czar and Czarina laid the corner-stone of a church to be built upon the spot where the late Emperor Alexander was killed.

The latest despatches from Constantinople state that it is now believed that only two hundred deaths were caused by the recent earthquake.

The French lieutenant who reported to the Figure that the French sailers had massacred unresisting natives at the fall of Hue has

It is expected that large and important reluctions will be made in the estimates of the French Finance Minister in order to avert a

deficiency in the accounts for 1884.

Trouble is apprehended in the island of Crete, where the Porte has ordered the peremptory collection of certain tithes ob-

noxious to the Christian residents.

A number of ignorant peasants in Styria,

who had been persecuting and plundering the Jews in their midst, have been sentenced to

imprisonment for twenty-two years.

Advices from Paris state that the English Government has complained to France of the prolonged occupation of Tamatave, which, they represent, is causing great injury to

commerce,
The Sultan gave a banquet last week at
Constantinople to Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, and conferred a decoration upon
Lady Dufferin. Lord Dufferin assured the

Sultan of the sympathy and friendship of England.

The new French Minister of War will, it

The new French Minister of War Will, it is announced, devote all his energies towards reforming the system of mobilizing the army. It is supposed he will take this action in case a war with Germany might be

tion in case a war with Germany might be threatened under his regime.

The Paris Temps says that the payment of 60,000 francs' indemnity to Mr. Shaw, the British missionary, is entirely voluntary on the part of France, and that the subject provoked no discussion at the Cabinet meeting at which it was decided to indemnify him.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that a large number of Russian military and naval officers have been arrested on a charge of being implicated in Nihilist conspiracies. The cases are so numerous that a special commission of inquiry has been appointed to try them.

The Governments of continental Europe

them.

The Governments of continental Europe are actively engaged in attempting to suppress Secretion. Large numbers of affects have been made recently in the Polish provinces. The Red Cross Socialists are to be hunted down by the Russian authorities wherever found in the Car's territories.

It is reported that the claims against

The outbreak of trichinosis in Saxony is assuming alarming proportions. The mortality among those affected has reached the high average of twenty per cent. It is said the disease will become epidemic if it continues to develop for the full period of one month as it has increased during the past twelve days. It is probable that the popular clamour against American pork will be revived, and that renewed efforts will be made to obtain a prohibition of its introduction.

bition of its introduction.

A Berlin despatch states that it is asserted

there in democratic circles that Prince Bis-marck is jealous of Lord Dufferin's influence

marck is jealous of Lord Dufferin's influence at Constantinople, and the many courtesies extended to him by the Sultan. In speaking of the reforms now being inaugurated in Armenia on the recommendation of Lord Dufferin Bismarck deprecated the hasty manner in which they were being put into effect, stating that the representatives of other powers should have been consulted before such a step was taken.

Between Paris and Bucharest, in France, there is a railway running that has on its line.

Between Paris and Bucharest, in France, there is a railway running that has on its line a number of magnificent coaches. They are carpeted with Smyrna rugs two inches thick, and the sides of the compartments are covered partly with embossed Japanese leather paper, and partly with Gobelin tapestry. The dining-room cars are supplied with handsome clocks, damask curtains, and Venetian mirrors. Breakfast consists of five courses, and dunner of eight. The sleeping cars are

and dinner of eight. The sleeping cars are splendidly furnished, and have hot as well as cold water.

A physical Golinth has just died in France,

who some years ago caused a great stir. Arpin, the celebrated wrestler, held his own

with the most famous champions who went to France to try their skill against his. Of late he was obliged to earn his living as a labourer in the town of Cette, where he breathed his last in the hospital. And yet

breathed his last in the hospital. And yet Arpin had carned a great deal of money in his time, but his heart was in proportion to his strength, and the hands that so tightly closed upon an adversary opened equally large to relieve the poor.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that the first number of the Socialist paper, Will of the Peaple, contains a letter from a Nihilist prisoner, Netschajeff, to the Czar. Netschajeff was condemned ten years ago and supposed to be dead. The writer complains of the inhumanity of the prison officials and terrible treatment to which he and his fellow-prisoners were subjected. He says he has

Black Sea Pirates.

Black Sea Pirates.

A correspondent at Insterburg, on the Russian frontier, telegraphs the following:—
"Night before last the Russian police at Kertch made an attempt to arrest the chief of a band of pirates, whose lucrative exploits have caused a sort of panic along the whole northern coast of the Black sea. The chief pirate escaped, but evidence has fallen in the hands of the authorities disclosing the astonishing fact that not only the great bulk of the seafaring population on the Sea of Azof, including the Government pilots, are in active complicity with the pirates, but that several of their boldest operations were direct-

een dismissed from the service.

Killed by a Grust Mill.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 22.—The news of a particular application. day an aged lady living near New Garden went to McRae's mill, a short distance from her home, to have a bushel of corn ground. Finding the mill not at work and the miller at his dinner near by, she commenced to put the corn in the hopper, and put the mill in motion, so as to get the grist as quickly as possible, but by some means abe was caught in the machinery, and had her head crushed out of shape by the trunnel head of the mill. When the miller came from his diener to When the miller came from his dinner the ghastly sight of a dead woman with a crushed skull met his gaze.

A Brutal Husband. A Brutal Husband,
Detroit, Oct. 20.—In the Wayne county
Circuit Court, Detroit. Lovella Benedict began a divorce suit yesterday against Elias
Benedict, to whom she was married at Buckhorn, Kent county, Ont., December 31, 1878.
The bill recites that in the winter of 1882
Benedict took his wife into the north woods
of Michigan, and there made her do manual
labour 65 cody for a strong man. She may labour fit only for a strong man. She was forced to pull one end of across-cut saw, sawing logs in snow. She frequently fainted from exposure and over-work. Once he threatened to burn her on a heap of logs, and tortured her with a red hot iron, and with salt and vinegar, to make her promise to apply for a divorce. The final allegation is that Benedict has wasted his property and sold their home for a mere pittance, and now neglects to support her. The complainant is now 25 years old.

Death of a Sommambulist.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—Yestarday morning the family of Dr. Willis, on Fradkin street, where thrown into the greatest grief by the somnambulistic death of his granddaughter. Miss Emily Jones. The young lady, a daughter of Capt. Pembroke Jones of Pownatten county, was attending school in this city and boarding at the residence of her grandfather. She was beautiful and accomplished and aged about 17, beloved and admired by a large circle of friends. Wednesday night she retired as usual in the loss of health, but this morning before any of the besidy or domestics had arisen she get out of her bed while still asleep and walked out of her chamber, and continuing her way in darkness reached the head of the staircase, down which she fell with year turns. Death of a Somnambulist. hundredth birtuday on November 8, at her home, Greensdale, Middletown, R.I. Her husband's father was General Nathaniel Greene, the friend of Washington, and her son, the late Professor G. W. Greene, was the life-long friend of Longfellow.

special says it is reported that a disagreement in the Cabinet involves two members. One emphatically complains of unwarranted inter-ference with his department by the head of Scaudalous Charge against a Priest, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 19.—The Polack set-lement has a scandal on hands Father Pit-as, the priest whose nights some of his another department. The President having ass, the priest whose picture some of his parishioners recently ornamonted with horns in likeness of his satanic majesty, was arrested yesterday by United States authorities on a charge of selling liquor without a license. The charge is made by disaffected members of his flock. They say he has been regularly engaged in the traffic, and has kept a large stock of wines at the parochial residence, and sold it at such low prices as to injure the trade of the regular liquor dealers in the neighbourhood. Father Pitass says, however, that he only keeps one keg of best Hungarian wine, and that for purely sacramental purposes and sick parishioners. He denies having turned the parochial residence into a sample room, and alleges that the charge against him of violating the internal revenue laws is the work of four dissenters in his Church. leged grievance the complaining member has only to yield or resign. only to yield or resign.

An interview with grain men shows that the general opinion is that the report at Minneapolis about frosted wheat was grossly. from drowing several years ago. The buxom maiden weighed 200 pounds, which, reckoning from a father valuation of \$1.25 per pound, seems to indicate that the New Jersey

A Young Lady Comes to Life After Four Days of Supposed Death.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Oct. 22.—The sensation of to-day is the return to life of a young lady who, to all appearances, had been dead three days. Miss Lena Richman, daughter of a wealthy German, had been sick 1830 only twenty-three miles were in opera-tion. In 1880 there were 93,671 miles of road. During the year 1882 10,821 miles of road were constructed, and the total mileage of United States railways in operation Janu-ary 1st, 1883, was fully 120,000 miles. Durdaughter of a wealthy German, had been sick for some weeks, and died, as was supposed. The body was prepared for buris. There were fears in the minds of some that the appearance of the young lady's face did not indicate death, but on the fourth day the funeral was held. While the ceremony was in progress Dr. Baxter, of Milwaukee, seeing the face of the supposed corpse, asked that the service might be interrupted long enough for him to attempt resuscitation. This was done, and he succeeded so well that the woman arose from the coffin with a terrible shriek. The scene which followed was highly exciting. Men turned pale with horror, and women fainted. It was a long time before anything like quiet was restored. Yesterday many called to see and congratulate the lady, whom they never thought to see again in this world. She says that while in a trance-like condition she realized with unspeakable agony that she was being prepared for the ground, but could do nothing. for this year up to that date was 3,687 miles. The United States now possesses almost as many miles of road as the rest of the world put together.

A man named Labin, while chopping wood on the edge of Lake Managua, slipped into the water. He was at once seized by the leg by an immence alligator, which tried to drag him away. He resisted, calling loudly for help. His wife heard his cries, rushed to the neip. His wife heard his cries, rushed to the spot, and on arriving threw herself into the water to assist her husband. She also would have perished had not two men arrived, who shot at the alligator, which then let go its hold and swam away. Labin was carried ashore, when it was found he had one leg broken and the calf of the other leg torn off.

that she was being prepared for the ground, but could do nothing.

Attempt to Founder a Kingston Vessel by Boring fields in the flettom.

Defroing fields in the flettom.

As t. Petersburg despatch says that the first number of the Socialist paper, Will of the People, contains a letter from a Nihilist prisoner, Netschapief, to the Czar. Netschapief the People, contains a letter from a Nihilist prisoner, Netschapief, to the Czar. Netschapief the People, contains a letter from a Nihilist prisoner, Netschapief, to the Czar. Netschapief the People, contains a letter from a Nihilist prisoner, Netschapief, to the Czar. Netschapief the People, contains a letter from a Nihilist prisoner, Netschapief, to the Czar. Netschapief the People, contains a letter from a Nihilist prisoner, Netschapief, to the Czar. Netschapief the People, defroine and the flettom to the bed ead. The writer complains of the linumanity of the prison officials and terrible treatmen A firm in New York, after experimenting for some time, have succeeded in cultivating the sponge. The cuttings were planted off Key West, Fla. They were fastened to the Key West, Fla. They were resemble to bottom, in a depth of two feet and a half, by means of wires or sticks running through of about six months before they were taken up. Fully four months elapsed before they recovered from the injury done them in the cutting, which removes the outer "skin" along the edges of the section, and the actual growth exhibited was for about two months only. The original heighs of each of the cut-tings was about two inches and a half. One was planted in a cove or bight where there was little or no current, and its increase in size was very slight. The other specimens were placed in tide-ways, and have grown to certainly promises well for the future of sponge propagation. Two hundred and six-teen specimens in all were planted at the same LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—The people of the Roman Catholic Church in this place are excited over the alleged miraculous cure of

The antiquity of magnifying glasses is indicated by the following passage from the writings of Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, who died 478 years B.C.:—"As we use a glass to examine the forms, so must we study antiquity to understand the present.

excited over the alleged miraculous cure of Miss Agnes Balter, a young lady who has been confined to bed with paralysis of the lower limbs for eight years, and subject to convulsions, in which her head and heels touched. The cure was effected through the use of sacred water from the shrine of the Lady of Lourdes, accompanied by prayer. the present.

Lord Chesterfield, the pink of politeness in his day, said that a true gentleman should be always suaviter in modo, jortiter in re, which means, mild in maoner, strong in action. This is precisely the character of Ayer's Carthartic Pills. Nothing operates so mildly and yet so powerfully in removing disease. supper was being given in the Methodist

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ASIA.
The Chinese threaten to blockade Canton,

and are making preparations with that object in view.

A Constantinople despatch states that it is

now understood that Midhat Pasha, who has been in confinement in Arabia, and who was re-

to have recourse in every instance to his aide

de-camp.

A Paris despatch says that a yellow book,

issued to-day, detailing the negotiations be-tween France and China regarding Tonquin,

His agents are also asking for arms.

The Black Flags Said to be Cannibals.

heads alone were found on the last sortie by General Bouet. He regards fighting the Black Flags as fighting the Chinese army on a small scale. The Chinese undoubtedly

a small scale. The Chinese undountedly furnish arms, munitions, and men to perpetuate the harassing war upon the French in Tonquin. The French originally made such a bugbear of the Black Flags that the Chinese considered it worth their while to keep up the hostile organization by a subsidy as long as they continued the war with the French. At that time they numbered only 1,500 fighting men; now they can put 3,000 in the field and still garrison the strongholds. My informant considers the Black Flags to be the best and bravest of all the Chinese soldiers. He has no doubt that France would

be the best and bravest of all the Chinese soldiers. He has no doubt that France would conquer China, if she made war as with a

European power, but in the same way as she wars in Tonquin she must suffer defeat and disgrace. The city of Canton is apparently quiet, but in constant dread of further trouble unless the Hankow affair is satisfac-

troube timess the nankow analy is satisfactorily settled. Six war ships help to preserve order. The Palas has gone to Formosa. The vicercy has about ten thousand troops in the city to curb any attempt at rebellion fomented by the secret societies.

AFRICA.

General Gleanings from Distant
Lands.

EUROPE.

The French wheat crop is estimated at 100.
646,000 hectolitres.
It is stated that the French Premier proposes to revise the constitution and to abolish life senatorships.
Lady Dufferin is organizing measures for relieving the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Anatolia.
The French Government has decided to resist the demand for the expulsion from the GRE OF BRITAIN.

of Interest from the United Kingdom.

A special English envoy is to be sent to Siam in consequence of the threatened encroachments by France in that country.

If the powers depose the Sultan of Turkey the Duke of Teck may be nominated for the caliphate. A fresh Turkish loan may be hourly expected.

A strike of the Vericking could be sent to sent the country of the Vericking and the sent to be sent

wages demanded by their men.

The Duke of Argyle's decoration with the Order of the Garter is bitterly opposed by the Liberals, whom he deserted. Mr. Glad-

ported to have been released, simply escaped, and is at Medina in defiance of orders of the Porte. It is said he is in possession of important State secrets, and announces his intention of making his way to England at once.

The King of S.am. where applicated the secrets is intention of making his way to England at once. ar that 20 per cent. of the cases will ally.

ence hieutenant who reported to the at the French sailors had massacred ag natives at the fall of Hue has aissed from the service.

pected that large and important rewill be made in the estimates of the image. Minister in order to avert a to have recourse in avery instance to his side.

for drunkenness have declined from 208 in 1876 to 61 in 1882, and the female from 83 to 1876 to 61 in 1882, and the female from 83 to
14. When, a few years since, a public
library was offered to Bath, the publicans,
who feared it would injure their business,
had influence enough to secure its refusal.

Mr. John Bright, in a speech at Leeds
recently, said that one question which would
soen have to be faced was the constant conflict between the Lords and Commons, It was
a necessity that the two houses should be tween France and China regarding Tonquin, says:—"China demands the whole of northern Annam, and the French evacuation thereof, allowing France only the southern province. There is no doubt the arrival of the reinforcement expedition will promptly terminate the work so gallantly begun in Tonquin. France is still ready to negotiate with China in a friendly spirit, and hopes that accomplished facts may induce her to take a more just view of the matter, especially—hen she sees the moderate, but still resolute, policy of the French Government supported by the Chambers and country." a necessity that the two houses should be re-conciled, and that they should be more equal-

responsible to the nation. The current number of the London Quarter-

by the Chambers and country."

A Hong Kong despatch states that advices from Yunan confirm the report that the Chinese are assisting the Black Flags in Annam, who number 3,000, exclusive of those versing the streets, and has 1,000 men con-centrated in the vicinity of Canton, ostensibly on account of an anticipated popular com-motion, but doubtless in readiness to resist an expected French attack on the viceroy. He has asked for the loan of one million taels for payment of losses in the recent rioting.

over 40 miles.

Two thousand two hundred trains leave the stations of London every twenty-four hours. Every hour, between ten in the morning and eleven at night, 1,600 trains start for the The Black Flags Said to be Cannibals.

A special correspondent in Hong Kong says:—I met Major-General Mesney, of the Imperial Chinese army, just arrived from Yunan, where he had an opportunity to observe much of interest cancerning the recent operations in Tonquin. He is well informed in regard to Chinese affairs. He has spent fifteen years out a twenty-five travelling through the interior chiefly in an official safetity. He was ordered from the Mongolian province to Yunan to assist the viceroy in consequence of his perfect knowledge of the French innguage. He is a native of the Island of Jersey. He is now en route for Foochow to take started of the naval

Provost in behalf of the corporation.

The reason for the abrupt departure of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from a ball given in their honour by the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, at his castle in Cobourg, has just come to light. It appears that they insisted upon the omission from the list of invitations of the names of the wives of two of the court officials of the Duchy, one of whom was formerly an actress, and the other having been divorced previous to her marriage with her present husband. The Duke of Saxe-Cobourg not deeming the antecedents of the two ladies in question sufficient grounds for excluding them demurred, but was met with a firm insistance on the part of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Duke of Saxe-Cobourg thereupon gave orders prohibiting the attendance of any of the court officials. Upon hearing of this decision of their host the Duke and Duchess abruptly left the castle. As the Duke of Edinburgh is the heir of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, the episode may lead to some amusing complications.

Ar Alexandria despatch states that the Egyptians have completely defeated the False Prophet.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be introducing the heliograph into his army, having obtained native instructors from India.

A despatch from Tamatave, Madagascar, of the 11th, says it is reported that a French man-of-war had left to bombard Mahanaroo and other southern ports. man-of-war had let to bomoard mananco and other southern ports.

It is reported at Paris that a fight has occurred in Madagascar between the Hovas and Sakalavas. Admiral Galiber is preparing to resume offensive operations on the east coast, where the Hovas recently recaptured Thomas Scott, while Attempting to Escape, is Shot Dead by the Guard.

several places. The English naval authorities are very hostile in their attitude towards the French.

A Paris despatch says that advices from Tamatave state that the French troops there are suffering dreadfully from sever and famine, and that the forces are being rapidly decimated. The Hovas, who have appeared the neighbourhood, have so decimated. The Hovas, who have appeared in force in the neighbourhood, have so thoroughly picketed the foads leading into the interior as to prevent foraging parties penetrating any great distance from the main body of the French army, thus cutting off all chance of obtaining supplies from the surrounding country. Creoles are deserting from the French army in large numbers and are joining the Hovas. Admiral Peyran intends, as one of the features of his colonial policy, to establish Catholic missions in Madagascar.

A strike of the Yorkshire coal-miners is apprehended, the colliery owners having re-solved to refuse the advance of 15 per cent. stone is accused of preferring his personal friendship to political expediency.

The successor of the late Lord Mountcashel, the nonagenarian who was about to marry a young lady on his death bed, is hopelessly insane. He has long been an immate of an asylum near Bristol. His setates

In some parts of England and Scotland insanity prevails much more than in others. Nottingham being twice as mad as Leeds, and London twice as mad as Sheffield. Out of 40,000 inhabitants, of Sheffield 18, Liverpool 22, Manchester 27, Birmingham 30, and London 36 are insane.

At Bath, England, the male convictions for drunkenness have declared from 200 in

The current number of the London Quarterly Review contains a paper by Lord Salisbury,
in which he characterises the various concessions made to Ireland by the British Parliament in 1782, 1829, and 1881 as a disgraceful record, and an evidence of the controlling
influence of the spirit of Democracy.

The largest estate ever sold in Scotland in
one lot at public auction was disposed of a
few days since to Mr. John Bullough for
\$515,000, aside from the timber, which will
be paid for as an addition at a valuation.

be paid for as an addition at a valuation. be paid for as an addition at a valuation. The estate is known as the Meggernie estate, and is situated in the valley of Glenlyon, Perthshire. It contains upward of 32,000 acres, included in an area of 50 square miles, and is one of the best sporting and grazing estates in Scotland. The salmon fishery ex-tends to the almost unprecedented length of

various termini in London—that is at the rate of 120 and more every hour, or two a minute all day long, not including the trains rate of 120 and more every hour, or two a minute all day long, not including the trains on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan district. Of the 2,200 despatched daily, 1,750 serve the suburbs and a suburban region of thirty miles around the city. Fifteen leave for Scotland and Ireland, and sixteen for the Continent. Three hundred and twelve trains start from Victoria, 321 from Liverpool street, and 395 from Broad street.

jects trading with Tamatave and other ports in Madagascar amount to two millions and a half dollars. Nothing is yet specially known at the English Foreign Office in regard to the reported offer of the French Government to pay Missionary Shaw an indemnity.

The outbook of Stabling is Secret in Se of the French losses at Hanol, but correct re-ports concerning the Chinese loss are stated in my despatches. He says that if prisoners fall into the hands of the Black Flags they will be reserved for torture, but the bodies of the dead will not be found, as the Chinese lution was passed declaring that any attempt to secure the representation of minorities by special laws would be a violation of the principles of popular representative government. They condemned the action of the House of Commons in preventing Bradlaugh from taking his seat, and expressed their opinion that the abolition of Parliamentary oaths was expedient.

The Princess Beatrice opened a new public park at Aberdeen, in Scotland, on Sept. 27. The park is forty-seven acres in extent, and cost £50,000, and was given by Miss Duthie. It is situated on the banks of the Dee, within two miles of the centre of the city. A believe that eating the flesh of ferocious men, especially the heart and liver, makes them especially the heart and liver, makes them brave. Therefore they are accustomed to eat their enemies. The Black Flags are strongly addicted to this habit. They even eat their own people who die by accident on the march. This may account for the ill success which attended the search for the bodies of Rivière and his followers, whose

It is situated on the banks of the Dee, within two miles of the centre of the city. A
silver-gilt key was handed by Miss Duthie to,
the Princess, who said:—"It is with great
pleasure that I have come here in the Queen;
my mother's name, to declare this beautiful
park open, the key of which I now hand to
the Lord Provost. I am convinced Miss
Duthie's yeary approve off will are the second Duthie's very generous gift will greatly conduce to the health and enjoyment of her fellow-citizens." The Princess then came down from the platform and planted a tree with a silver spade presented to her by the Lord Provost in behalf of the corporation.

SHOOTING A CONVICT.

There was a good deal of excitement in the neighbourhood of the Central Prison be-tween five and six o'clock on Tuesday, when the news spread that one of the convicts in the Central Prison had been shot while attempting to escape. A gang of convicts, under charge of Guards Stafford and Harte, were doing some work at the Mercer Reformatory yesterday afternoon.

The men quit work about five o'clock, and The men quit work about five o'clock, and started to return to the prison in charge of two guards. They proceeded along King street, and when crossing the Toronto, Grey and Bruce ilway, two of the convicts named Stevens and at stepped aside, and darted away up she track in a westerly direction. Leaving Guard Harte to look after the other prisoners, Stafford started in pursuit of the runaways, but theirs was a dash for liberty, and their chances of escape increased with supplies from the surrounding country. Creoles are deserting from the French army in large numbers and are joining the Hovas. Admiral Peyran intends, as one of the features of his colonial policy, to establish Catholic missions in Madagascar.

GENERAL.

The yellow fever in Mexico is decimating the population in many places.

Alfred Hill, station master of the C.P.R., at Prescott, has disappeared.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes:—"Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrep & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigour, A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

The Hart atove foundry at Belleville mploys 108 men and turns out 60 stoves a day.

A false report was in 'circulation in Kingston on Friday that Dean Lyster had dropped dead at his house.

The first Canadian made Canada Southern

engine was turned out of the Kingston car shops the other day.

It is said that during the navigation season avessel passes Sarnia every five minutes, night time included.

A young man named Edward Jessup shot a cream-coloured squirrel in the woods north of St. Thomas the other day.

The total assessment of St. Catharines for this year is \$4,628,708, being an increase over last year of \$476,658.

A number of valuable hunting dogs have been poisoned in Windsor and Sandwich lately by unknown parties.

Otsawa claims to have with its suburban extensions and the city of Hull, just across the river, a population of 45,000.

It has been decided to hold the civic celebration of the Semi-Centennial of Toronto during the third week of June next.

The number of prisoners committed in Peterboor' goal during the past prison year was 181, 9 females and 172 males.

and Ressi bit McDougal's nose off.

Capt. Taylor, of Kingston, anye that during the past ten years not less than 145

Canadian vessels have gone out of existence.

The poor quality of the grain in Kingston district this year will, it is calculated, involve a loss to the farmers of about \$150,000.

William and Thomas McKee, who figured in the recent stabbing affray at Kingston, and inchessed at the police court recently. were discharged at the police court recently.
At the West Middlesex election trial before
Justice Armon, at Strathroy on Tuesday,
judgment was given unseating Mr. G. W.

Ross.
W. I. Small, Woodatock, test a valuable horse at the Pittsburg, (Pa.) fire. The boy that attended the horse was also burnt to death.

One day last week Mr. Conrad J. Bougard, of North Marysburg, killed a rattle-snake which measured about five feet in

number of prisoners committed during the year ending September 30th was 898, of whom 137 were females.

A Welland journal says that the people of that district want the Government to buy the Welland railway to keep it from falling

nto the hands of the Grand Trunk.

into the hands of the Grand Trunk.

Me. J. A. Wilson, of Atherton, recovered \$500 and costs from the Canada Southern railway for being pushed off a train by a conductor near Hagersville in July last.

Poor Sir Richard is crushed again. Lennox Reformers will have nothing to do with him, and talk of re-nominating Mr. Allison, for whom Mr. Robert Dennison bribed in 1882.

The constion of whether the wearing of The question of whether the wearing of the college gown shall be made compulsory on the students of Victoria College, Cobourg, being warmly discussed in that institution.
The second Thursday in November will be set apart as a day of thanksgiving for the people of Canada, to give public expression to their gratitude for numberless benefits re-

The body of an unknown coloured man was found on the Reeder farm, near Windsor, the other day. In his process was a ticket of the Dresden, Ont., band for the Michigan State fair.

Application will be made for a charter to oustruct a railway from the village of lananoque to the town of Perth, and thence a northerly direction to some point on mes bay in the North-West territories. A large grey eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip, and having a piece of rope attached to one foot, alighted on the roof of the Central school, Hamilton, recently, and was captured by a boy named Bradley.

The municipality of Oil Springs sast only two dissenting yours to a bonus for the Krise

with Michigan roads at Port Huron. The other municipalities are not so unanimous.

John A. Wells, barber, of Clinton, went to sleep while waiting for customers the to sleep while waiting for customers the other day, and when he awoke his watch was gone. He is now advertising "two dollars roward for recovery and acquestions asked." The last meeting of the Collingwood Town Council ended by what would have been an athletic exhibition if the contestants had half as much confidence in their fists as in their tongues. As it was Billingsgate won. William Licord, a resident of Goderich, has just recovered a verdict of \$7,000 from the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba

the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway Company, for injuries sustained by him in an accident on that line in May, 1882. While C. H. Hatch, of Kingston, was walking along Bond Head street, in that city, recently, he stumbled over a bundle on the sidewalk, and examining it found a four-months-old infant. It was handed over to the

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Bible Society was held at London on Tuesday. The annual report showed that 4,184 books had been distributed during the year. Receipts were \$4,544 and expenditures

\$4,454.

In the town of Welland the other day an election for a school trustee was to have taken place to fill the place of a member of the board

election for a school trustee was to have taken place to fill the place of a member of the board who had gone away, but no person put in an appearance at the polling place but the returning officer.

Mr. W. H. Sparling, of Chatham, has in his possession his grandlather's sword, used in the war of 1812. It is marked "W. G. C., Co. 17." The blade is excellent steel, and a giant compared with the swords of now-a-days.

It is understood that Mr. Lindsay Russell, Surveyor-General of the Department of the Interior, has been superannuated 1t his own suggestion. Mr. Russell some time ago met with an accident, since which time he has not fully recovered his health.

The oldest building in Newmarket, Ont., is now occupied by Mr. Read on Eagle street, and it has an honoured history in the fact that Sir John Franklin, on an Arctic expedition, passed a night in this house, then owned by Mr. P. Robinson.

The subscription list for the Government of Canada loan for \$4,000,000 4 per cent. currency bonds was closed on Saturday. It is understood that quite a number of tenders have been received. The allotment of the lean will be made as soon as possible.

L. P. Hebert's model for the bronze statue to the memory of the late Sir George Cartier has been sent to the National Art Gallery. It will be remembered that Mr. Hebert's cast won the prize in the recent competition, and evoked very high and well-merited praise.

Messrs. Phillippe Panet, and J. Jones, of the poet-office department, sailed down the Ottawa Saturday with the yacht Nellie, owned by Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Milita, on a pleasure trip, and Monday the yacht sank in the Grenville canal, but no lives were lost.

An employé of Burrow, Stewart & Milne's toundry Hamilton, asked the cashler

& Stanton, of Smith's Falls, against the Canada Ariantic Railway Company to recover \$200,000, which they claim as their probable profit had they received the contract for the building of the line. The case will be up for hearing in Montreal in a few weeks.

The suit brought against the Independent Order of Oddfellows at London by Mrs. Oates for \$1,000 on the life of her late husband, a member of Court Maple in good standing when it was suspended, and who took immediate steps to secure a Supreme Court card, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff on Tuesday.

An influential meeting of the manufacturers of knitted goods and their agents was acid at the Rossin house, Toronto, on Tuesday to take into consideration the present condition of this industry. It was unanimously received that all the mills in the Dominion should reduce their production over 40 per cent, during the next six months.

One evening this week a number of boys tampered with the seaffold ropes at the new school building on the Hamilton road, near London, and next day when the workmen ascended the planks gave way. One of the men injured himself by falling against the rafters, but the others were saved, one of the planks having caught on a projecting brick.

During the war of 1812 two kees of gold. rafters, but the others were saved, one of the planks having aught on a projecting bries.

During the war of 1812 two kegs of golds, coin were sent from Prescott to Kingston by stage. The stage broke down and the gold was secreted somewhere near Hog Back Hill. Some people think the coin may be found there still, and many holes have been dug in search of the missing treasures.

The principal of Queen's College, Kingston, has announced that the trustees have elected Alexander Gunn, M.P., to fill the place of the late Hon. John Hamilton, W. C. Claidwell, B.A. M.P. to fill that of the

late James Michie, and Rev. Dr. Jardine, B.A., B.D., B. Sc., to succeed kev. D. M. Gordon, of Winnipeg, resigned.

The returns of building operations for the city of Toronto, lately published, show that the total value of new buildings erected during the year is \$1,406,740, being a decrease of \$350,000 as compared with the previous year. There are, however, two months yet in which to increase the amount, and it is not improbable that this year's operations will equal those of 1882.

bable that this year's operations will equal those of 1882.

There is now in the hands of a prominent law firm of Hamilton a case which, if brought to trial, will prove highly interesting. It is a suit for breach of promise, but what makes it remarkable is that it is brought by a man instead of a woman, as is usually the case. The lawyers decline to give any details, as the case has not yet reached the state of actual suit, but it will probably be

entered.

Mr. Phillips, the G. T. R. station master,
St. Marys, says the largest number of passengers he ever saw or heard of being in one car as the same time came under his notice last week. Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, of St. Marys, sold and shipped to Mr. Tilter, of Norwich, fifty-three skips, or hives, of bees, The hives were large, averaging over 25,000 bees to each hive, consequently there must have been nearly a million and a half passen-

gers in the one car,

A young man named Thomas Arthurs,
whose nome is under the mountain near Ancaster, was bitten by a rattlesnake recently.
He was working in the field, binding grain, He was working in the field, binding grain, put his hand nader a sheat, and must have touched she snake, which he did not see hidden under the straw. The reptile put its fangs into his wrist. Although the surrounding part of the flesh was cut out, and the wound cauterized, the poison has spread through his system.

The other night two members of the Salvation Army from London drove to St. Thomas to attend a jubiled in the Opera-house. They urged the horse on at such a speed that when urged the horse on at such a speed that when the animal reached St. Thomas it was completely fagged out, and dropped on the ground near the market before it could be driven to a stable. With the assistance of a humber of parties the poor brine was propped up, and half carried, half dragged into the Bremell nouse stables, where it died next morning.

On Thesday last a motion was made before Chief Justice Wilson on behalf of John Stenhouse, of Caledon, for a writ of mandamus to compel the License Commissioners for the electoral district of Cardwell to great him a liquor license for use at his hotel at the Forks of the Credit. He claimed that he had complied with the provisions of the Liquor License Act, and that he was therefore entitled to what he asked. The learned judge delivered judgment dismissing the motion.

with costs.

It is understood that Sir John Macdonald It is understood that Sir John Macdonald proposes taking at length a step he has had long suggested to him. It is that he should seek some freedom from too great labour and responsibility by taking the Presidency of the Council, retaining at the same time the control of the Indian Department. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Macpherson, who has long been acting Minister of the Interios, and is very familiar with the details of its working and with the policy it pursues, will become the actual Minister.

On January last a little boy of six years, named John Levoy, was crossing the Midland railway track at Lindsay, when his foot stuck fast in the track and he could not re-

land railway track at Lindsay, when his foot stuck fast in the track and he could not release himself. A train was backing down at the same time, and before it could be stopped the little fellow was rnn over, and his leg had subsequently to be amputated. An action was brought to make the company liable on the ground that they ought to have had a man on the platform at the rear end of the car. A verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff.

A short time ago a young lady residing in

the car. A verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff.

A short time ago a young lady residing in a village near Ottawa went to a photographer to have her likeness taken. When the photograph was completed she refused to pay for it, alleging that it was not a correct likeness of her. The photographer, out of revenge, added a monstache and a cigar to the picture, and placed it on exhibition in his window. The young lady thereupon entered an action for \$1,000 damages, but the matter was compromised by the photographer paying her a smaller sum.

Charles Drew, secretary of an insurance company, of Lowell, Mass., with a salary of \$3,000 per year, and superintendent of a Sunday school there eloped with a servant maid, taking with him his boy and girl aged respectively five and seven, went to Georgetown, Ont, and died there under the name of Charles W. Jackson. "Mrs. Jackson" went to Boston on business, and left the children at Lowell, and their mother having learned from them the state of affairs, is now in Georgetown looking after her husband's property.

The affairs of the projected railroad from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie are said to be progressing very favourably. Negotiations are now pending for the sale of the bonds to parties in New York and Philadelphia. This road will be a rival to the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk. At the Sault it will connect with the American system and tap

see now pending for the sale of the bonds to indicate the sale of the bonds that the sale indicate the sale of the sale of

of certain articles referring insultingly to Mr. Stephens, the returning officer at the election, and also speaking disparagingly of Mr. J. J. Hawkins, M.P. Particulars of the contempt were not entered into, as his Lordship thought he had no jurisdiction to hear the motion. It was therefore enlarged to be renewed in November before the Divisional Court. It is stated that the contempt is a flagrant one, and that the commitment proceedings will be vigorously pushed. A boy named Weigand, who disappeared from a Galt charitable institution about three years ago, has tureed up to the surprise and loy of his mother. The lad is only 16, but during the few years of his banishment has visited Louisville, Ky., and passed through an almost incredible series of adventures. His mother, who came to Toronto in search of her son, has travelled nearly all over the continent in hopes of finding him. She has spent over \$3,000 in the search. During the early part of the week she applied to the Deputy Chief of Police to aid her in recovering her boy, who, she said, was in the employ of a farmer in Ottawa. The authorities at Ottawa were communicated with, but the missing one could not be found. On Tuesday week, however, the long lost boy arrived in the city, and was not long in finding out the residence of his mother, 15 Agnes street.

KINGSTON, Oct. 22.—The visit to Kingston of several distinguished lights of the Salvation Army yesterday created a split in the army here. "Happy Ball," of London, while speaking at a meeting in the City hall, behaved like a contentionist on the stage, taking off his coat during the excitement, and jumping on and over hairs. His language took objection to his antice, and some won so far as to take off their uniforms. Major Moore took Happy Bill's part, and defended him when asked to suppress him. The army in Kingston will receive a severe atrain by this trouble.

May Libel Suit.

An interesting motion was argued on Saturday at Osgoode hall, Toronto, before Mr. R. G. Dalton, Q. C. The case was one of May v. Wilson, in which Mr. John May, of Ottawa, is suing one Wilson, a farmer, for libel. It appears that the defendant wrote letters to the Ottawa Free Press charging May with drunkenness, and with having, admitted his bad habits before the County Council of Carleton in the words, "I do get drunk." May is at present employed as extra clerk in the Dominion land office at Winnipeg, and the defendant moved on Saturday for security for costs on the ground that he has left the jurisdiction. In opposition to the motion it was contended that the plaintiff was sent to Winnipeg by the Government, and did not go of his own free will, and also that he was but temporarily absent from the province. The learned Master thought the latter contentions were not proven, and he therefore ordered security to to be given. Mr. May, or the Rev., as he is called in well known in Carleton as he one. to be given. Mr. May, or the Rev., as he is called, is well known in Carleton, as he once

Seaforth Rowdies SEAFORTH. Oct. 19.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings last Commander Cheyne lectured to crowded houses on his Arctic explorations, and described his proposed method of reaching the Pole. The greatest interest was manifested in both lectures. Amongst the audience, however, were some youths whose interest in the first lecture led them to materially interfere with the second. About three o'clock Tuesday morning they backed a waggon up to one of the windows of the hall in which the lecture was given, and by this means effected an entrance. They then proceeded to ransack Commander Cheyne's boxes, taking away, with them six valuatie lenses. This spoiled aome of the combinations of his lantern, and placed him at a disadvantage when exhibiting his views of Arctic scenery. The citizens are justly indignant at this outrage, and every effort is being made to get sufficient evidence to convict the guilty parties, who are, thanks to the efforts of a couple of detectives now SEAFORTH, Oct. 19. -On Monday and Tues-

France as they were manufactured there.

Maria McCabe the Child Murderess, Sentenced to be Hanged.

Hamilton, Oct. 17.—Court opened this morning at 9.30, before Justice Morrison. About three o'clock Maria McCabe came walking slowly into Court, taking a seat in the prisoner's dock. Her appearance bespoke great sorrow, and her eyes were swollen with weeping. It will be remembered, as reported in The Mail, that the prisoner had drowned her illegitimate child, a boy, by putting him in an old, unused cistern, that was nearly full of water. She pleaded guilty to the charge of murder yesterday. Upon hes name being called she stood up, when the Judge asked her if she had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon her. She said a few words in a faltering voice. A painful silence filled the court. Judge Morrison was deeply affected. The prisoner was takes from the dock and placed near to the Judge's chair. His Honour, with tears in his eyes, addressed her on the sorrow he felt at having to pass the terrible sentence of death upon her. He referred to the case being a pitiful and unfortunate one, and stated to her that he would do his utmost to have the Government repeal the sentence which he was about to pass. The silence, it possible, grew more intense. The Judge, proceeding, stated that "the sentence of this court on you, Maria McCabe, is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and that on the 18th day of December next you be taken to the place of execution, and be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!" She burst into tears, and was taken from the court room.

Fresentation of Medals to the Canadian

And may God have mercy on your soul! She burst into tears, and was taken from the court room.

Presentation of Medals to the Canadian Artillerymen.

Ottawa. Oct. 23.—Lient. Donaldson, of the Militia Department, is distributing the Marquis of Lorne's silver medals to the members of the Shoeburyness team who won the cup offered by him in the recent competition. The medals consist of a shield with raised cross guns over a pile of shot. The letters D. S. A. around the arms of the cross are the only inscription. The design is very tasteful and suggestive. The following are the names of those who receive medals:—Sergt. Major Von Iffland, R. M. College; Staff-Sergt. Lyndoo, B Battery; Staff-Sergt, Kirby, B Battery; Bomb. Gauthier, B battery; Gunner Chartre, A Battery; Sergt. Major Maltby, Newcastle Field Battery; Sergt. Major Wilmot, Kingston Field Battery; Sergt. Major Wilmot, Kingston Field Battery; Sergt. Major Dunnett, Quebec Field Battery; Sergt. Major Buot, Guebec Field Battery; Sergt. Major Dunnett, Guebec Field Battery; Sergt. Major Buot, Guebec Field Battery; Sergt. Sergt. Ward, Sergt. Swift, and Gunner Scott, Montreal Brigade; Sergt. Methot, No. 2 Garrison Battery, Quebec. In addition to these medals the Marquis of Lorne offers \$150, which will be distributed as f

one of his business trips he found that his wife had left home, taking the children with her, to reside with Mrs. Margaret Bruce, a married daughter of Mrs. Boyd's by a former marriage. He called to see his wife and applied for the custody of the little girls, but both were refused him, and finding he could not succeed in his own strength he employed the strong arm of the law, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Boyd offered a vigorous opposition to the motion, swearing upon affidavit that her desertion was rendered necessary by the conduct of her husband, who, she claims, is weak in mind, and who has neglected for years back to provide properly for her, even failing to furnish food and the ordinary necessaries of life. She also claims that by reason of her husband's malady she anticipates widence should she return to him. On these products, among others, she urges that she "is" the natural and proper guardian for the children. The learned judge reserved his decision, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, J. Maclennan, C.C., appeared for the applicant, and Mossfa. Bigelow and Morson for Mrs. Boyd.

Over 250 actions for damages are pending against the city of Montreal.

The defalcations of Henry Mussen, Montreal City Hall cashier, are now said to have been \$3,000.

The financial situation of Montreal has greatly improved, and a general revival of commercial confidence is reported.

Heretofore the corporation of Montreal made the families of officials dying in harness a present of \$1,000. It has been decided to abolish the custems.

The contract for finishing the interior of the Roman Catholic church at St. Narcisse de Champlain has been awarded to Mr. Alfred Giroux for \$11,650.

Sir John Macdonald and Hon. D. L. Macpherson were on Monday afternoon sworn in for their new positions in the Cabinet at a meeting of the Privy Council held in the citadel. Quebsc.

Within the city limits of Montreal there are now running 385 tayern and restaurant. QUEBEC.

Within the city limits of Montreal there

pupils they educate.

Efforts are being made by the ConsulGeneral of France at Montreal to obtain reciprocal amendments in the French and Canadian tariffs so as to promote trade between

the two countries.

At the nomination at Levis, Que., last week, a late messenger of the House of Assembly, tamed Samson, was nominated in opposition to Mr. Belleau, the Government candidate. Samson calls himself the workingman's candidate.

While Madame Lafentaisie, of St. Jerome, was feeding a recoult the other days to sud. was feeding a pet colt the other day it suddenly caught her by the hair with its teeth, threw her down, and smashed her skull with its hind hoofs. She lived in an unconscious

state for two days and then died.

Rev. Dr. Dorion. Protestant French clergyman of Montreal, continues to meet with persecution from the Catholius, who pelt him with stones on the street and throw them into his church, and the other night set fire so his barrent and him with stones and him with stones on the street and throw them into his church, and the other night set fire so into his church, and the other night set fire to his barn, burning all his winter atores.

The directorage the Protestant and Catholio institutions in Montreal are making a great outcry against the obnoxious provisions of the Local admittomy. Act, which compels them to hand ever to the dissecting room all bodies not claimed within twenty-four hours aftendeath, noticable electrical side.

On the application of the closest Premier's counsel, Mr. apostubliurance chase granted a recount of the wetes of the electors of the county of Jacques Carner at the last election.

snit having been abjected to as incompetent who holds these beliefs.

At Montreal recently, F. X. Archambault, Q.C., and M.P.P., for Vandrenil, had some altercation with a young lawyer, journalist and court stenographer, named Meunier, in the ubridor of the Court House, and throttled him up against the wall. Meunier struck him in the face and knocked him down. Afterwards in the Prothonotary's office they had another set-to, rolling around the floor, scratching and fighting for some time.

office they had another set-to, rolling around the floor, scratching and fighting for some time.

Another attempt is being made to manufacture beet root sugar in the Province of Quebec by French capitalists, who have leased the Berthier mills, at \$7.500 per annum, from Mr. Senecal for twenty years. Experts in cultivating beet will be brought out from France in the spring to teach the haditants the right mode of raising the root. All previous attempts to succeed in this business in Quebec have been disastrous losses to the investors. Mr. Senecal purchased the mills in question for \$75,000, whilst they cost a year or two before \$300,000 to erect and import the machinery from Germany.

A grand banquet was given on the 18th in the Windsor botal to Sir Hector Langevin by the citizens of Montreal. The Mayor presided, and all the Cabinet Ministers except the Premier, Finance Minister, and Minister of Militia were present, besides the Premier of the Province of Quebec and the members of his Cabinet except Mr. Lynch, The usual loyal toasts were followed by that of the distinguished guest of the evening, which was rapturously received. Sir Hector Langevin, made a magnificent speech in French and Engli h, and was cheered to the echo at every burst of eloquent declamation he gave expression to. At the conclusion he received an ovation. The other great but brief speech was that of Mr. Chapleau, which was also received with great enthusiasm,

Arrival of the Papal Commissioner.

Quenec, Oct. 22.—The Apostolic Papal Commissioner Smeulders was to-day received at the Episcopal palace by all the priests and ecolesiastics of Quebec and vicinity, numbering about sixty, after which he was entertained at a grand dinner. After the dinner his commission was read by his secretaries, Gerard De Bie and Antoine Daide. He then went in procession to the Basilica, which was entirely filled with worshippers. After some religious ceremonies he was enthroned, and blessed the people and pronounced the benediction. The procession their returned to the palace. Among those present were Vicar-General Anal, Vicar-General Légaré, and the Archbishop of Quebec. His mission to the Province of Quebec is to aettle all ecolesiastical disputes, including the Laval University question.

displayed in the province of Quebec. His mission to the Province of Quebec. His mission to the Province of Quebec is to settle all ecclesiastical disputes, including the Laval University question.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John News eaves it is certain that the potato cropp of New Brunswick is the largest on record.

A Boston paper says Mr. Abbott has the contract for building the railway bridge at St. John, N.B., for \$193,000.

There were three cases in the Divorce Court which opened yesterday at Fredericton, N.B., in two of whigh, the husbands are plaintiffs, and in one the wife sues for a divorce.

The late Mr. Z. Chipman, of St. Stephen, N.B., leaves to the Methodist institutions at Sackville \$10,000, to the Superannuation Fund of the Methodist Church \$5,000, to the shurch at St. Stephen \$1,000, to gether with \$500 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The third annual report of the New Brunswick railway has just been published. According to the financial statement the gnoss earnings for last year were \$488,424, of which is sufficient to the province of the sum \$332,017 come from freight and \$114,535 from passengers. The operating expenses were \$205,098, or a fraction over 60 per cent. After deducting \$63,856, rental paid the N.B. and C. B. B. Co., a surplus of \$129,468 remains. The report also states that the

BRITISH COLUMBIA. malt and Nanaimo in British Columbia. Mr. Joseph Hunter, C.E., who has been employed by the Local Government and sent to British Columbia by the Dominion Government, has commenced with a posse of men to make a location survey of the line.

NOVA SCOTIA. The Hon, William Miller, Q.C., of Halifax, has been appointed Speaker of the Senate in place of the Hon. D. L. Maopherson, re-

place of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, resigned.

The recent arrest of the two suspented Fenians in Halifax has led to extra precautions being taken to secure the safety of the British men-of-war in port. Boats manned by a strong force of men are stationed near the vessels at night, and every means taken to guard against a dynamite surprise.

From late advices it has been learned that the fisheries on Cape Breton cost flavs, as a whole, not proved very profitable. Along the northern part of the island considerable success has attended the cod fishery, but all along the coast the herring fishery has proved a failure. It was hoped that the fall school of herring would have helped to make an average catch, but in this, too, disappointment was suffered owing largely to the rough weather of the season.

while trying to quit the country and jump

Within the city limits of Montreal there are now running 385 tavern and restaurant licenses and 436 grocery licenses, and it is estimated that the city spends annually on liquor \$3,600,000.

A few of the teachers of Quebec are discussing the desirability of introducing a new salary system, under which their remuneration would be governed by the number of pupils they educate.

Efforts are being made by the Consul-General of France at Montreal to obtain reciprocal amendments in the French and Canadian tariffs so as to promote trade between the two countries.

At the nomination at Levis, Que., last week, a late messenger of the House of Assembly, named Samson, was nominated in opposition to Mr. Belleau, the Government candidate. Sanson calls himself the workingman's candidate.

While Madame Lalentaise, of St. Jerome,

been forced down to \$13 per ton.

"Boston" O'Brien was arraigned at the
Assize Court, Winnipeg, recently, for obstructing policemen at Rat Portage. Owing
to the absence of counsel, Mr. McMahon, at Toronto, the case was postponed till November 2nd.

bes 2nd.

The drait of the charter of the proposed Bank of Winnipeg, to be formed by English and local capitalists, has been forwarded to England for the inspection of parties interested. The capital stock of the institution is \$5,000,000.

Rev. Father Leduc, principal of the Roman Catholic school, at St. Albert, says that eight bushels of white Fyfe wheat sown upon four acres of ground there this year, yielded the enormous quantity of 360 bushels of first-class grain, or minety bushels to the acre.

mountsfile. There is no cactus land there, as has been reported, but a plant resembling the cactus grows there. This same plant grew in the Western States in the early days, but when the land was cultivated it disappeared. The Winnipeg Suu complains of the story evolved from the fertile imagination of Mr. David Mills, that "the eat crop of the North-West is well night destroyed." Our contemporary says the story is not true, and it adds that a more magnificent crop of oats than that of our North-West never filled the graparies of any land. Mr. Mills does not mean any harm. He is only rather overzealous in his labours for his Dakota friends.

Mr. Clifford Richardson, of the Washington Department of Agriculture, finds that the principal failing in United States wheats is their deficiency in albuminoids. The highest percentage of albuminoids in the best American grown wheat has been found to be 17.15. In June last the Canadian Pacific railway authorities submitted sixty-five samples of North-West wheat to Prof. Glerb, of Amsterdam, for analysis. The professor found that in forty-eight samples the percentage was 27.61. This speaks well for Canadian wheat.

Mr. Augus, Mr. Van Horne, and Mr. Egan returned from the end of the track of the Canadian Pacific railway last week. The line is now built to a point seventy-five miles beyond Calgary, at the foot of the Rocky mountains. It is estimated that during the

line is now built to a point seventy-five miles beyond Calgary, at the foot of the Rocky mountains. It is estimated that during the present season 964 miles of road will be constructed. By the end of this month the grading will have been completed to the summit of the mountains, and about two weeks later trains will be running to that point. The total number of miles completed to date is 1,902 and the number under construction 964. The Manitoba South-Western division will probably be carried to Whitewater lake next season. Surveyors have already been sent into that region.

The Saskatchewan Coal Fields.

Winnipec, Man., Oct. 18.—George M.
Dawson, of the Geological Bureau, Ottawa,
has just returned from a four months' exploratory tour of the coal-fields on the Saskatchewan, Bow, and Belly rivers, also a survey of the Rockies. His researches confirm
the existence of vast coal areas in the district
referred to. The supply is inexhaustible,
and the quality varies from lignite on the
plains to bitumenous as the mountains are
approached and real authracite in the Rockies. This virtually settles the fuel difficulty,
which was feared on the vast plains of the
North-Westterritories. A practical illustration
of the discoveries is already manifesting
itself, as one hundred tons daily are arriving
in the city from a mine near Medicine Hat.

its recovery.

The two men reported drowned at Blenheim recently were James Wood, of Soper's Dock, and Mr. Nichols, of St. Thomas. The boat, hats, trunks, and a bag of apples belonging to the party, have been found.

Patrick J. Mathews, of Windsor, county constable and special policeman in the em-

ploy of the Canada Southern railroad, was run over by an engine at Vanderbilt station recently, and had both logs cut off below the kneer.

James Keating, proprietor of the Railway hotel, Merriton, his wife and child, were almost suffocated by the escape of gas from a coal-stove the other night on account of the mica falling out. They were very sick all the mica falling out. They were very sick all the following day.

A blacksmith named Travaskis, of Hamilton, was choosing a cost the other day. A noise frightened the animal, and Mr. Travaskis flew from off the quickly uplifted hind feet clear over his anvil, fracturing the bones of his arm.

of his arm.
While Mr. John Rose was driving from Napance to New urgh the other evening with Miss Flora Catoa, of the latter place, the horse shied, upsetting the buggy and throwing Miss Caton against a fence, dislocating her elbow and injuring one eye so badly that it is feared she will lose her sight.

A young man of Guelph named O'Con-nor, brakesman on the Western division of the Grand Trunk, missed his footing while boarding a train at Dayton recontly, became entangied in the steps, and was dragged some distance before the train was stopped. He

A lamp exploded last Monday evening in Mr. John Lofg's house on Tyendinaga Reserve. Mr. Loft, his wife, and child, were severely burned, the bedclothes, window curtains, and everything in the room were destroyed, and it was only by great exertions that Mr. Loft succeeded in saving his house. CRIMES.

John Riddell, of Stoney Creek, suicided Sunday night by cutting his throat with a

John Lindeman was sentenced to four years in the Provincial Penitentiary by Judge Sinclair, of Hamilton, recently, for stealing two steers from James Weir, of Prestwich.

Prestwich.

Rev. James Young, the individual who passed bogus cheques upon Mr. John Millar, Mr. Wm. Wigmore, and others recently, was up in London for examination at the Police Court. Mr. Millar detailed the circumstances, and was followed by A. Bradley, ledger-keeper in the Bank of Commerce at Sarnia, who deposed that neither J. H. Stephens nor Rev. Jas. Young were customers of the bank in that town. Detective Murphy had interviewed the Mayor of Sarnia and others, and they had never been informed that Young was paster of St. Mary's church there, or that a church bearing that name was located in Sarnia. The magistrate asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, and received a negative answer. He was then received a negative answer. He was then committed to stand his trial on this indictment, as also on the charge of securing a gun under false pretences from Mr. Wigmore.

Daring Robbery in Broad Daylight, PORT HOPE, Oct. 17.—On the arrival of the train from the west this morning at 9.30 the train from the west this morning at 9.30 the express messenger on the train handed to Mr. Thomas Spry, the messenger here, a large package of money, said to have contained \$10,000. Mr. Spry at once locked the money in the safe in the Express office at the station, and went about his other duties, which occupied between ten and fifteen minutes. When he went to get the package to take down town, after unlocking the safe, he found some thisf had been before him, and had opened the safe, taken out the satchel containing the money, locked it again, and made his escape. Up to the present time no-trace of either the money or thef has been found. This is the first loss that has been sustained by the Express Co. under Mr. Patterson's management. Mr. Spry is Mr. Patterson's management. Mr. Spry is one of the most reliable servants in the employ of the company. It is thought that some professional thief did the job.

of August the Inspector was informed of the loss of some important letters posted at Sault Ste, Marie and contained in a mail bag made up for Collingwood. A prompt and careful enquiry was instituted, and the wrong-doing was traced to Harte. The missing letters are said to have contained upwards of \$600, and that the whole had been got rid of by Harte in the most reckless and foolish manner. At the time of his arrest Harte had only sixty cents. When he was brought before the Inspector Harte made a statement of his crime, and Mr. Sweetnam obtained a mail key which Harte had stolen from one of the post-offices, and by the use of which access to the mail bags had been obtained. Harte pleaded guilty to the charge of felony, and was sent to the Barrie goal to await his trial. It would seem that steamboat owners conveying her Majesty's mails are less particular than they ought to be in the selection of their mail porters, and it is to be hoped that the lesson presented by this case will have a beneficial and lasting effect.

The building occupied by Barr & Drager, carriage manufacturers, of Mitchell, was slightly damaged by fire Saturday night.

The large barns of John McKim, near The large barns of John McKim, near Selby, with contents, were destroyed the other night. The remains of a man with what looked like a glass bottle melted together, were found in the ashes.

In Chatham, Ont., about five o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out in Dr. Sievewright's residence on King street east. The building was badly gutted. The doctor losses everything. Himself and little boy, who were the only occupants, barely escaped with their lives, the doctor being burned pretty badly. Loss about \$2,500; insured in the Royal for \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lamp explosion. have been caused by a lamp explosion.

St. George, N. B., Oct., 19.—A very destructive fire broke out soon after 7 o clock this morning in the store of Mr. Jas. O'Neill, merchant, Portage street. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the west, and the church, Madras school house and dwelling of Mr. G. McGree caught fire several times, but the sparks were rapidly extinguished. Jas. O'Neill is badly burned on both bands and face. The postmaster is also slightly burned O'Neill is badly burned on both bands and face. The postmaster is also slightly burned on one hand. All the mail matter destined for St. John this morning was destroyed. O'Brien & Gillmore had \$300 insurance on their stock in the Western, but most of the goods were saved. There was \$500 insurance on Temperance hall in the City of London. John O'Neill lost nearly all his furniture and clothing. Jas. O'Neill had no insurance; loss \$5,000. The total loss will be \$15,000. Charlie Boss Again,

Chartise Ross Again.

PORTLAND, Mc., Oct. 23.—A young man nere claims to be Charlie Ross. He says he is about eighteen years old. He is good-looking, and came from Bosten four weeks ago. He says he intends to save money to take him to Philadelphia, where he will call on C. K. Ross. He says he remembers living in a large house, being taken away by two men in a carriage, put aboard a vessel, and carried to Winterport, Maine, where he was kept in a dark room three or four years. He was allowed under close surveillance to leave the room occasionally and was not abused. There were other children in the house, but he rarely saw them. He was not permitted to Play with them. After staying at Winterport several years he was carried to Brazil. On the voyage he learned he was atolen by Jesse James, the Davisons, and Pinkham. After peaching Brazil he got away from James, and returned to this country, working his passage on a ship. Since then he has been to sea most of the time serving as cook. He can read a little, but not write.

A Simcoe barrister who weighs 220 pounds are designed to the serving as cook. He can read a little, but not write.

A Simcoe barrister who weighs 220 pounds are leading a bioycle.

OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

COBOURG, Oct. 23.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Sabbath School Association of Canada assembled in the Presbyterian church here this afternoon, the president, J. W. Beynon, B.A., in the chair. The attendance, though never very large at the opening session, was perhaps somewhat smaller than usual, only a lew of the delegates from the different districts having yet arrived. The opening services two of the delegates from the different districts having yet arrived. The opening services were conducted by Rev. D. L. McRae. pastor of the church. A committee was then struck to nominate the officers and Executive. Committee for the ensuing year, the following being the Nominating Committee:—Rev. Messra. Van Wyck. Fishburn, Rice, and Burns, and Messra. Williams, Johnson, Belleville, H. Hough and Graham, Cobourg.
On the committee retiring to select the On the committee retiring to select the officers, Mr. Beynon, the outgoing president, delivered the annual address.

COUNTY REPORTS. Mr. McGilliouppy, Goderich, reported the existence of a county convention in Huron the existence of a county convention in Huron for the past eight or ten years. The last convention was largely attended, and was successful in every way. After testifying to the good he had derived personally from attending Sabbath school conventions, he pointed out the danger arising from waiting too long for great things in Sabbath school work, and not being willing to employ in the meantime such means and facilities as are at hand for the furtherance of this great work. He had come over two hundred miles to attend this gathering, and he expected to be

He had come over two hundred miles to attend this gathering, and he expected to be amply repaid for the sacritice by the stimulus and instruction he would receive.

Rev. E. Barrass said he had the pleasure of attending almost every Sabbath school convention from the first, and he thought they had done a great deal of good. Among other things they had secured uniform lessons, and they had given a great impetus to denominational schools and the organization of denominational district conventions and institutions. In the Methodist Church too it had become the custom in many places for the minister to occasionally vary his preaching exercises by holding an open meeting of the Sunday school, at which the children, previously instructed on some special topic, were expected to attend. The existence and success of local Sabbath school conventions in particular districts was generally due to the indefatigable efforts of some earnest friend or two of the work in the district. The counties of Peel and North York were examples of this, the work in the latter and the second the second to result the second to the secon were examples of this, the work in the latter county being marked by the formation and carrying on of teachers' institutes by a gentleman there who was well known as an earnest friend of Sunday schools.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Nominating Committee then presented their report, nominating the following officers On motion the report was adopted.

The business of receiving reports from county associations was then resumed by Messra. Johnston, Belleville, Rev. Messra. George, Ottawa; Fishburn, York, and Van Wyck, Hamilton, and Elder Sherman, of the Chuich of the Disciples.

The retiring president then vacated the chair and introduced Mr. McHenry, the president-elect. president-elect.
Mr. McHenry said he would not speak

Mr. McHenny said he would not speak truthfully if he did not acknowledge his high esteem of the great honour which had been placed upon him. With this also came a sense of the great responsibility which the office entailed, and in this he trusted that he would receive valuable aid from the officers of the association. The benefits of the association were now being recognized by all who had any experience in the work. The way to remove the prejudices that still lurked in some quarters against the them to hand ever to the dissecting room all bedies not claimed within twenty-four hours attended the enormous quantity of 360 baseless attended that the enormous quantity of 360 baseless attended that the enormous quantity of 360 baseless attended that the enormous quantity of 360 baseless attended to the application of the supplication of the that was gaining ground, which was that the Sunday school was not for the children of members of the Church, but for those who had been gathered in from the streets, and who otherwise received no religious training. He trusted the convention would show the true relation existing between the Church and the school, and that all would go away instructed and benefited.

Mr. Joseph Henderson, Cobourg, delivered an address of welcome to the association on behalf of the citizens and on behalf of the congregation of the Presbyterian church, in which the convention is being held. He thought that in particular, Sanday-school teachers and parents of children ought to be thankful for the visit of the association. He referred in a touching manner to the loss to the congregation of the Presbyterian church by the death of Mr. Alexander Fraser, who was one of its oldest and most active members.

William Johnston, of Belleville, replied on behalf of the association to the address of welcome in an earnest, practical speech, fullof encouragement and counsel to Sunday school workers, and of grateful acknowledgement to the people of Cobourg for their efforts to make the convention a success.

After a service of praise,

Rev. Principal Nelless. D.D., president of Victoria University, delivered an address on "The Sabbath School an Authorized and Fruitful Field for the Working Power of the Church." After paying a passing tribute to

of Victoris University, delivered an address on "The Sabbath School an Authorized and Fruitful Field for the Working Power of the Church." After paying a passing tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Fraser, he came to his theme, and remarked that he thought it was hardly worth while to discuss the question of authority in the face of the abundant authority there was in every page of the Bible, both by precept and example, for religious training. As to the fruitfulness of the field, he could not do better 'than follow the advice of the old philosopher and take the consenting teatimeny of the wise on the subject. It was only necessary to go about the country and ask the peeple as to the usefulness of the Sunday school, and there would be a very hearty expression from all the Protestant Churches in Christendom proclaiming its immeasurable value. Indeed the Sunday school was their chief reliance just now for systematic religious instruction in any systematic and thorough form. Religious training, it was well known, was sadly neglected in many homes, and this was not the fault of the Sunday schools, for this evil existed to just as great an extent before Sunday schools were founded.

The knot, or nautical mile, is variously reckoned at from 6,075 to 6,125 feet. According to the standard of the British Admirally the knot is the length of one minute of longit

WEST YORK AND VAUG WOODBRIDGE, Oct. 17.—The ation of the West York and Va

FALL FAIRS.

cultural Association, which was yesterday at this town, has been tifying success. The weather has y, been very favourable for exh roses, and as a natural consequenumbers of visitors put in an app the grounds. The show was be happy conclusion to-day. There entries of horses, 100 of cattle, entries of roots and vegetables ex There was also a large display and an extra large number butter. There was a grand displedraught horses, and the speeding as our Toronto exhibitors woul excellent. There was a splendid ladies' work, and a very fine exhib

NORTH ONTARIO. UXBRIDGE, Oct. 17.—The secoing day of the North Ontario (
was much more successful than day. The weather continued favo the exhibition added to the intere a good attendance of visitors. In partments of stock, and particula and draught horses, there was a g

HULLETT. CLINTON, Oct. 18.—The Hull Agricultural Society held their fal here yesterday and to-day. T yesterday was favourable, but the about three o'clock a steady rain to fall and continued till after da the attendance was very large, of that of former years. The ext very good and the quality of the cellent in every particular. The kinds of live stock was exceller play of carriages were really go ables were in great quantities and quality. The show of fruit was f this season. The ladies' work a everything inside the rooms were to that of any previous year. struments were exhibited by Kearns, of Woodstock; also large Doherty & Co., who were awa

SOUTH MONAGHAN The annual exhibition of the Schan Agricultural Society was he ville on Wednesday, the 10th in pronounced by all to be one of the ever held here. Every department represented, except the poultry, to be rather scarce. Horses, c and pigs were both numerou superior quality. The Durham especially good. The fine arts v presented, and the ladies depart a better result than usual. The entries far exceeds that of last

KING TOWNSHIP Schomberg, Oct. 19.—To-day, and closing day of King agricultu has been one of grand success standing the unfavourable weath over three thousand people in Entries in the different classes e previous year. In the class thoroughbred cattle there is was in advance of any previous place. The receipts at the gate than ever before. Visitors exp selves highly pleased.

DREAMING DRE

Galen tells of a man who drea left thigh had become stone, an after lost the use of it by a des another, one of his patients, that he was in a vessel full of that he was in a vessel full of bhe accepted as a sign that the mibe bled, by which means a set ander which he laboured was on fasting with some ladies on 1779, at his house in Hill str. Thomas Lord Lyttelton spoke of rious dream he had dream in the this dream a hird flaw into a second this dream a bird flew into a ro was, and while he looked at it into a female, who told him to He was then well, and, as he lau did not look like a man so near the Saturday he also told the sar he felt perfectly well, and believ "bilk the ghost." Some hours went with Mr. Fortescue and (to Pitt Place, Epsom, ate for su went cheerfully and talkative hoped he would have good rolls and

SUDDENLY EXPIRE while Stuckey, his servant, was to remove his under-waistcoat. About 300 years ago the town had among its inhabitants an hard-working tinker, named Jo One night the tinker dreamed to London and stood on the Lo he would there meet some on make his fortune and put an e weary wanderings over hill and of work. Despite the remons friends, the tinker set out to way afoot, a distance of not less miles. At the close of the ti the morning stationed hims bridge, at a spot which he ren bridge, at a spot which he reme
that pointed out to him in his
there he remained all day. Th
was repeated on the second day,
had passed a third day on the
the shopkeepers ventured to
possible reason he could have
there every day and all day lone
confessed that he had been ind
a fool of himself by a very sin
The stranger laughed at him h
I had been as credulous as you
"I should be on just such ano
rand; for three nights this we rand; for three nights this we the same dream, and in it I wa a place called Swaffham, which a place called Swamam, which ty odd miles away. I thought that under an apple tree in an o north side of the town I was to that there I should discover money."

After some further question on either side, they parted; as saying nothing of the place from, went away, again hopef restored cheerfulness and

FAITH IN HIS DRE. set out early the next morni One of the first things he did of was to visit the orchard ind stranger's dream. He recogniz certain peculiarities, the tree the London dreamer to descr ging under it, soon laid bare iron box. To unearth this, and his home unobserved, was hi and, this accomplished, it was found to be full of money. On the box were some words, whi able to read, he did not know of, He placed the box at the Grammar School, and the boys round the box, and one, scra and rust from the inscription, amidst much laughter, the applingless lines :-

Where the casket stood Is another twice as good.
John Chapman went away, next morning he was again dig, serted orchard, where his ef warded by the discovery of a twice as large as the first an filled.

One dreamer—an old woman who visited church every day most her entire time before a dreamed that she had been tra lamp eternally burning before made as sure of its realization there as alver lamp; but this fair case of prophetic dreamin A remarkable dream-story

There was once a serious little boy,
Who never smiled, and who rarely spoke;
Arithmetic was his only joy,
And he could not be made to take a joke.

It happened one day when he went to school.

That his tender mother wrapt up his lunch—
Though such was not her general rule—
In a leaf from a recent number of Punch.

Now, what this picture was, my dears, I would gladly tell you, if I knew. For I should not be troubled by any fears. That what happened to him might hap you.

He read the joke—'t was a brand-new joke— And then for a minute sat perfectly still; Then he went as if he were going to choke, And he said with an effort, "That is sill—"

"The sensation is singular and new, I cannot be laughing; I ve too much sensonce more a chuckle shook him, all through, And he tumbled abruptly off, the fence."

He had never laughed in his life before;
He was just eleven years old, and so
When he tried to stop, he laughed the more,
For he had all that time to make up,

She leaned him up against the fence—
For to stand alone he was quite unable—
She put him through pounds, shillings

But his mother was fully convinced that day That it's safer to laugh as one goes along, For if it accumulates in this way, It acquires a force that is terribly strong,

PUNCHINELLO.

And then the multiplication table.

A violent chuckle stopped him here; He did not know what to make of it. He said to himself, "This is very queer I wonder if it can be a fit?"

ABBATH SCHOOLS.

ention of the Dominion As-Oct. 23.—The eighteenth annual of the Sabbath School Associada assembled in the Presbyterian re this afternoon, the pree this afternoon, the pre-W. Beynon, B.A., in the attendance, though never at the opening session, was ewhat smaller than usual, only a legates from the different di g yet arrived. The opening ser-conducted by Rev. D. L. McRae. church. A committee was then minate the officers and Executive for the ensuing year, the following Nominating Committee :- Rev. Vyck, Fishburn, Rice, and Burns, iliams, Johnson, Belleville, and Graham, Cobourg. nmittee retiring to select the

Beynon, the outgoing president, annual address. COUNTY REPORTS.

ILLICUDDY, Goderich, reported te of a county convention in Huron teight or ten years. The last was largely attended, and was very way. After testifying to had derived personally from atbath school conventions, he the danger arising from waiting great things in Sabbath school not being willing to employ in the ich means and facilities as are at furtherance of this great work. e over two hundred miles to atering, and he expected to be for the sacrifice by the stimulus on he would receive.

Barrass said he had the pleasure g almost every Sabbath school from the first, and he thought one a great deal of good. Among s they had secured uniform lesey had given a great impetus to mal schools and the organization onal schools and the organization ational district conventions and In the Methodist Church too it the custom in many places for the occasionally vary his preaching holding an open meeting of the l, at which the children, previcted on some special topic ted to attend. The existences of local Sabbath school s in particular districts was generindefatigable efforts of nd or two of the work in the disounties of Peel and North York les of this, the work in the latbeing marked by the formation ing on of teachers' institutes by a there who was well known as an end of Sunday schools.

THE NOMINATIONS. nating Committee then presented ort, nominating the following officers n the report was adopted. iness of receiving reports from ociations was then resumed by haston, Belleville, Rev. Messrs.

ton, and Elder Sherman, of the of the Disciples. iring president then vacated the introduced Mr. McHenry, the

tawa : Fishburn, York, and Van

if he did not acknowledge his m of the great honour which had ced upon him, With this also sense of the great responsibility office entailed, and in this he hat he would receive valuable aid e officers of the association. The of the association were now being ed by all who had any experience in The way to remove the prejudice lurked in some quarters against the chool was to remove the ignorance nich they feed, and to diffuse stead information in reference to the Sunday school is doing signed to do. It seemed to him peoppropriate that they had met the union convention, at a time sokeeping with the spirit of united not look ab oad on Sund ork without feeling that through d study, and in other ways, it ha n. He pointed to one dangerous idea gaining ground, which was that the for the children of s of the Church, but for those who n gathered in from the streets, and erwise received no religious training, ted the convention would show the existing between the Church and

nd benefited. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

ol, and that all would go away in-

seph Henderson, Cobourg, delivaddress of welcome to the associagation of the Presbyteman church, the convention is being held. He that in particular, Sanday achers and parents of children thankful association. He referred in a manner to the loss to the conn of the Presbyterian church by the Mr. Alexander Fraser, who was one st and most active members. TAM JOHNSTON, of Belleville, replied If of the association to the address me in an earnest, practical speech, couragement and counsel to Sunday orkers, and of grateful acknowledge the people of Cobourg for their efforts the convention a success,

Principal NELLES, D.D., president pria University, delivered an address he Sabbath School an Authorized and Field for the Working Power of the After paying a passing tribute to mory of the late Mr. Fraser, e to his theme, and rethat he thought it was hardly hile to discuss the question of auin the face of the abundant authority as in every page of the Bible, both by and example, for religious training, he fruitfulness of the field, he could tter than follow the advice of the losopher and take the consenting tes-of the wise on the subject. It was iry to go about the country ecple as to the usefulness of the shool, and there would be a very school, and there would be a very expression from all the Protestant is in Christendom problaming its im-ible value. Indeed the Sunday was their chief reliance just systematic religious instruction in tematic and thorough form. Religaining, it was well known, was sadived in many how nany homes, and this was not It of the Sunday schools, for this evil to just as great an extent before Sun-

knot, or nautical mile, is variously ed at from 6,075 to 6,125 feet. Accorde standard of the British Admiralty at is the length of one minute of longithe equator, or 6.086 feet 1.1527 sta es, or 1.855 metres. The mean length ide, sometimes reckoned as a knot, feet 1.151 statute mile, or 1.852 feet 1.151 statute mile, or A marine league is three of these

S COCOA. -GRATEPUL AND COMPORT By a thorough knowledge of the l laws which govern the operations of on and nutrition, and by a careful ap-on of the fine properties of well-selected Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast with a delicately flavoured beverage nay save us many heavy doctors' h the judicious use of such articles of the judicious use of such articles of that a constitution may be gradually ap until strong enough to resist every bey to disease. Hundreds of subtle less are floating around us ready to wherever there is a weak point. We wherever there is a weak point. We scape many a fatal shaft by keeping res well fortified with pure blood and a noutished frame. —Civil Service nourished frame. —Civil Service -Made simply with boiling water or Sold only in Packets and Tins (½ lk.) by Grocers, labelled.—"JAMES EPPS, Homocopathic Chemists, London,

FALL FAIRS.

WEST YORK AND VAUGHAN. WOODERIDGE, Oct. 17.—The annual exhibition of the West York and Vaughan Agribition of the West York and Vaughan Agricultural Association, which was commenced yesterday at this town, has been a very gratifying auocess. The weather has, fortunately, been very favourable for exhibition purposes, and as a natural consequence large numbers of visitors put in an appearance on the grounds. The show was brought to a happy conclusion to-day. There were 400 entries of horses, 100 of cattle, principally Durhams, 100 of sheep, and 100 of pigs. The entries of roots and vegetables exceeded 200. There was also a large display of buggies, and an extra large number of entries of butter. There was a grand display of heavy draught horses, and the speeding in the ring, as our Toronto exhibitors would say, was excellent. There was a splendid display of ladies' work, and a very fine exhibit was made of fine arts.

NORTH ONTARIO. Uxbridge, Oct. 17.—The second and closing day of the North Ontario County Fair was much more successful than the opening day. The weather continued favourable, and the presence of the live stock to complete the exhibition added to the interest and drew a good attendance of visitors. In all the de-partments of stock, and particularly in cattle and draught horses, there was a good show. HULLETT.

CLINTON, Oct. 18.—The Hullett Branch Agricultural Society held their fall exhibition here yesterday and to-day. The weather yesterday was favourable, but this afternoon about three o'clock a steady rain commenced to fall and continued till after dark. To-day the attendance was very large, far in excess of that of former years. The exhibition was very good and the quality of the articles excellent in every particular. The show of all kinds of live stock was excellent. The display of carriages were really good. Vegetables were in great quantities and of excellent quality. The show of fruit was first-class for quality. The show of fruit was first-class for this season. The ladies' work and in fact everything inside the rooms were far superior to that of any previous year. Musical in-struments were exhibited by Thomas & Kearns, of Woodstock; also largely by Wm. Doherty & Co., who were awarded a gold

SOUTH MONAGRAN

The annual exhibition of the South Monag-The annual exhibition of the South Monaghan Agricultural Society was held at Centreville on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and was pronounced by all to be one of the best shows ever held here. Every department was well represented, except the poultry, which seem to be rather scarce. Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs were both numerous and of a superior quality. The Durham cattle were especially good. The fine arts were well represented and the ladies department shows presented, and the ladies' department shows a better result than usual. The number of entries far exceeds that of last year.

KING TOWNSHIP. HOMBERG, Oct. 19 .- To-day, the second and closing day of King agricultural tall fair, has been one of grand success. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather there were over three thousand people in attendance. Entries in the different classes exceeded any previous year. In the class of sheep and thoroughbred cattle there is a marked improvement. The show of horses in all classes was in advance of any previous year in this place. The receipts at the gate were larger than ever before. Visitors expressed them-

DREAMING DREAMS. He was then well, and, as he laughingly said, did not look like a man so near death. On the Saturday he also told the same ladies that he felt perfectly well, and believed he should "bilk the ghost." Some hours afterwards he went with Mr. Fortescue and Capt. Wolsey to Pitt Place, Epsom, ate for supper an egg, went cheerfully and talkatively to bed, hoped he would have good rolls for breakfast, SUDDENLY EXPIRED.

while Stuckey, his servant, was assisting him

to remove his under-waistcoat.

About 300 years ago the town of Swaffham had among its inhabitants an industrious, hard-working tinker, named John Chapman. One night the tinker dreamed that if he went to London and stood on the London Bridge would there meet some one who would make his fortune and put an end to all his weary wanderings over hill and dale in search of work. Despite the remonstrance of his friends, the tinker set out to travel all the way afoot, a distance of not less than ninety miles. At the close of the third day he reached the end of his journey, and early in the morning stationed himself on London bridge, at a spot which he remembered was that pointed out to him in his dream. And that pointed out to him in his dream. And there he remained all day. The experiment was repeated on the second day, and after he had passed a third day on the bridge, one of the shopkeepers ventured to ask him what possible reason he could have for standing there every day and all day long. The tinker confessed that he had been induced to make a fool of himself by a very singular dream. The stranger laughed at him heartily. "If I had been as credulous as you are," said he, "I should be on just such another fool's errand; for three nights this week I dreamed the same dream, and in it I was told to go to the same dream, and in it I was told to go to a place called Swaffham, which I find is nine-ty odd miles away. I thought in my dream that under an apple tree in an orchard on the north side of the town I was told to dig, and that there I should discover a box full of

After some further questions and answers on either side, they parted; and the tinker, saying nothing of the place he had come from, went away, again hopeful; and, with restored cheerfulness and

FAITH IN HIS DREAM, set out early the next morning for home.
One of the first things he did on reaching it
was to visit the orchard indicated by the
stranger's dream. He recognized at once, by
certain peculiarities, the tree he had asked
the London dreamer to describe; and, digging under it, soon laid bare the top of an
iron box. To unearth this, and convey it to iron box. To unearth this, and convey it to his home unobserved, was his next task; and, this accomplished, it was opened, and found to be full of money. On the outside of the box were some words, which, being unable to read, he did not know the meaning of the placed the box at the done of the placed the placed the placed the box at the done of the placed the p of. He placed the box at the door of the Grammar School, and the boys soon gathered round the box, and one, scraping the dirt and rust from the inscription, read, doubtless amidst much laughter, the apparently meaningless haves.

Where the casket stood Is another twice as good.

John Chapman went away, and early the next morning he was again digging in the deserted orchard, where his efforts were rewarded by the discovery of a second casket, twice as large as the first and equally well

One dreamer-an old woman of Marseilles,

might that, standing at the Kur Spring, Karlsbad, a man gave him a small china cup to drink from, which contained a deadly poison. He laughed in the morning at the remembrance of this dream, and mentioned the fact that every morning when he drank at the Kur spring the cup was presented to him by a charming young girl, whom he was sure could never contemplate murder. For the first time, however, on that morning, instead of the girl, a man appeared and handed him the cup. The Emperor hesitated, but, looking into the man's kindly face, he smiled to himself and took the draught. "Of course it did not harm me," says Emperor William, "but on the contrary, my stay at Karlsbad, instead of proving fatal, was very beneficial."

A CAREER OF CRIME.

Life of the Convict who was Shot at Port Hope.

McCabe, the convict who escaped from the Kingston penitentiary and was shot by a police officer at Port Hope last week, was born at Trenton in 1844. He did very little work. When about 13 years of age McCabe and another boy, named Lynch, robbed a gentleman from Peterbore' in Trenton. Lynch told some parties that McCabe did the job. McCabe was arrested, brought to Belleville gaol, and got clear. About two months after this at Trenton he robbed another man, but nothing was ever known of this. A few weeks later he

from a vessel at Trenton, was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary. After serving about one year and a month of this sentence he made his escape while at work with a gang outside, was captured, brought back, and received twenty-four lashes, and for the remainder of his sentence, eleven months and four days, he carried a 14 bb. chain attached to his ankles. On being liberated he stopped a short time around home, after which he went to Cobourg. About six months later he joined a gang of cracksmen, and several STOLE A SATCHEL to Cobourg. About six months later he joined a gang of cracksmen, and several small raids were made. One of their jobs being brought to light he was again captured, convicted, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Of this sentence he put in three years and nine months, being liberated at the end of that time on account of good conduct. He next went to Oswere where conduct. He next went to Oswego, where, he said,

"HE WOKE UP THE BOYS."

He and a couple of other men of his gang were arrested for burglary, and sentenced to five years at Auburn. After serving three months and nineteen days he again escaped in broad daylight, by climbing over the walls, and took refuge in a crowd watching a procession passing at the time. On being chased he dodged his pursuers, and getting around a corner plunged into a mortar pile, eluding the vigilance of the guards. After dark he came out of his biding place, his skin in many places being badly burned with mortar. He afterwards came back to Canada, and placards were sent all over offering a reward of \$600 for his capture. His next haul was in a jewellery store at Port Hope,

His liberation on this sentence took place on the 16th September, 1878. Afterwards he burglarized the residence of Capt. Porte, Trenton, and then went to Belleville, where Curious Instances of Dreams Coming True
Galen tells of a man who dreamed that his
left thigh had become stone, and who soon
after lost the use of it by a dead passy; of
another, one of his patients, who dreamed
that he was in a vessel full of blood, which
he accepted as a sign that the man ought to
be bled, by which means a serious disease
under which he laboured was cured. Breakfasting with some ladies on November 25,
Thomas Lord Lyttelton spoke of a very curious dream he had dreamt in the night. In
this dream a bird flew into a room where he
was, and while he looked at it it chafiged
into a female, who told him to prepare for
another world, as in three days he would die,
He was then well, and, as he laughingly said,
did not look like a man so near death. One
can be flence in the offence in notice of the steady increase of her forces
since 1870, especially as the proposed foundation of a colonial army appears to be only a
matter of time. Those since 1870, especially as the proposed foundation of a colonial army appears to be only a
matter of time. Those spino of a colonial army appears to be only a
matter of time. Those spino of a colonial army appears to be only a
matter of time. Those spino of a colonial army appears to be only a
matter of time. Those who shave observed
that the was in a vessel full of blood, which
like last decade in France will have observed
that the reorganization of the French army
is now almost completed, and that there remains only a few additional changes, but
which both executive and legislature are
auxious to accomplish. A number of important measures are still waiting for settlement,
owing principally to the frequent changes of
Government. Amongst them
which both executive and legislature are
auxious to accomplish. A number of overalls, and
on the second day of the fair started for the
station, getting on the trucks between two
or another world, as in three days he would die.

While in Trenton he said one night he entertiary McCabe was engineer on the engine
of overalls, an he remained until captured for the offence in ed Mr. Whittier's residence by means of a skeleton key, but he left without taking anything, saying it was too near home. He took up quarters in Port Hope, and as Constable Rankin pursued him and laid his hand on his Rankin pursued him and laid his hand on his shoulder, he threatened Rankin's life, cocking a revolver at the same time, but Rankin was too quick for him and shot him dead. Mc-Cabe's pistol was found cocked in his hand after his fall. A coroner's jury acquitted and commended Rankin for his brave conduct.

THE MOHAWKS.

Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Six Nation Indians, Rev. R. F. Dixon, of Bothwell, has recently paid a visit to the Grand River Indians. Writing to the Bothwell Times regarding his visit, he says:

While away in the Grand river country I had the pleasure of twice visiting Chief Johnstone, a prominent man among the Mohawks and Government interpreter for the Indian agent, Mr. Gilkison, of Brantford. Mr. Johnstone has a beautiful residence on the banks of the Grand river, which at this point is at least three times as broad as the Thames, upon which he has bestowed the name of Chiefswood. He has a fine farm of 200 acres. Chiefswood. He has a fine farm of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation. I enjoyed a very interesting chat with the chief and his accomplished family. To give you some idea of what the better class of Indians are capable, I may mention that his two sons now occupy positions of trust in Hamilton and Montreal, at salaries of \$\mathbb{R}\$000 and \$1,500 per agnum. His wife is an English lady of goods annum. His wife is an English lady of goods family, and his daughters are as beautiful and refined young ladies as anyone would wish to meet anywhere in the Dominion. Chief Johnstone showed me

SOME INTERESTING RELICS. One, a solid silver pipe, bearing date about the middle of last century, and curiously chased, he especially values. It was presented by one of the Georges, in the old colony days, to the tribe, and, it is said, has been smoked by no less a personage than George Washington when a British officer, and engaged in negotiating one of the numerous Indian treaties which the British in those days made jointly with the Indians against days made jointly with the Indians against the French. I was also shown the remnant of an old idol, round which Rev. A. Anthony danced in his childhood, and many other interesting relics of the old Pagan worship and avage warfare. There are now only three

WARRIORS OF 1812-14 left, one of whom is father to Chief Johnstone. Recently these old veterans were photographed in full warlike equipment. One of them is still a pagan, and it was, with the greatest difficulty that he could be induced to sit for his photograph, being under the idea that he was to be forcibly Christian. ized. Talking of pagans reminds me that, there are still several hundred pagans out of the total population of over 3,000. The greatest hindrance to the evangelizing of these records consists in the inconsistencies of greatest hindrance to the evangelizing of these people consists in the inconsistencies of professing Christians, and the low tone of morality among many of the whites. It seems the special misfortune of the Indians that they are too often brought into contact with a low, degraded class of whites, whose vices they only too often learn. These pagans are, however, under the zealous ministry of the present missionaries steadily desired. istry of the present missionaries, steadily de-creasing in number. Ven. Archdeacon Nelles has a record of

One dreamer—an old woman of Marseilles, who visited church every day and passed almost her entire time before a certain altar—dreamed that she had been transformed into a lamp eternally burning before it, and herself made as sure of its realization as she could by leaving in her will the money for suspending there a silver lamp; but this was hardly a fair case of prophetic dreaming.

A remarkable dream-story is told by the present German Emperor. He dreamed one

then moved to the present parsonage, a beautiful old quaint homelike house, about half a mile further up the river. I never saw a place that so torcibly reminded me of one of our old English vicarages as the old Tuscarora parsonage, with its winding passages, low ceilings, spacious rooms, cosy little nooks and corners, vine embowered windows, and general homelike appearance. It is one of those houses which seems like an old friend, and with which one strikes up an acquaintance at once. Houses in this respect are a good deal like individuals. There are some nouses just like there are some people—stiff, stern, precise, which say, "hands off." Again there are those cheery, comfortable, easy-going houses that make you feel at home in spite of yourself. Mrs. Elhott, widow of the late Rev. Edilott,

A DEVOTED COLLEAGUE for many years of Archdeacon Nelles resides here. The archdeacon now resides in Brantford. A few years ago he was presented with a very handsomely illuminated address on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate among the Indians. While at the archdeacon's I was shown the communion plate of the old Mohawk church, which, when the tribe emigrated to Canada from the States, was brought here. It is of very plain but very solid make, and must represent a large cash value in bullion. It bears date about 1720, and is therefore at least 160 years old: the Bible also dates from the same period. In it are the autographs of Sir John years old: the Bible also dates from the same period. In it are the autographs of Sir John Colbourne. Lord Dufferin, Prince of Wales, Marquis of Lorne, and other notabilities. I may remark (in passing) that Governor-General Lorne and Princess dined at the council-house of the Six Nations, and expressed themselves as highly pleased and surprised at what they saw.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A meeting of the Federal and Confederate veterans who participated in the battle of Bull Run was held at the pension office, Washington, recently to complete the ar-rangements for a visit to the historic battle-

field.

A Western United States paper says:—
Chief Ju, of the thieving and murderous
Apache gang that our army is too small to
suppress, has at last been disposed of. He
eluded General Crook, but a greater conqueror of Indians—to wit, whiskey—got control of him and caused him to fall into water,
the ways of which were so unfamiliar to him
that they caused his death His fall. that they caused his death. His followers are full of gloom, but so short of ammunition that they are offering one pony for ten cartridges. Of course they will get them—Indians always do—and then they will proceed to unload their gloom on such white people as they can find.

The Jewish Chronicle contains an account of two veterans of the Napoleonic wars who died in the United States last month. Wolf dark he came out of his hiding place, his skin in many places being badly burned with mortar. He afterwards came back to Canada, and placards were sent all over offering a reward of \$600 for his capture. His next haul was in a jewellery store at Port Hope, and he was arrested at Trenton. He was taken to Cobourg gaol, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. After serving four years and nine months of this sentence, during which time he had charge of a gang of men in the stone shop, he was again liberated, his conduct being so very good as to merit

EXECUTIVE CLEMENOY.

died in the United States last montb. Wolf Meyer, for whom the age of 106 is claimed, was born in Western Germany, and served in many of the campaigns of the Emperor. He was over six feet hour inches high. He was a great smoker. Aaron Goldstein, "the oldest inhabitant" of Paterson, New Jersey, died in his 105th year. He was born in West Prussentence, during which time he had charge of a gang of men in the stone shop, he was agin liberated, his conduct being so very good as to merit

EXECUTIVE CLEMENOY.

His liberation on this sentence took place on

Although the question of the military strength of France is not of such a paramount importance to England as it is, for instance, to Germany, still it would be unwise not to take notice of the steady increase of her forces the time for which the French soldier must be with the colours is fixed by law at five years, but in reality it fluctuates between three and four years.

The victories of the army of the German Empire in the war of 1870-71 with France are commemorated by a colossal monument erected in the valley of the Niederwald overlooking the Rheingau, and which was unveiled September 28 by the German Emperor, amid impressive ceremonies. The structure occupies the most commanding position that could have been selected along the picturesque banks of the Rhine. One of its most notable features is a bas-relief placed in front of the pedestal. It contains no less than two hundred figures of the prominent characters of the war. The base is surmounted with a bronze statue of Germania. The figure represents the German goddess in an attitude of victory. The statue is thirty-six feet high, thus being a third smaller than the largest statue in the empire, viz., that of Bavaria, which is fifty-four feet high. The total cost of the casting and the removal to the site of the monument was about \$55,000. Unique in design held was event. The victories of the army of the German the monument was about \$55,000. Unique in design, bold and grand in conception, and located in a region famed for its wild beauty of scenery, this national monument is in

every way worthy of German patriotism and enterprise. some curious ceremonies are still kept up in the Tower of London. That of locking up the tower o' nights is the most ancient, and certainly the most stately one. A few minutes before the clock strikes eleven, the porter, with an attendant, appears before the main guard-house, carrying a lantern, and calls out, "Eacort Keys." The guard, supplied always from the Queen's Household Troops, then turns out and escorts "Keys" to the outer gate, called the "Spur," each sentry challenging as they pass his post, "Who goes there?" "Keys." After the gates are securely locked and barred, the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation as before. When they come in front of the main guard-house the sentry stationed there gives a loud stamp on the ground with his foot and demands, "Who goes there?" "Keys." "Whose Keys." "Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well." The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well. The porter then

lodging. After this all ingress and egress is impossible.

Apropos of the return to England on leave of absence of Sir Evelyn Wood, an officer who served with him says:—"As an instance of quickness, vigilance, and resource, I am reminded of an anecdote told me by the late Lady Wood, Evelyn's mother. During the height of the mutiny in Central India, and when he was in command of a troop of Beatson's horse, it was necessary to send important despatches through the heart of the enemy's country. Wood volunteered for this dangerous duty, and, possessing a fair knowledge of Hindostanee, disguised and darkened himself, as an itinerant merchant. Attended by only one sepoy, also disguised, he travelled by night and rested by day, until he arrived near the camp of the rebel forces. Here he was detained and examined, but allowed to sleep in a tent under surveillance. In the night, as he expected, some native soldiers entered stealthily, and, crawling allently in the dark, carefully searched his saddle bags, his wallets, and the pockets and folds of his clothes, but found nothing but sundry small articles of merchandise, the packet of despatches, in his leather case, having been carefully unsewn by Evelyn from his turben and buried underneath the spot where he slept in a hole dug with his clasp-knife. The next morning he and his attendant were allowed to proceed, carrying with them the letters which, if discovered, would have brought short shrift to the messengers.

STUANDALI DE DE PARTUM DAND

here this personage awaited him he was most dazed at recognizing in the nose of its official the counterpart of the one head seen the night before on Captain Ronard's face. Indeed such a nose was not By the time he got to ten times ten,
He had almost recovered his self-command;
He was only smiling a little then,
And by twelve times twelve he was able to
stand.

So now she keeps telling him little jokes, And he's learned an almost agreeable smi He may some day laugh as do other folks, But she cannot expect that yet awhile. The moral is plain to be seen, of course— We should all learn laughing while we small:

If we don't, it may come with alarming force,
Or—more dreadful still—never come at all.

HIS EXTRAORDINARY LIFE AND MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES. (Continued From Last Week.)

The next day, early in the morning, Punchinello came on deck to see the sun rise.

"A storm is rising," he announced.

The captain laughed at Punchinello's prediction, and so did the crew.

But suddenly the sky became black, the waves grew larger, and the ship commenced

waves grew larger, and the ship commenced to roll dangerously.

"I told you, sir, that you would be drowned," said Punchinello.

The captain, furious, lastead of attending to the management of his ship, thought only of revenging himself on Punchinello.

"You sooundre!" cried-he, "if I am going to be drowned, you shall he se first."

Immediately poor Punchinello was lifted Immediately poor Punchinello was lifted up and held between the skymand the sea. But even in this terrible situation as did not lose his presence of mind, diametings and "Mercy on you my good people!" said he, "You will not have long to rejoice over my death, for I see some one coming who will avence me."

Punchinello indicated.

About a mile off, the fire of the cannons of a Turkish pirate ship was to be seen.

"Horror upon horrors?" screamed the captain, "we shall all be killed."

So saying, he rolled about the deck weeping.

"As I happen to know the Turkish language perfectly," said Punchinello, "I shall be able to save you."

He then withdrew to his cabin and dressed himself like a Turk, which gave him the most extraordinary appearance you can im agine. This done he saturated his garment agine. This done he saturated his garments with a strong and disagreeable odour that he had obtained from the juice of a sickly plant. In this guise did he approach the Turkish vessel, and was hoisted on board.

At the sight of this mountebank, or on account of the horrible odour, the pirates showed much surprise, and could not resist

showed much surprise, and could not resist holding their noses.

"It really is nothing," said Punchinello.

"Friend Pasha, I have come from that miserable Spanish ship, which I trust yon will soon take possession of."

"But," interrupted the Pasha, "brother hunchback, whatever is this dreadful smell?"

"It is nothing, my lord," replied Punchinello. "A number of the men on the Spanish vessel are ill. The physician has said that it.

ello. "A number of the men on the Spanish vessel are ill. The physician has said that it might be the plague. Thus we use these ill-smelling things to protect us from the discase."

"The plague!" roared the Pasha, rising hastily. "The wretch has the plague. Throw him into his boat. Let us get away as fast as we can. Friends, they have all got the plague."

the plague."
The Pasha had not said this before Punchin ello jumped into his boat and returned to his own quarters, where he was received with transports of delight, for the pirates had al-ready fled, and were soon out of sight. Directly he landed at Marseilles, Punchinello sought for a horse to take him to Paris. While he was purchasing his animal a big black cat came and rubbed itself against his

legs. "That cat," said the owner of the horse "knows the way to Paris as well as any one; and I have given him as guide to several "Ho, ho, I shall take him with me then

"Ho, ho, I shall take him with me then, if that is the case, just to find out what a rogue you are, my fine fellow."
Punchinello galloped at full speed toward Paris, and was much astonished to see the big cat run on before him with marvellous rapidity. But his surprise soon changed to uneasiness when he observed the speed of the cat was rapidly increasing and that his horse was following it at the same rate. Both seemed to have gone mad.

"This is horrible," cried Punchinello.
"Friend puss, g od creature, are we not go.

"This is horrible," cried Punchinello.
"Friend puss, g od creature, are we not going to have some dinner somewhere? What is the matter with you? Whoa! Faith my clothes are all falling off me."

But this discourse only spurred on the cat. Suddenly, when they were going at the same rate through a dark forest of chesnuts, all at once the whole cavalcade sank into the earth, and disappeared as if enchanted. Punchinello now found himself with his feet in the air, in the midst of about thirty persons of the most forbidding appearance possible. They were in reality thieves of the worst character.

possible. They were in reality thieves of the worst character.

"Lord Punchinello," said the captain of the band, "I hope you will consent to remain with us; for if you retuse I shall have you put in a pot and boil you alive."

"I understand that I should not be worth much boiled," said Punchinello; "therefore I am at your service, sirs."

Punchinello saw at once that he was a prisoner, and therefore began at once to plan how to escape.

prisoner, and therefore began at once to pian how to escape.

The captain, whose name was Ronflard, departed that very evening, thus giving him an opportunity too good to be lost.

The next day he said laughing:

"Comrades, you lead a jolly life down here, but I confess that I can't help regretting the delightful amusement that always enchanted the Neapolitan Court after dinner."

"What was it?" cried the whole band at

one after the other, and running on rails. Nothing would be easier than to arrange the same sort of thing on the slope that I descended yesterday evening to get here."

"That is the thing to suit us exactly," oried the brigands on all sides. "friends, to work at once and build some sledges."

Soon all was ready. Each of the twenty brigands got into his own sledge upon the platform that was just at the top of the staircase. The brigands in their twenty sledges set off, descending the slope with terrible rapidity; but, lo and behold! as soon as they were going at full speed, Punchinello drew a huge skewer, shout thirty feet long from behind his back, and held the point toward the tops of the sledges, which were descending with terrible rapidity. Horror was depicted on the faces of the brigands. Their ories were piteous. However, whether they would or no, then faces of the brigands in body. The others came rolling down impaling one after the others—a borrible death, but a fitting death to their guilty lives.

Punchinello then put the skewer, with his extraordinary game on a cart, harnessed six horses to it, and arrived in less than two hours at the town of Chartres.

He immediately inquired the address of the magistrate.

Directly Punchinello entered the low room where this personage awaited him he was almost dazed at recognizing in the nose of this official the counterpart of the one so the hind seen the night before on Captain Ronard's face. Indeed such a nose was not the length was conserted when once seen. Its

that the next morning Punchinello found him-self in a damp prison.

He began to think over his past life, until, remembering the look of regret that his donkey had said good-by to him forever, tears fell from his eyes.

"Who is that that is complaining over there?" said a voice suddenly, quite close to Punchinello.

Punchinello.

"It is the poor son of a fisherman," replied he, "who is deformed in front and behind. But who are you?"

"I am the goodman Patience," replied the voice, "and my trade is to show puppets gratis to amuse poor people and little children."

"By my wig—" cried Punchinello.
But he was cut short by the prison door groaning on its hinges; and the magistrate entered, followed by his black cat,
By the light of a torch Ronflard read their By the light of a torch Ronflard read their sentence, in which they were condemned to be hanged in an hour's time.

When Punchinello wished to remonstrate, the magistrate withdrew, grinning.

Punchinello, enraged, noticed that the big cat that was going out after its master, and shut the roor with such violence that the tail of the animal was cut clean off at the root. Immediately it was transformed into a leng rope.

a long rope.

"Ha, ha!" cried Punchinello, "I move that we make this tail useful. I see my way to an escape."

Punchinello mounted the tail of which he

tre here, and if you will appear as an actor, it cannot fail to prosper. There is no question but that your wit, added to your funny appearance, will attract numbers of spectators.

"Well, perhaps so, said Punchinello; "and I confess that I thought of that myself. As I have only found envy and malice amongst the great, what better use could I make of the wit that has been given me than to employ it in amusing poor people and little children who are always innocent and good? I am poor myself and of lowly rank. I will make them laugh, and I will bring roses to the cheeks of all the sweet little children that pass, for in so doing I shall reap a blessing." In the course of time Punchinello made the

acquaintance of Judy, aud married her. She has been a great help to him in his performances, as you will all allow.

If you are puzzled as to how he manager to be in so many countries and at so many different places at the same time, it is be-cause he still retains the rope made of the cat's tail, which carries him anywhere at a noment's notice.

THE BEST HALLOWEVE'.

Written for The Weekly Mail. "Two weeks to Halloweve."

Thus spoke little Tommy Jenkins, showing by face and manner that Halloweve' was ooked forward to with no small amount of lecourable anticipation. "Well, and what then?" quietly asked kind old Uncle Josh from his cosy nook in the arm-chair behind the stove.

"O, lots of fun," replied Tommy, still

miling joyfully.
"What kind of fun?" persisted Uncle Josh.
"O—O—well, anything that comes along,

uncle."

Uncle began to look very grave, as he always did when going to talk seriously, as Tommy very well knew by past experience, and now feeling a little uneasy the youngster inwardly braced himself for a lecture, feeling that the matter was gone so far that there was no chance of escape.

"I am afraid," began Uncle Joah, who, by-the-bye, was a great favourite with nephews, nieces, and all young folks, notwithstanding his way of "lecturing," as they called it, when carried away by youthful spirits they sometimes overstepped the bounds which should govern young and old in their treatment of others, and were apt to be, though not always intentionally, somewhat unkind. "I am afraid that you youngsters are not always so thoughtful of the feelings

though not always intentionally, somewhat unkind. "I am afraid that you youngsters are not always so thoughtful of the feelings of others, both on Halloweve' and other times, as you should be, when you think you see a chance for a little fun. Let me tell you a Halloweve' I remember many years ago."

Tommy brightened a little now at the prospect of a story from Uncle Josh's own life, such stories being always full of interest for the young folks.

"Three or four years before your grandfather died your father and I were both working at home on the old farm, your father being 18 and I I5, he being equal to a man on the farm, while I might have been nearly as much use but for my unfortunate propensity for getting into mischief. I was a good enough boy to work, father used to say, if he could only keep me at it, but I was such a mischievous, lively piece of goods, into every bit of practical joking that came handy, that I frequently vexed poor old father by the valuable time wasted in my pranks, which somehow seemed generally to be most frequent when business was most pressing. Well, on this particular Halloweve' some six or eight of us village lads met about seven in the evening at the corner of the waggononce.
"It consists," said Punchinello, "in descending a steep hill in little sledges, going in the evening at the corner of the waggon-

further information.

"Well you all know poor old [Lou Simons, the lame man, down by the school house; well as I was coming home to-night, I saw well as I w

hadn't run out of the shop leaving my change on the counter.

"I never since that night played an unkind trick on Halloweve' or any other time, and I almost think the rest of that crowd were cured too. Eph. Raymond has been in heaven some twelve years, so I consider I am absolved from my promise not to 'let on.'"

Tommy sat thoughtful for some minutes after Uncle Josh's story was ended, and whatever practical jokes were played that Halloweve' Tommy Jenkins had nothing to do with them.

BUCKBOARD,

HUMOROUS.

If a beggar abuses you do not mind it, for it is only a vague-rant. It is said that Chinamen never chalk their queues when playing billiards.

In a game of cards a good deal depends on good playing, and good playing depends on a deal.

There is a father in Pittsburg mean enough to call his daughter Misery, because she loves company.

Can the policeman who chases and catches a Chinese criminal be and to be the Asiatic collarer?

Coffee-tinted lace is the latest. The ladies wear it to the theatre. It matches their escorts' breath. "Aunty, vat makes the little baby cry so? Do it want its mudder?" "Yes, dear, and its fodder, too!"

Punchinello mounted the tail, of which he held the tuft as a bridle, while Patience placed himself behind.

"Good!" cried Punchinello. "One, two, three—and away to Paris."

Punchinello had hardly time to realize that he was travelling when he was set down with his companion, in the middle of the A man may "smile" and "smile," and be a villain, but the betting is two to one that he will be drunk.

with his companion, in the middle of the Champs Elysees. It was on a beautiful day in spring, about noon.

"Listen," said Patience: "I have an idea in my head. I will establish my little theater here, and if you will appear as an actor, a pecialty."

"News 1" said the young man of his

a specialty."

"Nerve!" said the young man of his friend, "why, Jack's got a heap of nerve. He wasn't embarrassed a bit the first time he went to a barber's to get shaved." Little Aggie's sister has invited her best young man to tea. There was a lull in the conversation, which was broken by the in-quisitive Aggie: "Papa, is dose fedders ober Mr. Wobinson's mout?"

A guileless girl wrote to her adorer thus:

"Den't come to see me any more just yet,
John, for father has been having his boots
half-soled and two rows of nails around the

A lawyer was summoned as a witness in A lawyer was summoned as a witness in a certain case. The judge, finding that the witness was lying badly, interrupted him, saying: "I beg of you to forget your profession for a moment and tell us the trath." "Wife, why do you open the window? We only have ten degrees of heat in this room." "Yes, that's so, and in the open air it's four degrees. Now, I'll let those in and then it will be fourteen and quite comfortable."

"I'm glad Billy had the sense to marry a settled old maid," said Grandma Winkham at the wedding. "Gals is hity-tity and widders is kinder overrulia' and upsetin'. Old maids is kinder thankful and willing to

Mrs. M. is a practical woman, with no nonsense about her? When Mr. M., in an affectionate way, the other day, exclaimed:—
"My dear, how can I ever leave you?" she coolly replied, "Leave me in as comfortable circumstances as you can."

"This isn't a menagerie," sharply observed an irascible woman to a man who was trying to force his way through the crowd at the door of a concert room. "No, I suppose not." returned the man, "or they wouldn't leave any of the animals to block up the entrance."

"Waiter, what is this mark on the side of my pie?" "Ho, yes; why, certainly sir. That mark, sir? That is the print of my thumb, sir. Just had my thumb in chocolate served the other gent, sir. Meant to have called your attention to it before, sir. Cut it out for you, sir?" out for you, sir?"

"Lay off your overcoat or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlord of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "That's what I'm afraid of," returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and I haven't felt it since."

"O, Mildred," said Amy to the high school girl yesterday, "you ought to have seen Adolphe when I told him he couldn't come to see me any more—he was all broke up." "Please don't say 'all broke up,' I beg of you," replied the high school girl; "say, 'He was reduced to molecular fragments." "He was reduced to molecular fragments."

Demonstrating science—(Land'ady enters a boarder's room and finds the occupant with his shoes off, standing on his head on the table): "For heaven's sake, Mr. Mayer, what are you trying to do? Practising for the circus?" Mayer: "Oh, no. I only want to get my feet warm, and science teaches us that the hottest place in a room is

First Party-" When does a man become

haws."
First Party—"No."
Second Party—"When he threads his

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that medical authorities is caused by declare that medical authorities is the day declare that income is caused by despanged kidneys or liver. To remove these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Hore is where WARNE'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great repulsation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and fiver and by bincing them in, a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. Fornill Kidney, Liver and lyinary troubless for the distressing disorders of women; for finalaria, and physical troubless generally, this great remody has no equal. Envare



t affords instant Relief from Pain

THE PAIN KILLER should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop, and Mill, on every Farm and Plantation, and in every Household, ready for immediate use not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, &c, but in cases of Sudden Sickness of any kind,

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

IT IS A SOVEREIGN BALM For Chills, Sudden Colds, Liver Complain Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sore Threat, Coug &c., &c. Used Externally, it cures Boils, Felons,

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Sold Everywhere, 25c. and 50c. per Bottle. BILIOUS OR OUT OF SORTS Then don't delay, but get a bottle of COLDEN PRINT FKUI

- BITTERS It will do no harm to give it a trial, and if you do you will be our warm supporter eve after. It is the best TONIC ever introduce ed, and it is Nature's own remedy for troubles of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, LIVER, etc., it being a compound of the curative properties of RIPE FRUITS and our most popular Herbs. It is not a drastic purgative, but a purifying, cleansing tonic.

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An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE
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Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL From Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 5442 Yonge street, Toronto. J N. SUTHERLAND.

J N. SUTHERLAND.

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

Mr. Gartshaw, of this citx, advised me to try "Rheumatine." I did so, procuring the medicine from Mr. James Hutty, druggist, in this street. The result was most satisfactory. Two bottles of your preparation, "Rheumatine," has completely cured me. I am now quite free from pain, and as well as ever. He assured I will recommend your cure to all my acquaintance suffering from Rheumatinm. Journ truly,

Staned) JOSEPH EDGINGTON. Yours truly, JOSEPH EDGINGTON.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of Londas established an agency in Toronto for the finis medicines for the sure cure of all ner isseases, arising from whatever cause. Encamp for pamplet, which will be sent in semyeloge to all who address to 468 TOMGE STREET, TORONTO

THE SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF

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word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant. Situations wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found Cattle Strayed; 22 cents per word each insertion; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1883. WARNING.

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

THE DAKOTA LAND GRABBERS THE first excuse put forward for the speculations of Messrs. HARDY and PAR-DEE in Dakota appeared in a Strathroy paper. It was from a Toronto correspondent said to be deep in the secrets of the politicians referred to, and it read in

the extensive tracts in Dakota which THE MAIL represents Messrs. Hardy and Pardee as owning, these gentlemen have, like many others, merely invested in a few acres there (say a section or half-section apiece), as a speculation promising a fair return."

A week later the Toronto organ of the party, with characteristic dash and enterprise, discovered that a discussion had been in progress on the subject of the speculations for some weeks, whereupon it added the following to the literature of

the question:

"Hon. Mr. Hardy does not now, and never did, own a foot of land in that territory. The Hon. Mr. Pardec does, we believe, own one lot or section in Dakota, which was purchased for him years ago."

"Mr. Pardee owns but a quarter section, or some such quantity acquired for him years

So that the land owned by these men to it. Two weeks ago, on good Reform authority, they owned a section each. Last week only one of them owned a section, and, this week, the gentleman who owned the section last week only possesses a quarter section. It is astonishing how quickly the lands of the Grit Ministers began to disappear so soon as their little scheme was disappear so soon as their little scheme was exposed. Mr. Hardy's section was snuffed out in precisely seven days. Mr. Parders section is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Three-quarters of it—for purposes of discussion—have disappeared so far. In but a few days, no doubt, the organ will have mustered up sufficient important to declare in the language. pertinence to declare, in the language adopted regarding Mr. HARDY, that Mr. PARDER does not now "own, and never "did own, a foot of land in Dakota."

THE WHITEHEAD AFFAIR.

In regard to the WHITEHEAD affair the organ is driven into making a feeble defence of its untenable position preparatory to running away. We will make its retreat a very disastrous affair. It has two points to prove. 1. That, as it used to contend. there was corruption in the Parliamentary vote of \$86,200 for, in effect, the payment of the Government's debt to the estate of Joseph WHITEHEAD, and that the Minister of Railways, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, was a guilty party to that corruption; and 2. That Mr. BLAKE at some time or other joined in the Globe's gross and scandalous accusations and slanders. It has failed miserably in late attempts to prove these positions. Indeed it in effect abandons the first; we will compel it to abandon the

The organ gives the following quotation as the sole defence in the affair, its sole justification for claiming that its leader natifies its course :

"The debate came on unexpectedly, and Mr. Blake in a subsequent speech said his recollection of the evidence was not so fresh as it would have been if he had known that this item was coming up, but he added.

dded:'I must say that according to my recolle 'I must say that according to my recollection there was a very considerable amount of impropriety, a suspicious mass of dealings with respect to certain persons who were intervening between Mr. Whitehead and the Department, and there is a good deal of not very edifying reading in the evidence upon that phase of the transaction.'"

This quotation is a garbled extract from the years same debate and the recommendation.

the very same debate, and the very same page, from which a day or two ago we quoted the following, which, about one minute before the words quoted by the Globe, was spoken by Mr. Blake:

"Sir Charles Tupper—This is the san ontract; and I can only say that the ho gentleman has the sworn testimony in rela-tion to this matter, taken after the most ex-haustive examination in every shape and form, under his bands. He has the report o e parties who made the investigation I can assure the hon, gentleman that I an quite prepared, if he wishes to throw out an insinuations, to meet him, and, with the sworn testimony obtained after the closest in vestigation into every matter relating to the contract, to discuss the matter here or else

"Mr. Blake—In what?
"Sir Charles Tupper—In connection a
this matter—in bringing down this vote.
"Mr. Blake—I am afraid the hon, gen
man is chargeable with that. I thought
hon, gentleman believed I had insimue
that there were some improper deal
between Mr. Whitehead and the Departm
Such was not the fact. I could nothing to
dicate that such was in my mittel."

Mr. Blake did not dare to take up the organ's slanders. He knew the evidence was against him. He was aware that the Pacific Railway Commission—whose report he has never dared to challenge—had given its conclusions on the WHITEHRAD affair as follows:—

"We conclude upon the evidence on this white that no rest of the proceeds of the "We conclude upon the evidence on this subject that no part of the proceeds of the said notes (given to Mr. Mackintosin) or any other money given by Mr. Whitehead to Mr. Mackintosin had the effect of, or was naed for the purpose of, obtaining for Mr. Whitehead, or for any other person, any advantage concerning this contract or any other matter connected with this railway."

"The evidence on this subject leads us to "The evidence on this subject leads us to conclude that since the execution of the contract no influence had been exercised on his behalf more effective than his own representations were, or would have been, and that he has not gained from the department, or any member of Parliament, or any engineer, or any other person in the Government employ, an advantage that was not consistent with the best interests of the country."

And he, therefore, was compelled to abaudon the organ and its slanders, and apologise to Sir Charles Tupper for its insinuations. If either he or his organ have any after-thoughts on the subject, we offer them, with little hesitation, Sir Charles Tupper's challenge to discuss these constitutes are the second of the second

THE ORGAN AND THE NORTH. THE GRIT ORGAN ON LOCAL OP-WEST

THE Grit organ has begun its usual fall ampaign of falsehood. A few specimens

'discouraged' is partly exhibited by the by petition:

1. The bill (clause 46) provided that following figures: Immigrant settlers in Canada, 1878. 29,807 Immigrant settlers in Canada, 1882. 112,458

Increase over 1878...... 82,651 It is also partly exhibited by the fact that the sale of lands when the last statement was made amounted in cash value to

over \$1,700,000.

It is also exhibited in the reports of the various agents. Mr. CHARLES LALIME, at Worcester, writes in his last report:

at Worcester, writes in his last report:

"I am happy to say that my increasing correspondence and calls for information about lands in Manizoba give me ample reason to believe that emigration from the Eastern States will be much there in 1883 than it has been in the year emired."

If Mr. Lalime's hopes are not fulfilled, it is not because of the land regulations, but because of the dulness prevailing in the country in consequence of the break in the speculative business—a break which has injured the country but little in fact. Mr. Stevenson, his co-delegate, in their

report, say: "We left the great North-West with the sons who are unable to get farms in the Old Country, but who may here with a small capital and determined perseverance speedily raise themselves to an independency upon their own farms, and be their own landlords."

Mr. I. E. TETU, at Emerson, wrote : "The flow of immigration, which, it is to be noted, commenced early during the past winter, and continued the whole of the year, s altogether unprecedented in the annals of

Mr. THOMAS BENNET, at Brandon, wrote: "But what I consider most remarkable is, that I have yet to find a real grumbler—a man who does not consider it a good country to live in."

Mr. Donaldson, at Toronto, says : "The number of settlers going to the free grant districts continues to show a large falling off over former years, for one reason owing to the inducements held out by Manitoba."

oba."

And finally in the Globe of yesterday, in the very same paper with the editorial we have been quoting, we find the following "special correspondence;" which completely dashes the brains out of the editorial

ontention:

The land office at Winnipeg, which for a good while past has been very little patronized, has been booming for the past month or so. Observant settlers have discovered that within the county of Lisgar, lying immediately north and east of Winniperson. covered that within the county of Lisgar, lying immediately north and east of Winnipeg, there are still large quantities of tree lands ready to be homesteaded, and the consequence has been a pell-mell rush for them. Over 100,000 acres have been homesteaded within the last few days. The Town Council of East Selkirk have displayed great activity in advertising the free lands in that vicinity, and most of the settlers have gone there.

here.

These are some of the evidences of the "discouragement" of settlement in the North-West. We might add the testimony of hundreds of travellers, agents, and farmers who have visited or settled in the North-West. The organ is challenged to produce over the signature of any respectable man evidence that settlement has been systematically "discouraged" since Sir John MacDonald came into power.

Again we read:

"Much ingenuity was expended in framing regulations which threw inconceivable difficulties in the way of the settler. With these many soon became disgusted."

Just how many became disgusted our

ontemporary is not in a position to state. we may be sure.

Just how the regulations of the new Government compared with the regulations of the old Government we will inform the

organ.

Mr. Mackenzie's regulations were in substance as follows:
No homestead and pre-emption grants
were allowed.

were allowed.

No military or police bounty warrants were available to procure lands.

No sale of lands out-and-out to purchasers was allowed.

No one was allowed to have more than 340 acres.

340 acres.

The land was to be paid for, one dollar per acre cash down, and the remainder at whatever price the Government might first whenever it was pleased to fix it!

Actual settlement had its begin within one year on pain of forfeiture of all pay-nents made.

able demand of the North-West has been refused; that any grievance has been denied consideration; that any possible remedy for any admitted evil has not been conceded. The main object of getting money for the lands has been pursued with a fairly steady purpose. The elections in Manitoba show that the people there are not out of temper serfously with the present Government. The elections down here show that the Government here is safe also. Time will solve and settle all problems and difficulties in the North-West. And Sir John Magdonald will, we trust, have the pleasure of saying to the people: have the pleasure of saying to the people "We told you we would endeavour t build the Pacific railway out of the North-West lands—from which Mr. MACKENZIE confessed he did not expect a dollar—and we have fairly fulfilled onr bargain by leaving you at the con-clusion of the work with taxes not in-creased, with a debt reduced, with a surplus in the treasury, with the road built, the land largely settled, and enough left to pay off half the national debt if it could be converted into cash

Of course the Grit organ could not allow Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN'S speech to go by of its statements regarding Government | without having a shy at it. And, of course, policy in the North-West will amuse the a piece of misrepresentation comes natur-reader. 1. We read:

"The causes which have prevented so many thousands who went to the Canadian North-West from settling there, and drove out so many who had settled, are obvious enough. From the day Sir John Macdonald took control of the Department of the Interior the settlement of the North-West has been systematically discouraged."

The way in which settlement has been the discussion very well. It was the occasion of great confusion to the organ and to Mr. Blake, who was put to shame by Mr. McCarthy. The facis are as follows—the question being whether local option was to be signified by vote or are as follows—the question being whether local option was to be signified by vote or

> local option in municipalities should be signified by petition of the majority of the 2. The Globe of a day or two before, in discussing this clause, denounced the Gov-

> ernment for resorting "to the clumsy, troublesome, and probably unworkable means of petitions and affidants as to
> the identity of each signatory to get at the
> popular opinion on the license question. That
> such an awkward and cumbersome system
> should have been adopted to carry into effect
> the local option principle is another evidence
> of the criminal blundering of the Dominion
> Generating attention to rob the proinces of their appropriate and constitut

> 3. When the clause came up for dis a cote of the electors in any municipality other than a city or county, such vote to be taken on a petition from one-fifth of the

> 4. Mr. BLAKE (who subsequently said it

were) advocated the clause in the bill as it stood, the very clause denounced as cumbrous, unworkable, and criminal by the Globe.

5. Mr. McCarthy then brought Mr. Blake up standing, and "put him "through." Mr. Blake, who now pretended to be in favour of local option by petition, even in small areas, had seen local option by petition in small areas, swept away by his own Government in the Scott Act without any protest. We give Mr. McCarthy's remarks a fresh publication. He said:

Mr. McCarthy's remarks a fresh publication. He said:

"He was somewhat surprised at the position of the leader of the Opposition. That gentleman announced himself as in favour of prohibition for small municipalities. By the Dunkin Act the principle was conceded, but the Government of which the hon. gentleman was a member repealed that Act and gave the country the Scott Act, under which prohibition could only be applied to large areas, and while this bill was going through, while the principle of which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Biake) now professed to be so much enamoured was being wiped from the statute-book, the hon. gentleman sat in his place dumb. (Hear, hear.) There was a reason for the hon. gentleman's quiescence on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) He was in the Government that was perpetrating the deed. occasion. (Hear, hear.) He was in the Government that was perpetrating the deed. There was a reason, too, for the hon, gentleman's position on the question on the present occasion. He was anxious to embarrass those who were trying to give the country a good license law. (Hear, hear.) He was desirous of embarrassing those who were pushing through Parliament a licensing system far in advance of that which now obtained in Ontario or of any law in the direction of temperance that had ever been proposed by himself or his friends."

These comments will be read with pleasure by every man who loves to see pretentious hypocrisy exposed as Mr. BLAKE is there exposed by Mr. McCarthy. The result of the debate was that Mr. Gigatur's proposition was accepted.

Then followed the delightful "Provin-

Then followed the delightful "Provin"cial" scene in which Mr. Blake tried to
pose as a patriot till Messrs. McCarthy
and Tom White toppled him ever by exposing him in the act of dishonestly garbling a statute. Mr. Outset moved that
certain laws then in force in Quebec regarding the powers of municipalities to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, beretained. This was agreed to.

Then was O'Blake "the man for the
"nation;" proudly he rose to move that
certain laws of the Province of Ontario,
not then in force, be retained, enabling
municipalities to prohibit the sale of
liquors. The dodge was very transparent.
The Quebec laws were then actually in
in force; and they were simply respected.
The Ontario laws which Mr. Blake pro-

The Ontario laws which Mr.

The Ontario laws which Mr. BLAKE proposed to revive were not in force at all, having been superseded by the Orooks Act. Then followed this scene:

"Mr. White (Cardwell)—Will the hongentleman state what law was in force in Ontario at the time of Confederation?

"Mr. Blake—I cannot name them all, but amongst them was the following—'The council of every township, town, and incorporated village may pass by laws for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous, termented, or other manufactured liquors in any inn or other house of public entertainment; and for prohibiting totally the sale thereof in shops and places other than houses of public entertainment, &c.

"Mr. McCarthy—My hon, friend has read only a portion of the section.

"Mr. Blake—I said 'and so forth,' but I will read the remainder:—'Provided the by-

part of a statute, particularly when the part concealed showed on examination that the law which Mr. Blake proposed to revise was just the same as the law which he was quoting it against! It was a most dishonest attempt to mislead the House. Mr. Blake knew well that not three members in the House would be likely to have the statute of Ontario of 1866 either in their memory or on their desks. He knew that men from the other provinces were ignorant of it. He knew that the License Act going through the House was similar in its provisions, and that no good dould come of revising obsolete local Acts as an unnecessary obsolete local Acts as an unnecessary adjunct to a general Act. But he tried to pose as a "Provincial rights man" by acting like a trickster; it was character-

our contemporary has not been well advised to revive the episode. But it is not our business to keep it out of traps. If there are any other passages in Sir Heoror Langevin's speech that seem equally surgestive to our contemporary, by all means let us have them.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL THE Marquis of LORNE has taken leave of Canada, and the Marquis of LANSaway with him the good will of our people. His term of office was creditably served. In all particulars the Marquis of LORNE did his duty with dignity and ability. In one particular he and the Princess Louise established a lasting reputation in this country. At no time in the history of the Confederation did any Governor-General act with such constant, unsolicited, and unostentatious liberality towards charitable objects and institutions as during their term on Saturday the organ revived the memory in Canada. To every other public interest the Marquis and the Princess were generous and gracious ; to art, to literature, to sport, to the militia they extended a

friendly, pleasant patronage; but we ven-

ture to say that publicly and privately

they gave more towards charitable objects

than all our previous Governors-Ge together.

The only offences which were felt by the public during the Marquis of Lorne's term of office arose not from his conduct or policy, but from the foolishness, of his officers—a fact which Lord Lansdowns will no doubt make private note of for his personal guidance. On two very pro-minent occasions the officers of the vice-regal household were guilty of serious and inexcusable indiscretions which brought a cloud of public disapproval about the Government house. There is very little reason to fear ithe repetition of them. And they have left no permanent blot on the pages of the viceregal record during these pages of the viceregal record during

our shores with cerdial regard, not simply as the representative of the Crown, but as, also, the representative of a most respectable chain of polytical traditions. The son of the man who had the wisdom to bring nors-General have found, a Conservative 4. Mr. Blake (who subsequently said it didn't matter what the Globe's opinions were) advocated the clause in the bill as it stood, the very clause denounced as cumbers. Those who are readers of De Quincey's though we are Grits and Conservatives to making paper of his on the Greek Revolueach other, to him, and to the Orown and to the Imperial Government and Imperial

almost wholly in a common loyalty, and prepared to offer to the representative of the Queen the most sincere respect.

Lord Lansnewnz will have, on the whole, an easy task to perform. The constitutional questions which might have given him uneasiness are all, or nearly all, settled. The despatch of Sir MICHAEL-HICKS-BEACH in reply to Lord LORNE'S request for advice in the LETELLIER case, has left very little room for a Governor-General to go wrong. It has laid down the reasonable rule that the advice of his Ministers is the best guide for a Governor-General, and that the Colonial Office does not encourage a Governor-General in asking for instruction in any case on which definite advice has been tendered by responsible advisers. That point once fully understood by our Governors-General, we shall not fear but that the relations between them and their advisers in this country will at all times be pleasant, constitutions

and, in a political sense, edifying. Lord Lansdowne comes to a country prosperous in general, though suffering a temporary depression in business affairs. He will not however, find any lack of courtesy or loyalty because our people are a little anxious. There is one element of this country's wealth that never is ex-hausted, and that is the richness of its loyalty to the Empire of which we are a part, and to the Queen whose representative Lord LANSDOWNE is proud to be

RECENT CHANGES AT OTTAWA THE changes at Ottawa are now, we believe, complete. Sir John MacDonald is relieved from the duties of Minister of the Interior; he takes the Presidency of the Council, but retains the charge of the Indians. Hon. Mr. MAC-PHERSON, who has, in fact, been for a long time acting Minister of the Interior, be-comes the actual Minister, with power to put into force all the reforms which his close study of the conditions of the North-West may have suggested to him. There are two main points in policy regarding the North-West which every Minister must keep before him. One is to obtain all the money that can be obtained with prudence from the public lands, so as to prevent all undue taxation

lands, so as to prevent all undue taxation of the people of the older provinces. The other is to enable the actual settler to get on his land and cultivate it with as little delay and trouble and expense as possible. We have good reasons for believing that Mr. Macpherson fully appreciates the needs of the North-West as well as of the country at large, and will be able to carry on the business and rolley of the Department in a way.

and will be able to carry on the business and policy of the Department in a way most popular and beneficial.

The successor of Mr. MACPHERSON in the Speakership of the Senate is Hon. WILLIAM MILLER, the Senator from Richmond, Nova Scotia, long known as one of the most capable men in the Chamber. Hon. Mr. MILLER is a barrister of twenty-three years' standing, and was appointed a Queen's Geunsel Mr. Biske—I said 'and so forth, but I ing, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1872. His eloquence and devotion to gulations were not likely to prove very attractive to intending settlers.

Since the present Government came into power there have been several changes

fact, at this time one of the very embers, though practising, till ntly, in Richmond county, remo

mely, in Richmond county, as centre of business.

Mr. Miller was first elected to the lineal Legislature of Nova Scotia in I He was originally opposed to the finaterms of the Union of 1867, and it was the manual in the Assembly that a different control of the Lasembly that a tion himself, but not for the same patriotic reason. Mr. Miller having taken that step, which subsequently ended, as he foresaw it would, in great financial benefit to the province and in the acceptance of the Umon by the people, was called on to show the sincerity of his own belief in the wisdom of the Imperial Government and the honesty of the statesmen of Canada by giving them his aid in the Senate, as one of the foremost, most cultivated, and able of the Roman Catholics of the Province of Nova Scotia. He was appointed in 1867, and is one, therefore, of the oldest members of the Senate, though still among the young men.

he young men. Mr. Miller's action was disinteres it was a loss to him at the time; a career it was a loss to him at the time; a career of agitation was very easy to pursue, and instead of aiding to save he might have aided to destroy the Dominion. But he has lived down all the slanders of his enemies, and forced from them not long ago an humble apology in a court of law. Twicehe has refused promotion to the bench; once when it was offered by Mr. MAGKENZIS; and once when it was offered by the present Government. It was Mr MILLER who, when the Soott Act was under discussion, as we have recently several times cussion, as we have recently several times pointed out, tried to impress ou Mr. Mackenzie's Government the propriety of getting an opinion as to its constitutionality from the Supreme Court. But Mr. Mac-

RENZIE'S Government were in too much of a hurry to like the truth.

As a speaker Mr. MILLER can be at As a speaker Mr. MILLER can be at times most eloquent and forcible; but, being a man of refined taste in regard to displays of that sort, he has generally preserved a professional sedateness in his speeches. There are very few men in public life better read, more agreeable in manner, more practical for business, more dignified in official position. We have very much pleasure in offering Mr. Millers our congratulations on his are Mr. MILLER our congratulations on his appointment to the position of Speaker of the Chamber in which he has been so unobtrusively useful a member.

CHIOS THE island that claims, and that is generally allowed, to be the birth-place of HOMER, might for purely literary reasons claim an immunity from the operation of ordinary scientific or natural laws. But the volcanic forces do not take count of literary traditions, and the tomb of ACHILLES is of no more account than the cradle of Homes in a volcanic period. The island of Scio or Chios has not been a peaceable nor quite a happy-spot. The Persians had their way with its people and its fields five hundred years before the Christian era. The Greeks and Macedonians had each a turn of sway. The Turks, the Genoese, the Venetians, then the Turks again, had each a chance of niundaying and thundering among the rocky hills.

tion of 1821. In a series of sweeping splendid sketches he gives us the tale of the revolt? how the Sciotes conspired and rose; how the Turks came upon them in myriads and massacred them; and how the whole population either fied or were killed, or, like the victims of Warren Hastings, as described by BURKE, were 'swept into captivity in an unknown and 'hostile land."

"hostile land."
In Macmillan's Magazine for August there was, as we pointed out at the time, a very bright article entitled, "Two Turk-"ish Islands To-day." In it there was a vivid description of Chios which, as our despatches of yesterday announced, has been the victim of the volcanic disturbance that that is now so general and so destructive.
Two years ago, it appears, the island
suffered from the same cause. "Nobody
"visits the interior, now the villages
"are in ruins; all the right that could have "left her. The printing press has been stopped, so who can hear the greans of those who suffer and are robbed" by the unspeakable" Turk? There are 10,000 Christians and 5,000 Turks in the Chora; the whole island has 50,000 Christians and the whole island has 50,000 Christians and but few Turks, except soldiers, out of the Chora. The names of RATTI, SCARAMANGA, MAVROCORDATO are all connected with this fertile plan of Chora, "forming, as they "did, an aristocracy of wealth; for before "the war of 1821 the Turks treated Chios "with unusual character."

"with unusual clemency."

In the convent of Agios Minas are the bones of 4,000 Greeks slaughtered in 1821.

The writer in Macmillan's Magazine says:

"Of all Greeks, a Sciote Greek is the most in the same of th "Of all Greeks, a Sciote Greek is the most astute; thenames of most successful Greek merchants in England and elsewhere point to a Sciote origin. Even as far back as the days of Heronorus, they were celebrated as the centre of commercial activity. During the middle ages the Greeks of Chios, under Italian rule, grew rich and prospered. Before the terrible slaughter of I821 the wealth and luxury of Chios were proverbial throughout the Kast. Even after that disaster, which would have ruined any other place, Chios recovered, and before the earthquake, though badly governed, the island was prosperous. Unfortunately now their struggle for recovery is coincident with the final struggle of Turkey for existence, and unless in some way their position is unless in some way their position is alleviated the result must be fatal." Before the alleviation comes, the earthquake, which has already done much to drive away population and deprive of their cour-age those who remain, may settle the des-tisy of the island by sinking it out of sight.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Steel is now being manufactured in New Glasgow. Alas, Sir Richard ! A Chicago paper says Dakota is now seven feet under the snow, so that the section of land presented by a grateful friend to Mr. Pardee is getting cooled off.

It is not always that news travels fast. The Lunenburg election, in which the Reform candidate was defeated by nearly three bundred of a majority against him, took place on the Wednesday before last. A local Grit contemporary has not heard of it yet.

lated a story that young women employed in factories here are whipped, the free trade papers outside have taken up the strain and are announcing that Toronto factory girls are

ding to a bilious cont se sugar is a cormorant. If the Reormers were in power there would be no igar-refining cormorants; all the cormorants ould be in office.

Lord Lansdowne is the fifth Governor under whom Sir John Macdonald has served as Prime Minister since Confederation. The present Premier has been chief adviser to Lord Monck, Lord Lisgar, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Lorne. nd Lord Lorne.

The Hamilton organ of the free trade party ays protectionists promised that under the National Policy wages would go up and the price of manufactured goods would go down. This promise, it intimates, has been fulfilled—an assertion which nobody is likely to dis-

It is definitely announced that the Fisheries Exhibition will be closed on the 31st October, and that the awards to be distributed will be made known about the middle of the month. In all prizes to the amount of more than three thousand three hundred pounds will be "The responsibility for the military invasion lies where it lay before," says our Da-kota contemporary, referring to the presence

of volunteers at Rat Portage. So it does.
It lies with the men who hired sluggers and escaped gaol-birds to break the peace and to prevent respectable citizens from casting their ballots. The taxation of food under the Cartwright

tariff amounted in 1877-8 to thirty-one per cent. of the entire duties collected. Under the present tariff the duties paid on food amounted in 1881-2 to but sixteen and a halfper cent. of the total collections. The low tariff system means high taxes on necessaries of life, and no work for those who have to

They are getting into Hon. David Mills' style of journalism out west. A Brandon editor, writing of his esteemed contemporary, with whom he has had a dispute regarding the town pump, or some other such live sub-ject, calls him that "abandoned man"; while a British Columbia journal dubs its neigh-bour the "scoundrel editor." This kind of

a puff for Dakota. But the story is wholly without foundation. The rate per bushel from Winnipeg to Liverpool is only 42½ cents, so that the farmer who produces wheat in our North-West can make money.

Readers interested in the matter should take notice that the next Civil Service examinations will be held at Moncton, N.B., Que bec, Montreal, Ottawa, Belleville, Toronto, and London, and will commence at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 13th day of November next. Applications from intending candidates will be received by the secretary at Ottawa until the 18th, and the forms duly filled up must be returned to him by the 25th inst.

"Boston "O'Brien, Esq., one of the Reform statesmen sent to Rat Portage by the Mowat Government, to receive \$2.50 per day as an Government, to receive \$2.50 per day as an alleged constable and as a canvasser for Mr. Lyon, is in a Winnibeg gaol charged with drawing a knife and threatening to rip up a railway conductor. This is another gross attack upon the Provincial rights of Ontario. That one of our pathiots should be thrown into a Manitoba bastile for merely drawing a knife at a person with whom he had been disputing is a gross outrage. If Mr. Mowat does his duty to Ontario ne will immediately hire a gang of roughs to storm the gaol and to release Mr. Pathillo's colleague, whose liberty has been so treacherously and unnecessarily restrained.

Mr. Blake has had a victory at the polls. It happened in this way. There was a racancy in the representation of Westmore-land in the New Brunswick Legislature. The land in the New Brunswick Legislature. The coalition Government ran a candidate, and a second candidate, at Conservative, was nominated independently. The candidate of the Local Government, which is composed of both Conservative and Grit members, was successful, the Conservative vote going largely in his favour. It is now claimed that the return by Conservative votes of a member to support a local Ministry which is partly composed of men who sympathize with the Dominion Government in politics, is a triumph for the leader of the Grit Opposition in the House of Commons. The great trouble with Mr. Blake's triumphs is that they usually redound to somebody else's advantage, and they don't count on a division in the assembly where the hon, gentleman is fighting.

RELIGIOUS.

In the Methodist and Baptist churches of the South there are 1,500,000 negroes. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, has begun an agitation in favour of congregational

Rev. Hy. Winter Lyle, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Austin N. Mann, of Cleveland, both deaf mutes, were ordained priests in Philadelphia a few days ago. Eight or nine ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada have joined the Detroit conference and taken work in Michi-gan within a few weeks.

The memorial of the Edinburgh district of he British Wesleyan Conference, asking an xtension of the time limit from three to six rears, was not successful.

The sad report is made public that every minister of the State Protestant Church, Geneva, Switzerland, since 1874 is either an avowed agnostic or a declared opponent of

Christianity.

At a meeting in New York recently of the Presbyterian Synod, a resolution recommending the observance of the anniversary of Luther's birthday, on November 10th, by religious exercises was adopted.

Rev. J. Knox Wright, of the London East Presbyterian church, who is about to go as a missionary to Trinidad, W. I., was presented with a purse of \$108 by members of his congregation the other night.

A Rome despatch etates that in an interview Cardinal Jacobini said the Pope had decided to adopt the views of the bishops generally with regard to the location of the proposed Catholic College in England, without reference to the opposition of Cardinal Manning to its establishment at Oxford.

The Church of England has five church buildings in Winnipeg with an aggregate seating capacity of 2,650; Roman Catholics two, seating capacity 2,700; Methodists four, seating capacity 2,500; Congregational one, 1,200; Baptist one, 1,200; Hebrew one, 400; Icelandic one, 150.

At the September meeting of the Board of Officers and Managers of the American Sun-

Icelandic one, 150.

At the September meeting of the Board of Officers and Managers of the American Sunday-School Union the following resolution was passed:—Resolved, That the American Sunday-School Union, invoking the blessing of Almighty God, and relying upon the sympathy and co-operation of Christians and philanthropists, will undertake to establish and maintain a Sunday-school in every needy community in the vast territory between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Henry C.

in regard to has generating the same and the same and the same agreement of same agreement of

is a torontonian and a memoer of the Baid-win family, which has given the Church of England in Canada a number of earnest and hard-working clergymen. He is a fine preach-er, a man of liberal ideas, and an adherent to the evangelical side of the Church.

Election of a Bishop for Huron, Election of a Bishop for Huron.

London, Oct. 17.—The members of the Synod of Huron assembled in the Chapter-house this morning for the purpose of electing a successor to Bishop Hellmuth. A litany and communion service was held in which Dean Boomer, Archdeacons Nelles, Elwood, Marsh, and Canon Innes assisted, the latter preaching. A short intermission followed, after which Rev. Dean Boomer declared the Synod duly constituted.

The roll was next called, showing 107 of the clergy present, and 143 of the laity.

Ballot papers were them distributed to the delegates present. Rev. Canons Mulholland and Newman and Secretary Reed were appointed clerical scrutineers, and R. S. Strong, C. F. Complin, and Rev. Mr. Richardson, lay scrutineers. No discussion was allowed, and no nominations were made.

The first beliot resulted thus:—

Total vote.....

and asking him whether or not he would accept the position.

On Thursday a cablegram was read from the Right Rev. Dr. Sullivan, stating that his duty to his diocese in Algoma prevented him from accepting the position of Bishop of Huron. The Synod had again to take a ballot for the election of a bishop, and finally Dean Baldwin, of Montreal, was elected and signified his acceptance of the position.

CABBER OF THE BISHOP-ELECT.

A cablegram was at once sent to Dr. Sulli

partly composed of men who sympathine with the Dominion Government in politics, is a triumph for the leader of the Grit Opposition in the House of Commons. The great trouble with Mr. Blake's triumphs is that they usually redound to somebody else's advantage, and they don't count on a division in the assembly where the hon, gentleman is fighting.

The New York Tribuse contains the following concerning the omission of the word "obey" from the Methodist marriage service:

Some of the Boston clergymen have been expressing opinions on this subject which are of considerable interest. No. 1 said: "I always leave out the word 'obey' unless the bride or groom request it." No. 2 said: "Tal always leave out the word 'obey' unless the bride or groom request it." No. 2 said: "Was removed to Fort Dover to take charge of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Thomas, and in the following year to that of prices in practice." No. 3: "I generally use the word 'obey, so that as far as words and forms can make at the seremony should be more binding." No. 4: "I never used the word 'obey, and never intend to use it. I can nee no reason why the wife should obey the harband any more than the husband the wife." No. 5: "I never used the word, and think it is not customary in the Protestant Churches of to-day. I have never been asked to use the word, but frequently have been requested to leave it out of the service." No. 7: "I say 'obey in love, and the first hashand in the following year with the protestant of the propie of Montreal, which he held till the year lookey, so that as far as words and forms of the word 'obey, and have in the new to be a suppointed to the rectorship of Christ Church cathedas, which position he has filled fing." No. 4: "I never used the word, and think it is not customary in the Protestant Churches of to-day. I have never been asked to use the word, but frequently have been requested to leave it out of the service." No. 7: "I say 'obey 'in love, and the first hashand in the following in the following the properties of the following t

LORD LANSDOY

of the New General.

INTO OFFICE A

QUEEZC, Oct. 22,—At seven Cabinet with Lord Lorne left the proceeded to the Queen's what Government steamer Druid after the steamer cast off and h the Circassian, whose tremulo could be seen behind the point. cassian came into view the scen cassian came into view the scene ably picturesque. Above the brightly; to the north were ing chiffs of Quebec city lights of the houses, and far up Citadel, rising in irregular gra and higher, till the topmost with the stars; to the south Point Levis vied with those of (ky rockets from the steamers the Allans' establishments on bot river, added to the brilliancy while away to one side the elec the great dredge "Sir Hector" beams of white light upon the r Circassian as she slowly sten Quebec city, in order to secure to reach her moorings on the side. Dufferin terrace lighted was a brilliant necklace on a glorious Druid moved bither and the spacious harbour, and the cal men kept wondering were going, what we to do and where the great the Circassian, with its de regular intervals, was going fin itself. In the meantime the Cir steamed to the steamship we Point Levis side. As soon as si wharf the large concourse of cit through the stillness of the calm CHEER AFTER CHEE

in really good British style, wi good will Lord Laosdowne a from the quarter deck. By th Druid had got alongside, a having been improvised Lord L way to the deck, followed by S donald, who sprang hightly on after them went Sir Hector after them went Sir Hector I Leonard Tilley, Sir Alex, Can Messers. Bowell, Costigan, Smi son, Carling, Chapleau, M Caron, MoGie, Clerk of Council, White, comptroller of police, Jones, of the Governor-G Wainwright, of the Grand Tr Lansdowne in the saloon On Si presented Lord Lansdowne said, am glad to renew our acqu (Canada's Premier) having in 18 ference with several noblemen on the subject of emigration to (
time, the new Governor-Genera
ting deep interest in the welfare
try to whose shores a few years i as representative of the Queen. rough one but the last two days the noble St. Lawrence had af gratification that was A FULL COMPENSAT

for all the discomforts of the e the voyage. The Governor-Ge slighter built, quite yound with a very pleasant gives one the idea of a tho with plenty of enthusiasm of Lady Lansdowne had retired and consequently was not a Lordship stated that she bore th Lordship stated that she bore the well, and was quite enthusiast she had seen of her new home, way in which he said this show Lansdowne has evidently take her heart already, and was perfectly pleased with her surroundings, clear weather of the last two dates contributed to the favour sign. After a short time appears sion. After a short time spent chat the Cabinet retired and to ceeded by the Druid back to Q ing there about half past nine. On Tuesday morning Lord L suite were escorted from the Parliament buildings, where a blage of prominent persons who witnessed the usual forms who witnessed the usual forma ed with swearing in the Govern Lord Lansdowne then steppe the data and engaged for a fe conversation with Lord Lorne the vicergal party adjusted the viceregal party adjourne tenant-Governor's room and spects to the Princess Louise. Governor-General left the bui ceeded to the Music hall, when had assembled in large number um the greeting of Quebec on

THE CIVIC ADDRE The Mayor read the follow welcome :- ... May it please your Excellency "There was a time when Governor-General of Canada,

onial appointments, was onl an important item of min age, and when the me the same was sometimes out respect of the fitness appointed. Happily such a no longer exists. Not to go fur the last two terms, her Gra ent as her representatives to first, one of the most brilliant amily, whose talents would him conspicuous even had be no the Throne. The appointmen lency as his successor is concl the Imperial Government into this system, and her Majest your Excellency for the purpor a statesman who, although offices, and is universally adj distinguished public career Your Excellency's position one. Of course you may the good will and hearty supprens in the discharge of the to which her Majesty's confident you, but the marked succes ferin's and of Lord Lorne's has unquestionably made the successor a difficult one. We however, that your Excellence it in a manner to prevent us your predecessors, if not to le them, and we base our convices to the great talents while lency has inherited from a gand the success which you has the important positions are the important positions yo filled. Our best wishes may have a successful and that your residence may be as pleasant to your Lady Lansdowne as we trus useful to our country.
(Signed) "A. LANGEL

His Worship the Mayor rea first in French and then in En HIS EXCELLENCY'S R His Excellency replied first

then in French without notes.

is his address :-" To His Worship the Mayor the City of Quebec; "MR. MAYOR AND GENTI listened with feelings of the u to the courteous and hospi which you have been pleased, arrival on Canadian soil. I arrival on Canadian soil. I the reception you have I shall not easily forger trust that I may regard it as of the relations which will between myself and the citize accept the address which he Mayor has handed to me in illustrious Sovereign whose could the honour to hold, and tow people of the Dominion enter lovalty and of devotion not le

RELIGIOUS.

hodist and Baptist churches of ere are 1,500,000 negroes. our, of Cleveland, Ohio, has on in favour of congregational

Winter Lyle, of Philadelphia, atin N. Maun, of Cleveland, both were ordained priests in Phila-

Church of Canada have joined the oference and taken work in Michirial of the Edinburgh district of Wesleyan Conference, asking an of the time limit from three to six not successful.

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city 3,100; Presbyterian two, city 2,500; Congregational one, ist one, 1,200; Hebrew one, 400; Managers of the American Sun nion the following resolution -Resolved. That the American hty God, and relying upon the sym

co-operation of Christians and ists, will undertake to establish in a Sunday-school in every needy ty in the vast territory between the e of the Rocky Mountains and the assistant bishop of the diocese of took place on Saturday morning church, New York. The cere ver taken place at the consecu op of the Protestant Episcopa the United States, forty bishops six hundred clergymen taking part. ding was packed with people. The of Iowa officiated, assisted by Revs.

r, D.D.; G. F. Wilson, E. O. nd M. L. Woolsey. Episcopal Convention in Philadel-Friday the House of Deputies re-message from the House of Bishops, concurred in, providing for the ent of a joint committee to ascertain devise means for the protection of to the United States. Rev. Dr. New York, presented the report of committee on a version in French of a new translation should be pre-It was resolved to accept the Whipple, of Minnesota, of a nd near the centre of the city of

s of deceased clergymen. Sullivan has, in declining to accept ric of Huron, performed another sacrifice. When he became Bishop na he surrendered a better living in work in our Northern wilds, and now s a less arduous and, pecuniarily, a tisfactory appointment in order that ontinue the difficult work he has unamong the scattered settlers and the es of Algoma. Dean Baldwin, who elected to the bishopric of Huron, ontonian and a member of the Baldily, which has given the Church of I in Canada a number of earnest and orking clergymen. He is a fine preach-an of liberal ideas, and an adherent gelical side of the Church.

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Very Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D.,

on of Christ Church Cathedral, Mon and now Bishop-elect of the diocese of , was born in Toronto, educated in Canada College, and showing a desire ministry he entered Trinity College, and in the following year to that of by the Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn, late of Huron. Soon after his ordination appointed first assistant in the Episrch at St. Thomas, and from ther al's Church in that place. In 1865 he ited to the rectorship of St. Luke's , Montreal, which he held till the year on as canon, and in the following year appointed to the rectorship of Christ in cathedaal, which position he has filled ven years. He stands high in the es-f the people of Montreal, and holds a in the hearts of churchmen i vesterday's vote he attained the envi-clessastical eminence of Bishop of Dr. Baldwin is no stranger to West-tario, where he will be warmly wel-back to the diocese in which he faithat earnestness, and is a very eloquent effective preacher. His bearing is led, his features well defined and noble, what is better, he is p seesed both in and out of the pulpit. With any excellent qualities his election to shopric of Huron will no doubt be ac-ble to a large majority of the EpiscopaLORD LANSDOWNE.

arrival of the New Governor

IWORN INTO OFFICE AT QUEBEC.

QUEREC, Oct. 22.—At seven o'clock the Cabinet with Lord Lorns left their hotel and proceeded to the Queen's wharf, where the Government steamer Druid lay. Shortly after the steamer cast off and hurried to meet the Circassian, whose tremulous top-lights could be seen behind the point. As the Circassian came into view the scene was remarkably picturesque. Above the stars show ably picturesque. Above the stars shone brightly; to the north were the frowning chiffs of Quebec city with the lights of the houses, and far up those, of the Citadel, rising in irregular gradation higher lights of the houses, and far up those of the lights of the houses, and far up those of the Cicadel rising in irregular gradation higher and higher, till the copmost ones blended with the stare; to the south the lights of Point Levis vied with those of Cape Diamond. Sky rockets from the ateamers in port, from the Allaus' establishments on both sides of the river, added to the brilliancy of the scene, while away to one side the electric lights of the great dredge. Sir Hector "threw their beams of white light upon the rigging of the Circassian as she slowly steamed toward Quebec city, in order to secure turning room to reach her moorings on the Point Levis side. Dufferin terrace lighted up seemed like a brilliant necklace on a glorious bosom. The Druid moved hither and thither over the spacious harbour, and the non-nautical men kept wondering where we were going, what we were going to do and where the great long hull of the Circassian, with its dots of light at regular intervals, was going finally to deposit itself. In the meantime the Circassian slowly steamed to the steamship wharf on the Point Levis side. As soon as she neared the wharf the large concorrse of citizens seem up through the stillness of the calm syening. wharf the large concourse of citizens sent up through the stillness of the calm evening

cheer after cheer in really good British style, which token of good will Lord Laosdowne acknowledged from the quarter deck. By this time the Druid had got alongside, and a gangway having been improvised Lord Lorne found his way to the deck, followed by Sir John Macdonald, who sprang lightly on b ard, and after them went Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Alex. Campbell, Hon. Mesers. Bowell, Costigan, Smith, Macpherson, Carling, Chaplean, McLelan, and Caron, McGie. Oleck of the Privy Council, White, comptroller of the mounted police, Jones, of the Governor-General's office, Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, and the representatives of the press. Lord Lorne representatives of the press. Lord Lorne presented the Ministers and others to Lord sedowne in the saloon On Sir John, being sented Lord Lansdowne said, "Sir John 1 am glad to renew our acquaintance," he (Canada's Premier) having in 1881 had a conference with several noblemen and gentlemen ou the subject of emigration to Canada at that time, the new Governor-General then exhibiting deep interest in the welfare of the country to whose shores a few years later he comes as representative of the Queen. Lord Lansdowne stated that the voyage had been a very rough one but the last two days steam ng up noble St. Lawrence had afforded him gratification that was

A FULL COMPERSATION for all the discomforts of the earlier part of the voyage. The Gavernor-General-elect is somewhat taller than Lord Lorne, but is slighter built, quite youthful-looking and with a very pleasant manner. He gives one the idea of a thoughtful man, with plenty of enthusiasm of a quiet kind. Lady Lansdowne had retired for the night, and consequently was not prisent. His Lordship stated that she bore the voyage very well, and was quite enthusiastic over what she had seen of her new home. The smiling way in which he said this showed that Lady Lansdowne has evidently taken Canada to her heart already, and was prepared to be pleased with her surroundings. The bright, clear weather of the last two days has doubtless contributed to the favourable impression. After a short time spent in friendly chat the Cabinet retired and the party proceeded by the Druid back to Quebec, reaching there about half-past nine. for all the discomforts of the earlier part of

On Tuesday morning Lord Lansdowne and suite were escorted from the whari to the Parliament buildings, where a large assem-Parliament buildings, where a large assemblage of prominent persons were gathered, who witnessed the usual formalities connected with swearing in the Governor-General.

Lord Lansdowne then stepped down from the dats and engaged for a few minutes in conversation with Lord Lorne, after which the viceregal party adjourned to the Lieutenaut-Governor's room and paid their respects to the Princess Louise. Soon after the Governor-General left the building and proceeded to the Music hall, where the citizens had assembled is large numbers to present to had assembled in large numbers to present to um the greeting of Quebec on his landing.

THE CIVIC ADDRESS. The Mayor read the following address of

"May it please your Excellency: "There was a time when the office of Governor-General of Canada, like other colonial appointments, was only regarded as an important item of ministerial patronage, and when the nomination to the same was sometimes made with-out respect of the fitness of the person appointed. Happily such a state of things no longer exists. Not to go further back than the last two terms, her Gracious Majesty has sent as her representatives to this country, first, one of the most brilliant of European diplomatists, and then a member of her own family, whose talents would have rendered him conspicuous even had he not been so near him conspicuous even had be not been so near the Throne. The appointment of you Excellency as his successor is conclusive proof that the Imperial Government intends to continue this system, and her Majesty in selecting your Excellency for the purpose has sent us a statesman who, although in the prime of life, has already filled important political offices, and is universally admitted to have a distinguished public career before him. Your Excellency's position is not an easy one. Of course you may rely upon the good will and hearty support of the citizens in the discharge of the ardinous duties to which her Majesty's confidence has called you, but the marked success of Lord Dufferin's and of Lord Lorne's administration has unquestionably made the task of their successor a difficult one. We have no doubt, however, that your Excellency will perform however, that your Excellency will perform it in a manner to prevent us from regretting your predecessors, it not to lead us to forget them, and we base our conviction in this respect on the great talents which your Excellency has inherited from a gifted snosstry, and the success which you have achieved in the important registers. the important positions you have already filled. Our best wishes are that you may have a successful administration, and that your residence in our midst may be as pleasant to your Excellency and Lady Lansdowne as we trust that it will be seeffly our country.

useful to our country.
(Signed) "A. LANGELIER, Mayor."

His Worship the Mayor read this address first in French and then in English.

His Excellency replied first in English and then in French without notes. The following is his address.

"To His Worship the Mayor and Council of the City of Quebes:

"Mr. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—I have listened with feelings of the utmost gratitude to the courteous and hospitable terms in which you have been pleased to welcome our arrival on Canadian soil. I thank you for the reception you have given me. I shall not easily forget it, and I trust that I may regard it as a happy angury of the relations which will henceforth exist between myself and the citizens of Quebes. I accept the address which his Worship the Mayor has handed to me in the uame of the illustrious Sovereign whose commission I have the honour to hold, and towards whom the people of the Domission entertain feelings of the poople of the Domission entertain feelings of conditions of the profound than the reply of the gifted youth."

This working the Mayor and Council of the City of Quebes:

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NOTES OF SPORT.

those of her anhiests on the other side of the ocean which we have traversed. I accept it also in the name of the people of England, united to you by the patriotism which alike inspersely on the period of the people of mutual consideration and attem which you entertain consideration and attem which you entertain

ap.res you both, and by the feelings of mutual consideration and esteem which you entertain toward each other. Of myself, sir, I will say but this, that I feel only too well the disadvantage under which I shall labour in following the two distinguished met who have been my predecessors, and of whem you have spoken in language at once appreciative and just. If I do not shrink from the responsibilities of the high office to which I am called, it I can claim any qualifications for a position so honourable, it is because I undertake its duties with a sincere admiration of the qualities which have caused for the people of the Dominion so conspicuous a place among

deep-scated faith in the political institutions under which that place has been won, and with an earnest deaire to deserve the confidence which you have reposed in my predecessors and to work hand-in-hand with you for the advancement of the best interests of your country, which I shall regard as my own. The words of your address leave no doubt in my mind that I may count upon you to assist me to the utmost of your ability in the realization of this wish. It have, sir, lastly, to acknowledge gratefully the wish with which your address cone udes, that our residence

acknowledge gratefully the wish with which your address cone udes, that our residence amongst you may be at once agreeable to Lady Lausdowne and myself and useful to your country, and I can assure you that we shall long preserve the most agreeable recollections of the manner in which we have been received in your historic city."

The address was cheered most heartly, especially that part of it in which his Exc.lency stated his ardent wish to do the best he could for the advancement of Canads.

At the close three rousing cheers were given for his Excellency and Lady Landowne. For a short time there was hurrying, to fro, hunting up baggage, cabs, and changing official uniforms for the dress of everyday life,

THE DEPARTURE.

But by eleven o'clock the viceregal party and the officials and Cabinet Ministers arrived at the North Shore station, which wa handsomely decorated with flags and mottoes for the occasion. The Government car was tastefully adorned with wreaths and bouquets, under the superintendency of Mr. Wainwright, the general manager, who was unremitting in his attentions. A few minutes after eleven the train started off amidst the cheers, of the assembled multitude, General Superintendent Davis taking the post of engine-driver, as is the custom in England on great occasions. The run from Quebec to St. Martin's Junction, 160 miles, was made in exactly four hours. A detention at this point to enable Lord Alexander Russell, Lord and Lady Bury and daughters, the Minister of the Interior, and others to chance for isomely decorated with flags and mottoes of the Interior, and others to change for Montreal, deleved the train half an hour or more. The run into Ottawa, 108 miles, was made in 2 hours and 20 minutes, Driver Whitehead having charge, the first 20 miles being done in 23 minutes, and the average being 47 miles an hour.

· NORTH YORK,

Agitation for the Formation of a New County.

Newmarket, Oct. 23.—At different times the formation of a new county out of the North Riding of York has been agitated, but no actual steps to that end were ever taken until to-day. Some time ago a requisition, signed by nearly 600 ratepayers of different parts of the riding, was addressed to Mr. Erastus Jackson, warden of the county of York, requesting him to call a public meeting to discuss the matter. In compliance with that request the warden called a meeting, and in response about 200 of the most prominent ratepayers and minisinal leaders assembled at the Town Hall nere this afternoon. Among those present were Messre, Erastus Jackson, warden of the county Joseph Stokes, reeve of King and ex-warden of York; W. Wilson and M. J. O'Neil, deputy reeves of King; John Beasloy, Nobeton; Henry Draper, ex-reeve of North Gwillimbury; J. D. Wilson, Sharon; Wm. Canemayor of Newmarket; Seth Ashton, reeve of Aurora; J. D. Phillips, ex-reeve of King; J. Stoddart, Bradford; R. Fraser, J. Smith, J. Mactionald, and Hy. Johnson, West Gwillimbury; Jas. Lloyd, ex-deputy reeve of Whitchurch; Frank Turner, deputy reeve of York, Mr. Jackson, warden, was called to the chair, and Mr. R. H. Smith was appointed secretary.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks. NEWMARKET, Oct. 23. -At different times

The CHATEMAN, in his opening remarks, spoke of a long-standing desire on the part of many for the formation of a new county, but many for the formation of a new county, but as long as matters remained as they were at present there was no desire to move. When, however, it appeared that they would likely be called upon to build a large court-house in Toronto and purchase a large-block of land in which they in that district would have a small interest, a large number of the people had felt that it would be just as well to spend that money at home.

hat money at home.

After addresses by other gentlemen,
The following resolutions were proposed
and unanimously adopted :
Moved by Mr. WM. Cane, seconded by
Mr. J. Clubine, "That in view of the fact
that a new court-house for the judicial county
of York and Toronto is about to be erected
in the city of Toronto and Alexandric feed to of York and Toronto is about to be erected in the city of Toronto, on a block of land to be expropriated for the purpose, at a total cost the proportion of which to be borne by North York will be nearly equal to the estimated expense of erecting within its bounds new buildines commensurate with the necesities of the riding, and inasmuch as the rapid growth of Toronto warrants the condincion that a separation will be forced upon the riding in a very few years, by reason of the natural increase of the business, this meeting of electure and ratepayers is decidedly of op nion that the interests of North York will be best promoted by its speedy formation

op nion that the interests of North York will be best promoted by its speedy formation into a sep-rate municipality for municipal and judicial purposes.

Moved by Mr. NELSON GORHAM, seconded by Mr. J. McClure, "That in the opinion of this meeting considering the population, wealth and assessed value of North York and equality to many of the victims."

and assessed value of North York and equality to many of the existing counties of the province, its municipal, judicial, and local interests would be advantaged, and its convenience largely promoted, by its formation into an independent county."

Moved by Mr. J. J. Parrow, seconded by Mr. Jas. Silver, "That the member for this riding be requested to use his influence to promote the passage of a bill by the Ontario Legislature providing for the taking of a vote of the electors for and against the formation of this riding into a separase municipality, and also that such bill contain a further provision to enable the township of

cipality, and also that such bill contain a further provision to enable the township of Wast Gwillinbury to form part of said proposed new county in case the electors of said township so decide by a public vote."

Moved by Mr. Robert Moore, seconded by Mr. J. D. Phillips, "That the Warden and Mayor of Newmarket, with Mr. J. D. Phillips, be a committee, with power to add to their number, to wait apon the Ontario Government and urge the passage of a bill for the formation of North York into a separate municipality, and co-operate with the member for this riding in any matter or thing calculated to secure that object, and generally to take such action as to them may be deemed advisable in the premises."

After a vote of thanks to the Warden for his conduct in the chair, the meeting dispersed.

Boo over a three-mile course, with a turn. He wants it to take place on the Hulton course.

The fifth competition for the 49th Battalion Rifle Association's prize took place ou Menday at Belleville. Lieut, Johnson won with a score of 91.

At Rittsburg, during Sullivan's exhibition on Wednesday night, he knocked out Jas. McCoy in 30 seconds. McCoy is a pugilist, and was after \$500 offered by Sullivan to anyone who would spar four rounds.

A mile run for the amateur championship of Liverpool, England, took place regently between T. Crellin and W. Perry, both of the Liverpool Harriers. Crellin won by a foot in 4 minutes 31 1-5 seconds after a neck-and-nack race throughout.

John L. Sullivan has been going ahead lately, and is renewing his old life of debauchery. In Scranton a few days ago his narrowly escaped being mobbed. His new saloon burst him upon his temperance idea, and since its opening he has been doing badly. Last week the articles of agreement were signed by Edward Ross and Hugh McCormack for a single-scuil race, the stakes to be \$50 or \$100 a side, as may hereafter be agreed apon. The articles provide that the race shell be rowed on the Kennebecassis, three miles with a turn.

Messra, James and William Waddell, for many years the mainstays of the London Athletic Ciuti, and whose names have been household words with amateur athletes all over England, are believed to have absconded, leaving behind them heavy liabilities in their business as brokers.

"Batavis" Thompson, who is 6 feet 3 inches tall, weighs 205 pounds in condition, and has a chest measurement of 46 inches, wants to box Joe Prenderg at for anything from the cigars to \$1,000. His only performance in the ring has been with Baker, of Buffalo. "He is not proud," he says, and will fighs Joe with his bare hands or with gloves.

Recently a private aprint match, distance 120 yards, between W. G. George, Mosely Harriers and H. Anderson Lovden & C.

Soe with his bare hands or with gloves.

Recently a private aprint match, distance 120 vards, between W. G. George, Mosely Harriers, and H. Anderson, London A. C., was decided at Lillie Bridge grounds, London, Eng. Odds of six to four were laid on the latter, who was quickest at work and led easily at the half distance, and hy a vard twenty yards from home. George then came with one of his rushes and wou by a foot in a triffe under 13 seconds.

Z. La Porte, of Winnipeg, has been expelled from the Manitoba Turf Club. He recently published a challenge to trot a tenmile race with his horse, London Bay, against any horse in Winnipeg. The challenge was accepted by the backers of Dr. Himman's horse, Minneapolis, and a forfeit was posted. Subsequently La Porte notified the Turf Club, and threatened legal proceedings, to recover if the mouey was not returned, and

Turf Club, and threatened legal proceedings, to recover if the money was not returned, and La Porte was expelled as stated.

Bogardus and Carver are both champion shootists. To decide which is the supreme champion, Bogardus wants to shoot three matches to decide the matter. One at 100 birds, twenty-one yards rise, use of one barrel; one at 100 birds, London Club rules, and one at 100 birds, London Club rules, thirty yards rise, for \$250 to \$500 a side each; on will shoot a single match for \$1,000 each; on will shoot a single match for \$1,000 a side and the championship, with English rules of shooting, or for \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side, Hurlingham rule, either of these propositions to be accepted within one month.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Nathan J. Wright, of the Eric, Pa., Even-ing Herald, a well-known newspaper man, died suddenly on Saturday. He was a nephew of the well-known atatesman, Silas Wright, was a gallant soldier during the war, and endared the horrors of Libby

An old and respected citizen of Montreal, the architect of his own fortune, Mr. Jao. Whelan, contractor, was called Jno. Whelan, contractor, was called to his last account the other evening at to his last account the other evening at the ripe age of 73, of which 43 were spent here. He has been engaged at many public works in this province, but retired some years ago with a modest competence. He has been principal proprietor of the Evening Post for many years, and has rescued it often from sudden death by his patriotic purse, and lived to see it a successful enterprise as an organ of the claims of the deceased's native land across the Atlantic.

the claims of the deceased's native land across the Atlantic.

A despatch from Cobourg on Tuesday stated that Mr. Alex, Fraser, who has for several years been Assistant Receiver-General at Toronto, died at that town that morning of paralysis. About six weeks ago the deceased gentleman took ill in Toronto, and he was removed by his family to Cobourg, where he lingered until death called him away. Mz. Fraser was born at Inverness, in Scotland, in 1821, and was educated in the University of Aberdeen, which he attended with his brother, now the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, of Loadon, England, a well-known Piesbyterian divine. Their father, who had been Provost of Inverness for several years, came to Canada with his family in 1841, and was appointed Commissioner for the Eastern came to Canada with his family in 1841, and was appointed Commissioner for the Eastern Townships. The deceased, then an active young man, took a position in the wholesale grucery warehouse of Mr. David Torrance at Montreal, where he remained for some years. He finally came to Torouto, where he found employment with Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co., with whom he stopped until about the year 1863, when he retired to Cobourg, and in company with Mr. McLeod he became a dry go as marchant. He subsequently purchased McKechnie's woollen mills at that town, and commenced the manufacture of cloth. Afterwards he became cashier of the Globe, and whilst in this position Hon. Mr. Mackenzie appointed him to the vacant post of Assistant Receiver. General at Toronto. Here he discharged his duwies faithfully, but owing to the bold robbery committed at his office, when about \$9,000 were carried off, his nerves received a severe shock, which no doubt hastened his death. The deceased gentleman was a supporter of the Reform party, and sat as such for some time in the Local Legislature for Ontario.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes:—
"Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

Dastardly Outrage on a Young Lady.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Canadian Association of Amateur Carsmen.

AMATEUR. Cicy.— As in seeking reinstateme amateurs usually have had an eye to the man yers of the only really first-class athletic spount the Dominion, it has been customary to app to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (The M. A.A.A. is a member of the American Association of Amateur Athletic and has, therefore, always submitted Canadian application for reinstatement to that body. Anybody of still apply to the M.A.A. as usual, and if the facts are a given above, no difficulty should made about reinstatement. Now, however, the Toronto lacrosse glub is in a first-clast the Toronto lacrosse glub is in a first-clast the toronto lacrosse glub is in a first-clast the toronto lacrosse of the toronto account of the facts stated.—Ether these bodies will probably only require affidant to be made of the facts stated.—Ether

Downey-At Napance, on the 20th inst, the wife of James H. Downey, of a daughter. HUTCHISON—At 237 Parliament street, on Oct 6th, the wife of A. Hutchison, of a son, still

Imrie—At 60 Gladstone avenue, on the 21st inst., the wife of John Imrie, printer, of a son.

MURTON-At Norwich, Ont., 21st inst., the wife of Mr. George W. Murton, of a son. of Mr. George W. Murton of a son.

PERSONS—At Olean. N.Y., on the 22nd inst., the wife of Chas. F. Persons, Olean Herald and Democrat, of a daughter.

PRICE—At Braeside, Mount Elgin, on Thesday, 16th inst., the wife of Lewis A. Price, of a daughter.

REID—At Bowinanville, on the 17th October, the wife of J. H. Reid, Esqui, of a son.

Michael O'Meara, of Peinbioke.

HECTOR—MAGRATH—On the 18th of October.
1883, at St. Peter's church, Gredit Mission, by the
Rev. Canon Osler, Rector of York Mills, and the
Rev. T. Walker. Incumbent, Thomas W. Hector.
Esq., late of the N. W.T., to Marian Christiana,
eldest daughter of Wim, Magrath, Esq., of Erindale, and granddaughter of the late Rev. James
Magrath, first missionary of Toronto township.

JOHNSTON—BLAND—On Oct. 18th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. Trotter, B.A., of Woodstock, James Murray Johnston, Esq., M.D., etc., of Belmore, to Miss Emma
Bland, youngest daughter of Luke Bland. Esq.,
of West Zorra.

KINNEE—MCCAPPERRY—On the 24th of Own.

of West Zoffa.

Kinner—McCaffert—On the 24th of October, by the Rev. S. J. Hunter, Jennie Kinnes, second daughter of Daniel Kinnes, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures for counties of York, Peel, and Ontario, to Hobert McCaffery, Esq., of Patterson, county of York.

Lane—Turver—At the residence of the bride's parents, Inwood, Davenport, Onk. on October 17th, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Pearen, Newtonbrook, Ont., George D. Lane, Susquehauna, Pa., U.S.A., to Mary E., only daughter of the Rev. Charles Turver.

MANSON—BROWN—At St. Andrew's church. Toronto, on the 17th Oct., by the Rev. D. J. Mac donnell, B.D., William Manson, of Notta wasaga, to Janet, daughter of Archibald Brown, Esq., Not-tawa. No cards.

tawa. No cards.

MEARNS—MITCHELL—At 25 Close avenue, Parkdale. Oct. 19th. by the Rev. J. M. Cameron, John Mearns, to Miss Jane M., only daughter of the late James Mitchell, Glasgow, Sociland.

McCool.—O'Meara—At the Roman Catholic church, Pembroke, on Wednesday, October 17th. by his Lordship Bishop Lorrain, assisted by the Rev. F. M. Devine and the Rev. P. S. Dowdall, C.A. McCool, merchanh, of Mattawa, second son of James McCool, Esq., to Teenie, fourth daughter of the late Michael O'Meara, Esq., of Pembroke.

of James McCool, Esq., to Tecnie, fourth daughter of the late Michael O'Meara, Esq., of Pemboroke.

NEVILLE—HOLT—At 38 Prospect street, Toronto, at the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday, October 20th, by the Rov. W. S. Blackstock, Mr. R. S. Neville, Barrister, to Carrie M. daughter of E. B. Holt, Esq., all of Toronto.

PARKER — WHITTAKER — Drowned in Lake Ontario, about two miles west of Port Union, on the 13th inst. Charles Parker, aged 15 years, and Joseph Whittaker, aged 25 years, both of Highland Creek.

PECK—FERGUSON—At) the residence of the bride's mother, 17 Elgin avenue, on October 18th, by the Rev. Charles Turver, W. J. Peck, B.A., son of the Rev. Wm. Peck, of Harrowsmith, to Jennie A., second daughter of the late John Ferguson, of Her Majesty's Customs.

PERKS—MACK—At Oakhurst, Peterboro', the residence of the bride's grandfather, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. E. F. Torrance, George S. Perks, son of the late George Perks.

M.D., of Port Hope, to Lattle R., daughter of the late James Mack, of Montreal.

REGAN—TEMPLAR—At'St. John's church, Ancaster, by the Rev. L. R. Law, and White Mr., Laws Hammell Regan to Miss Alferetta Templar, daughter of the late Wm. Templar, Esq., of Ancaster.

Winnipeg papers please copy.

ROBERTSON—MANLEY—At Grace church, Toronto and Whitby, to Sarah M., only daughter of Jno, W. Manley, all of this city.

SHAW—PETTT—On October 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, 108 Main street west, Hamilton, by the Rev. W. Wellington, Casson, Mr. Samuei N. Stirling, London, Oht., to Miss Clara E. Blaicher, only daughter of the late Wenter only daughter of the late Only of the Rev. W. Wellington, Casson, Mr. Samuei N. Stirling, London, Oht., to Miss Clara E. Blaicher, only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, Walpole.

DEATHS.

Armstreong—On Monday, 23nd inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. Ann Armstrong, relict of the late

Fraper, G. T. R., Teronto.

Fraper, G. T. R., Teronto.

Francis, London, Eng., after five hours' filmess, tobert C. Fergusson, Governor of the Union Sank of London, formerly of this city.

Fraser.—At Torbreck, Cobourg, on Tuesday morning, the 23rd inst., Alexander Fraser, Esq., atc Assistant Receiver-General at Teronto, aged

LEAKE—On Thursday night, at her father residence. 72 Albert street, Susie L. Leake, eldes daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Leake. McBrids—After a long and painful illness, at 106 Richmond street east, on the 23rd inst. Elizabeth, beloved wife of Robert McBride, fruit dealer, aged 32 years.

PRESTON—On Thursday, the 27th September. SS3. at the Evergreens, Belmont, W. E. Young Preston, aged 1 year, 9 months and 8 days. SMALL—At 26 Douro street. Oct. 16, Arthur Nanfant son of Wm. A. Small, aged 6 months. RAY-At Oshawa, on the 16th inst., the wife of W. Ray, proprietor Queen's hotel, of a daugh

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Notice to Contractors.

Scaled tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, ogether with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals.

Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 2th day of November next, for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 3th day of October next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

A map, plans, and specifications of the works to be done at the head of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the look-keeper's house, near the place, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are at tached the actual signatures, the nature of the occument and the production, and residence of any the mature of the occument and the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are at tached the actual signatures, the nature of the occument and the printed forms of the occument and the printed forms.

"Dis yar, mis'ess. Dis yar.".

CHAPTER XXL

MADAME JULIETTE SHOWS HER HAND.

The eyes properly dried, she fixed them on

"It's de truff mis'ess, dat I didn't hear

aufin' wery 'ticular."

Alba, who was anxiously watching her mother, saw the tense line about her closed lips give way, and an expression of intense re-

"Oh, bress my soul," she cried in an awed

Oh, bress my soul," she cried in an awed voice. "Shure enough, mebbe it was bout HIM. Oh, bress my soul! I thought shur dey was a plottin'....."

Both Mrs. Urquhart and Alba lifted silencing hands and Aunty Phemie stood mute, uneasily pondering the blunder she had committed.

Directly recovering herself Mrs. Urguhart

"This was all you heard, Aunty Phemie?"

"Afore de good Lord it was. I couldn't

sion, only now an' den a word in de middle like. But de names, mis'ess, dem I can swar ter. An' I kin swar dat I had a gene'ral feelin' dat all was not right an'—"

"Did Brutus know of your intention to listen?" interrupted Mrs. Urquhart, charply.

Aunty l'hemie was almost betrayed into a suif of disdain by this unexpected question. Her respectful answer, was marked by great dignity.

At the door Aunty Phemie swung her ports

something of her previous se-

Plot for Alhambra Court

CHAPTER XIX.

CRAIG GRAHAME AND MRS. UROUHART. The elements favoured Madame Juliette secret purpose. Soon after tea a story gathered and burst with a fury almost un precedented for the season. It raged till midnight, and Craig Grahame, gladly availing himself of Mrs. Urquhart's eager invitation, abandoned all thought of returning to Boston that night.

Boston that night.

Nor was Craig altogether selfish in his de sire to remain at Alhambra Court. An anxious perplexity in regard to Madame Juliette pressed upon his mind, and he determine ette pressed upon his mind, and ne described ed to seïze the opportunity to speak to Mrs

Urquhart.

This being Mrs. Urquhart's own desire, the way was opened, and the subject approached without difficulty.

With Madame Juliette's able co-operation the library they found themselves alone in the library Craig plunged into his subject with anxiou

"My dear Mrs. Urquhart," he exclaim as they stood at one of the windows looking out upon the sheeted lightning, "you have known and indulged me from boy-thood. Will you indulge me-now by listening to a must disagreeable communication which

shightest delay? Perhaps." he hurried on, without pausing for a reply, "perhaps I ought to leave the task to Mr. Pinard, to whom I have already spo—"

He stopped with an ejaculation of dismay, The library was dimly lighted, and Mrs. Urquhart stood with her back to the light. But at the moment that he uttered those concluding words a vivid flash of lightning re vealed a face of such alarming pallor that he

vealed a face of such alarming pailor that he absolutely recoiled a step.

It was an involuntary movement, and the next instant he was bending over her.

"My dear Mrs. Urquhart, you are ill!" he cried. "Let me help you to a chair."

Both his tone and manner expressed his anxiety. But as he placed her hand within his arm she quickly withdrew it, saying with unintentional frankness:

"It was only the shock. Don't be alarmed, Craig."

ed, Craig."
"The shock," repeated Craig, in some be wilderment, adding quickly:
"Oh, that vivid flash. Certainly you ought not to stand here and invite such

Glad to find her words so happily misin terpreted, she allowed him to co rom the window.

As they seated themselves she said, mor

composedly than she had deemed possible : "Go on Craig. What were you about to say? What is your disagreeable communi-"Briefly this, Mrs. Urquhart," hastily re

urned Craig, his mind again wholly occupied with the subject. "On more than one occase she did not bear—"
"The name of Madame Juliette Ecker, rposed Mrs. Urquhart, quietly, You know it, then?"

The inquiry was made with a voice of an "I know it."

Mrs. Urquhart uttered the declaration with marked emphasis, adding as she forced a "You forget, Craig, that Madame Juliette a connection of mine." There was a short silence.

Mrs. Urquhart was struggling to preserv words. Urdinare was surgifing to preserve a composed exterior. Craig was confusedly wondering what he should next say.

What he did say burst from him almost without his own volition.

"Why, at Baden-Baden," he cried, "this Madame Juliette was known as..."

The surprised protest was ejaculated by Mrs. Urquhart in a low, firm voice, and with eyes of unmistakable rebuke fixed firmly upon him. "Craig," she went on, "as I have

"Craig," she went on, "as I have said I know all that you can tell me. And understand, Craig, that Madame Juliette is an honoured member of my household."

Craig returned the gaze in evident distress. Then he exclaimed impetuously:

"Pardon me, Mrs. Urquhart, but I cannot understand your desire to shield this Madame Juliette, for although your relative, who is..."

she is—"
Again Mrs. Urquhart interposed.
"Am not I best fitted to judge what my relatives may be excused or forgiven?" she asked. "Surely, Craig, you forget yourself a list!a"

She spoke those few words of rebuke with great gentleness, but a warm flush mounted to Craig's brow as he listened. Nevertheless,

his predominant feeling was one of anxiety.

Mentally resolving to place the matter in

Mr. Pinard's hands the next morning, he "You have silenced me, Mrs. Urquhart and I trust you will pardon my apparent im

"My dear Craig," smiled Mrs. Urquhart, "My dear Craig," smiled Mrs. Urqunart,
"I have not thought you impertinent. But I have one request to make, and that is, that you observe the strictest silence with every one concerning your knowledge of Madame Juliette at Baden-Baden. You have not spoken to Mr. Pinard?" she suddenly concluded, in faint, hurried tones, as Craig's accurate and a changed. countenance changed.
"I'am serry to be obliged to answer in the

Ctaig looked at her in perplexed distress, and finding she did not speak, hurriedly exclaimed:

"If I had had the slightest idea of your wishes I would as you certainly know, have guided myself by them. Fortunately I spoke very indefinitely to Mr. Pinard—that is,

ned no name-"

The intense relief expressed in that one long-drawn ejaculation hurried Craig into an expression of regret that he had spoken at all, "Craig, this must go no further," abruptly cried Mrs. Urquhart as he concluded. "You must tell Mr. Pinard no more." She spoke the words with feverish eager-ness. Craig hesitated a moment, then boldly

asked:
"Am I to understand that it is your wish

"Am I to understand that it is your wish to shield Madame Juliette?"

"Yes. Emphatically, yes!"

"Then depend upon my utmost efforts to further your wishes."

Craig made that promise with an earnest gravity, not unmixed with regret.

"But," he quickly pursued, "I must tell you the truth, "Mr. Pinard is not a man to be trifled with. Although my words were few and indefinite, he will use them. I know him well enough to be assured that he would syen go the length of making a journey to Baden-Baden."

"What did you say to Mr. Pinard?" sud-denly asked Mrs. Urquhart. Craig paused in some embarrassment; then

"Two things—that I had seen Madame Juliette at Baden-Brden, and that there was "That was all?"

"Yes."

"Poor Juliette. Poor Juliette!" murmurnd Mrs. Urquhart to herself. "Man is hard,
but heaven is—"

Suddenly breaking off, she exclaimed:

"Mr. Pinard would gain nothing by the

Craig shook his head gravely.

"You forget that Mr. Pinard is an artist."

"You forget that Mr. Pinard is an artist. A few lines in crayon and a name is ren-lered needless. Madame Juliette is too striking and beautiful a woman not to be vividly remembered, aside from her—"

He checked himself abruptly. But Mrs. Urquhart was too much occupied with the reminder he had uttered to notice that act of

Suddenly she made an almost impatien effort to shake off her fears.

"How foolish," she exclaimed sharply "The evil of the day is sufficient. Why con jure for the future? Come Craig, let us joi

She rose as she spoke, and Craig follower er from the room.
Alba, Madame Juliette, and Mr. Udy wer Craig glanced at Madame Juliette with

anxious eyes.

"Yes," he thought, "I have promised lence, and I must keep the promise. won't do to broach the subject to Alba. A other thing is certain: Respect for Mr Urquhart forces me to treat her cousin will remembe

Urquhart forces me to treat her cousin wisome attention. But when Alba is won—. His eyes wandered from Madame Juliett beautiful face to Alba's purely lovely on and the concluding threat was lost.

The fierce, harrowing anxiety with whi Madame Juliette had secretly waited the trainination of the interview was set at rest her first glance at Mrs. Urquhart's count nance as she entered; and from the subchange which she observed in Craig's mann toward herself she augured favourably.

Nevertheless and waited impressed by

change which she observed in Craig's manne toward herself she augured favourably.

Nevertheless, she waited impaniently the opportunity to speak with Mrs. Urquhard Just as they were separating for the night she gained it. Mrs. Urquhart briefly recounter what had passed. Madaine listened silently with downcast eyes. As Mrs. Urquhar ceased she looked up.

"You are right," she said in low, sof tones. "The evil of the day is sufficient We have cause to be thankful that so much has been gained. A thousand things maconspire in our favour. Let us hope, des Alwilds."

Before she could say more Alba approach.

Conspire in our layour. Let us hope, dear Alwilda."

Before she could say more Alba approached, and madame said good-night as smilingly as if her mind had been the abiding place of all peaceful thoughts.

She glauced impatiently at the time-piece as she entered her dressing-room. Half-past ten. There was ample time; and she submitted herself to Circe's hands. A little after eleven she dismissed the girl. Then locking the door she threw off her white dressing-gown and assumed a black wrapper. That done, she chafed noiselessly up and down the room. For a little there was no sound but the soft ticking of the clock and the hushed sweep of her garments.

All at once the pent-up fire burst its way into passionate speech.

into passionate speech. "Fool-insensate, double-dyed fool that "Fool—insensate, double-dyed fool that I was!" she panted under her breath. "What imp prompted me to be so mad as to tell the truth? Why did I say Germany? Why did I say Baden-Baden? Why did I not say Asia—Africa—Hades—anything but the truth! Fool! I never yet spoke the truth without bitterly ruing it. Oh, fool, fool!" She dropped into silence again—a fierce, angry silence—a passionate ejaculation now and then falling from her lips.

Time hurried on. Directly the musical chiming of the time-piece aroused her.

"Ah! twelve o'clock," she breathed.

She extinguished her dim light, opened the door and stole into the hall.

The moon was riding brilliantly through

The moon was riding brilliantly through the dispersing clouds, and by its fitful ligh she relocked the door and crept down to wide, low stairs,
Perhaps her indulged rage had weakene

her perves. At all events, as she groped her way stealthily to the library she stopped, a sudden, inexplicable sense of terror rooting her to the spot. Not a sound broke the perfect stillne

Not a sound broke the perfect stillness, yet she quivered under the sense of an unseen presence. With straining ears she listened for any threatening sound. Nothing. Nothing. Yet she fancied menacing arms stretching toward her through the darkmess, menacing feet stealing ruthlessly upon her.

Lucapable of speech or motion she stood there.

Jucapable of speech or motion she stood there.

Just then the great clock solemnly chimed the hour. With bated breath she listened. With bated breath counted each weird stroke. As the twelfth smote the silence a vision of Guy Urquhart, pale, bloody and dying, rose before her mental vision.

Its very horror burst her bonds—set her paralyzed will free.

Shivering in every limb, she involuntarily seized the folds of her trailing wrapper and darted headlong forward. All thought of detection was lost in the more terrible

detection was lost in the more terrible thought of that dread vision. To escape it—to escape the frightful darkness filling her whole mind.

One hand outstretched in involuntary caution she ran on, terrified at the soft rustl

of her own garments.

She reached the library door, dropped her hand in search of the knob, and—sank cowering to the floor.

Her hand had falled, not upon the knob but upon a cold, clammy face. CHAPTER XX.

THE PRESENCE IN THE HALL As Madame Juliette sank to the floor a smothered ejaculation suddenly recalled her swimming senses.

She lifted her face from her vailing hands. "Is it you!" she breathed, in a quivering whisner.

It was Mr. Udy's voice, and by no means firm. The next instant he exclaimed, angrily, though in the same suppressed tones:

"Why the fiend did you come rushing along the hall in that strange, mysterious way? How was I to know it was you?"

"Open the door!" whispered Madame Juliette, imperiously, her nerves not yet restored to their normal condition.

Mr. Udy obeyed, and they entered the room together, he remarked gruffly:

"I fancied some one was prowling in the hall and stopped to listen before opening the door. But I suppose it was you I heard. And when you came rushing along I couldn't imagine what was up, and so crouched close

"You thought you heard something?" shiveringly interrogated Madame Juliette, seizing his arm in a nervous grasp.
"Did you?" sharply inquired Udy, raising his voice slightly now that they were safe within the library.
"No; but I feet a presence," breathed Madama Juliette."

dame Juliette.

As she spoke the words she shivered so markedly that Udy felt it. But he impatiently shook off her hand.

"Pshaw!" he sneered coolly. "Don't be

And turning away he proceeded to make "I am constitutionally afraid of the dark-ness," remarked Madame Juliette, with un-usual meekness. "I conjure up a thousand

usual meekness. "I conjure up a thousand vague—"
"Because your deeds are evil," interposed Mr. Udy, half jocosely, half tauntingly, as he adjusted the light.

The words proved restorative. Madame Juliette was herself again. With superb scorn she drew a chair close to the table and pointed to another directly opposite.
"Sit down," she said. "We have something more important to discuss than our respective evils."

Her manner was haughtily imperious; but there was a light in her eye that warnned Udy of serious trouble.

there was a light in her eye that warnned Udy of serious trouble.

"What is it," he said, his sallow face growing even more sallow in his anxiety. At the moment that he spoke a figure, squatted behind a group of monster vases in the hall, softly surred in its hiding place. Directly a head was cauthously thrust around them, and a pair of eyes peered searchingly into the darkness. Next the figure rose to its full height, still completely hidden by the luxuriant, trailing growth filling each vase. A minute of breathless listening, and it stole out and crept noiselessly to the library door. Meanwhile Madame Juliette had answered Udy's question, bringing each word out with "Oh, mamma," softly interposed Alba, pitying the mute astonishment and distress with which Aunty Phemie was gazing at her mistress, and almost frightened at this unexampled exhibition of sternness.

As Alba spoke the deprecating words, she gently stole her arm about her mother's waist."

Meanwhile Madame Juliette had answered Udy's question, bringing each word out with fierce, vindictive force.

"What?" she repeated. Her eyes silently blazed into his for a minute. Then she added:

"Craig Grahame saw me at Baden-Baden—has recognized me."

Mr. Udy started to his feet, eyery vestige of colour gone from his face.

White and dumb he stood before her, his

Mrs. Urquhart, half absently, half nervously, pushed it away, alike heedless of the
words and the more touching protest Aunty
Phemie was making.

Two great shining tears were slowly and
silently coursing along the poor old soul's
broad nose, and down her rugged cheeks,
while her eyes, filled with meek reproach,
mutely questioned her mistress.

"Aunty Phemie," pursued Mrs. Urquhart
in the same stern, uncompromising voice,
"answer me briefly, and to the point—what
did you hear?"

Even under the pitiless look which Mrs.

nd of his own voice arou the sound of his own voice aroused him. He started, dropped into his chair again and ttered a discordant laugh.

"Bah! The end." he cried, contemptusly. I grow womanish. Well, what else?"
In those concluding words he addressed imself to Madame Juliette, looking at her with a measure of components.

But whether I am right or wrong one thing is certain—the recognition must have come, sooner or later. Grahame, as you have doubtless noticed, is on intimate terms here, and also deeply in love with Alba."

Mr. Udy here uttered a low ejaculation of disapproval. Madame Juliette favoured him with a sharp look, the shadow of a smile just touching her live.

an exhaustive detail of the events of the afternoon and evening.

Mr. Udy listened in rapt attention. As she brought her narrative to a close he looked up at her with a mingled expression of admiration and contempt, and opened his lips for the first time. Celie, you are his Black Majesty's very

bulary, and he sat gazing at her with the me mingled expression lining his countemance.

Madame Juliette's eyes blazed ominously, but she only said with cold emphasis:

"If Pinard goes to Baden-Baden—what

The hue of death slowly crept over Mr. Udy's face in the little pause that ensued. tly he hissed:

lips give way, and an expression of intense relief pass over her countenance.

"No, nuffin wery 'tiklar," pursued Aunty
Phemie, "Dey were too fur from de do' an'
dey talked too low. But they were a'gwine
it 'bout Mars' Pinard and Mars' Grahame,
and you and Miss Alba. And onct, I 'clar
ter goodness, I onet thought I heerd Ma'ame
Jul'ette say MURDER!"

An anguished pain looked out from Mrs.
Urquhart and Alba's eyes at this dread
word, and startled Aunty Phemie into recollection. Directly he hissed:
"I promise you—HE SHALL NOT GO!"
Even Madame Julictte shrank from the gleam in his little, shifting eyes.
He leaned forward, his gaze intently fixed We sink or swim together you know."

There was a significance in his tone which madame Juliette well understood.

"Yes," she answered nonchalantly. But even as she spoke the indifferent word in imperceptible shudder crept through her trame. The next moment she dropped her vailing lashes over the steely glitter in her eyes thinking:

"Yes, we sink or swim together. Otherwise I'd not be here to-night. You would sink alone,"

That thought seemed to awaken another. Lifting her eyes she rivetted them upon his face, "Remember," she said—"Remember; I

will have nothing to do with it.".

She spoke with haughty firmness. A sneer curled Mr. Udy's lips. "To do with what?" he asked.

"And how am I to prevent Pinard's going to Baden-Baden?"
"That is your business, not mine. Only remember, I'll have nothing to do with murder. But enough of this. It is time for us to be thinking of separating. I want to semadame Juliette had unconsciously raised her voice, and its proud tones penetrated dis-tinctly to the motionless figure outside the

dignity.

"No, mis'ess, no," she cried, erecting the demoralized turbane impressively. "I don'take 'Tus inter my comfidence on all 'casions, and dis yer am one oblie 'casions. 'Tus don'thow huffine boatsile unitia." "Tus don'thow huffine plantane in the casions. "Tus don'thow huffine plantane in the casions. "Tus don'thow huffine plantane in the casions in the casions in the casions in the casions in the secret. Now go, and go straight to bed."

Aunty Ehemie slowly turned and went to the door, Mrs. Urquhart followed her with a final word of counsel.

At the door Aunty Phemie swang her next. thactly to the motionless figure outside the library door.

With noiseless step it stole through the hall and up the mounts stairway to the door of Alba's dressing room.

Softly turning the knob it entered, and crossing the room, struck a light.

As the flame burst up. Alba, just as she had sprung from her bed, appeared at her chamber door.

library a-gwine it fur no—"
"In the library. Mi. Udy and Madame

Mrs. Urquhart, half absently, half nervous

ly form impulsively around again and burst It was Aunty Phemie, her gay Madras hopelessly demoralized, and her countenance the picture of dismay. into tears. "Oh, mis'ess." she softly sobbed-"oh, mis'ess, you nebber was angry wi' poor ole Aunty Phemie afore. Oh, mis'ess, I'd just gib my body to be burned for you and Miss Alba. I didn't mean nuffin' but good by list'nin', de dear Lord'above us knows." "Bress my soul honey, how you frighter me!" she cried, before Alba could expr her astonishment. equiry in her eyes. The next she slowly ex-

Mrs. Urquhart's mind relieved of its tor-turing fears her heaft was assailable. She extended her soft, transparent hand with an affectionate smile. Aunty Phemie seized it in a paroxysm of "Aunty Phemie! What brings you here at this hour?"

Aunty Phemie nervously put up her hands and set her Madras a trifle more askew.

That done, she exclaimed in subdued accepts:

delight.
"I know you are a faithful soul, Aunty
Phemie. If I have seemed hard remember
that my heart is broken!"
If anything was needed to quite break
Aunty Phemie it was done in those conclud-"Hush, honey; dont speak so loud. But, honey, sich doin's I neber 'spected ter lib ter see at 'Lambra Court! I tell you honey, dem two in de libr'y am a-gwine it fur no good to dis yer house, or———"

Aunty Phemie paused in utter consternation.

ing words.

"Oh, mis'ess, Aunty Pnemie's real sorry for you, poor lamb," she sobbed.

And catching the white hand to her lips she rushed from the room and made her noiseless way to her neglected bed. nation.

"Oh, bress my mis'able old soul!" she mext ejaculated, staring helplessly past Alba, Half alarmed, the girl turned to follow the glance, and saw her mother.

Wrapping her dressing-gown more closely about her Mrs. Urquhart advanced to Aunty Phamie hurriadly.

Alba had silently watched the scene with tearful eyes. But as her mother locked the door and returned to her she exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, what does it all mean? To-night for the first time in my life you have never a normal to ma." Phemie hurriedly.
"What is it, Aunty Phemie? How is it you are up at this time of night? Who is in the library?"

To these rapid questions Aunty Phemie answered with evident reluctance, but straight to the point.

"Well, mis'ees de long and de short ob it am dat Marse Udy an' Ma'ame Jul'ette am in library a gwise it for no." have proved an enigma to me."

Mrs. Urquhart smiled wearily. Then drawing the girl to a seat beside her on the sofa she rapidly but cautiously detailed the events of the afternoon.

events of the afternoon.

"I thought," she concluded, "that it was useless to broach the subject till morning. I did not want to impose a sleepless night upon you by the fact that my secret is in danger."

A little silence ensued. Mrs. Urquhart broke it with an impassioned inquiry.

"Oh, my love, you say nothing. Surely—surely you must feel grateful for the unparalleled magnanimity with which Madame Juliette has acted?"

Juliette?"

Alba broke in upon her with those astonished words, and then stood silently gazing at her, all her instinctive distrust of Madame Juliette in active force.

Mrs. Urquhart's mind took a different circuit. Drawing a step nearer she caught Aunty Phemie by the arm, her blue eyes wide and dark with the secret thought oppressing her.

Juliette has acted?"

"Dear mamma, how could I feel otherwise?" answered the grl.

She spoke warmly, kissing the wan cheek to which she had caressingly pressed her own as she spoke. Yet even as she spoke the same painful distrust of Madame Juliette made itself felt.

Involuntarily she asked the question which she was turning over in her mind,

"Mamma, why should Madame Juliette and Mr. Udy be in the library at this hour?"

Mrs. Urouhart looked at her in supprise. Rather verbosely 'Aunty Phemie told of Brutus's visit to the pantry, a later conversation, and the consequent patient watch behind the monster vases.

"And you listened?"

Mrs. Urquhart put that question with additional severity.

Mrs. Urquhart put that question with additional severity.

"Yes, mis'ess, I did," answered Aunty Phemie, visibly hurt by this unexpected reception of her information.

"Yes, I did. And de good Lor' knows I don' keer nuffin bout de meetin' 'cept fur your sake an' Miss Alba's."

Wholly occupied with her secret terrors Mrs. Urquhart gave no heed to the faithful creature's wounded sensibilities.

"Aunty Phemie," she said, her voice harsh and cold as Aunty Phemie had never heard it before. |"Aunty Phemie, repeat this offence and you leave Alhambra Court forever!" Mrs. Urguhart booked at her in surprise.
"My dear, what other opportunity could they find to speak of this wretched affair? Of course Madams Juliette would desire to consult Mr. Udy without delay, and he goes into Boston before we are up in the morning, as you know."

"True," said Alba, secretly vexed with herself for her secret doubts.

"I must be very wicked," she thought. They sat together for a few minutes longer, and then once more retired.

In the meantime Mr. Udy and Madame Juliette were bringing a somewhat usastisfactory interview to a close. In response to Madame Juliette's question he had answered in her own words a few hours previous.

"I must think." I must think," he said. The next moment he exclaimed:

"Would Grahame tell Alba,"

Madame Juliette'contented herself with a contemptuous glance. It proved as effective as words. The anxiety in his eyes was effaced by a smile. Shrugging his shoulders he answered himself.

"He sought Alwilda first. She has silenced him."

"Nor will he tell any one for a day or two," volunteered Madame Juliette, significantly. "True," said Alba, secretly vexed with

cantly.

"Eh?"

Mr. Udy leaned forward and uttered this ejaculatian in a suppressed, half frightened

gaze with one of caim composure. Fit she did not speak, he cried eagerly:

"Celie, what strange knowledge do possess? What do you use? How do"I think you asked me all those que

omposedly.

"You still refuse to enlighten me?"

"Most emphatically!"

He uttered a growl of discontent, and reserting to the point from which they had randered, soid irritably:

"Who, tell me, could have foreseen such complication? If this thing keeps on there rill be precious little enjoyment to be had ut of Alhambra Court. And it will be a ity if I have to send you away." out of Alhambra Court. And it will be a pity if I have to send you away."

Madame Juliette's face burned scarlet, and her eyes flamed ominously. But she answered in tones of queenly composure;

"That will never do!"

Mr. Udy smiled exasperatingly.

"We will see about that. We will see!"

tow. Madame Juliette turned on him, sp less with passion. Mr. Udy's gaze of met her own, and Mr. Udy's voice cool "Yes, we will see about that."
Madame Juliette found her voice,
"Let us understand each other," she said,

The eyes properly dried, she fixed them on her mistress, advancing a step nearer.

"Yes, mis'ess," she went on, eagerly,
"dem two was a gwipe it fur no—"
A quick gesture from Mrs. Urquhart brought her to a pause.

Mrs. Urquhart spoke:

"Mr. Udy and Madame Juliette are talking in the library to-night with my full approbation." "That is precisely what I wish," he smiled determined to prove himself master. "There-fore, I tell you now that if your presence here seems to endanger me in any way, you must retire from Alhambra Court. I did not At this astounding declaration Aunty
Phemie's mouth opened and stiffened into
utter rigidity, while Alba, no less amazed,
gazed at her mother as if doubting the eviay you five thousand dollars to come here and live, you will please to recollect." dence of her own senses.

Heedless of the surprise of her two anditors, Mrs. Urquharbsaid briefly:

"Go on, Aunty Ehemie. What did you Madame Juliette fiercely clasped her hands in the effort to restrain the torrent of words that rushed to her lips. After a little she

"live here as the father-in-law of my beautiful niece. A fair exchange is no robbery. I give them my Wilmer for the slice of property."

Madame Juliette, once more in complete control of herself, looked at him with superb

scorn.

"I had already fathomed your design," she returned haughtly. "But it cannot be. It is my will that Alba remain single. If your son should marry her I must necessarily lose ground. If Craig Grahame, an expose must follow."

"No," she continued. "No, your son can-

"No," she continued. "No, your son cannot marry Alba; neither, sir, can you appropriate one dollar of Guy Urquhart's estate beyond your just fees. They will be enormous and all sufficient. I may, however, occasionally make you a present."

Absolutely petrified with rage and atmazement, Mr. Udy stared speechlessly at her. She returned the gaze an instant, and then remarked with her former imperial air:

"You seem to forget who I am."
"Those words broke the spell that bound "Forget who you are! Forget who you "I am MRS. BALPH URQUHART!"

At that low, haughty interruption his jaw fell, and the hue of death overspread his face. ied in an instant. "Ha! you propose to come that game over me, do you?" he hissed, scarcely above a whisper. "You, my paid too! Listen! Your hour has come! I'll unmask you! I'll swear I was deceived by your statements!

His ungovernable rage choked him into impotent silence.
Scornfully, haughtily Madame Juliette's lip curled. Scornfully, haughtily she spoke:
"And I? What think you I will do?" she asked, with unruffled composure.
Still speechless, he glassed fiercely at her

She paused, rose and stepped to his side As she uttered those two words something her look and tone cowed him into a sudden ject terror. Wild-eyed he glared shiver

ingly up at her.
"I will, —" she repeated.
The rest was hissed inaudibly in his ear,
the dead silence of the room was unbroken by (To be Continued.)

A CURIOUS MEDICAL SUIT.

Quack Medicine.

A curious and in some ways funny suit is in progress in Philadelphia. Une spring some two or three years ago the thoughts of Michael McGrath, a young man who follows the trade of a carpenter, instead of properly and lightly turning themselves to love, busied themselves with some aliment with which he was then afflicted. Running through the columns of a local newspaper to find the name of some physician who might help him, his eye fell upon the advertisement of "Dr. Fitler's Medical Institute, established by Joseph B. Fitler, a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who has become celebrated as a physician. Cures guaranteed in a specified time under contract or the charges paid refunded." This appeared to be the man for McGrath's money, and he made an immediate call upon Dr. Fitler. Here he received the pleasing intelligence that he had Bright's disease and nervous dyspepsia, but the doctor had just the medicine for him. Plenty of it, too, for he was told he must take five dozen bottles of

SIXTY QUARTS OF THE PANACEA, which would cost him the neat sum of \$300. The money was at last paid over; McGrath received his bottles and a guarantee of cure, signed "Joseph B. Fitler, M.D.," agreeing to "refund the money paid if by any possibility signed "Joseph B. Fitter, M.D.," agreeing to "refund the money paid if by any possibility the five dozen bottles should fail to cure." The doctor further "constituted and appointed the patient the sole judge of the effects of his medicine, relying upon his honour to decide justly between us, and will accept such decision, whatever it may be, as final, without further recourse." The bottles came home in a furniture car, and McGrawh began his dosing, which continued until the came home in a furniture car, and McGrath began his dosing, which continued until July 31st of this year, when the last bottle was drained. But McGrath found himself in a worse state than befo e. Then he called on a physician who did not advertise and was informed that he had never had Bright's disease or nervous dyspepsia, but was suffering from a disease not akin to either. McGrath now demands back his \$300 from Dr. Fitter on the ground that the occars of Dr. Fitler on the ground that the oceans of medicine he has taken has made him unfit medicine he has taken has made him unfit for manual labour and unable to work at his trade. A further investigation of the case disclosed that Dr. Joseph B. Fitler had been dead for twelve years, and that the person whom he had seen was Charles H. Fitler, who is not a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; so, the charge of riter, who is not a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; so the charge of forgery was added, and the doctor, on his refusal to refund the money, was arrested. As the case stands now the doctor has the money and McGrath has the experience; but the latter has furnished an excellent moral to the credulous people who trust themselves to the charge of "doctors" of the Fitter variety.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affectively. tarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149, Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Old Mrs. Pinaphor hopes that no more lives will be sacrificed in the hunt for the North Pole until some persons go out there and as-certain whether such a pole really exists.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

mbitious, young, a Poet tuned his lyre; or Love and Fame combined his Muse to ame, her enchanting rainbow round

into the Poet's life strange troubles came—
Jnearned reproach and poverty's dread nameIll on his soul the deepest shadow fell;
der place was vacant whom he loved so well,
I'hen, to relieve perforce his troubled brain,
strange haunting melodies he wove again,
lift in the wild music turned to strains sublime,
this hopes fast fixed beyond earth's fleeting Tim
den marvelled, and their short-lived praise
sung.

to late their plaudits on his ear awoke; For and About Women. Eve was the first woman to gather leaves

I have always said it; nature meant

make woman as its masterpiece.—Lessing,
Many a young man who works hard durng the day allows his hands to go the waist ring the evening.

A Baltimore woman asked her husband for soney and he cut her with a razor. That as about as sharp a reply as he could have

It was the young tailor who said, referring to a rival for the affections of a young lady, that he thought he knew enough to be able to cut him out.

That young lady who made 700 words out of "conservatory" last fall has run away from home. Her mother wanted her to make three loaves of bread out of "flour." "Yes," said Amy," "I went to the tele-phone and put the thingumbob to my ear —," "Thingumbob!" screamed the high school girl; "you mean the audituent tube A Boston school girl cannot be made to speak of overalls. She prefers to call them super-omnes. Now let some of those wild Western sheets again sneer at our culture, if

they dare!

"My face is my fortune, sir?" indignantly responded a fleshy young lady when her suitor delicately attempted to sound her financial prospects. "It is certainly a large one, then!" dryly responded the young man. "The storm signal is out," said a married Bradford man when he rolled home very late at night and saw a light in his wite's bedroom. He knew she was waiting for him and that the cyclone would commence the

A young lady who recently started out as fashion writer has determined to quit urnalism. She mentioned in an article on dies' fashions that "skirts are worn very such shorter this year than usual." The much shorter this year than usual." The young lady is certainly justified in being y with the careless compositor ged the "k" in skirts to an "h."

A travelling man, noticing a pretty girl lone in the car, went over in her direction alone in the car, went over in her direction and smilingly asked :—"Is this seat engaged, get on at the next station.

"Wait, dear," said the lady, church. "Wait dear," said the lady, "I've forgotten something; won't yoar go up and get my goats off the bureau?" "Your goats," replied Jones; "what new-fangled thing's that" "I'll show yon," remarked the wife, and she sailed upstairs and down again with a pair of kids on her hands. "There they are," said she. "Why, I call those things kids," said the surprised husband. "Oh, do you?" snapped the wife. "Well, so did I once, but they are so old now, I'm ashamed to call them anything but goats." Then they went on to church. The next day Jones' wife had a half-dozen pairs of new gloves in a handsome lacquered box of the latest design.

The jersey to dealers was a caprice; to wearers a revelation. For the first time in their lives they could use their arms freely when they were "dressed," for the first time raise them, wave them, throw a stone, hit a ball, or in any other way exercise them without pulling any discovering or discovering out pulling up, disarranging or dislocating some part of the machinery which girded their arms and waists. Does any one suppose they are such idiots as to give up the newly-acquired freedom?

There is nothing more beautiful than the hildren of these days as they appear out of children of these days as they appear out of doors and in the parlour. They toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them. In one sense this is a public benefaction. It is not only the eyes of the parents and friends that are gratified with the spectacle of the fresh young faces in all the bloom of childhood, and the lissom or tenderly toddling forms set off with a quaintness, a brightness, and an elegance of ature that add to the grace and beauty, and make them figures of delight and charm. They are a blessing and a pleaand charm. They are a blessing and a pleasure to all who see them, adding to the contentment of the fortunate, and, save where vividly recalling a loss with a momentary pang of recollection, softening the stings of misery and despair. Uncharitableness, greed, and the whole brood of evil passions, the absorptions of occupations, and anxiety and all that makes life unlovely and painful must yield somewhat to the presence and sight of childhood, and they are a blessing of nature, as the flowers are, softening, relieving, and renewing the heart of man. They were certainly never so finely, artistically and elegantly dressed as now.

Women who have control of sufficien means and the inclination to spend it on dres are few in number. While possessed of larger liberty of choice, they are usually gov larger liberty of choice, they are usually governed by a more renned and experienced taste, and by certain conventional ideas which are scarcely known, much less fully recognized beyond the limits of a circle. There is another class possessing money and making a larger capital out of the absence of scruples and a restrictive delicacy, and of this are the women who usually stand as the representatives of fashion, whose extravagance and sensationalism, fed by a doubtful class of men, are made the synonyms of American womanhood. This false estimate is all the more hurtful and mischievous because it effects the minds of young girls and furnishes them with a bad example, when they need a high ideal, lowering their standard below the average when they should be inspired by every possible influence to raise it to a higher level. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the actual science of it to a higher level. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the actual science of dress is gaining; the survival of the fittest helps here as in what are considered more important matters. There are constant additions to the stock of permanent ideas, and the "revivals" which frequently take place are in the line of that which has adapted itself to the general requirements rather than of folly, eccentricity, and extravagance.

Mdlle. Anne Dronsert, a promising pupil of the Conservatoire, was sitting one morning at her window, in the Rue Sertier, when a poor woman came along the street singing in a low and broken voice in the hopes of earning a few sous. Her glance was directed pitifully toward the houses on either side, but the windows all remained closed, and the much-needed help came not. She turned sorrowfully away to try her fortune in another quarter, but the aching limbs refused to carry her further, and the poor wretch sank down on the pavement. It was but the

work of a moment for Anne Dronser fly down the stairs to the succour her unfortunate sister, to raise her m the ground, and to read starvation from the ground, and to read starvation plainly written on her wan features. Money she had none to give—her own studies and the necessities of daily life absorbed the whole street with one of the airs which had so often won the admiration of the professors at the Conservatoire. Like magic the windows on all sides flew open, and at the conclusion of the song a shower of silver pieces rained down, until at last the poor woman was sent on her way with a sum of 70 francs in her pocket. It reads almost like a tale of Ouida's, but it is a true story for all that, and when the name of Dronsert becomes as famous as that of Nilsson or Tietjens this little act of charity may perhaps commend itself to the army of her admirers and biographers.

A bad boy on the street yesterday afternoon threw a stone at a pigeon which was walking about in the roadway and tumbled it over in the dirt. It immediately recevered itself, however, and flew away before the boy could catch it. An energetic and rather muscular woman who was passing caught hold of him, however, and treated him to alternate shakes by the ear and blows over the head with an umbrella, accompanying this exercise with shrill outcries against his brutishness and the despicable cruelty to animals which his conand the saccompanying this exercise with shrill outcries against his brutishness and the despicable cruelty to animals which his conduct revealed. "If I were your mother," said she, as she gave him a parting cuff, "I would whip you to within an inch of your life, and if I were the Governor (charming feminine ignorance of affairs political this!) "I would pass a law to send every boy to gaol, who threw stones at poor, innocent birds"—and thus giving vent to her emotions she sailed down the street, very much aglow from her exertions. And as she departed a cynical person who stood by observed that she had upon her hat three stuffed swallows and the pearly wings of two small sea-birds—beautiful, inoffensive creatures, whose lives had been taken because a pa sing caprice of fashion called for the sacrifice. And this philosopher said to himself something very uncomplimentary about woman's inability to perceive that the sauce appropriated to the goose gave a zest also to the flavour of the gander.

Buttons are legion, varying from the simplest to those as costly as gems. These are imported lately of oxidized silver, old bronze, and silver gilt. One of the new styles in Persian design on old bronze again shows the fire-worshippers in high-relief lighting the torch. Some oxidized silver sets, tinted in dull shades of open work, show clusters of tinted strawbetries and vines in relief. dull shades of open work, show clusters of tinted strawbernes and vines in relief. Another style of silver gilt has silver dolphins sporting on a hammered surface. Some exquisite heads in cameo have a back-ground of a different shade in contrast. Some large buttons in sets, including several sizes, are in oxidized silver with open centres, which are filled in by a tiny Bacchus wreathed vine leaves, or an Ariel swinging in grape vines. There are, besides, historical as well as mythological studies represented in dull, oxidized silver, cameo heads of Atalanta, Hector, Leander, Hero, and Prism on copper, silver or dark bronze grounds. Some artistic styles of concave shape in dark iridescence are decorated with gold stars in high relief. Another set of the same style has a decoration exquisitely carved of daisies and cat tails. Very dark pearl buttons, convex, are decorated with fine gold and silver branches of delicate elaboration. Not less costly are some sets with open centres filled in with deer of tinted dark silver; the borders are engraved with fine foliage and antlers. Some

The shirt collar originated in fraud and hypocrisy. In the days when men first wore linen it came to be the fashion to leave more or less of that linen exposed at the neck to or less of that linen exposed at the neck to prove the cleanliness of that underneath. This naturally took the form of the collar. Then a genius caught on to the idea of cutting out a separate piece of linen in the shape of the overhauging part and affixing it to the top of the shirt. These bits of linen could be put on clean every day, thus giving the public the impression that they represented the cleanliness of the unseen garment to which they were attached. They were in effect fraudulent certificates of such cleanliness. Hence the collar is but a base subterfuge of ancient origin. It is as the gold wash on pinchbeck jewellery, the rouge on a dead complexion, or the voluptuous outline of a new pair of corsets. The collar is a useful aid to the cravat in strangling the neck and making it unduly sensitive to cold. The collar did not attain its perfection of fraudulency and the height of its iniquitous hypocrisy until starch was invented to gloss and stiffen it. When this happened mankind forgot that it was a cheat. The collar is an unmitigated nuisance in hot weather and of very mitigated nuisance in hot weather and of very little protection in cold. It is a joy to the young man and a nuisance to the old one.



DISFIGURING Humours, Humiliating Erup tions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Sal theum, and Infantile Humours cured by th CUTICURA Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause. Cutieura, the great Skin Cure, Instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restored the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beauti and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticu is indispensable in treating Skin Fiseases, Bi dumours, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Roi Chapped, or Greasy Skin. Cutionra Remedies, are absolutely pure and the only real Blood Puritiers and Skir icautifiers, free from mercury, arsenic, lead inc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever.

It would require this entire paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

Eczema of the palms of the hands, and of the ends of the fingers very difficult to treat, and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face. Scald Heads with loss of hair without num-ier, heads covered with dandruft and scaly ruptions, especially of children and infants many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs.

Itching, burning and scaly tortures that caffied even relief from ordinary remedies, soothed and healed as by magic. Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful form of akin diseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and lischarging wounds, each and all of which have been speedily, permanently, and economically sured by the CUTICUEA REMEDIES, when phy sicians, hospitals, and all other remedies failed, a proven by a vast number of sworn testimonial

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuttoura, 50 or RESOLVENT, \$1. Soap, 25 cents. POTTER IND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Domi Agents. Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases." AGRICULTURA

We will always be pleased to rec of enquiry from farmers on any ma-ing agricultural interests, and ans-given as soon as practicable.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING tematic experiments in cattle fe conducted at one place have just b

apon at the Ontario Agricultura lity-one head of yearling and to steers, with cows and heifers. stabled for the following purposes tion to repeating the important corn, peas, oats, and barley, the pla black barley, oil cake, Thorley's fo silaged green oat fodder in the pr beef. It is also designed to again fects of ensilage upon the quantity ty of milk and butter, and to these interesting enquiries, t ing of food versus the sa uncooked condition will be handled this winter. The three gr test of weight pr duction in suc judiced form that must com Prof. Brown has enlisted the perso of the one hundred students now The prepa ation of the food, the grooming, conditions of health. f stable and animal temperatu and the other items of such a undertaking are in the hands of students as superintendents, a bulletin will be issued student, showing the daily and progress, or other results, of each set of animals, the food con

necessary information.

The animals are in groups the stable numbers fifty-one. year has been improved upon emperature recorded in two w already giving surprising result success be attained in the preserve green oat fodder a portable silo ton of the cat fodder and a cut pasture is also on the card fo in what manner has not yet b upon. The advance report of nex net fail to be an interesting one.

WINTER FEEDIN Prof. Brown, of the Guelph College, delivered an address at Exhibition recently, which valuable suggestions, and was listened to by a large audience. to the winter feeding of cattle the interrogative as follows :How do you prepare your anim you cut or steam, or feed r ugh-cut-fodder or roots? With these three forms of presenting

and sheep, I think there is lit about the following:—

1. That uncut hay or other roots unbroken, are most hea less economical.

2. That cut fodder and pulped a-heap, and allowed to ferment si to draw out sugary properties, ar economical than any other for adapted to both milking and bee 3. That the boiling or steaming imals that chew the cud is the natural, the least healthy, and d corresponding results in acco expense, unless upon the 1 rge s The plan of preserving corn or terial as green fodder for winter. ing, carries common sense with i may be, because as yet 1 think afficiently reliable and extendid upon. I trust to be able to

mentally upon this next year, ha to stable several sets of cattle a the purpose. I have never seen any ill effect lowing animals to have all the w they can take at all times, as a day, giving proportionately litt Because man himself feeds thr does not follow that that it must all other animals; the little and nature's lesson. Some are often to what is called a safe quantit head per day, when pushing cat ket. A good guide is one pound pounds that the cattle, beast weighs. This is sound scientific because most animals eat in their weight, under, of course, ditions of see temperature ditions of age, temperatur ness. It is also as true change of food often is good, and ous to do so rapidly. To those in a liberal allowance of turnips golds, it should never be forgot winter conditions call for more of than British experience, and the should be, just so much of these fodders, along with other thim animal will drink little, if a some cases 60 pounds; in oth than 35 pounds per day. The cattle can be easily overdone; overruns common sense to the turbing the animals three time the curry-comb and bresh, mo good ensues; to a tied-up animis indispensable, but never rous

when market day comes.

LIVE STOCK Fresh, clean hog's lard, rubbe horses or cattle, is said to remo three or four applications. Mana e so as to keep the

this purpose, or give in any f thorough grooming daily. Jud

this practice alone means \$4 p

growing, is the advice of Farm If to be weaned now, when the five months of age, feed from quarts of oats per day, and frequently, or similar succulent with cut hay, is also good for th The earliest evidence of scab is appearance of uneasiness or res few days afterwards they commuthemselves against fences an cause being the itching of numand sores which have formed usually affected. The rubbin sores and the unsightly scabs for The itching increases and become painful, causing the suffering animals to bite and tear their the ceaseless torture. The car is a minute, almost invisible pa approach is almost unnotic

Dr. N. H. Paaren, State Illinois, has been having a bu during the past four or five in glanders among the horses of t disease has been found in tw and some forty head of dises and some forty head of diseased been killed by order of the ar is reported that the disease e fifteen other counties, which a investigated. Dr. P. is proceed tously, quarantining in all case not absolutely certain of his oppomptly killing where fully a the nature of the disease.—Browning and the disease and the disease and the disease and the disease.—Browning and the disease and the dis

the nature of the disease.—Br.
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are due to minute organisms, cale of organic life, that it is

mirers and biographers.

Feminine Consistency. oy on the street yesterday afternoon e at a pigeon which was walking one at a pigeon which was walking he roadway and tumbled it over in It immediately recovered itself, and flew away before the boy could An energetic and rather muscular was passing caught hold of him, d treated him to alternate shakes and blows over the head with a es against his brutishness and the ruelty to animals which his con-ed. "If I were your mother," she gave him a parting cuff, "I you to within an inch of your were the Governor (charming orange of affairs political this!) pass a law to send every boy to threw stones at poor, innocent no thus giving vent to her emotions down the street, very much aglow xertions. And as she departed a on who stood by observed that in her hat three stuffed swallows y wings of two small sea-hird ffensive creatures, whose lives aken because a pa sing caprice of lled for the sacrifice. And this er said to himself something very nentary about woman's inability to nat the sauce appropriated to the a zest also to the flavour of the

Fashions in Buttons.

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pirt collar originated in fraud and r. In the days when men first wore e to be the fashion to leave more that linen exposed at the neck to nius caught on to the idea of cut-separate piece of linen in the shape hanging part and affixing it to the shirt. These bits of linen could clean every day, thus giving the impression that they represented ness of the unseen garment to were attached. They were in lent certificates of such cleanlice the collar is but a base subterent origin. It is as the gold wash ck jewellery, the rouge on a dead or the voluptuous outline of a corsets. The collar is a useful cravat in strangling the neck and nduly sensitive to cold. The colot attain its perfection of fraudu-the height of its iniquitous hypocstarch was invented to gloss and When this happened mankind for-was a cheat. The collar is an unnuisance in hot weather and of very tection in cold. It is a joy to the an and a nuisance to the old one.



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ing wounds, each and all of which have sedily, permanently, and economically the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when phy-ospitals, and all other remedies failed, as y a vast number of sworn testimonials assession, which we will cheerfully mail

& LYMAN, Toronto Dominio

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," UTY for Rough Chapped, and Greasy Skin, Black Heads, AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable. EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING CATTLE

ematic experiments in cattle feeding ever conducted at one place have just been entered npon at the Ontario Agricultural College; lity-one head of yearling and two-year-old steers, with cows and heifers, have been stabled for the following purposes: In addition to repeating the important tests with corn, peas, oats, and barley, the plan includes black barley, oil cake, Thorley's food, and ensilaged green oat fodder in the production of beef. It is also designed to again try the effects of ensilage upon the quantity and quality of milk and butter, and in addition to these interesting enquiries, the steaming of food versus the same in an uncooked condition will be thoroughly handled this winter. The three great beeing breeds of the world have been put in a contest of weight production in such an unprejudiced form that must commend itself to everyone. In the arrangement of this series Prof. Brown has enlisted the perso al interest of the one hundred students now enrolled. The prepa ation of the fook the weighing of every diet, as well as the water drank, the grooming, conditions of health, registration of stable and animal temperature, exercise, and the other items of such an extensive undertaking are in the hands of eight of the students as superintendents. Each week a bulletin will be issued to every student, showing the daily and periodical progress, or other results, of each animal or fects of ensilage upon the quantity and quali-The prepa ation of the food the weighing of every diet, as well as the water drank, the grooming, conditions of health, registration of stable and animal temperature, exercise, and the other items of such an extensive undertaking are in the hands of eight of the students as superintendents. Each week a bulletin will be issued to every student, showing the daily and periodical progress, or other results, of each animal or set of animals, the food consumed, and other necessary information,

necessary information.

The animals are in groups of three, and The animals are in groups of three, and there being seventeen separate experiments, the stable numbers fifty-one. The sile this year has been improved upon and its daily temperature recorded in two ways that are already giving surprising results. Should success be attained in the preservation of the green oat fodder a portable sile holding one ton of the cat fodder and a cut of permanent pasture, is also not be swaffer with the preservation of the cat. pasture is also on the card for winter use-in what manner has not yet been agreed upon. The advance report of next year can-not fail to be an interesting one.

WINTER FEEDING.

Prof. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, delivered an address at the Rochester Exhibition recently, which entained many valuable suggestions, and was attentively listened to by a large audience. In referring

to the winter feeding of cattle he began in the interrogative as follows:—
How do you prepare your animal food? Do you cut or steam, or feed rough—that is, uncut—fodder or roots? With reference to these three forms of presenting food to cattle and sheep, I think there is little dispute about the following.—

cause man himself feeds thrice daily, it does not follow that that it must be best for all other animals; the little and the often is to what is called a safe quantity of grain per head per day, when pushing cattle for market. A good guide is one pound to every 100 pounds that the cattle, beast, or sheep weighs. This is sound scientifically as well, because most animals eat in proportion to their weight under of because most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under, of course, average conditions of age, temperature and fatness. It is also as true in practice, as it is given by lessons from nature, that change of food often is good, and yet dangerous to do so rapidly. To those who believe in a liberal allowance of turnips and mangolds, it should never be forgotten that our winter conditions call for more cautious work than British experience and the value with the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions work than British experience and the value with the conditions of the con is indispensable, but never rouse them up for this purpose, or give in any form but one thorough grooming daily. Judiciously done, this practice alone means \$4 per head more when market day comes.

LIVE STOCK.

Fresh, clean hog's lard, rubbed on warts of horses or cattle, is said to remove them after three or four applications.

Mana e so as to keep the young colts growing, is the advice of Farm and Fiveside. If to be weaned now, when they are four or five months of age, feed from one to two quarts of oats per day, and a bran mash frequently, or similar succulent food. Snorts, with cut hay, is also good for them.

with cut hay, is also good for them.

The earliest evidence of scab in sincep is an appearance of uneasiness or restlessness. A few days afterwards they commence rubbing themselves against fences and trees, the cause being the itching of numerous pimples and sores which have formed on the parts usually affected. The rubbing breaks the sores and the unsightly scabs form over them. The itching increases and becomes intensely painful, causing the suffering the suffering animals to bite and tear their flesh to escape the ceaseless torture. The cause of the scab is a minute, almost invisible parasite, and its approach is almost unnoticeable.—Indiana farmer.

Dr. N. H. Paaren, State veterinarian of Dr. N. H. Paaren, State veterinarian of Illinois, has been having a busy time of it during the past four or five months with the glanders among the horses of the State. This disease has been found in twelve counties, and some forty head of diseased animals have been killed by order of the authorities. It is reported that the disease exists in some lifteen other counties, which are now being investigated. Dr. P. is proceeding very cautously, quarantining in all cases where he is not absolutely certain of his diagnosis, and promptly killing where fully satisfied as to the nature of the disease.—Breeders' Gazette.

Swine are subject to the same laws that

the nature of the disease.—Breeders' Gazette.

Swine are subject to the same laws that govern the health of other animals. Vegetable and animal matters in a decaying state, when introduced into the system, are detrimental to health. Such matters are readily introduced with water, being taken directly into the stomach, soon pass to the intestines, etc., and become a source of disease. Experience and observation have convinced us that a large per cent. of swine diseases is produced by the disease germs being carried into the stomach in foul water. It is now believed that this, and many other diseases, are due to minute organisms, so low in the scale of organic life, that it is difficult to say

Some persons object to using tobacco washes as a cure for ticks on sheep, on the ground that they are poisonous. The following is a gifty recommeded:—Take lard or lard oil, or, what is better still if you have it, the grease that has resulted from frying bork, and to this one third bulk of kerosene oil, or, if handly under the statement of the control of the contr grease that has resulted from frying bork, and to this one-third bulk of kerosene oil, or, if hasdy, crude petroleum, which is better; after warming sufficiently to malt the lard, shake thoroughly together, and keeping it as het as it can be without harming the lamb, pour a quantity along the back from head to tail, letting a helper slightly part the wool as you proceed. By doing this a week or ten days after shearing, and again in the fall as the sheep are put into winter quarters, not a tick need be found on any of the flock, young or old. Carbolic acid soap is a safe and easy remedly, and can be applied with less bother than the above.

In referring to the report that pleuropneumonia had again broken out in Peunsylvania, takes Government officials and croakers to task thus;—"A sick cow creates about as much rumpus as a presidential election Perhaps the most extensive and varied sys-

Broken-Winded Horses. Broken-Winded Horses.

Broken wind is an example of diseased action derived from abnormal structure, and transmissible by descent. This is a disease perhaps not generally considered as having an hereditary origin. It is caused by disordered functions of the lungs, and is common to horses of singgish temperaments and slow action, especially those particular subjects which are worked irregularly, and treated improperly in feeding, both as to the quantity and quality of the food. On the other hand, it is rarely seen in horses that are used for light work and are ted and watered regularly. Why is this? Simply because the condition necessary to preserve the healthy regularly. Why is this? Simply because the condition necessary to preserve the healthy functions of the lange are fulfilled in the latter instance and not in the former. One of the chief conditions, necessary to this end is regular exercise and prudent feeding. Regular exercise is absolutely necessary to promote the free expansion of the chest, so that the air may have free and frequent access to the air-cells, by which not only the muscular functions of the lungs but other parts of the body are alike preserved in healthy activity. In the absence of exercise, the textures of the lungs become flaccid and weak, and lose their contractile power. Under such circumstances they become gradually atrophied and, owing to this impairment of structure, they become easily ruptured, especially when proper at-

Another mistake is very often made by keeping hogs in a dark cellar, where the am-

keeping hogs in a dark cellar, where the ammonia that comes from the manure often seriously interferes with the health of the hogs. Light and pure air are very important for the health of not only the human race, but also for all of the domestic animals. When we are able to get the most profit from our domestic animals we shall have learned to keep them in quarters where they can be both comfortable and healthy. It is only the rich man that can afford to keep cattle in quarters where they are uncomfortable and unhealthy.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

in a liberal allowance of turnips and mangolds, it should never be forgotten that our winter conditions call for more cautious work than British experience, and the rule with us should be, just so much of these fleshy creen fodders, along with other things, that the animal will drink little, if any water—is some cases 60 pounds; in others not more than 35 pounds per day. The grooming of cattle can be easily overdone; when anxiety overruns common sense to the extent of disturbing the animals three times a day with the curry-comb and bross; more harm than good ensues; to a tied app entimal the brush is indispensable, but never rouse them up for this purpose, or give in any form but one thorough grooming daily. Judiciously done, this practice alone means \$4 per head more Fattening Different Breeds of Sheep. rino sheep; but this difference was somewhat more than covered by the greater growth of wool. So far as this single experiment proves anything, it shows that not only the digestive powers, but also the proteid metabolism, of different breeds of sheep, are essentially the same, and indicates that the differences in the case of fattening are due to differences in the case of fattening are due to differences. in the rapidity with which non-nitrogenous substances are oxidized in the body,—Indiana Farmer.

THE FARM.

C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, puts in a good word for the crows, which he says saved his crops from devastation by grasshoppers.

The farmers of Pepack, N. J., have bound themselves by a written agreement to prosetute every farmer who permits Canada thistles to go to seed on his premises.

So far as possible, the different fields on the farm should each be composed of a uniform quality of soil. A field that is partly heavy and partly light soil, or part of which is on high and part on low ground, is very rarely the best for any crop, and the different parts, if not fenced off, should at least be cultivated and cropped by themselves.

and cropped by themselves.

Of the different kinds of roots, potatoes are most liable to injury by freezing; beets next and carrots still less, partly because darrots usually grow most of their root beneath the surface. Parsnips can be left in the ground all winter, and are rather better for some freezing, but if allowed to sprout again in the apring are a deadly poison. spring are a deadly poison.

spring are a deadly poison.

The Indiana Farmer says that if turnips are designed for the table, or for market, they should be kept under earth. No other method has yet been discovered by which the peculiar flavour of the turnip can be retained. They may be placed in conical piles of not more than one hundred bushels each, over which a thin coat of straw may be spread, this covered with six or eight inches of earth. The fops and roots should be carefully out off from turnips before they are stored.

In the experiments of Sir J. B. Lawse of

Too many farmers make more and smaller leds than is for their advantage. When two adjoining fields are in hoed crops the loss is very apparent. The horse and cultivator will, with the greatest care, injure some hills on the first and second rows on either. This, with the practical loss of the use of the land on which the fence stands, makes it one of the most expansive taxes that the farmer bears.

bears.

The plough should be run more deeply for wheat than for any other grain. In all atrong soil the subsoil is apt to be richer in mineral elements of fertility than that near the surface. One or two inches deeper ploughing will sometimes give the wheat plant as much available phosphate as can be purchased for soveral dollars per acre. Besides, deep ploughing or subsoiling is especially favourable to the clover that is usually sown with wheat.—American Cultivator.

Mr. Ogilyie paid ninety-six cents a bushel for the red Fyfe wheat from the Bell tarm, ladian Head. The Winnipeg Times urgas farmers to sow red Fyfe, and suggests that the C.P.R. should raise the rate next year against soft or mixed wheats.

Mr. Ashton F. Andrews, of Stockton, some forty miles south east of Brandon, forwarded to a relative in Toronto two specimens of wheat grown by him, one of which had been frost bitten, and the other unnipured. The frosted wheat is lighter in colour than the other sample, and in some instances is considerably shrivelled. It is also lacking in gluten, and consequently has not the full bodied flavour of the uninjured sample. Mr. Andrews raised 8,000 bushels, of which about 2,000 bushels, were damaged by frost, and the prices he has been offered are 80c. and 50c. respectively. He, however, says he will not sell the frosted wheat for 50c. per bushel, preferring to keep it for feed. Some persons in this city who have examined the samples say that the grain buyers are making too great a difference in the relative value of the wheats, and commend Mr. Andrews for refasing to accept their offers. North-West Frasted Wheat,

Seed Potatoes Professor Sanborn, of Missouri Agricultural College, reports upon experiments conducted to ascertain what kinds of seed potatoes would give the best yield. The average yield for the four seasons is reported as fol-

Whole potatoes, large yield—Table potatoes, 148.2 bushels; small potatoes, 105.8 bushels; total, 255.

Whole potatoes, small yield—Table potatoes, 127.8 bushels; small potatoes, 65.15 bushels; total, 193.3 bushels.
One eye to a hill, yield—Table potatoes, 60.1 bushels; small potatoes, 24.9 bushels; total, 85 bushels.
Two eyes to a hill, yield; Table potatoes.

In the absence of exercise, the extrures of the lungs become faccid and weak, and lose their other street forms of presenting readers to these three forms of presenting readers.

1. That ment hay or other fedder, and record and street, and the street forms of presenting the street in the following:

1. That unout hay or other fedder, and record unbroken, are most healthy, though less economical.

2. That cut foder and pulped roots, mixed abseles, the street in that another will who does take good eare of them. Farm implements in these days are numerous and very expensive, and he who leaves them out doors will not be able to make farming pay. Farming does not pay with some persons because they are so "shiftless" and "slack," letting everything go until it falls to pieces before any repairs are attempted. Numerous losses befall them to a account of such management. Lack of judgment prevents others from making farming profitable. Such ones fail to bring together the right conditions to secure good crops. Their corn comes up uneven, fails to grow thriftily; their potatoes are destroyed by the beetles because of a few days of neglect; their wheat was sown when the ground the state of the state of the same are well; by the beetles because of a few days of neglect; their wheat was sown when the ground was too wet, and failed to come up well; their grass land fails to be productive; their farm stock is injudiciously fed, and occasionally an animal dies, and the rest-of them are unthrity, These are samples of the way everything goes on some farms.—New England Farmer.

THE DAIRY.

Sixty pounds of beets or mangels will keep a cow one day, and a ton will, therefore, keep a cow one month. Thirty tons of mangels or beets is by no means an uncommon crop with good farmers. This is equivalent to the feed of five cows for six months—from November to May—from the produce of one acre; or at the rate of five cows the year round for two acres. Perhaps it would be hard to find a more useful crop. Besides, these roots are entirely free from objection in any way, and produce the best of milk.

When one individual controls sixty-four cheese factories, as Mr. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont., is reputed as doing, it is quite easy to prove him to be a public benefactor, and a very numerous one too. Thus, one cheese factory is a good thing; sixty-four of them are just so many times as good as one. And if a man who establishes one cheese factory is a deserving citizen, sixty-four times more is the one who has established so many for the benefit of the public. And so we say "more power to ye," Mr. McPherson, and by no means consider him in light of a monopolust.—The Dairy.

The following is from the reports of Prof. Brown on the experiments of the Outario Agricultural school;—First of all I wish to assert that there is no such thing as a general purpose cow as understood by many of us. There is no breed of cattle that will fill the butcher's stall, the milk pail, the cheese vat, and the butter can, as each should be done in these days, and must be done in order to attain the desired success. That some can do so to a greater measure than others we know, but that no one can or over will aggregate equal to the average of breeds is just as certain as that cheese is not always cheese. Hwen the world's work of these times is specialties, and no man can do many things well. Agriculture is speedly and surely dividing herself into grain, flesh, and wool, cheese and butter.

Give ows an abundance of sweet grass and clean water, and heese and butter.

Give cows an abundance of sweet grass and

clean water, and access to salt, remarks a writer; see that the boys and dogs do not worry them; milk regularly with clean hands; keep milk in clean and sweet vessels, and in

keep milk in clean and sweet vessels, and in a cool, pure apartment; chura often; work the butter well with anything but the bare hands; use only the purest and best salt; sack in clean jars or tubs; keep cool, and cover with salt cloths, and the butter will be equal to prime "Orange County."

The farmer that has adairy that will average from ten to fifteen pounds of butter and get for it from fifty to seventy-live cents per pound, most certainly makes a greater profit than his neighbour, whose dairy only averages five pounds of butter per head, and who only gets twenty cents per pound for his butter. Commence by discarding all your "dung-hills;" they are unprofitable. You have only kept them at a loss, and in their place get the very best dairy animals within your reach of any dairy breed you may pre-

rth thinking of by farmers. Manure costs fer. Having done so, then in the name of much money to allow their neutralization case of clear culture, as you did your old duog-hills.

A Cow's Food.

A Cow's Food.

How much feed should a cow consume with profit? This is an important question, but it may be easily solved. A cow is not inclined to gluttony. Usually when the appetite is satisfied a cow will stop eating. Any cow's appetite may be gauged in this way. Give her all the feed she will eat and have some left. Weigh what is given to her and notice what is consumed. Then make the ration three-fourths of the quantity eaten. No animal, not even a man, should have all it can eat, and the surplus above what is necessary is injurious, and produces disease. Generally more harm is done by overheating than by starving. The staple ration for a cow is fifteen pounds of hay and five pounds of meal, or the equivalent in other food. As grass or green fodder contains 75 per cent. more water than hay, four times as much grass or green fodder contains 75 per cent. Some cows will require more, and very few less, that is, sixty pounds with the meal. Some cows will require more, and very few less, than this quantity of feed; and it will soon be discovered after a few trials how much more any cow can consume with advantage.

The Dairy.

Peculiarities in the Flavour of Milk. Of two cows, runningstogether in the same pasture, one may give sweet milk and the other bitter. In most cases of this kind, when careful examination is made, it will be found that there is semething in the pasture which one animal will sat that another will not that makes the hitterness; it may be rag-weed, May-weed, Johnswort or daisy, or semething similar. The milk of one cow rag-weed, May-waed, Johnswort, or daisy, or something similar. The milk of one cow in a dairy became peculiar in flavour when the milk of all the treat was the same as usual, and this in a pasture where nothing but grass and clover grew. By close watching it was found, after a while, that the strange flavour came from a habit one cow had acquired of reaching over a fence and cropping the Cicuta which grew along the fence on the other side, and which none of the other cows would touch. The same food, however, does not always affect the same animal or the same person alike; a circumstance which results from a coastitutional idiosyncracy. The effect from this cause sometimes varies so widely that what is a luxury for one is a poison for another. It often happens that the cheese which one man would pay a high price for as a luxury would poison another man to death, and the same is true of other kinds of food which people use, and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds her and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds her and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds her and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds her and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds her and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds her and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds her and the same is, no doubt, true of which people use, and the same is, no doubt, true of which people use, and the same is, no doubt, true of which people use, and the same is, no doubt, true of which people use, and the same is, no doubt. which people use, and the same is, no doubtrue of what animals eat. Just what make the difference in the flavour of the milk the difference in the flavour of the milk of certain cows cannot, therefore, always be told with certainty, but generally a watchful inspection of all that relates to the animal giving the peculiar milk will reveal the cause National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

PROVINCIAL PLOUGHING MATCHES

The Contest for No. 1 District at Renfrey

pleton, Ottawa county. At the conclusion of the match the prizes were presented by Mr. Joshua Legge, of Gananoque, representative of the Agricultural and Arts Association. Mr. Ira Morgan, of Metcaife, in a short excellent tion. Mr. Ira Morgan, of Metcalie, in a short speech expressed his surprise that the handsome prizes offezed had not brought more of the local ploughmen into the competition. Delayed railway arrangements prevented more outsiders attending. Out of 104 ploughing matches he had attended there were but few places where they had had a better field for the purpose. The judges and visitors are being entertained at a complimentary supper to night by some of the leading citizens and farmers of the neighbourhood.

District No. 2. PETERBORO', Oct. 18.—The provincial ploughing match for No. 2 district took place here to-day on the farm of Mr. Henry Reid, sr., Douro. There were sixteen entries, representing East and West Peterboro', Northumberland, and Durham. The ground was too dry for good ploughing. There was a large attendance. Below is the prize list:—Class I.—Men—James McNeil, Darlington, Durham; E. B. Bennet, Seymour, Northumberland; Fred. Waldon, Smith, Peterboro'. Class 2.—Youths—Wm. Renwick, Harvey; Fred. Miles, Smith; John McFarlane, Otonabee; all of Peterboro.

Class 3.—Boys—John Lumsden, Dummer; Walter McKee, North Monagnan; Joseph Montgomery, Otonabee; Otis Kidd, Dummer; Malcolm Reid, Douro; all of Peterboro'.

Class 5.—Men—Daniel Hennessy, Smith; John Fry, Smith; T. S. Brackenridge, As-phodel.

In Class 4 there were no entries.

FARMERS' COUNCIL. A Council Formed in the County of Duf-

At a meeting held recently in school section No. 10, township of Mulmur, county of Dufferin, a Farmers' Council was organized, with Thomas Henderson as president, W. J. Cornett, treasurer; James Leighton, secretary; Thomas Wallace, 1st vice-president; Wm. Smuck, 3rd vice-president; twin. Smuck, 3rd vice-president; twilve of an exceutive council, and two auditors. Preparatory to the instalment of officers Mr. Benjamin Lester was appointed provisional chairman and Mr. James Leighton secretary pro tem. After introductory remarks by the chairman, considerable discussion was taken partin by Mesers. Leighton, Henderson, Murdy, Cornett, A. and T. Wallace and others, all of whom expressed opinions strongly testifying to the usefulness of farmers' councils, and a resolution was unanimpusly adopted in favour of organizing a council in school section No. 10 Mulmur, and recommending each and all to use their influence in organizing councils in other school sections.

The secretary spoke at some length, when resolutions to the following offect were adopted:—That this and other councils take into consideration and make arrangements to have the presidents.

board of directors, so that they might borrow money in England at low rates of interest to loan on farm property for the benefit of

The council shortly afterwards adjourned, to mest fortnightly. The council shortly afterwards adjourned, to meet fortnightly.

MULMUR. Oct. 23.—At a meeting of the Farmers Coupeil of school section No. 13, Mulmur, the president, Mr. Alex. Perry, in the chair, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Alex. Wallace, organizer of the movement, for the valuable services he had rendered the farming community in establishing councils and agitating for reforms in weighing produce, advocating the appointment of public weighers, and suggesting the establishment of market days. Resolutions were passed urging farmers in unorganized districts to join the movement, so that they might receive justice in many ways now denied by the actions of grain buyers and speculators. It was also decided to join in the movement for holding a convention of farmers for the discussion of matters of vital interest to them, among them being the establishment of a loan and savings company.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Scheme Adopted by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

LIST OF STUDIES AND TEXT BOOKS.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario believing that a more general study of the science of agriculture by those engaged in the active work of the farm would prove beneficial to those engaging in such studies and conducive to the progress of agriculture in Canada, have decided to inaugurate a scheme of annual examinations in subjects bearing directly upon the work of the farm, accompanied by the granting of certificates of merit to all whose examination papers shall come up to a predetermined standard of merit, somewhat similar to those already in vogue in England and Scotland, and which have been followed by the most beneficial results in these countries. The consent of the Minister of Education having been obtained thereto the first of these examinations will be held at the same time, at the same places, and subject to the same rules, regulations, and supervision, as the High School intermediate examinations of July next, and of the place and date of which due notice will be given through the local press.

The examination papers therefor will be

The examination papers therefor will be prepared by persons appointed by the Council, subject to revision by a special committee appointed for that purpose. Every precaution will be taken during their preparation, printing, and distribution to keep a knowledge of their contents from intending candidates until they are placed before them by those in whose presence the examination is conducted, and the candidates' answers returned to the examiners appointed by the Council of the Association, who will be kept in ignorance of the names of the candidates whose papers they are examining.

Intending candidates are required to send in their names, accompanied with a state-

in their names, accompanied with a state-ment as to whether they have ever attended any agricultural school or college in Canada or elsewhere, and also the place at which they desire to present themselves for exam-ination, to the secretary of the association at Toronto before 1st April, 1884.

At the first examination only second and third-clais certificates will be issued, and for these the following:— COURSE OF READING FOR THIRD CLASS CERTIFIC

1. Different kinds of solis; their properties; variations in their composition, texture, and condition; essential differences between good and poor solis. Substances found in plants; and sources whence they are obtained. Exhaustion of land; causes; how prevented; best modes of testoring exhausted lands, Necessity for manure; production and waste of farmyard manure; use of artificial manures; lime, sait, gypsum, bone dust, and mineral superphosphates as menures. of cropping.

4. Live Stock.—Best kinds of stock for varie
farms and localities; summer and winter m
agement; economy of good management; gene
rules for guidance in breeding; conditions s
circumstances favourable to cattle farmi
sheep farming, dairy farming, and mixed b
handry. sneep farming, dairy laterings, bandry.

5. Food.—Chemical elements and compounds found in the most important kinds of feed and fodder which can be successfully grown in Ontario; different materials necessary for growth, maintenance of heat, and laying on flesh; feeding and fattening of animals.

COURSE OF BEADING FOR SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

1. The Plant.—Relations of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms to each other; nature and sources of plant food; composition of the most important crops grown in Ontario period of highest nutritive value; chemical changes in the ribening of fruit, grain, and fooder crops; influence of climate on perfection of growth.

der crops; influence of climate on perfection of growth.

2. The Soil.—Physical and chemical properties of soils; classification of soils as determined by these properties; comparative fertility of different varieties of soil; active and dormant ingredients of soil; best means of converting dormant into active.

Chemical and physical conditions affecting the barrenness and fertility of soils; causes of unproductiveness; power of different soils to hold manures; influence of frost, aspect, elevation, and climate on the productiveness of soils.

3. Manures.—Production, management, and application of farm-yard manure; conditions which influence its quality; comparative values of cattle, theep, and horse manures; green crop manuring; composts.

Promytics as a uses of artificial managements.

of cattle, sheep, and horse manures; green crop manuring; composts.

Properties and uses of artificial manures: lime, plaster, sait, bone-dust, and mineral superphosphates as manures; circumstances under which each should and should not be used; times and modes of application; how to avoid the waste of such manures in the soil; their action on seeds and young plants; favourable and unfavourable action at different stages in the growth of crops; action of nitrates and ammonaced manures on cereals, roots, and grasses; special action of sait when used alone, and also in connection with other manures; combination of manures for certain purposes; manures which impoverish the soil; quantities of manures to be used on various soils with different crops; general principles regulating the selection of manures.

impoverian the soil; quantities of manures to be ussed on various soils with different cropa; general principles regulating the selection of manures.

4. Tilling Operations.— Deep and shallow ploughing, sub-soiling, rolling, fallowing, &c.; advantages and disadvantages of each; preparation of land for different crops, as fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, peas, and malze; differences in cultivation of light and heavy soils.

5. Seed and Sowing.—Quality of seed; importance of using clean and pure seed; effect of age on the character of crop, its rapidity of growth, and liability to disease; quantity of seed peracre; methods and depth of sowing; change of seed, why necessary.

6. Hoots.—Cultivation of roots and tubers—turnips, manufolds, carrots, beets, and potatoes.

7. Green Kolders.—Oats and peas, tares, lucerne, sainfoin, prickly confrey, clovers, &c.; their comparative values; the management most appropriate for each; management of nastures, & Hotation of Crops.—Crops which each kind of soil is adapted to produce; succession or rotation of orops; importance and necessity of rotation of principles underlying it; rotations suitable to different soils, climates, and systems of farming in Ontario; their effects on the land.

8. Drainage.—Principles of drainage; effects on soil and sub-soil; laying out and construction of drains.

10. Exhausued Lands.—Causes of exhaustion; how avoided; best means of restoring and enriching impoverished lands.

11. Breeding of Animals.—Principles for guidance in stock-breeding; reproductive powers—how in langified as regimed; less of testing trees.

resolutions to the following effect were adopted:—That this and other councils take into consideration and make arrangements to have the presidents, vice-presidents, and scoretaries of the various councils hold a convention with a view to bring about immediate action in the matter of having market days and sworn neutral weighers of produce appointed in each market place, in accordance with resolutions passed at late council meetings. That in the meantime the several buyers in the Counties of Dufferin and Simcoc be requested to resolve as to the adoption of the proposals, or otherwise declare the merits of the several matters of weighing, markets, and improvements, suggested in the various reports of farmers' connoil meetings.

Mr. Leichton advised the farmers' councils of Mulmur, Tossorontio, and Nottawasaga to consult as to the advisability of having each township organize a farmers' and people's joint stock loan and savings company, with the municipal reeves, councillors, treasurers, clerks, and influential farmers as a surers, clerks, an

woolled sheep; crosses between different breeds compared; influence of breed, climate, food, soil, and selter on the quantity and quality of wool—evenness, hatre, yolk, fineness of fibre, felting power, stc. feeding; winter and sum mor hanagement; management of ewes before during, and after lambing season; rearing of

Swinc.—Characteristics of the most important breeds of pigs; management of sows and stores.

12. Food and Feeding.—Composition and properties of the most varieties of feed and fodder available to the Untario farmer, classification of foods; chemical results in the use of different foods; "heat-producing" and "flesh-forming ingredients in food; best methods of combining these in feeding, so as to secure desired results; points to be observed in order to obtain the full value of natural and artificial foods; increase of value by preparation of food; shelter and warmth as means of economising food; "Rood and bad systems of feeding."

13. Diseases of Crops.—When plants are most liable to disease; causes of disease; chlorosis; funcoid diseases, as bunt, smut, rust, and mildew; remedies.

14. Orchards.—Planting, cultivation, pruning, grafting, etc., best varieties of fruit trees for different soils and climates of Ontario; diseases, and insect pests.

15. Fanestry.—Planting and cultivation of forest trees, shade and ornamental trees, etc.

16. Entonnology.—Common insects injurious to regetation; their habits and the best means of checking and preventing their rariages.

18. Bisdes the certificates already mentioned the following money prizes will be paid by the association, viz.—

1. To the three capdidates for second-class certificates obtaining the greatest number of marks, \$25, \$29, and \$15 are received.

certificates obtaining the greatest number of marks, \$25, \$20, and \$15 respectively.

2. To the three candidates for second-class certificates, who have never attended any agricultural carbon. agricultural school or college in Canada or elsewhere, obtaining the greatest number of marks, \$25, \$20, and \$15 re-pectively.

3. To the four candidates for third-class certificates who have never attended any agricultural school or college in Canada or elsewhere, obtaining the highest number of

elsewhere, obtaining the highest number of marks, \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$15 respectively.

As the object of the association is to promote the development of a taste for reading and the acquisition of valuable information on the subjects mentioned in the syllabus, the examination questions will not be based on any particular hook or books, nor are text-books on any of the subjects prescribed. They, however, for the convenience of candidates, subjoin the following lists of books of reference, which contain a few of the works that may be studied with advantage, and from which a selection can easily be made which will meet their present requirements. List No. 1 is for all candidates, and No. 2 for those intending to write for second-class

l. First Principles of Agriculture (Farmer); Hand-book of Agriculture, embracing soils, manures, rotation of crops, and live stock (Wrightson); Canadian Farmer's Manual of Agriculture (Whittombe); Soil of the Farm (Sir J. B. Lawes and others); Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston)—new edition by Cameron.

of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston)—new edition by Cameron.

2. New American Farm Book (Allen); Talks on Manures (Harris); Chemistry of the Farm (Warrington); Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston & Cameron); Stock-Breeding (Miles); The Complete Grazier (Youatt & Burn); American Cattle (Allen); Manual of Cattle Feeding (Armsby); The Shepherd's Own Book (Youatt, Skinner & Randall), Harris on the Pig; Veterinary Adviser (Law); Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation; Insects Injurious to Fruit (Saunders),

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. The Ontario Bureau Preparing for the Next Return,

Next Return.

The Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, Mr. Blue, has issued to his correspondents blank forms to be filled up for the last report of the present season, and in doing so impresses upon them the necessity of returning the schedules prior to the 30th instifiable is intended to issue the report about the 10th prox.

The schedule calls for the average product in bushels per acre of grain, roots, etc.; the quality of spring and fall wheat, harley, oats, rye, and peas and what injury grain has received from rain, rust, insects, or irost; acreage of fall wheat sown as compared with this

age of fall wheat sown as compared with this year's crop, condition of the ground at seeding time, quality of seed grain, present appearance of the crop, and damage by the Hessian fly; condition of corn, beans, buckwheat, and sorghum; and how damaged; of clover for seed, and damage by frost or midge; clover for seed, and damage by frost or midge; of potatoes, turnips, and roots, and effect of potatoe rot; of fruit trees, cause of failure of fruit this year, extent of loss and causes, and of what fruits is there a surplus; condition of fall pastures and of live stock, progress of fattening cattle and sheep and hogs, and prospect of supplies for market; effects of frosts and rain upon this year's crops on drained and undrained lands, delay of seeding caused by lack of drainage, and what progress has been made by farmers in under-draining this year.

has been made by farmers in under-draining this year.

The secretary says the clover seed midge has been spreading over the province at a rapid rate during the past two seasons. It is desirable to know the extent of its ravages, and whether it destroys the seed of the Alsike as well as of the red clover. Two broods are usually hatched out each season, the eggs being deposited in May and August, when the flower or head of the red clover begins to form. The larva hatches out in ten days, and feeding on the young seed it attains full growth in about thirty days. Then, entering the chrysalis state, it emerges in ten days a perfect insect. The second brood are consequently much more numerous and destructive than the first. In size and colour the larva resembles that of the wheat midge.

Execution of Hovey for the Murder of His

New York, Oct. 19.—Edward Hovey, who murdered his aister-in-law, was very restless last night, and begged constantly for whiskey. He was given half an ounce, but he refused tood. He arose this morning much prostrated, and could not eat, but Father Duranquet and Rev. Dr. Golbert induced him to sip coffee, He had been given chloral, but wanted whiskey, and it was deemed best to give him some stimulant before he went to the gallows. At eight o'clock the shariff's deputies arrived. The death warrant was read and the prisoner's arms pinioned. He was led out, supported by the deputies, placed on the scaffold, and the rope quickly out. Very few persons were present.

Shortly before he was led to execution a hypodermic injection of morphine was given him. He expressed himself resigned, and said he would meet death like a man. He had forgiven all who had injured him, and hoped

said he would meet death like a man. He had forgiven all who had injured him, and hoped those whom he had injured would do the same. Hovey expressed sincere contrition for his crime. Services were conducted and the Sacrament administered to him in his cell. The impression prevailed among the speciators that Hovey was intoxicated at the time of the hanging, but this is denied by the sheriff and Hovey's spiritual adviser.

" CAN SPEAK ONCE MORE."

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

Sanford's Radical Cure. Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head. Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.
Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and revayes checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strenth and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for SanDoron's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuragia, Sciatica. Coughs, Colds. Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hystoria, Female Pains, Numbness, Hystoria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Billious, Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Silectric Sattery combined with a Percus Plaster) and laughat pain. 25c. everywhere. LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion Agents.

Wistar's Balsam IN LONDON.

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD OHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it. London, Ont., June 20, 1882.

R. A. MITCHELL, Wholesale Druggist, KENNEDY & CALLARD, Wholesale Drug-KENNEDY & CALLARD, Wholesale Dr gists.

W. T. STRONG, 184 Dundas street.
HARKNESS & CO., Dundas street.
W. J. SMITH, Dundas street.
MITCHELL & PLATT, 114 Dundas street.
C. McCALLUM, 125 Dundas street.
W. H. ROBINSON, 390 Richmond street.
J. C. SHUFF, London East.
M. SPRINGER, Strethroy, Ont.
W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.
F. W. MEEK, Strethroy, Ont.
THOMAS HEY, Ailsa Craig, Ont.
GEO. J. FRYER, Glencoe, Ont.

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTI



AND HEALTH RESORT. Located at 274, 276, and 278 Jarvis Str.

Permanently established for the cure of Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchis Asthma, and Consumption,

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

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

The only institute of the kind in the Dominion where patients can remain during treatment. Nearly 50,000 cases treated by us from almost every part of the civilized world.

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

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT.

Cor. Jarvis and Gerrard Sts., Toronto, Ont. P.S.—We claim for our Inhaler the most per-fect instrument ever invented as there is no tin or rubber to corrode, and will last a lifetume if properly used.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits
Conferred upon teus of shousands of superers ould originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron-all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly encoessful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humours, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weak-nesses and Irregularities, and is a potent re-newer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the sys-tem, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigour and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the

For sale by all druggista Sewing Silks.

nost available medicine for the auffer

Sewing Silks:

When buying Sew-ing Silks see that the Spool you buy is Stamped

BELDING, PAUL & CO."

"Full Size and Length."

Dealers may assure you that other brands which they have are ours. They may be but the only thread that we guarantee and recommend is that under our own

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

The Lord of Our Land.
The farmer is lord of our living.
The labour-crowned king of the land,
The wasn and the web of our welfare.
He holds in his sinewy hand;
And though there be others as useful,
As prompt at heccestry, scall,
The husbandman stands in the vanguard,
His faithfulness feedeth them all.

His grain on the hill-side is golden,
Each plume of the dew-laden grass
Bows low in its courtesy simple,
To sweat-scented breezes that pass,
All these, with their glad ministration
Like blessings encompass his way,
And whisper their mapical message
To lighten the work of the day.

His workshop the workshop of Nature,
His wisdom the wand of his wealth.
His hand and his senses the servants,
That lead him to honour; while health
Is his if he learn but the lesson
Of life and its wonderful ways;
For it dwells in the purified breezes
And sunshine that gladden his days.

Not his the unsatisfied longings
Of shose who regretfully roam,
For fixed in his faith in his acres,
Unmoved is the altar of home;
His wife and his children surround him,
A faithful, affectionate band,
Their loyalty firm as the forest
That fixes its roots in the land.

His mind should be broad as his manor;
His soul should look up from the sod;
The man should acknowledge no masters
But principles, goodness, and God.
His words and his works should be noble,
His famest simplicity grand

Very Likely, "It does seem that this child is a long e in learning to talk," said a lady to her band, meaning their little girl.

Ah, well," said the cynical gentlemen, on't worry yourself about her beginning. "Il doubtless know how to talk many years ore she knows how to stop."

get from one side of the road to t'other."

The Proudest Boy in the School. "Stand up," said the teacher to the head oy. "Spell admittance, and give the denition." This word went from head to near the toot, all spelling the word, but could not tell the meaning of it until it reached a little boy near the foot, who had seen the circus bills

posted around the village, who spelled admitance correctly.
"What does it mean?" asked the teacher. "Admittance," said the boy, "means fifty cents, and children and niggers half

price."
"Go head," said the teacher, and he
"went ap," the proudest boy in the school. How the Laws of Trade Affect Stoves,

"Twenty-three dollars for that 'ere stove!" she exclaimed, as she held up her hands in

rror. "Yes'm—twenty-three,"

"But iron is down." "I've seen in the papers during the last month where as many as six big iron com-panies have failed."

"Well, that ought to make stoves cheaper, "Madam, in the last two months death

has laid his hand upon as many as twenty-five young ans in this town."

"Yes, poor things."

"But are nursing bottles any cheaper than three months ago?"

"N-o," she slowly admitted.

"Of course not madem. The laws of "N-0, she slowly admitted.
"Of course not, madam. The laws of trade are immutable. The best I can do is to throw in a horseradish grater, if you take the stove at \$23."

Two Very Curious Arrangements.

"You don't understand this arrangement," said the proprietor of the hotel; "you see you have lived out in the woods all your life and don't know anything about such a civilized instrument as a piano."

"Mebbe so, sir; mebbe so," said the squatter, and the old fellow went away. About an hour afterward he came back, bringing a curious arrangement made of several leather straps, a lot of cords and two pieces of pine board.

board.
"Got er sorter curious arrangement here

"Got er sorter curious arrangement here myseli," he said to the proprietor, "but I don't un'erstand it. Now I'll give you a tune, Hold this with yer right hand', thum', an' fore-finger, an' this with yer lef." The man took hold and the squatter continued:—
"You've been livin' in town all the time an' don't un'erstan' this arrangement," and he pulled the strings and sent two large fish-hooks into the thumbs of the proprietor.

"That's the music," he said when the man yelled, "but I don't reckon yer un'erstan' it," and leaving the victim to take care of the trap, the old fellow sauntered away.

distant from the sun about 92,700,000 miles. These are the figures obtained as near as may be from the observations of the last Venus

Consumption Cured,
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India
dissionary the formula of a simple vegetable
emedy for the speedy and permanent our of
ousumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and
ill throat and lung affections, also a positive
and radical cure for nervous debility and all
ervous complaints, after having tested its wonerful curative powers in thousands of cases,
as felt it his duty to make it known to his sufsuring fellows. Actuated by this motive and a
esire to relieve human suffering, I will send
ere of charge, to all who desire, this recipe, in
erman, Neench, or English, with full directions
or preparing and using. Sent by mail by adressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A

The declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend by the Bank of Toronto acted as a damper to-day, and stocks closed weak and lower. Bank of Toronto scied as a damper to-day, and stocks closed weak and lower. Bank of Toronto scied weak and lower. Bank of Toronto scied as a firmer feeling, and a partial recovery for all but Toronto.

Oct. 24.—Bank of Montreal, sellers, 1874; Ontario, 1034 and 102; trans, 3 at 1034; Molsons, sellers, 1124; Toronto, sellers, 1234; Merchanta, 1154 and 115; Commerce, 1244 and 1234; trans, 20, 20 at 124, 30, 40 at 1244; Imperial, sellers, 1374; Federal, sellers, 1454; Dominion, sellers, 130; Standard, 115 and 113; Hamilton, buyers, 116; British America, 112 and 105; Western Assurance, 125 and 120; Confederate Life Association, sellers, 250; Consumers Gas, 146 and 145; trans, 20, 20 at 1154; Dominion Telegraph, sellers, 83; Lybster Cotton Co., sellers, 100; Noxon Bros. Man. Co., 116 and 100; Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., sellers, 40; North-West Land Co., 60 and 65; Canda Permaneas, buyers, 234; trans., 1 at 285; Freehold, 167; and 167; Western Canada, 1954 and 194; Union, sellers, 133; Canada Landed Credit, sellers, 121; trans, 16 at 121, 20 at 120; Building; and Loan Association, sollers, 102 and 100; Farmers 20, 26m; and Savings, sellers, 125; trans, 20 at 125; London and Can. L. & A., sellers, 141; Peoples Loan, sellers, 105; Heal Estate Loan & Debenture Co., sellers, 195; Heal Estate Loan & Debenture Co., sellers, 195; Hean Security Co., 145 and 140; Manitoba Loan, sellers, 124; Huron & Wiffle, buyers, 162; Hamilton Provident, sellers, 125; Manitoba Investment Association, sellers, 126; Manitoba Investment Association,

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

FROBURE.

Small receipts but enough of them generally instant of the process of t

at same date last year. The Bulletin des Halles had published an amended estimate of the crop, putting it 11.000.000 bush higher than its previous estimate, or 243 million bushels, against 355 millions last year. Belgian markets showed an improved demand for wheat, prices closing easy, but with a good business in consequence. Dutch markets were quiet. German reports showed a further decline in "term" markets on both wheat and rye. Stocks seem to have been large everywhere. At Hamburg there was difficulty experienced in finding warehouse room. At Berlin stocks of all articles were liberal, viz. 15.641 tons wheat. 13.227 tons rye, and 5.419 tons oats, against 9.557 tons wheat, 12.559 tons rye, and 3.403 tons oats last year. At Stettin the stock of wheat was 10.500 fons, against 2.355 tons last year. Austro-Hungarian markets seem to have been unsettled. Russian advices show that while from Cronstadt the shipments of wheat continued large those from the South of Russia remained very small the level of values being comparatively higher than that abroad. At Odessa stocks were increasing, but holders showed no signs of giving way. At Galatz (September 28) wheat was in better supply and rather lower in price. On this side we have had States markets dull and declining in the latter part of last week; but since then firmer in consequence of an improved demand from exporters for wheet, not only in the New York market, but along the seaboard, without being expressed in heavy transactions. There is said to be a better sentiment entertained by the exporter for wheet, not only in the New York market, but along the seaboard, without being expressed in heavy transactions. There is said to be a better sentiment entertained by the exporter for wheet, not only in the New York market, but along the seaboard, without being expressed in heavy transactions. There is said to be a better sentiment entertained by the exporter for wheek ending on the 20th inst. 7.754,000 bush-els, against 24.766.000 in the corresponding period last year,

Total bu.51,048,260 50,704,128 26,129,658 57,628,70

FLOUR—The demand has been slack and trade has been dull all week; offerings, however, have been small, with holders not inclined to press sales by concessions. Superior extra has been quiet; there was, however, one large sale of very choice made on Saturday at equal to \$5.25

ring at \$1.02 to \$1.14; and goose at 9

even of it there is not much on hand. Box lots of rolls have sold to a small effect at 16 to 17c, for fine. Street receipts small and prices firm at 22 to 24c, for pound rolls; at 17 to 19c. for tubs and crocks, and 18 to 20c. for large rolls. CHEESE—Market quiet and firm at 11½ to 12c. for small lots of fine; skim scarce and held steadily at 9½ to 10c. for any little there may be on hand.

at \$1.20 for car-lots, and \$1.32 to \$1.30 for small lots.

DRIED APPLES—The demand for country lots has revived, and some sales have been effected at \$1... which price would have been repeated, Dealers sell small lots of barrelled as before, at \$1 to 10c.

WHITE BEANS—A fair demand has been heard; dealers have been selling small lots at \$1.75 to \$1.85, and round lots could have found buyers at \$1.65 to \$1.75. GROCERIES, TRADE-Jobbing rather quiet but country busi-

TRADE—Jobbing rather quiet but country business active.

TEA—Lines have been scarce, firm, and wanted, both in the local and the English markets, and many lines cabled for have been missed; prices firm both in England and China. Lines on the spot have sold at 15 and 21c. for coarse Young Hysons; at 25c. for a good third; at 37c. for a good first; at 51 and 52c. for fine. Gunpowder has sold at 35 and 42c. for good medium and at 50 and 69c. for fine. Blacks quiet with one line of coarse Congou sold at 15c. The demand on England has been chiefly for first Young Hyson, but the only sale of which we have heard is one line at 1.8 3jd. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 14 to 20c.; medium to good, 22 to 32c.; fine to choice, 38 to 55c.; extra firsts, 58 to 62c.; Twankays, 15 to 20c.; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 20 to 35c.; fine to extra choice, 46 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, sommon, 16 to 20c.; medium, 22 to 30c.; good, 32 to 40c.; fine, 42 to 60c.; Souchong, 35 to 50c.; Scented Pekoes, 30 to 45c.; fine, 45 to 52c.

COFFEE—Has been decidedly excited—at least on Rio. Joblots of it to arrive sold last week at 12c, but this price has since been freely bid and steadily refused for good samples. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 22 to 27c.; Singapore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 114 to 124c.; Mocha, 30 to 32c.

SYRUPS—Steady and unchanged; a lot of surar house molasses sold at 36c. but no jobbing movement reported in syrups. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Common. 53 to 50c.; medium, 57 to 60c.; choice, 67 to 75c.; sugar-house molasses, 37 to 40c.; and West India, Cuban, in hhds. and tierces, 32 to 33c.; in bbls., none; choice do., none.

Hides—Unchanged; choice factory has sold in lots of 50 and 100 bags at \$3.50, but inferior could have been bought lower. Arracan as before at \$3.75, and

before; but ordinary superior seemed unlikely to bring over \$5.15, though holders stood out for more.

Bran—Scarce and steady; it was offered yesterday at \$12.50, with \$12.25 bid.

Oatmeal—Inactive; there was some offered yesterday at \$4.35, but fine brands are usually held-higher; small lots have usually sold at \$4.75 bid.

WHEAT—Has been inactive; no export demand has been heard, and exporters steadily declare that they cannot, and will not, pay former prices. Fall was neglected and nominal in the latter half of last week, but a lot of No. 1 spring. lying at an eastern lake port, sold on Friday at \$1.10. There seems to have been nothing doing this week, until yesterday, when two cars of old. No. 3 spring sold at \$1.10. New wheat closed simply nominal, with values, as well as we can judge, about quotations; but in the absence of HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

JAMES LEE & CO., 517 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, P.Q.

ruled wools quiet and unchanged in value, with very little demand from the factories.

Tallow—Receipts increasing and prices easier at 7% to 8c. for rendered; round lots held at 8¢c. Rough unchanged at 4c.

Quotations stand as follows;—No. 1 inspected cows, 87.25; choice No. 1 steers, 88.25; No. 2 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$5.25; calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 18c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, green, 60 to 70c.; wool, fieece, 18 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; wool, super, 24 to 25c.; extra super, 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 4c.; rendered, 73 to 8c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

Oct. 24.—Flour—Receipts, 400 bbls.; sales, 800 bbls. Market rather more active at unchanged rates. Quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.60 to \$5.65; extra. \$5.50 to \$5.55; spring extra, \$5.50 to \$5.50; sspring extra, \$5.55 to \$5.30; superine, \$4.80 to \$4.90; strong bakers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; fine, \$3.80 to \$3.90; mid dlings, \$3.60 to \$3.70; pollards, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario bags, \$2.55 to \$2.70; city bags, \$3.00. Sales, 200 bbls. extra, \$5.50; 100 bbls. extra, \$5.59; 125 bbls. strong bakers, \$5.50; 120 bbls. extra, \$5.59; 125 bbls. superine, \$4.90; 125 bbls. fine, \$3.90; 230 bbls. Ontario bags, medium bakers, \$2.60; 200 American strong bakers, \$8.10. Grain—Wheat—Rod winter, \$1.21 to \$1.12; white do., \$1.17 to \$1.18; spring, \$1.17 to \$1.19. Corn—60 to 61c. Peas—91 to 22c. Oats—32 to 34c. Barley—Nominal. Rye—65 to 67c. Oatmeal—\$5.00 to \$5.10. Cornmeal—\$5.50 to \$3.75. Provisions—Butter, creamery, 22 to 24c; to wnships, 17 to 21c; Morrisburg, 17c.; Western, 14 to 17c. Pork—\$14.50 to \$15.00. Lard—11bc. Bacom—13c. Hams—14c. Cheese—Nominal, for small lots of fine; skim scarce and held steadily at 9½ to 10c, for any little there may be on hand.

EGGS—The previous scarcity has continued unabated; there have been no packed lots offered as yet, which is very unusual at this season. Hound lots of fresh have been readily taken at 22c, and on the street 23 to 25c, has been paid.

Pork — Very quiet, and prices rather easier at \$15 for small lots, and cars purely nominal.

BACON—Hat been in fairly good demand, and, as the bankrupt stocks are now finished, rather firmer in price. Long clear has gone off in tons and cases at 8 to 8½c, and Cumberland at 7½ to 8c.; stocks of both small, and held firmly. In car-lots the only sale reported is that of a car of new rolls at 12;c,; small lots of rolls 13c,, and bellies lic. with ofterings small and holders firm. HAMS—All sorts very scarce and firm; a lot of about 200 smoked sold at 15c, which figure has also been the price for small lots; nothing doing in pickled.

LARD—Fairly active at steady but unchanged prices, Pails and 50 lb. tubs have sold in lots of 25 to 100 at 11c., and small lots of small paids at 11c. Nothing reported of tinnets or tierces. Hogs—No rail lots offered; street receipts largely increased and prices declined to \$6 to \$6.50 at the close.

SALT—Firmer for Liverpool; a car on track sold at 72c., and small lots at 75c. Dairy quiet and unchanged at 48 to 50c. Canadian as before, at \$1.35 for car-lots, and \$31.32 to \$1.40 for small lots.

DRIED APPLES—The demand for country lots has revived, and some sales have been effective to the street, \$2.50 to \$1.05; barley, 50 to 60c. pera 53 to 100 to 10.5, and small lots at 75c. Dairy quiet and unchanged at 48 to 50c. Canadian as before, at \$1.35 for car-lots, and \$31.32 to \$1.40 for small lots.

DRIED APPLES—The demand for country lots has revived, and some sales have been effective to the street receipts and unchanged at 48 to 50c. Canadian as before.

BRANTFORD.

Oct. 24. 11 a.m.—Barley—Steady; sales. 20,000 bush. No. 1 Canada, 35c.; 10.000 bush. No. 2 Canada. by sample. 3:c. Canal freights—Barley, 4c. to New York; 34c. to Albany.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Lower; white and red State, \$1.10 to \$1.12. Corns—Unchanged; Chicago, mixed. 58c. Oats—Seare; No. 1 white State. 38c. Barley—Steady; No. 1 Canada. 83c.; No. 2 Canada, 79c. Rys—Quiet. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4c.; corn and rys. 44c.; barley, 4c. to New York; 34c. to Albany; lumber, 4c. to New York; 34c. to Albany; lumber, 52 to Albany; \$2.75 to New York Lake receipts—Barley, 45,000 bush.; lumber, 120,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE,

934c. for December. Receipts—Flour, 19,166
bbls.; wheat, 26,000 bush.; corn. 6,000 bush.; oats,
30,000 bush.; rye. 450 bush.; barley, 36,000 bush.
Shipments—Flour, 14,790 bbls.; wheat, 5,000
bush.; corn. none; oats, 2,000 bush.; rye., 1,000
bush.; barley, 17,000 bush.

11.30 a.m., Wheat—91c. for November; 934c.
for December; 914c. for January.

1.03 p.m.—Wheat—90c. for cash or October;
914c. for November; 934c. for December.

Oct. 24, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red. 994c. bid for October: \$1.01 for November: \$1.02 bid for December: \$1.02 bid for January; \$1.10 bid, \$1.12 asked for May. Corn—524c. bid for cash; 50c. bid for October; 50c. or November: 484c. bid for November; 50c. bid for November: 484c. bid for November: 6cc. bid for May. Oats—294c. bid for November: Receipts—Wheat. 57,000 bush.; corn. 17,000 bush.; corn. 17,000 bush.; corn. 4,000 bush.; corn. 4,000 bush.; corn. 4,000 bush.; corn. 4,000 bush.; corn. 51,000 bush.; corn. 4,000 bush.; corn. 51,000 bush.; corn. 520c. for cash or October; 50c. bid for November; 49c. for cash or October; 30c. for November; 30c. for cash or October; 30c. for November; 30c. for December.

NEW YORK,

It is maidens you ever saw, which it is to the additional management of the lesson of captures us at sight, and we ardently a little student was the sunight of our Her face shines our from the dark ground silks a star through a cloud-rift at midnating face possesses all the warmth of light, and her wealth of golden hair falls fresses over round little singularers, which forms no care or sorrow in the flection life, harming of the chord of the cold gleam of the star brown as a sight with the following face possesses all the warmth of light, and her wealth of golden hair falls fresses over round little singularers, which forms no care or sorrow in the flection life, harming of the chord on panel form, entitled SUNSET.

To belongs to a series of panel pictures as at years and so necessary for rustic orms, which is a very large commission of the considering how sently subscribers can be obtained with sur Mammoch Instructed Paper, with six Oleonston on the considering how sently subscribers can be obtained with sur Mammoch Instructed Paper, with six Oleonston on the considering how sently subscribers can be obtained with sur Mammoch Instructed Paper, with six Oleonston on the considering how sently subscribers can be obtained with sur Mammoch Instructed Paper, with six Oleonston on the considering how sently subscribers can be obtained with sur Mammoch Instructed Paper, with six Oleonston on the considering how sently subscribers can be obtained with sur Mammoch Instructed Paper, with six Oleonston on the constitution of 45 cents, and send us 60 cents for such for such that further a commission of 45 cents, and send us 60 cents for such for such

THREE WATCHES FREE.

Can any other firm beat this offer? We think not?

Cash must in every case accompany the order, unless sent C. O. D. in which case the agent must send S. as a guarantee, the \$2 to be deducted from the bill when

Golden Ernit Bitters.

Or out of sorts? then don't delay, but get a bottle of-

It will do no harm to give it a trial, and if you do you will be our warm supporter ever after. it is the best TONIC ever introduced, and it is Nature's own remedy for troubles of the STOMACH, KID-NEYS, LIVER, etc., it being a compound of the curative properties of RIPE FRUITS and our most popular Herbs. It is not a drastic purgative, but a purifying, cleansing tonic.

100 Miles DITTED BALTIMORE and MONTREAL.

lard, 1,963 tcs.; whiskey, 627 bbls. Exports—Flour. 6,843 bbls.; wheat, 64,430 bush.; corn. 136,045 bush.; ats. 1,338 bush.; pork. 148 bbls.; lard, 227,572 tcs.; bacon, 675,955 lbs.

3 p.m.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.11 for January; \$1.13 for February; \$1.174 for May; \$1.064 for October; \$1.064 for November; \$1.084 for December. Corn—564c, for January; 554c, for October; 534c, for November; 564c, for December.

DETROIT. Oct 24., 10.30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 921c. bid for cash or October; 33c. for November; 941c. for December; No. 2, 941c. 1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 921c. for cash; 922c. for November; 941 to 941c.; for December; No. 2, 941c.; receipts. 20,000 bush.; shipments, 19,000 bush.

CHICAGO. Oct. 24.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day: barley, 60 to 55c.: peas. 63 to 70c.: cats, 36 to 38c.: cattle (live weight). \$3.00 to \$5.00; beef, 6 to 64c.: mutton, 6 to 30c.; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8; hides, 5 to 70c.; sheepskins, 76 to 30c.; wool. 50 to 60c.; butter, 18 to 24c.; eggs. 18 to 20c.; cheese, 13 to 15c.; hay, \$8.00 to \$9 per ton; potatoes, 55 to 60c. per bag; corn. 75 to 80c.

BRANTFORD,

Oct. 24.—Fall wheat, \$0.98 to \$1.08; spring wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.05; barley, 50 to 60c. peas. 63 to 65c. oats, 31 to \$2c.; cattle (live weight), \$3.50 to \$6.00; hides, \$6.00 to \$7.50; sheepskins, 5c. to 100; \$8.50; hides, \$6.00 to \$7.50; sheepskins, 50c. to \$8; cheese, 11 to 15c; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 65 to 80c; corn, 65 to 70c.

GUELPH.

Oct. 24.—Flour, No. 1 super., \$2.75 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.02 to \$2c.; cattle (live weight), \$3.50 to \$6.00; cattle (live weight), \$3.50 to \$6.00; cattle (live weight), \$3.50 to \$1.00; poring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.10; barley, 50 to 62c.; beas, 65 to 70c.; oats, 31 to \$2c.; cattle (live weight), \$4.50 to \$1.00; poring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.10; barley, 50 to 62c.; beas, 65 to 70c.; oats, 31 to \$2c.; cattle (live weight), \$4.50 to \$1.00; poring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.10; barley, 50 to 62c.; beas, 65 to 70c.; oats, 31 to \$2c.; cattle (live weight), \$4.50 to \$1.00; poring wheat, \$1.00; barley, 50 to 62c.; beas, 65 to 70c.; oats, 31 to \$2c.; cattle (live weight), \$4.50 to \$1.00; poring wheat, \$1.00; barley, 50 to \$2.00; barley, 50 to \$2.0

LIVE STOCK MARKETS,

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO,

Oct. 24, 11 a.m.—Hors—Estimated receipts, 25,000; official yesterday, 21.670; shipments, 5,900;
left over, 9,000; light, 34.70 to 35.15; mixed packing, 34.20 to \$4.55; heavy shipping, \$4.70 to \$5.16.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. BEERBOHM. Oct. 2i.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, few bids in the market; cargoes passing—Wheat, quiet; maize, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, slow. English and French country markets quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 325,000 to 330,000 qrs.; maize, 405,000 to 410,000 qrs.; flour, 215,000 to 220,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, steady; maize, rather easier. Paris—Flour and wheat, firmer.

LONDON.

Oct. 24, 5 p.m.—Consols—101 5-16 for money, and 101 7-16 for account. Bonds—4½'s, 118; 5's, 104½; Erie, 30½; Illinois Central, 134.

A cablegram to New York quotes the Mark
Lane Express of Monday as follows:—

"The weather has been colder. There has
been considerable fail of rain in some localities,
but the seed time so far has been favourable.
The demand for seed keeps up values for the
choicest samples of wheat. Flour is in
increasing supply, and the market is
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