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Toronto, Aug. 20, 1883



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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT-ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. W. EUNTING, Managing Director.

The Toronto Meekly Mail.

VOL. XI. NO. 595. THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1883.

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

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements inserted under this necessity, 5 cents per worth insertion, or 20 cents per word for five insertions. MANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CON vith map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of three ent stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaids

CHOICE STOCK OR GRAIN FARM FOR sale—200 acres; Township Frey, County Huron; 130 acres improved; good land, water, and buildings; large orchard. ARCHIBALD MCDONALD, Jamestown P.O. PARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON-TARIO-send three-cent stamp for list to THARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent,

TOR SALE-CHOICE STOCK AND GRAIN niles from market; will be sold cheap. Apply o FENWICK WALTON, Belgrave P.O., Huron

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MANTED - A PRACTICAL MAN TO Assiniboia. Address, immediately, J. ARM-STRONG, 1 Victoria street, Toronto. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL work, washing and ironing, and one that can bake bread and cook. Address Mrs. J. PEARD. 8 Pembroke street, Toronto.

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The Press.

FAPPY HOURS-A CAPITAL PAPER FOR months for one years subscription; samples free. Address T. MADDOCKS, Publisher, London

Specific Articles.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, ANI Quincy Railway have published a very handsome Traveller's Guide, called "Landscap Wonders of the Western World," beautiful! illustrated, giving valuable information in detail of all points of interest in the Western State indistrated, giving Valuable information in detail of all points of interest in the Western States and Pacific Slope; routes of travel through the many natural gardens and parks of the Far West and cost of transportation. By sending your address to JOSEPH SIMPSON, Canadian Agent, No. 28 Front street cast, Toronto, you can agent, No. 28 Front street east, Toronto, you can procure a copy free of all charge.

Medical.

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, 207 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

Business Cards

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Clusses for students begin Oct. 26th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. Money to Loan. MONEY TO LOAN-AT 61 PER CENT.

IVI on good farm security; no commission charges same as loan companies. WELLS GORDON & SAMPSON, 28 Scott street, To MONEY TO LOAN-AT LOWEST RATE OF IVI interest—on farm and city property. E LER & LAKE. 66 King street east, Toronto. MONEY TO LEND-PRIVATE FUNDSat lowest rates, on mortgage of real estate ultivated farm property preferred. Apply to FORKEST, 15 Masonic Hall, Toronto street,

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

Agents Wanted.

GENTS WANTED-FOR SOME OF THE

A best selling publications. Apply, for terms and territory, to C. H. STORRS & CO., 235½ St. James' street, Montreal. THROMO CASKET - CONTAINING 100 fast-selling articles, which will bring you in \$5 per day, and not occupy all your time, by mail for 25 cts.: agents coining money. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

CIRLS AND BOYS-NOW IS THE TIME The Canadian Band of Hope," only 25 cents a year; let it find its way into every home; we are giving special inducements to agents this month; samples free. Address Editor "Canadian Band of Hope," London, Ont. WANTED - GENERAL TRAVELLING

VV agents: salary, \$75 per month and penses. Montreal Rubber Stamp Works, James street, Montreal. 593-

Miscellaneous. BEAUTIFUL CHROMO CARDS, WITH

Agents complete samples, 10c. Queen City Card House, Toronto.

OBITUARY NOTES. The death of the Queen of Madagascar is stated to have occurred on the 13th of July.

The Comte de Chambord died at Frohsdorf on Friday. He retained consciousness till

the moment of his decease. Rev. Archibald Clarke, President of the Bible Christian Conference, and a leading minister, died at Campbellford on Saturday ast. He was about fifty years of age.
Dr. Laberge, M.P.P., for Chateauguay ty, whose illness was mentioned in Mail last week, died on the 22nd at his residence at Philomene. Deceased was

GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United Kingdom.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease is eported at Spalding, Lincolnshire. Thirteen thousand frozen carcasses of sheep have arrived at Plymouth from New

The Agricultural Holdings bill was passed by the House of Lords at the last moment beore prerogation. It is stated that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom for this year will be one of the smallest ever known. Matthew Arnold, the eminent author

and educator, has been granted a pension of £250 per annum on the civil list.

A new infernal machine has been found at Plymouth, England, containing a white powder ignitable only by contact with water. It is stated that Sir Stafford Northcote vill probably resign the leadership of the English Conservatives on account of poor The Shapira MS. of the Book of Deuter-

nomy, lately alleged to have been discover-d, is declared by an Oriental expert to be a

on bill by the Upper House, and that he inended to introduce a larger measure next France is reported to have informed Great Britain that Mr. Shaw, the Madagascar missionary, was arrested as a dignitary of Hova.

regretted the rejection of the Irish Registra-

and that the charge against him is inciting The London Times says Mr. Shaw's re-ease settles the Madagascar difficulty as far the Hovas to resist. sserts that France thirsts for peace, and that the recent att ck on her by a Berlin journal

was a wanton aggression.

The London Times states that the management of the American railway system causes general distrust in Europe, weakens the market for railway securities, and restricts the aiding of American enterprise by idle English

The French steamer St. Germain, Capt. onneau, from Havre for New York, and the teamer Woodburn, from the East, collided off Eddystone light at three o'clock Sunday The Woodburn sank immediately, and eighteen of her crew were drowned. The St. Germain, which was disabled, has arrived at Plymouth with her passengers and the saved from the Woodburn.

A man was recently brought before Mr.

Hannay, the stipendiary magistrate at Clerk-enwell, charged with having been drunk and disorderly. He presented a badiy bruised and disfigured face, and insead of enforcing a ine or imprisonment the Magistrate ordered looking-glass to be brought from his room, wherein the prisoner might view the ruins of his countenance. Mr. Hannay evidently belives in the effect of seeing ourselves as others

The Times, commenting on the article against France in the Berlin Gazette, says :-The article is a gross and deliberate insult. If it fails to shock the public opinion of Europe it is only because we are accustomed to hear Germany address France in terms wholly unknown to European diplomacy. The Paris papers give various reasons for the article, including the recent unveiling at Courbevar of a monument commemorative of the defense of France, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Modern to Mark Holling the recent unveiling at Courbevar of a monument commemorative of the defense of France, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Modern to Mark Holling the recent unveiling at Courbevar of a monument commemorative of the defense of France, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Modern to Mark Holling the recent unveiling at Courbevar of a monument commemorative of the defense of France, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Modern to Mark Holling the recent unveiling at Courbevar of a monument commemorative of the defense of France, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Modern to Mark Holling the recent unveiling at Courbevar of a monument commemorative of the defense of France, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Modern to Mark Holling the recent unveiling at Courbevar of a monument commemorative of the defense of France, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Modern to that found in possession of Deasy at Inversor.

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The Paris papers give various r The Paris pap rs give various reasons for the article, including the recent unveiling

with which the country is turning away from the protongation of Parliam ntary proceedings at a time when the House of Commons, dwindled in numbers and worn-out in spirit. s well-nigh lost its representative character, ought not to divert attention from an rganized attack upon the dignity and characer of the Legislature surpassing all that has een before accomplished or attempted even v the followers of Mr. Parnell." Putting Mr. Parnell and his peculiar following aside t is obvious that the House of Commons is a a state of decay as a business chamber. It has long been a disputed question hether the half-education that children beonging to the criminal population receive esults in diminishing the number of criminals in rendering them more expert. Statistics ppear to show that the education such as it has a beneficial effect. In Birmingham the average number of juvenile offenders in the five years ended with 1875 was 1,373, while in the five years ended with 1882 if had fallen to 842. In all England the maximum number of juvenile offenders was reached in 1869, when it reached 10,314. In 1875 it had fallen to 7,212, and now it is .840. Education, therefore, though it has

riminal classes, has already nearly halved ne number of juvenile offenders. That is truly a beam of light in a dark place.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. rorogation of the Session-The Queen's Speech Delivered by Commission London, Aug. 25.—Parliament was progued at five o'clock Saturday afternoon. The ueen's speech at the closing session was read v the Royal Commissioner. The following is the text of her Majesty's

speech :-My Lords and Gentlemen : "I take this occasion to acknowledge your remitting energy and devotion to the fullment of the great trust committed to your care. My relations with foreign Governments continue undisturbed. The conference which ssembled in London to settle questions connected with the tree navigation of the Danube arrived at an agreement favourable to com-merce. The administrative reorganization of Egypt, though retarded at important points by the visitation of cholera, has steadily advanced. The sim of the temporary occupa-tion of Egypt by my military forces for considerations which must govern its duration and the constant direction of my efforts to the maintenance of established rights, to tranillity in the East, and to the welfare of the welfare of the Egyptian people, have been

nore than once explained to you, and remain unchanged. Occurrences arising from FRENCH OPERATIONS IN MADAGASCAR orm the subject of communications with the a spirit of friendship, and will, I douot not, ead to satisfactory results. In connection with these occurrences, my attention has een, and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights and perties of my subjects.

My hopes for the re-establishment of a stable peace and order in Zuiuland have not yet been fulfilled, and the working of the convention with the Transvaal Government has proved in certain respects far from satisfactory. Regarding the first case. I shall, while avoiding all gratuitous interference, study to maintain such engagements as I have con tracted, and keep steadily in view the security of the border of Natal. The QUESTIONS OF FRONTIER POLICY

opened by the second case, which in different orms has so long constituted the main difficulty in the administration of my South African possessions, will with other points shortly be discussed here between my Minisers and confidential envoys despatched from the Transvaal for the purpose. Her Majesty then thanks the members of the Commons for the liberal supplies voted, and continues :-The revenue thus far has not fallen

pression in agriculture has in most districts shown some degree of improvement. The general state of trade and industry is [sound. "I can refer with greater satisfaction than on some former occasions to THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

except as regards the disposal of appeals where still much remains to be desired. The action of the appointed tribunals ha brought into wide operation the provisions of the Land Act. The later combination against the fulfilment of contracts especially for the payment of rent has been in a great degree broken up. There is a marked diminution in agrarian crime. Associations having murder or their object have been checked by the letection and punishment of the offenders. "The expectations of more successful

rogress in the work of legislation which I progress in the work of legislation which I expressed at the close of last session have not been wholly disappointed. I have cordially given assent to many measures of public usefulness. Acts which secure due compensation to improving occupiers of land in England and Scotland respectively will, I trust, tend to promote confidence between the classes affected and the more advantageous prossecution of the greet business of carried prosecution of the great business of agricul-sure. The law relating to corrupt practices at elections will extinguish the graver forms of corruption, and promote the more efficient

and trading communities. The Act concern ing patents will greatly improve the position of inventors. The provision which you have made for further continuous . REDEMPTION OF THE NATIONAL DEST will materially aid in the maintenance of pub

to fulfil the anticipations of

lic credit. The Act for the encouragement of Irish industry and enterprise by the imof Irish industry and enterprise by provement of communications and for the taken up the first fiscal year, over five milfurther relief of particular districts by emigration and migration supplies a new proof of our anxiety to promote the prosperity of Ireland." In conclusion her Majesty says :- "I trust

the favour of Providence may uniform y guide you to promote the object of my constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Parnell will contest county. Down at the next e ections for member of Parliament. A Liberal member has given notice that e will offer a resolution next session declaring the expediency of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland. O'Donnell is alleged to have stated before

being committed for trial at Capetown that Carey first drew a revolver on him, and that he shot Carev in self-defence. McDermott's trial was resumed at Liverpool on Tuesday. Evidence was given connecting the prisoner with Featherstone, recently convicted as one of the dynamite con-

An act on for slander has been instituted against Carroll, the Earl of Limerick's rent warner, by Dr. Connolly, who was arrested on Carroll's information that the doctor had onspired to murder him. Two brothers named Connelly have been arrested in Ireland for conspiracy to murder.

Documents were found in their possession showing that the lives of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and others were aimed at. Three arrests were made at Cork on Tues-

liament last week a programme was prepared for a convention of the Irish National League Great Bitain at Leeds, September 27th The programme demands self-government for Irish labouring class in Parliament. At the examination at Limerick of Dr. Connolly and Patrick Connolly, brothers, who were arrested at Bruff on the charge mplication in a murder conspiracy, Michael Dineen testified that the Connollys compelled im to swear that he would shoot John Carroll rent warner of the Earl of Limerick and promised the head centre would pay him £50 for so doing. The prisoners and himself lay witness' courage failed, and he did not shoot him. The witness swore the Connollys also proposed the poisoning of Carroll and his sister.

A Boston Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Ham lton, is emancipating himself from the itinerant system by building a spacious house, to be called the "People's Church," designed to seat 4,000 persons. As it is a private enterprise, he will not be subject to the law of change which governs the regular Methodist

ot verhad time to tell much on the adult When Brown broke one of his wife's china teacups she bewailed the loss in a doleful strain. She was so sorry, she said; she had had that cup so many years. A day or two later a new lamp globe was broken. Then Mrs. B. was so sorry, because it was brand new. If it wasn't for that she wouldn't have cared one bit. Women are wonderful creatures, but their logic is more wonderful than they.—Post-Express.

A peddler tried to coax a Michigan farmer's wife into buying some of his wares by patting her under the chin and saying that she was a nice little woman. Her husband soon returned, and she told him. With a friend he overtook the peddler, whipped him, threw his pack over a fence, took him back to the house, whipped him again, then tried him before a mock court, and fined him three dollars, which he paid. His retaliation is a suit for damages.

The Roman News says of the scene of the Ischia earthquake :-- "Imagine the pret-tiest spot on earth, endowed with every gift of nature, to which all modern comforts have been added, turned into the ideous and appailing wreck " The same paper says that the work of reaching those who were buried under the ruins was taken up in a fairly earnest way; "but it is undoubted that had assistance been sent at once, and such as the extent of the disaster re uired, a great many who perished under the weight of the blocks of stone, brick, and ortar, or were suffocated by the mineral vapours, might have been saved.'

We have no objections to a moderate mount of titles in this great and glorious reublic, but last week we were int oduced to Deputy Superintendent ex-Grand Eminent Vice-Chancellor and Supreme dictator of the Honourable Palestinic Knights of Saladin. We treated him to beer, and he borrowed, onfidentially, 25 cents on the strength of his being a Past Grand Stag-Antler Doe-Stuffing Oak-Hunting Druid. We tumble to this harmless device, and hereby proclaim ourselves henceforth as Substitute Slaughterer the Occidental Order of Bloody Beef. This is a first-class republic, but we all have o scrape up some kind of a title.

Lord Beresford is small in stature, a careless, easy-going fellow, with a good face and bright eyes. He is a brother of the Marquis of Waterford, and belongs to a family of fighters. William, the son selected for the army service, would sooner scuffle than eat. It is nothing to hear that one of the Beresfords has broken a bone. Charles William de la Poer Beresford, the naval commander, is a favourite of the Prince of Wales, ecause he is "one of the boys." William Beresford is said to like nothing better than o prowl about of an evening with some other ilitary officer, put their caps in their pockets, turn up their collars, enter a saloon, and short of the anticipated amount. The condition of the classes suffering from the defight with privates.

ing's Tom Thumb, merely does his duty, gives the closest measure of labour for the wages received, but has no enthusiasm for his work, he never does his best. A thread manufacturer in Massachusetts has put this theory into practical effect. He has pro-

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

UNITED STATES.

There was a frost at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Sunday.

An outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported among cattle at Salem, Corn. A family have been poisoned in Minnesota by eating cheese cooked in a brass kettle. A hallstorm on Monday night destroyed

Damage, \$100,000. Monsignor Capel denies the statement that he came to the United States as an emissary of the Church of Rome. And now a Frenchman arrives from Paris

the tobacco crop in Rock county, Wisconsin.

And now a Frenchman arrives from Faris to swim the whirlpool rapids on a wager of \$10,000 with the Count de Lagrange.

Geo. Saunders, of Fairport, Wiss, vouched for as trustworthy, reports the discovery of a sea serpent 60 feet long in Lake Michigan.

An advance in the price of coal has been made by the Reading company on eastern made by the Reading company on eastern shipments, ranging from 10 to 25c. per ton.
Miss Sarah Brewster was married at Brooklyn on Monday, and died Thursday. Her

quarantine at Boston have died, and a large number are seriously sick from the effects of ooison maliciou ly administered Another crank has turned up who is des arous of seeking death in the whirlpoo rapids. This one hails from Buffalo, and is nusually confident of his success. Complete returns of the land offices made

Five imported cattle at the Government

to Washington show nineteen million acres lions more than the preceding year.

Decision was rendered on Monday in St. Louis on the charge of violating the Sunday law that the sale of beverages other than dis-

illed liquors was legal any day in the week. The Society for the Prevention of Crue'ty Animals stopped a dog fight in a barn on First avenue, New York, on Saturday night, They arrested a number of spectators and aptured both dogs. Oscar Wilde's play was withdrawn from

the stage on Monday. The management lost \$1,200 on the seven performances. Oscar vilde says the report that he was to appear the play is a hoax. An Illinois family named Hicks recently ent crazy, and were about to mail one of the

young children to a wooden cross, when the

ghbours prevented the crucifixion, The entire family are in confinement. A woman's committee which has been in-pecting the prisons in Pittsburg makes startng revelations in regard to the management f the gaol there. Their report characterizes ne cells as "chambers of horrors." A sensation was caused at Steensville, Pa.,

by the sudden illuess of a farm labourer known as Mark Smith. The doctor discloses that Mark Smith is a woman, and that the sickness is caused by child-birth. One of the best posted apple buyers in the country has returned to Milwaukee from an extended tour. He says there will be a winter apple famine this year throughout the country, caused by the wet weather.

It is stated on good auth rity that a body guard of central office detectives was detailed to meet Lord Chief. Justice Coleridos

quieted by the rapid growth of a new religious sect tounded by Caleb Anderson Obenhain an av Mathadist preacher He claim to be able to heal the sick, and propagates the grossest free love doctrines. On Monday Mrs. Sophia Holzel's body was ound in a hovel in Milwaukee partially devoured by rats. Two starying children husband was in a drunken alumber. The woman probably died of starvation. It is charged that the United States

evenue officers in the upper part of the State of South Carolina have been paying small sums to mountaineers to put up illicit stills which the officials then seized, and obtained the Government reward of \$50 each. Emma Thompson, who died at the Philaelphia almshouse on Monday, was known for a quarter of a century as Emma Jacobs, owning blocks of houses in Washington, and fascinating members of Congress and even the resident. She was a noted lobbyist. Frank Holman, a negro, was arrested at

Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, charged with eloping with a sixteen-year-old white girl, the laughter of his employer. Another elone same day. The parties were separated. If sufficient ground can be obtained, it is the intention of Mr. Clark, the United States ment hatchery at Alpena, so that 100,000,000 whitefish can be hatched the coming winter. The present capacity of the hatchery is 40, 000,000,

A cyclone swept across Minnesota last week, blowing down buildings, and killing and severely injuring many persons. A passenger train was blown from the track, and over a hundred killed and injured. All the telegraph wires were blown down, so that he full extent of the damage cannot at present

be ascertained. I. W. Lott, of Lumpkin, Ga., had lightning ods put up on his dwelling. His house never nad been struck by lightning, but during the first thunder storm that came along it was struck in two or three places, Mr. Lott is not at all superstitious, but he pulled the rods down much quicker than they were put

The New York police were asked on Friday to protect Mrs. Rudolph Russ from the mportunities of her step-father, who had ome from Vienna to separate painter whom she had married. Her stepather wished to take her back to Vienna and compel her to marry Count Landowe, a Hebrew banker. Thirty-three years ago Fred Gibson, aged

12, was brought to Brooklyn by his father, who deserted his wife in England, keeping all knowledge of her from his son. Recently a llow workman of young Gibson accidentally met the latter's mother in England, notified His father the son, and he has sent for her. neanwhile married again in Brooklyn and A few days ago twin children of Dr. J. B

Floyd, of Belleville, Mifflin county, were playing in the hay mow of the barn with natches. One of them proposed to ignite the hay. In a few moments the barn was nwrapped in flames. One of the twins, a oy, told his sister to stay in the now e got a pail of water to put the fire out. The little girl was burned to death, and the barr was entirely destroyed. Eliza Baggs is a native of Scriven sounty Ga. She went to Florida at 6 years of age,

when she was only 14. She is now 31, and has had 18 children (twins twice), 15 of whom are now living. She is hale and hearty, and has the reputation of being one of the hardest working women in Florida. There were four The three living there have 18 children each, and the one dead had 14, and died at 26 years of age. Five Chinamen, recently incarcerated in State prison at Trenton, N.J., for assaulting countrymen at Paterson, threaten to sue the State prison keeper and Board of Inspectors for heavy damages for depriving them of their

vided for his 1,600 employés neat cottages, pretty gardens, a library, drawing classes and music rooms; for, he remarked, they feel a pride in their belongings, an interest in their employers, and make better thread.

A young Boston lady has been placed in a very annoying situation by a naughty parrot. She sits on the lower front piazza with her

work or book a large part of the time, but was out of town for a week, during which time a parrot had been hung on the upper piazza, a fact of which she was ignorant, as she is a little hard of hearing. Resuming her old seat on her return, she was very much annoyed at the attention of passers-by, especially the young gentlemen, and is now astonished to learn that the parrot, hidden rom view, has been addressing everybody in the street with the free and easy invitation, Kiss me, kiss me, kiss me quick!" given in perfect imitation of the human voice.

A Wealthy Widow Gagged and Robbed by Masked Burglars. ERIE, Pa., Aug. 28-The residence

open the safe with a cocked revolver at her head, and \$4,000 was taken. The robbers returned some souvenirs at her request. She was found bound, gagged, and almost dead. A Woman's Slanderer Challenged by Her Brother-Both Shot Dead.

LONDON CITY, Ill., Aug. 28 .- A frightful affair occurred here yesterday between two highly respectable young men. Louis Phillips, school teacher, slandered the sister of Jacob Brooks, son of a wealthy farmer. Brooks challenged Phillips to fight a duel according to the code. Old-fashioned pistols were chosen. The young men stood at a few paces apart, and fired simultaneously. Brooks fell dead, shot through the heart, and Phillips received a ball through the lungs, from the effects of which he has since died.

Arrival of Lord Coleridge

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-Lord Chief Justice Coleridge arrived from England to-day. He was besieged by reporters this afternoon. When he was shown the paragraph stating that the dynamiters intended to give him a warm reception he said he never paid any attention to such reports. Threatening letters and messages were very numerous in Ireland, but they were not given any heed in England, and he presumed nobody was frightened by them in this country. The Chief Justice refused to be interviewed with regard to the trials of the dynamiters, but said the dynamite conspirators had been the cause of great concern to the British Government, and it had been determined to nip their plans in the bud at any sacrifice.

A Terrible Explosion. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The steamer Riverdate started up the Hudson on a trip to Haverstraw at three o'clock this afternoon with fifty passengers she took aboard at Harrison street. When opposite 13th street her boilers exploded. Eye-witnesses on shore saw what seemed to be the whole inside of the vessel fly into the air with a report like cannon. The shell of the hull careened over, but continued up stream from the momentum of continued up stream from the momentum of its own speed until it went down bow first at the foot of 15th street. About twenty passengers, including every tody in the cabin, were blown up. The rest seized life-preservers, and jumping over the rail into the river were picked up by boats that at once put out from New York and Jersey wharves to their

assistance. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The New York Telegram extra says the Riverdale sank in six minutes after the ex-plosion. Instantly fifteen tugs steamed to the scene from New York. There were a hundred passengers aboard when the steamer left Harrison street, and a greater number were to be taken on at Twenty-second street. The scalding steam immediately filled all parts of the vessel, and those not blown up were compelled to jump into the water. The firemen were called out, and with the police did good service. Women were brought ashore with legs broken, which must have been crushed by falling timbers while sitting on the deck and blown overboard. Captain nith describes the scene as terrible. Riverdale blew out the drumhead of her steam-chest a year ago. The iron of which the drum was composed was almost completely oxidized. She was repaired and re sumed her trips.

A Plot to Kidnap President Arthur and Party by Cowboys, Ogner, Utah, Aug. 25 .- Considerable excitement exists here over a report in the l'imes that a party of cowboys have started Yellowstone park to kidnap President Arthur, and Sheriff Farry has detailed two trustworthy deputies to look the matter up, with instructions to summon a strong po and arrest the kidnappers.if the facts are as stated. The Times says :- "During the past two weeks numbers of strangers well provided with good riding animals and firearms. resembling a party of Regulators or Texas cowboys, has been camped on Willow creek. considerable curiosity was expressed as to heir intentions, some accounting for their outfit as a party organized to go to the Indian

country on a prospecting trip. The real object of the expedition is to CORRAL AND CAPTURE PRESIDENT ARTHUI and party, and spirit them away into the will be fed, but kept prisoners while negotiations for their ransom are conducted. leader of the party has an idea that a heavy ransom will be offered by personal friends of the President after the search for his party shall be given up, and that half a mi the Secret Service fund, and divided among the party on the principle adopted by Italian banditti. An escaped member of the party says there are sixty-five men in the outfit ome were guarillas in the late war, and five wild Shoshone and Bannock Indians go along as guides. They are armed with repeating rifles and scalping knives. The leader is a Texas desperado, on whose head a prize has been set, and with the exception of two Ital ians who left the railroad grade, others of the party are cowboys. A grand council was held the night before last on the prairie, where every man swore by his dagger in the

"When all other remedies fail " for bowel emplaint, colic, cramps, dysentery, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crooker, druggist, Waterdown, and adde that "its sales are large and increasing." Seth Green, the great fishculturist, says one morning, when he was watching a spider's

nest, a wasp alighted within an inch or two of the nest, on the opposite side of the ing. Creeping noiselessly around toward the entrance of the nest, the wasp stopped a little short of it, and for a moment, remained perfectly quiet in her web. Then, reaching out one of his antenne, he wriggled it before the opening and withdrew it. This overture had as large a spider as one ordinarily sees—came out to see what new victim he had caught. No sooner had the spider emerged to that point at which he was at worst disadvantage than the wasp, with a quick movement, thrust his sting into the body of his foe, killing him easily and almost instantly. The experiment for heavy damages for depriving them of their queues. The constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates the fort. At all events, he proceeded to of his conscience, and they claim the queue is an element of the Chinese religion.

When an employe, like the here of Field.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE General Gleanings from Distant

Lands.

EUROPE.

The grain yield of Russia is officially stated to be generally satisfactory this year.

The Czar of Russia and the Emperor Germany will probably meet within two A German journal states that nobody out

side France believes in the desire of that country for peace. At a meeting of Italian Alpine clubs a man was introduced who claimed that he had From Thirty to Fifty Thousand Lives Lost. swum the Niagara rapids.

An Italian journal points out that France has left nothing undone to alienate the friend-

ship of Eugland, Italy, and Spain.

The wheat crops of Hungary and Austria are estimated at a full average for the former and fifteen per cent. below average for the Count de Chambord's will was opened on Friday. It contained no reference to his

political wishes. A large legacy was left to Three hundred thousand francs was realised at a fête given in Paris on Sunday under the auspices of the press in aid of the Ischia sufferers. King Alfonso, reviewing the Spanish

roops at Logrono, severely rebuked the Numancia cavalry regiment which revolted. He was cheered by the regiment. A meeting will probably take place between Prince Bismarck and the Austro-Hun-garian Foreign Minister for the purpose of showing the falsity of the recent warlike ru-

The rumour that France intends mobilising er eastern army corps has attracted serious attention in Germany, and the latter country will, if the idea be carried out, make a ounter demonstration. The Arnauts are stated to be murdering Christians in Kossovo, a village of Albania,

and their atrocities are counived at by the Turkish authorities. A reign of terror exists, and all who can are fleeing from the place.

An American Jew has been expelled from t. l'etersburg in accordance with the law rbidding Hebrews to live in that city. Times' correspondent, referring to the fact, states that there are thousands of Jews in St. Petersburg and Moscow who either clevery evade the law or belong to a privileged

During the recent anti-Jewish riots at Ekaterinoslav, Russia, 346 houses were wrecked and plundered, the loss being estilife and property is considerable. Buitensorg nated at 611,000 roubles. Eighty suffered very seriously, as did Samarang, Jogjakerta, Sourakerta and Sourabaya, while belonging to Jews were wrecked at Berchadi. their unfortunate inhabitants being left without shelter. Three days' rioting against the Israelites is also reported to have occurred in Hungary, where a mob of 2,000 peasants their loss to be as great in proportion. The latest advices are that the eruptions continue. The violence has abated somewhat, but it is wrecked the shops, shouting, "Murder all Hanging from a Balloon by Two Fingers

At Royon on Gironde there was on Friday scene perhaps unprecedented in the annals of bailooning. M. Gratien, a well-known aeronaut, was about to make his ascent in a hot air balloon, called La Vidouvillaise. Mlle. Albertine, heroine of several balloon ascents, was seated in the car, and M. Gratien was one of the cords that served to attach the one of the cords that served to attach the balloon. The balloon unexpectedly broke loose, and the cord unrolling itself with lightning rapidity caught in a sort of knot around the first and second furgers of Gratien's right, hand, and he was immediately whisked off into the air 600 meters high. In vain he tried to haul himself up on the cord and loop it over his arm. After frantic efforts he became exhausted and hung at the end of the cords, suspended solely by his two fingers, and cords, suspended solely by his two fingers, and suffering excruciating agony, owing to the jerking of the balloon and the cord, which cut ike a razor through the flesh to the bone. In that situation Gratien was carried a distance of nearly four miles, at a height of 600 metres above the earth. Mlle. Albertine, overcome by the horror of the situation. fainted away, and sank helpless to the bottom of the car. As the air in the balloon became cool the balloon descended, but bumped against the earth in the midstof a dense mas f thorny shrubbery. Gratien was not only stripped of his clothes, but his skin was literally torn in strips from his body, as he was dragged for nearly half a mile through thorny brambles. Finally, some peasants managed to cut the cord. Gratien appeared to be a mas of wounds, and to be near bleeding to death. Strange to say he did not lose consciousness for a single instant. He suffered no internal injury, and although his condition is critical, he will probably recover. When the rope weight of Gratien's body, it again rose in the ir, carrying off Mile. Albertine. By singular good fortune it soon landed in a marsh, and nademoiselle at last stood on terra firma She was sorely distressed in mind, and badly scar-

ed, but otherwise safe and sound. ASIA. It is reported that cholera has broken out

n Sumatra. A revolution is rumoured to have broken out at Hue. Tonouin. A rising of the Ghilzais is reported to have ccurred at Simla against the Ameer of Afcarrying the mail.

The Chinese Government have made reparawhile pulling off from shore at Aden to board ion to France for the murder of missionaries in Yunnan, and will punish the murderers. The French Civil Commissioner has gone to Hue at the request of the Emperor of Annan, to discuss the question of placing the capital and the Emperor's person under French protection.
The Emperor of Annam has not yet accept-

will probably accept. It requires guarantees that the French protectorate be recognized over all Annam. The success of the French has rendered China more hostile, and Chinese troops are arriving in the Yunnan territory. A Hong Kong despatch states that the populace of Canton are greatly excited over the action of the French in Tonquin. Notices have been sosted calling on the people to rise and slanghter the barbarians. The Europeans are greatly alarmed, and an appeal has been tracks outside and by the teeth marks in the

made to the British commodore for protec-A telegram from Cochin China says the Emperor of Annam received the French envoy on the 23rd inst. The Emperor showed complete submission. Annam will be comelled by treaty to pay the costs of the war, the French to retain the forts on the Hue river pending payment. The Annamite troops in Tonquin will be placed at the disposal of the French commander. A prompt settlement is expected. Fifteen hundred reinforcements embark for Tonquin in a fort-

The death of Tudue, the King of Annam. removes a formidable obstacle to France oc-cupying Cochin China. After the conflict with the French in 1858-9, the deceased monarch ceded that province; but he subsequently refused to observe the treaty, and the death of Captain Riviere in an ambuscade, and the hesitation of France in taking active steps in enforcing the stipulations, left matters at a standstill until the opening of the Tonquin question. Tudue, who had no children, is succeeded by his nephew, and the new ruler will feel less humiliation in making concessions to France than the man who had virtually set that country at de-

AFRICA. The British Government have acquired the territory of Kitam, West Africa.

laudanum because she could not take money from her husband's cash drawer. Atkinson, Mr. Shaw, the Madagascar missionary prisoned by the French, has been set free

Mastave has permitted the foreign consuls to resume their official functions. The Egyptian Minister of the Interior has started a fund for the relief of families of cholera victims, to which the English troops in Egypt will subscribe one day's pay.

PRICE TUNE CENTS.

GENERAL. A Lima despatch says while the troops unler Sub-prefect Rivera were marching from quira to Sagin they refused to proceed, and illed Rivera, two captains, and three soldiers. he next day the Peruvian cavalry overtook them and hanged fourteen of the culprits.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

BATAVIA, Aug. 29.—Volcanic eruptions in ava began on the Island of Krakaton, in the Straits of Sunda, 100 miles from the coast of Java, Saturday night. By Sunday the disturbances had extended beneath the waters of the strait, causing great waves and a rise of 20 degrees in the temperature of the sea. The disturbance was felt 500 miles away. By noon Maha Meru, the largest volcano in Java, was in violent eruption, and shortly the world, and 15 of the other 55 craters in Jave were either in active eruption or seriously threatened. At dusk Mount Gunung sent out streams of white and sulphurous mud, with carried death to all about the valley. The clouds were charged with electricity, and ifteen waterspouts were seen simultaneously. The inhabitants fled terror-stricken. Hunireds were buried under the houses or crushed by the masses of rocks and mud. Gunung Tenger, which has not had an eruption since 1800, shot out great red-hot boulders, which crushed through the huts of the Chinese fishermen. Fissures and yawning chasms appeared. Fertile valleys covered with flourishing plantations, were now but mud and stone, and lava covered the fields with destruction. There will probably not be a single crop in Java saved. At the entrance to Batavia was a large group of houses occupied by Chinamen. This portion was entirely swept away. Of 25,000 Chinese, about 5,000 were saved. Of 3,500 Europeans, 800 perished. At Anjier the European and American quarter was first overwhelmed by rocks, mud, and lava, then the waters came up and swallowed the rules laving nothing, and causing a loss of 200 lives. Bantam, once a prosperous native city, abandoned by Europeans many years ago, was entirely covered by water, and 1,200 to 1,500 people drowned. The Island of Serang was completely inundated, and not a soul remains at Cherobin, where the loss of

feared the disaster will be the most frightful The towns of Anjier, Jiringine, and Teloobelong have been destroyed by volcanic eruption. All lighthouses in the straits have disappeared, where the mountain of Kramatan formerly stood the sea now flows. The aspect of Sunda straits has much changed and navigation is dangerous.

eagre reports from its lesser towns indicate

QUEER OCCURRENCES.

ist died a raving mania

Mr. Frank Dickey, of the Beargrass region

in Kentucky, says that while helping to tear all big ones. The largest was over five feet was in the act of swallowing two toads. He brings his brother-in-law forward to back him in the statement, and cites the material fact that it happened early in the day, so that it could not have been a mirage due to the spring water they drank. Last Friday a cat belonging to a lady in Rochester, while eating its food, swallowed a

needle with a long piece of thread attached The needle stuck in the animal's throat and caused intense suffering. The lady went to a prominent surgeon, who, after examining the feline, administered ether. The soporiti on a man, and the needle and thread were unconscious animal by making an incision under the lower jaw. The cat is now apparently as well as ever.

A gallant rooster made a violent and successful assault on Henry C. Mackey, a mail carrier between Milton village and Milton station, N. Y. Mr. Mackey was in the act of capturing a pullet for his Sunday dinner when the rooster, which up to that moment had been as conservative and peaceful a fowl as could be found within the circuit of 100 henroosts, flew at him in a transport of fury and broke off a spur in the carrier's hand Mackey retired from the contest with a wound which has since prevented him from

one of her Majesty's steamers, a fish jumped out of the water over the boat, and in doing so struck the hat of another officer and knocked it into the water. covered, we found in the hard felt a slit about four inches in length. Unfortunately the fish escaped. He thinks if it had hit the officer on the body it would have gone through him. The fish was about ten inches long, ed the treaty submitted by the French, but him. and had a bill on it something like a hatchet There is a panther loose in the woods about Derry. A few nights ago a farmer hearing a disturbance among his cattle, lighted his lantern and went to see what was the matter. when to his astonishment he found one of his vearling steers hanging by a rope over the wall (eight feet high), and on going into the vard found the mate in the same condition.

steers that the nanther must have leaped the

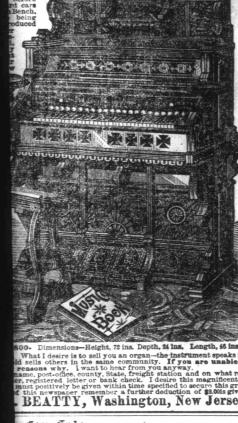
wall, seized the steer, and leaped back again.

but unfortunately for him the steer was tied

to his mate, and the weight of the two proved too much for him. A cutlery manufacturer found at one time large portion of his goods being returned to im as in damaged condition. Instead of bright, clean surfaces, he found russ, deeply oxidized blades. After much watching to determine the cause, whether damp paper, the ill-will of some of his agents, or other cause, it was located upon the man who sorted and wrapped the knives in packages. Everything he touched was found to rust, from the pecu liar acid character of his skin exhalations. It carry pocket-knives or bright iron articles, as keys, etc., about their person without the

same becoming very rusty. Magruder killed himself in Maryland because of grief for he first wife, though he had taken a second and entirely worthy one. Marks drowned himself in . Kansas millpond, the dam for which he had just built, as the water proved insufficient to turn the wheel, Jennie Roberts, of Pennsylvania, flung her-self into a stream after being refused parental permission to go to a ball. Picketts, a mem-ber of the Texas bar, had no desire to live when he had lost a case and been berated by the client. Mrs. Jones, of Maryland, took from her husband's cash drawer. Atkinson, of California, mentally staked his life on his Mr. Shaw, the Madagascar missionary imprisoned by the French, has been set free, the charge against him having been dismissed by the court-martial.

There is no change in the situation at

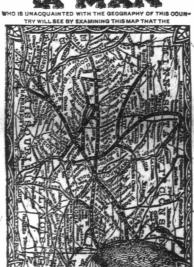


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DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

Corn and potatoes back of Kingston are utterly ruined.

More gold quartz has been picked up in the country back of Kingston.

James Fountain, a 100-year-old coloured man, of Kingston, died recently.

Fine beds of iron ore have been dis covered at the Robertsville mines.

Alex. Robertson, M.P., has been appointed ce-Consul for the Hawaiian Government at

A. P. Reid, of the 4th con. Thurlow, has a growth of blossoms on an apple tree already ed with nearly ripe fruit. The Ontario Government have resolved to

bore an artesian well at the Belleville insti-tution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The wheat crop in the Ottawa district is ing severely from rust, but other grains will be much above the average.

It is thought probable that the British Canadian Lumber Company will not rebuild their mills burned at Midland recently. The proceedings in the West Lambton ele tion petition were concluded on the 22nd. the petition being dismissed with costs, Hon. Messrs. McLelan and Mackenzie

Bowell on Friday paid a visit of inspection to the life-boat stations at Long Point and Married at Strathroy last Saturday, James Anderson, aged 70, to Miss Bertha Curston, aged 35. The bride is blind, but is a skilled musician.

a skilled musician.

B. B. Cronyn, of London has just returned from a pleasure trip through Switzerland.

He had his feet badly frozen while ascending Mont Rosa, July 23rd.

The body of Silverwood, the mail-carrier, who was drowned in Vernon lake on the 11th June last, was found on Monday on the lake shore near Huntsville.

Dissension is said to exist among the members of the Kingston police force, and the night constables are accused of sleeping in-

stead of doing their duty.

G. F. Austin, chief of the Government surveying party on the Thames river, reports that the scheme of rendering that river navigable to London, is practicable.

Mrs. Halley, a distinguished educationist,

from the city of London, England, has been recently appointed lady principal of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont. The sisters of the Salvation Army in Kingston wear a scarlet waist with brass but-

A Kingston wear a scarlet waist with brass buttons and blue skirt. On the breast are the
words, "Salvation Army." in gold letters.

A Kingston boy swallowed a copper on
the street, and was found in great distress by
a lady, who took him to s physician's office, where a successful operation was performed A large snake story comes from Brigden. Mr. J. McKenzie, of that place, is said to have killed two seven-foot rattlesnakes, one of which had six rattles, and the other eight. Rev. Dr. Wilson, curate of St. George's church, Kingston, is likely to have serious trouble with the church, it is said, on ac count of his active connection with the Sa

vation Army.

The crop of plums in the vicinity of Kingston is above the average, but wasps have destroyed many of them by stinging, after which they become discoloured and drop

The worshippers in one of the churches yesterday morning were edified by a sermon from their minister which they had eard four weeks previously in his absence.

Messrs. Burton Bros., of Midland, will sue the Midland Railway for \$10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained through the company feding to erect a new station within a specified time. specified time.

The express trains between Montreal and that a new make the fastest time on the continent, with the exception of the lightning express between New York and Philadelphia the Pennsylvania railway.
Three hangings are among the possibilties

future-Luke Phipps, who killed his wife on a ferry a few days ago, and Greenwood and Hardinge, the alleged Maher murderers. The other day, Henry Dodds, plasterer, of Arnprior. first-coated 315 yards of wall in first-class manner in seven nours. Ordi nary plasterers would spend 36 hours at it, ding to the Arnprior Chronicle.

Two young men of Paris have invented machine for digging potatoes, which, it is claimed, will cut down the weeds, pick up the potatoes, and deposit them, free from earth, in a box or basket placed to receive

The 15-year-old daughter of a farmer named Hall, living near Port Credit, ran away with the hired man Muirhead the other day, but the old man pursued, and, captur ing the girl in a Glencoe hotel, took her

Mr. John Livingston, of Hamilton, has obtained a large interest in the Grimaby camp ground stock, and will ask Parliament for power to raise \$50,000 by issuing debentures, the money to be expended in improving the

Towns between Brockville and Toronto complain that since the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific fast express trains have been running, they only get one mail per day, be-cause fast trains haven't time to stop at little

The latest craze is the collection of news paper headings. One little girl in St. Thomas, who called at the Times office the other day, stated that she had already collected ove 400 headings, which she passed in a large

scrap book.

A ploughing match will take place at Peterboro', on Oct. 18th. All the ploughmen residing within the counties of Durham, Victoria, Northumberland, Peterboro, Prince dward, Hastings, Lennox, and Addington

are eligible to compete.

The Kingston Whig protests against the appointment of a constable to fill a vacancy on the force in that city, saying that since the advent of the Salvation Army in Kings-

ton, the town has improved so much that constables are not greatly needed.

Excitement has been caused in St. Catharines by the finding of a human skull in the hold of the burned schooner. Glenfinlas, None of the crew of the ill-fated boat are missing and conjecture is rife as to how the sing, and conjecture is rife as to how

sing and conjecture is rice as to how the ghastly relic came to be there.

Rev. William Jackson, of Kingston, went fishing the other day and received a gash in one of his fingers from the fin of a fish he was taking off the hook. The wound became very sore. The blood was found to be poisoned, and he may lose his finger.

Lieut, Kaiser, of the Salvation Army, told the Kingston hattalion the other day. told the Kingston battalion the other day that at Hamilton old boots were thrown at

her, and she received blows on the face, while many soldiers were bleeding from wounds indicted by stones thrown at them, James Swift, of Kingston, received an order from Perth recently for ten carloads of coal to be shipped via the Kingston and Pembroke and Ontario and Quebec railways. This is the first order, and Kingston expects to do a big trade with the back country he completion of the O. and P.

The grand firemen's tournament was in

augurated at London on Tuesday, and was a brilliant success. The city was growded ith visitors, the streets and business places being gaily decorated for the occasion, and of firemen in the procession was greater than on any previous occasion of the kind in this province.

Messrs. Rathbun & Co., of Deseronto, and

Mr. George A. Cox, of Peterborough, have been given a controlling interest in the Napance, Tamworth & Quebec railway, under an agreement to complete the work as far as Transworth this fall, and to construct an elevator of a capacity of 50,000 bushels at the water's edge in Napanee.

William Hill, of Brantford, has a colour-

wife, whom he beats and threatens to I. Her brother, William Fannel, a big. kill. Her brother, withhin wanner, a orga-burly negro, twice as large as Hill, interfered the other day. A prolonged fight with fiats ensued, which ended in the drawing of knives, and Hill being carried to a surgery

with big, gaping wounds in his back, and his nose split from the bridge to the opening.

Monday was a gala day in Hamilton. The Ancient Order of Foresters held a demonstration in Dundurn park, which was largely attended, visitors to the number of 5,000 having arrived in the Ambitious City. The longshoremen also held a picnic at the Crystal palace, and were assisted in their festivities by their brethren of this city.

city.
A little daughter of Conductor Billy Martin, while jumping over a picket tence at the corner of Flora and Kains street, yester-day, caught one of her feet between the pickets, bredking a small bone and dislocating her ankle foint. No one was present at the time, and Mr. A. Second coming along shortly after, the little one said to him: "Will you please take me home; my leg is broken.'t. Thomas Journal.

A letter with the following address is now

A letter with the thowing address is now in the post office at Peterboro' for delivery. Any person "interestid" will please govern themselves accordingly:—"this letter is for a young Gentleman from Buffale as i do not now His address nor what business He fol lows prhaps You May or can inquire those that calls for their Mail. Please find him out i am interested therein, please Fost. Master Peterborough town deliver."

It having been reported to the Chieff of the Six Nation Indians that intoxicating liquor was brought upon the reserve at dif-ferent points, a meeting of the Chiefs was called on Tuesday last to devise means where-by the parties guilty of the offense might be detected and brought to justice. A resolu-tion was passed authorizing the appointm no

competent detectives to suppress the This is the way the would-be-thought-patriotic London Advertiser get in an adver-tisement for Dakota. "We have received from Wheatland, Dakota, a letter in which that territory is highly praised as a place of settlement. As we are not interested in pro-moting emigration to Dakota, we do not print the letter, but we refer to it as showing the atural effect of the policy that has driver thousands of Canadians to settle on the rairies of the United States rather than in

Canada. A coloured man arrested at Chatham, Ont. on Monday, had the following articles in his possession, supposed to have been stolen :--An 18 k chased gold ring, a 14 k plain gold ring, a three stone opal gold ring, a lady's gold watch, made by Russell & Son, an oldastioned lady's gold chain, a round gold and coral brooch, a gentleman's gold seal, a gold stud, enameled, a pair of jet and gold brace ets, a round jet brooch, a plated peneil case,

and a gold key.
On Tuesday last a young German couple residing in this village were married, and while celebrating the event with their friends at the residence of the bride's parents in the evening, some person entered the kitchen where the edibles were laid out, and decamped with the bride's cake. The discovery of the loss caused considerable disappointment to the bride and her friends, and we under-stand a constable has been engaged to hunt up the "remover" of the cake .- Amprior

One evening last week a daughter of Mr Peter Gerrie, of Douglas, about 9 years old, accompanied by a lad of about the same age, went out to the pasture beside the bush f the cows. They were away longer than usual and upon being questioned as to the dela-after their return they said they had been killing snakes and they had killed a great los of them. Mr. Gerrie going out to see the snakes, found 103 of the common green garter species lying dead—102 being little young ones, and one a very large sized old one.

A skeleton was unearted at Port Frank last week, and the case excites a suspicion of oul play. Some men in the employ of t foul play. Some men in the employ of the Port Franks mills were digging in a bank and discovered the skeleton of what is supposed to be the body of a girl about nine years old. with, long golden bairs after bragedy, if tragedy, it was, must base taken place about twenty years ago. No coffine enclosed the remains, which were only a foot or two under the ground, and only covered by a rough board placed all over the body.

It is reported that Mr. W. Thurber, living on lot 4, con. 8, town line, West Nissouri, is the father of a phenomenal son. The boy is seven years old, over four feet high,

and is larger around the chest and body than an ordinary man. At three years of age he could carry his mother, who is a medium sized woman, with ease. At four he lifted a man weighing 180 pounds. His present weight is 101 pounds, but in the spring he weighed 110. He has a good moustache, but suppresses his side whiskers. The father and her are of ordinary size, and the boy question is the only one of the family po sessed of any striking peculiarity. The above is vouched for by Bailiff Burns, of London, Ont., who claims to have verified the description of this juvenile marvel.

Ontario Appointments.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has een pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:—Delivan A. Massacar, of the village of Hagersville, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario; as also the following appointment, under the provisions of the Liceuse Act of 1876, viz.:—James Elijah Decow, to be a Liceuse Commissioner n and for the License District of South Nor folk, in the room and stead of John Decow

Gazette Notices. The Canada Gazette contains a proclama ion putting the Harbour Masters' Act in force in East Bay, county of Cape Breton. The appointments were :-- Charles Mc-Cabe, Commissioner of Police for Ontario and Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, to be Commissioner for the following districts. namely :- From Algoma Mills to Callender station, and from Sadbury Junction to the

Peter Lelachener, of Martinique, Lennex assage, in Nova Scotia, to be a preventive fficer in the Customs. Geo. Frige, Victoria, British Columbia, to e a surveyor in the Customs. rt Gillis, to be Harbour Master for the port of East Bay in Nova Scotia

A Windfall. Andrew Weaver, Esq., of Bothwell, has received official notification that he has fallen heir to \$1,250,000. Mr. Weaver's greatgrandfather was a German, who settled in England with a considerable fortune more than a century ago. His means were invested in real estate and in public securities, which have become immensely valuable, Mr. Weaver's father died four years so in Sydenham, and was the sole heir to the pro-perty. Mr. Weaver, of Bothwell, is the only iving heir to the property. The real representatives having recently communicated with Mr. Weaver, and he expects to go to England this autumn for the purpose of a final settlement with the officials of the Court f Chancery for the surrender of the property.

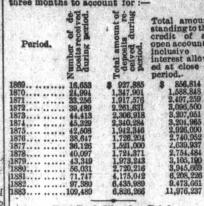
out for him in the loom of fate a golden web. to Chayab sin

other words, Mr. Weaver has had spun

Great Destruction of Property in the Parry Sound District. Scorta, Aug. 28 .- On Thursday last terrific cyclone passed over the township of Perry, Parry Sound district, As viewed from Scotie it had the appearance of rolling smoke as it approached, accompanied by heavy peals of thunder and fearful lightening and rain. Travelling from Scotis in a south-easterly direction, it did very little damage around here, but as it advanced it gained in velocity until it reached what is called the Robert's settlement, 8th con. Perry: There the storm was something fearful, levelling the bush of everything but the underbrush.

two sheep. It levelled the bush and scattered the fences, taking even the bottom logs, lifting them for rods.

Post-Office Savings Banks, The following is a condensation of the business of the post-office savings banks for the years following, ending on the 30th June in each year. A beginning is made with 1869, since in the previous year there only three months to account for:—



East York Election Trial. The trial of the East York election case was commenced on Tuesday morning in the court-house, at ten o'clock, before Justices Burton and Gait, Mr. F. J. Joseph acting as Burton and Gait, Mr. F. J. Joseph acting as registrar of the court. Messrs. J. J. Foy, Q.C., and G. T. Blackstock appeared as counsel for the petitioner, and Messrs. S. H. Blake, Q.C., J. A. Proctor, and W. Johnston for the respondent. The election, in respect of which this trial takes place, was held on the 27th of February last, the candidates being Mr. John Bain, in the Conservative interest, and Mr. G. W. Badgerow, in the Reform interest, when the latter centerman Reform interest, when the latter gentleman was elected by a majority of 243 votes. The petition is one drawn up in the usual way making charges of general corrupt practices, and also personal charges of treating and other corrupt practices against the responder himself. The bill of particulars is very long, containing in all fifty or sixty charges of bribery, some personal and some by agents. The respondent and several other witnesses have been examined, which resulted in ten charges being thrown out.

How an Elderly Inhabitant of St. Catharines Enjoyed Himself.

Mr. John Hoey, who belongs to St. Catha rines, visited Toronto on the 21st inst. for the purpose of spending a holiday in a pleasant way. Mr. Hoey has reprehensible, but by no means peculiar, views as to the pleasantest manner in which a holiday may be passed, and in pursuance of these ideas proceeded immediately after his arrival in the city to encourage the liquor traffic. Mr. Hoey is old nough to have known better, being in fact a gentleman with over 60 years of experience in and with this world. He arrived here on the 20th inst., and into the following fortyeight hours had crowded more experience a lively character than during any one year of his previous existence. He had been very drunk, had been drugged, knocked down in a public street, robbed of a silver watch, gold chain, and \$30 in money, had been almost drowned, and finally had passed two nights in a police station. The first step in the wrong direction was made at the Contin ental hotel, where Mr. Hoey imbibed rather freely, and was soon unable to step anywhere with any degree of certainty. He visited every saloou within a radius of half a mile and while sampling the various brands made the acquaintance of two or three gentlemen

WHO MUCH ADMIRED his genial manner and generosity. The prinhis genial manner and generosity. The principal of these was a young man named Frank B. Willis, and this gentleman now regrets the chance acquaintanceship, as it has led to his retirement 'll' the penitentiaty for the space of two years. Mr. Hoey, when giving evidence at the Police Court yesterday morning did not remember the exact hour at which 'll' had parted company with Willis, but was convinced that when he did he had also parted with a silver watch, a cold chain, and parted with a silver watch, a gold chain, and \$30. His story was that he had been pulled to the sidewalk and then, when in an utterly passed the night in a police station, and dur-ing the following day went home to St. Catharines. Arriving at that city, he fell into the canal and was rescued with difficulty, and still feeling the effects of his de-bauch, or, as he is inclined to believe, the effects of a drug, he concluded to give him-self into the care of the police. While in the witness-box yesterday he appeared to be ery weak, and spoke in a low tone of voice. Willis was convicted and sent to the peni entiary. A barber named Richard was suspected of being an accomplice in the obbery, but the evidence furnished did not connect him with the affair.

The Sunday liquor traffic is said to been suppressed in Montreal.
The Shedden Delivery Montreal, have lost \$4,000 worth of horses ceived from rusty nails while delivering loads A cablegram has been received at Mont-real from Rome directing that Victoria Medical College be permitted to open as usual, and re-establishing the college in all its

privileges.
A French-Canadian named Peltier, and his son, arrived at Montreal from Massachus-setts Tuesday, and were proceeding by boat to Quebec, from which they had exiled, when they were swindled out of \$210, all they had, by means of the temporary-loan mining bond for \$1,000 - as security

dodge.
The Iroquois Indians on the Caughna waga reserve near Montreal will hold a great exhibition in agriculture and native industries next month. Prizes will be offered for the best papoose, bead and fancy work, basket work, agricultural implements, and agricultural products, canoe races, war dances and lacrosse will also be attractions. A very interesting marriage took place in a Montreal Methodist church, three ministers of that faith taking part in the ceremony. The youthful bride was a daughter of a wel to-do Indian in Oka, and the bridegroom the school-master of the village, and a native also. The bride was elegantly dressed in silk, and is said to be quite attractive looking and

well educated

Viscount de Hussy and M. Boeufve visited Montreal as commissioners to examine the Canadian horses in connection with the cavalry of the French army, which requires 30, 000 every year, and left for Quebec, satisfied with their sojourn in Montreal, where they were liberally entertained. They spoke fav-ourably of the Canadian horses descended ourably of the Canadian noises descended from Brittany and Normandy importations. Mr. Edward Bogardus, an ex-Commissioner of Immigration at New York, gave his views on immigration to the United States and on immigration to the United States and Canada to a reporter a few days ago in Montreal. On being asked what he thought of the North-West as a field for immi-gration, he remarked: "Your North-West will be the field for Europeans, and I see will be the field for Europeans, and I see that your immigration agents have made good progress in the byways of Europe, and are bringing out people from Ireland and other sections that our people are neglecting. I do not think you will have so much energetic rivalry for immigrants from the United States as in the past. We have all the population we want. Tho last census shows that there are 52,000,000 in the Union, of whom 46,000,000 are native born, and only 6,000,000 for. 000 are native born, and only 6,000,000 foreigners. You can see that the 46,000,000 native born, many of whom have to struggle ably on the importation at the expense of the Government of a foreign element the bush of everything but the underbrush. The following casualties are reported from that district:—Mr. Roberts' barn blown away and hay destroyed; Mr. Bacon's barn blown down and the sheeting scattered and broken in splinters; Mr. J. Bradley had a steer's leg broken; John Walls' barn blown down and a valuable mare killed by falling. timber; Charles Marshall's house unroofed and his barn blown inside out and a cow killed. Thence it travelled to Cyprus, unroofing P. Denham's house, shifting his large barn and twisting it out of shape, and killed.

life is becoming more and more difficult."
Poverty in proportion to numbers is greater
than in the early days, and as our lands get
taken up we shall fast assimilate to the condition of the population of Europe.

Grape Culture in Quebec. In grape culture in this section of Canada great progress has been made of late years. It has been demonstrated that the plant, properly selected to suit the climate, will grow here to as great perfection as in any part of the world. The supplies of grapes sent here annually by Col. Rnodes, of Quebec, from the Beaconsfield vineries at Point Claire and other points, prove the deliciousness of the grape that is now acclimated in the province for the purpose of stimulating what vince for the purpose of stimulating what has already developed into a profitable business. A company of resident capitalists has been organized to extend the area of the well-known Beaconsfield Vineries. The capital is limited to \$100,000, and the promoters are very sanging it is access. very sanguine of success.

The Chateauguay Vacancy. The Liberals of Quebec were never so energetic as at present in mustering their forces to change the colour of the representatives in the Lower House. Although the remains of the late member for Chauteauguay have only just been consigned to the grave (and deceased was a Grit), a deputation of the wire pullers waited on Mr. Robideaux the wire pullers waited on Mr. Robideaux, Q.C., to invite him to contest the seat, as the gentleman has been aspiring to political honours for some time past, being the beaten caudidate at the last general election for the Commons. He readily consented to carry the Rouge colours at the approaching election. Mr. F. A. Quinn, a Conservative lawyer of Mantreal, will be the nominee of his party, and is certain, it is said, to win easily.

NEW BRUNSWICK. In the election at St. John, N.B., Thursday for the Provincial Assembly, Messrs. Mo Lellan and Stockton, Government supporters,

The spool factory at Piccadilly, eight miles from Sussex, N.B., employs fifty hands. Twelve cords of wood per day are used, and spools of all sizes are made. The factory is turning out now about 10,000 gross per month, but it is equal to 17,000 gross per month, if necessary. Clark & Co. of Paisley, and other English thread manufacturers, are

NOVA SCOTIA. Mr. Kaulbach has accepted the Liberal-

conservative nomination for Lunenburg. Heill no doubt be elected. The American Government has nized the bravery of the crew of the brigar tine Addie Benson, of Bear River, N.S., in rescuing the crew of the disabled American ship Screamer, in mid-ocean, by presenting to Captain Mailet a valuable gold medal, bearing an appropriate inscription commemo-rative of the event; to the steward, Mr. J. W. Doane, a handsome gold chronometer watch, manufactured at Waltham, Mass.,

THE NORTH-WEST.

and to each of the crew \$14.28.

The rate of taxation in Winnipeg is fixed at 10 3-10 mills on the dollar. Winnipeg claims to have an eighteenyear-old youth over seven feet in height, and very light build. A few days ago superintendent Egan of the C. P. R. made the 840 miles run between Calgary and Winnipeg in 27 hours. The train which are 27 hours.

The train which came in six hours late yesterday started from Winnipeg with a bride and groom whose destination was Port Arthur, Here the happy, couple intended to spend their housymoon, amid the romantic agenery and the delights of landscape which everywhere great the eyang. Through an awkward occurrence the tram was delayed at Kammistiqua, and the swains wandered far away in the state of the sta brake and gien till the aweet unconscious hours made them too late to re-embark. The poetry of woods and waters was then brought to a sudden hait, and they had to complete their journey on a hand-car looking as matter of fact as any Darby and Joan of unromentic attention a war looked. Post Arthur

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Many Chinese miners along the Frase iver, B.C., earn from \$2 to \$3.50 a day. Several Nanaimo, B.C., coal mines have hut down on account of a strike of miners for 25 per cent. advance in wages.

A despatch from Victoria, British Columbia, announces the adjustment of the misun derstanding between that Government and the Dominion. The railway is to be con-structed, the graving dock to be Dominion property, and the railway lands to be thrown

pen to actual settlers.

Writing from British Columbia to Fores and Stream. J. C. Hughes says:—Pigs upon the clear water rivers learn to dive after the salmon lying dead on the bottom of the streams, and the interesting sight may be witnessed of a sow diving for sal and, having obtained it; taking it ashore for her little ones.'

Mr. DeCosmos is suing the British Colum bia Government for the sum of \$7,773, which he claims to be his salary at the rate of \$5,000 per annum while he was doing special work the province in Ottawa and in London The Provincial Government repudiates the claim, and contends that Mr. DeCosmos' appointment was honorary.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundlander Whose Courage Equals His Humanity. From the Newfoundlander, On the occasion of the loss of the barquen tine Octavia, near Ferryland head, on last Saturday night, the assistant lighthouse keeper, Mr. Philip Kough, distinguished him-self by conduct most landable, and deserving nore than praise. It appears that the hand on board were in great peril, and that Mr. Kough, by means of a rope that they flung ashore, enabled them to effect their rescue. In the case of the mate, however, the rope snapped, and the poor fellow was struggling in a heavy sea when Kough dashed into the foaming waters. and grasping the mate now almost exhausted brought him safely ashore. It is not the first nor the second time that Philip Kough has shown this heroic bravery in the rescue of human life, though we don't know that his deserts have ever received due recognition. If not, we do do hope better fortune, or bet ter justice awaits him now. But whether it does or not, he will be equally prompt to face danger whenever the imperilled lives of fellow-beings may appeal to him for help, for his courage is equal to his humanity, and h has both qualities in unfailing supply.

CASUALTIES.

An Ottawa boy. named Terratt, was drowned in the Gatineau river while bathing Monday.

At Montreal, Tuesday night, a young girl named Clofe Rochan was run over and killed by an engine.

A. Fortier, farmer, was struck by a C. P. R. train at Ste. Scholastique on Tuesday and fatally injured.

James McMonagle, aged eight, was drowned while bathing in the Grand river, at Frantford, on Friday.
William Lemon, aged 63, of Kingston,

who was stamped upon by a horse some days ago, died Monday night.

Amable Willett, aged 18, a tow boy, fell into the canal at Cote St. Paul on Tuesday night while drunk, and was drowned.

Two boys named James and Willie Allen Two boys named James and Willie Allea were drowned in the Thames, seven miles from Glencoe, recently, while bathing.

Mrs. Mary Clark, the wife of a well-to-do-farmer, of Pittsburg, was found drowned near Kingston on Saturday. Supposed suicide.

At Belleville Saturday, a little son of T.

H. Munro fell from a third storey window and sustained probably fatal internal inturies.

John Curles, a farmer living near Bolton, took a glass too much Monday night, got in the way of a T. G. & B. railway engine, and was crushed to pieces. A short time ago he

Moss, killed in the same way, and said, "Wonder how soon some one will be doing wonder now soon some one will be doing this for me."

Robert Little, while unloading grain in the barn of James Buchanan, near Primrose, the other morning was instantly killed by

the other morning was instantly killed by lightning.
At a Salvation Army picnic on Carleton Island the other day, Captain Abbie Thompson, of Kingston, fell off a swing and was badly hurt.

John Burke, of Stratford, while uncoupling or unchaning a disabled engine from a flat car the other day got caught between the bumpers and was killed.

W. J. A. Johnston, while working in Clark's planing mill at Midland on Monday, was caught in a shaft, and so badly mangled

was caught in a shaft, and so badly mangled that he lived but twenty minutes.

Daniel McLachlin, of Middlemiss couldn't

swim a stroke, but when a man bet 25 cents that he couldn't swim across the Thames he tried it, and was drowned. At Trenton, on Monday, a young man named Fred. Holley, employed in Gilmour's lumber yard, fell from a cart, and striking his head against a post was instantly killed.

James Early, an employe of John Doyle, farmer of Etobicoke, was struck by lightning and killed while under a tream of Thursday. His body was not found on the Mon-

On Saturday afternoon George Britton, while engaged on the engineering staff of a railway there was struck by a rook and instantly killed.

At Montreal a few days ago a little boy named Ladoncour put his head through a broken pane of glass and while in that position slipped cutting his throat so severely that death is probable.

A man named Joseph Cameron was drowned in the Red River at Winnipeg on Saturday. He is said to have been taken out.

n a boat by a man named Garvin, who shook

he boat until Cameron tumbled out.
The horse of W. R. Andrews, of the eighth concesssion of Malahide, ran away the other day as his four-year-old daughter was being thrown out, sustained a broken leg, Miss Clara Holmes of Toronto, was drown ed on Thursday afternoon while bathing in Muskoka Lake near Port Carling. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. David Holmes, traveller for the firm of Messrs. Fitch &

Davidson. Two little children of Thomas Banter. a farmer, living near Mount Bridges, died Saurday from the effects of strychnine sold by a druggist named Dingman in mistake for The druggist will probably b

Mary Voy Thomas, aged two years and two months, daughter of James Thomas, carpenter of Whitby, while walking along the Grand Trunk Railway track to meet her father, was struck by an engine, and died in Thomas Howden, sixteen-year-old son of

Joseph Howden, of Peterboro, while in a ducking boat on the river, near Campbell town, accidentally struck a loaded gun with his foot, and received the charge of shot in his face. Recovery doubtful. As Mr. Lemon, corporation contractor of Kingston, was saddling a horse at the police station the other day the animal reared, and

throwing him down trampled upon his face and head, breaking his jaw bone, smashing part of his skull, and inflicting other serious but not fatal wounds. At Bracebridge, on Friday, while Arthur Yeoman was trying to move a belt from a pul-ley in Chautler's mill, he got his hand caught in the belt, and was drawn on the shaft, and carried around with such violence as to throw

off both boots and stockings, tear the right arm off below the elbow, and break the bones of the arm above the elbow to fragments CRIMES. Lucinda Antoine, an Indian woman, is lodged in gaol, at Loudon on a charge of causing the death of her infant child-through

George Graham, hotel keeper on the Hamilton road, near London, says he lost \$300 worth of goods by the recent burglary in his bar-room.

A girl named Leaven, who arrived in Ottawa from New York two weeks ago, tr

to drown herself in the Rideau river recently, out was rescued. An inquest was held in Windsor on Thursday over the body of the woman Phipps, shot by her husband on a ferry boat on Sunday night at Windsor. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Phipps, who was taken to Sandwich gaol to await his

FIRES.

At Norwood, Wednesday night, Cronk's barns, with contents, including farming im-plements, were destroyed by lightning. A frame barn belonging to ham, nine miles north-west of Bethany, was ourned by lightning Wednesday night. The unoccupied hotel of M. N. Nesbitt. at Otterville, was fired by incendiaries Wed-nesday night, but the fire was discovered in time to save the building.

The steam saw mill of W. J. Moses, West Osgoode, with 60,000 shingles. 8,000

feet of lumber, and al! the machinery, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. William Glen, of Seymour, had his barn and contents burned by lightning Wednesday night. Patrick Higgins, of Percy, lost his arn with the contents, which belonged to Jeremiah Collins.

The rectory of St. John's church, Cartwright, was burned to the ground the other night, the family fled in their night clothes, and everything including a valuable library was lost. No insurance.

Terrorism. -Whatforce has this abominable oinage that the word terror lacks? What d meaning does your wretched ism con-Let us pass from this absurdity to another, equally vulgar, feeble, and modern. Later on. -- "I will meet you later." Is not that sufficient? Is it not just as intelligible as the promise to meet you later on? Indeed, "later on" is corrupt nonsense. There is no "later off." Purist.—What a word! We have here positively the only instance of an attempt to make a noun, by this clumsy inflection, direct out of a raw adjective. Purits thould be the term, if puritan will not come. But why there may not be surfaced. erve. But why there may not be puritans of anguage, as well as of life and religion, passes my power to guess.

Special Goods and Special Prices for Exhi-bition Week, Farmers and their wives visiting Toronto during the exhibition week, and all buying sewing machines this fall, should call at 82 King street west, Toronto, and see the light running Wanzer machines, with all latest im-provements. Special advantages to cash buyers during this holiday week, No. 82 King

A Mexican lady of rank has hair two and a half yards long. It is a mighty fortunate thing for the Mexicans that she is a lady of rank instead of a cook in a boarding-house. Do not attempt to remain over night without a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry near at hand. This is the season for bowel complaints, colic, cholera morbus etc., and the remedy above named is the 'un failing specific. "Woman's rights !" exclaimed a Philadel

phia man when the subject was broached. What more rights do they want? My wife bosses me, our daughters boss us both, and the servant girl bosses the whole family. It's time the men were allowed some rights. It is a singular fact that the cheapness of an article should even temporarily retard its sale, and yet that was the experience of Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction of their now celebrated "Myrtle Navy" to bacco. People who had been in the habit o smoking the finest Virginia tobacco could not for a time be made to believe that they were offered the same article at about one-half the old price, and it was only by slow degrees that they were induced to put the question to the test of an actual trial. When they did adopt that test, however, it never failed to

NOTES OF SPORT.

Hanlan has returned to the city for a rest. Sullivan declines to box Ryan till after New Year's. Laycock wants to row Hanlan on the Paramatta for £1,000 a side. Geo. L. Stoddard, of Glen's Falls, is making \$2,000 mile trip in his cance, the Atlan-

Hilario Balsur, who says he will attempt to swim the whirlpool rapids, visited the Falls swim the whiripool rapids, visited the Falls yesterday.

Thiebaud Bauer, the wrestler, offers to wrestle Duncan C. Ross or John McMahon a match for \$500 a side.

It is proposed to insugurate an international cricket match between Canada and the States for players under 21 years.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt's favourite later mars. Daing Ruppe good 2 29 died a

bare mare; Daisy Burns, record 2.29, died a

bare mare; Daisy Burns, record 2,29, died a few days ago, aged 28 years.

Fred. Wood, of Leicester, Eng., is now the one-mile champion bicyclist of the world. Time, 2 mins, 56 1-5 seconds.

The glove encounter between Mike Donovan and Jack Davis in New York on Saturday night was stopped by the police.
Goldfield, the English three-year-old who
an second for the Two Thousand Guineas, has been sold for three thousand guineas. During the Western Fair at London, cricket match will be played between the ommercial travellers from the east and west.

A regatta is to be held at Pittsburg, the

and the other prominent scullers will take Jem Mace will match Jack Davis against Stoddard for \$500 a side, whether the ormer wins or loses in his match with Don-Joe Acton, the Little Demon, offers to

wrestle any man in the world, for from \$500 \$2,500 a side. He is at Pastime Park, Phila-The great pager Richball who has jumped to a foremost place this season was a little more than a year ago helping to herd cattleon

Haulan is engaged to give a rowing exhibition at the fourth annual regatta of the Carlton Boating Club, on Mississippi Lake, A bicycle tournament will be one of the atactions at the forthcoming exhibition. will take place on September 17, and \$210

A foreigner has arrived in New York, and offers to wrestle any man in America, Græco-Roman, for \$500 or \$1,000 a side and the championship of the world,

James Dobson suggests that that approach

ing quoiting tournament for the championship of the Dominion, should include the cham pionship of America as well. William Elliott, ex-champion of England, and James H. Riley, of Saratoga, N.Y., have signed articles for a race of one and one quarter miles for \$100 a side.
Slade, the fighter, is reported as having gone to Atchison, Kansas, to prepare for his

coming mill with Mitchell. This takes the case out of the hands of the Missouri authori-John William, the celebrated Montreal smimmer, arrived in that city on Saturday from New Orleans, where he will return if

an engagement in Canada does not presen The lacrosse match at Montreal on Saturday between the Montrealers and the Shamrocks resulted in a hollow victory for the atter, who won three straights in the short

space of twenty minutes.

Wm. Miller has left Australia for New York. Richard K. Fox will back him for 1,000 or \$5,000 to box Sullivan, Sheriff, Paddy Ryan, or any other pugilist, or to fight with bare knuckles.

T. R. Fry, in an amateur bicycle race with

Donglas Smith, on the Crystal Palace track, London, Eng., completed 100 miles in 5 hours, 50 minutes, 5 2-5 seconds, beating all production of the production of the contest of the consolation race at Point of Pines on Saturday afternoon, the contestants finished in the following order:—Lee McKay, Casey, Argey, Plaisted, Elliott. The Riley-Elliott race did not contest of the production of th race did not occur, owing to rough water. Carlton Bill and Lachine engaged in what they called a prize fight near Ottawa on Thursother until Carleton Bill knocked Lachine

senseless. All this took place right under the nose of the authorities. The September meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club has been abandoned. The Executive Committee have received information which places it beyond question that sufficient number of horses cannot be expected here to make two, or even one, days' sport. David Cummings and Charles Roth, o Buffalo, have arranged a double "clinker" race, for \$100 a side, with McIntyre and Eden. the Canadians who won at the Fourth

of July regatta in that city. The distance will be three miles, and the date September Another strange challenge will be found in the following: -George Jones, of the bathing pavilion at Brighton beach, says he will accept Owen Murphy's challenge to open from 1,000 to 5,000 clams for \$100 a side, and is ready at any time to put up his money and sign agreements. At the Point of Pines regatta on Friday

there were 6,000 persons present. Ross, Lee, Hosmer, Riley, Plaisted, Elliott, Casey, Argey, McKay, Teemer, and Ten Eyck started in the professional race, which was won by Wallace Ross, in 21 min. 21 sec. Teemer, second, Ten Eyck, third. Hanlan cted as referee. These are the sentiments of the international eleven who lately played in this city :- "The trip was by all odds the pleasantest Canadian trip that we have ever taken, and hereafter our voices will always be for Toronto. Dan. Newhall thinks it would

be a great mistake to give up our annual match, and 'so say we all.'" The citizens of Montreal lately decided to offer a purse of \$3,000 for a contest at Lachine between Hanian and Courtney. The offer was sent by registered letter and telegram to Courtney, and by registered letter to Hanlan The latter has signified his willingness to accept, but no acknowledgement whatever has

received from Courtney. Mr. Charles Reid has purchased from Joseph Duggan, of Toronto, the bay horse Longtaw, aged, by Longfellow, dam Slipper, by Planes, out of Young Elssler, by imp. Yorkshire. D. J. Crouse has sold to R. Owings, of Canada, the bay colt Latham, 3 years, by Revolver, dam Regards, by imp. Australian out of Ann Hapley, by imp. Australian, ont of Ann Hanley, by imp

orkshire. Terms private.

Marquis Bibero, the professional swimmer who performed many clever aquatic feat while in this country, has returned to London. He will take an active part in the fund being raised for the widow of Capt. Webb. He announces his willingness to swim in the Thames bound hand and foot. Sir John D. Astley has promised to accept the presidency of an organization to raise the fund.

Hanlan remarked to a Boston reporter that his late defeat was due to wind outside and a

heavy boat, and added, "I can tell you one thing, that is, I will never row in another regatta. If any man wants to try conclusions with me singly well and good. I am ready to meet him, or if any section or city has a man to put up against me for a sum of money I will row him. I know I can row any man in yesterday's race, and I don't propose to be beaten by circumstances again. eaten by circumstances again. A lacrosse tournament, open to the pro-vince, took place at Walkerton on Thursday. Pergus and Mount Forest won two games

but a storm stopped the play in the fifth. The prize money was divided between Mount Forest, Fergus, and Lucknow. J. M. McNamara, of Walkerton, won the 100 yards race and a silver medal. Ferguson, of Teeswater, captured the medal for throwing the lacrosse ball, and Reid, of Mount Forest, the three-quarter mile race medal.

Twenty years ago Miss Christine Roberts, he Belle of Hartford, Conn., was engaged to marry a promising young man of that city, but he died on the eve of their wedding day. She was disconsolate, and never appeared to care for the company of gentlemen until she recently met David Dawson, of Morrison-ville, aged 73 years, in whom she saw a reville, aged 73 years, in whom she saw a re-semblance to her former lover, and she mar-ried him.

RAT PORTAGE TROUBLES

Another Encounter Between the Rival Forces.

MOWAT'S SPECIALS PUT IN GAOL

Threatening to Smash the Manitoba Police with a Brick; WINNIPEG, Aug. 24.—Another encounter etween the two police forces at Rat Portage courred last night, Charles Diamond, of St. Paul gaol-breaking notoriety, who is now a Mowat special, was creating a row. He had a brick in his hand, threatening to smash the Manitoba solice, but other Mowat specials attempted to interfere, when they, too, were landed in the anded in the gaol.

This morning Diamond had an attack of delirium tremens, and was remanded till to-morrow; so were his brother specials. Parculars of the row were telegraphed to Attorney-General Sutherland to-day, and a reply was sent to have the offenders arraigned before Capt. Brereton.

RAT PORTAGE, Aug. 25 .- An altercation took place to-day between Mr. McKenzie, of this town, and W. H. Williams, the Globe correspondent, respecting assertions which appeared in the Globe affecting McKenzie's character. He wished Williams to withdraw the assertions. The latter refused, when McKenzie gave him a slap across the mouth. They then closed upon each other and had a scuffle. A Manitoba constable laid information against McKenzie before the Manitoba magistrate, and he was fined \$1 and costs, Williams of the costs of th liams laid information against McKenzie in the Ontario Court, and after a long argument and evidence being taken, although McKenzie produced a certificate of his having been fined by the Manitoba poli nagistrate for the same offence, he was at last discharged. McKenzie has laid charges

against Williams for assault. WINNIPEG, Aug. 28.—The Carpet-baggers at Rat Portage have tried to buy the Progress, for which \$500 cash was offered, and declined with thanks. They thought the proprietors wanted more, and asked them to name a price, but were given to understand then tried to bulldoze and intimidate threatening to start an opposition paper, but it was no go. The *Progress* has always been independent, but is out this week as a

square-toed Conservative. THE WILLIAMS-MACKENZIE ASSAULT CASE. The altercation which took place on Saturday between Detective Mackenzie, of Rat Portage, and W. H. Williams, the Toronto Globe's correspondent, was respecting the assertion which appeared in the Globe calling Mackenzie "an ex-whiskey peddler." Mackenzie wished him to withdraw the asserslapped him across the mouth. An information was laid before Capt. Brereton by a Manitoba constable, and Mackenzie was fined \$1 and costs. Williams then laid an information against Mackenzie in the Ontario Court, where long arguments were heard and evidence was taken, although Mackenzie produced a certificate of his having been fined by the Manitoba police magistrate for the same offence. It was a hard fight with the Ontario magistrate to induce him to let Mac-kenzie go, he claiming that it was a piece of sharp practice on the part of Manitoba to defeat the ends of justice. Mackenzie was finally discharged, and has since laid infor-mation against Williams for assault.

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Diamond Dues.



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Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental workEqual to any of the high priced kinds and only
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MOWAT'S SPECIALS PUT IN GAOL

Threatening to Smash the Manitoba Police with a Brick;

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—Another encounter between the two police forces at Rat Portage courred last night. Charles Diamond, of t. Paul gaol breaking notoriety, who is now Mowat special, was creating a row. and a brick in his hand, threatening to smash the Manitoba molice, but other Mowat specials attempted to interfere, when they, too, were anded in the gaol.

This morning Diamond had an attack of irium tremens, and was remanded till to orrow; so were his brother specials. Particulars of the row were telegraphed to Attorney-General Sutherland to-day, and a eply was sent to have the offenders arraignd before Capt. Brereton.

RAT PORTAGE, Aug. 25 .- An altercation ook place to-day between Mr. McKenzie, of is town, and W. H. Williams, the c rrespondent, respecting assertions which appeared in the Globe affecting McKenzie's character. He wished Williams to withdraw the assertions. The latter refused, when McKenzie gave him a slap across the mouth. They then closed upon each other and had a scuille. A Manitoba constable laid information against McKenzie before the Manitoba magistrate, and he was fined \$1 and costs, Wilms laid information against McKenzie the Ontario Court, and after a ong argument and evidence being taken, although McKenzie produced a certificate of is having been fined by the Manitoba police nagistrate for the same offence, he was at last discharged. McKenzie has laid charges against Williams for assault.

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Attack by the French Troops in

Three Divisions.

REPULSED AFTER SEVERAL HOURS' FIGHT-

Severe fighting has taken place between the French troops advancing from this place, under General Bouet, and the enemy. The French have met with a very decided check. At half-past two on the morning of the 15th inst. the French force left Hanoi, and divided into three columns, each of 500 mem, with four guns. Their object was to clear the country of the Black Flags as far as Cheune Tei, and then to lay siege to that town. The columns were commanded respectively by Colonel Revillon, Colonel Coronat, and General Thier. The right column, under Col. Revillon, advanced along the river bank, five gun boats keeping abreast to support them if necessary. After proceeding five miles along the river, the column found the enemy in an entrenched position. The gunboats opened fire, and the works were carried by assault with but little difficulty, as was a similar entrenchment in the rear. Behind these lay a village covered by strong works, and protected by a formidab e abattis formed boos. After the gun-boats had shelled the works the troops advanced to carry them with the bayonet, but so vigorous was the defence that

THEY WERE REPULSED. After the gunboats had again shelled the works the assault was repeated, but with a similar result. Three times the French troops made desperate efforts to carry the entrenchments, the gunboats preparing the way each time by an hour's cannonade. At five o'clock in the evening Colonel Revillon, finding that his attempts were fruitless, detered to wait until morning before renewing the attack.

Meantime the centre column, under Col. Coronat, had met at first with but a faint resistance, the enemy retiring before them apparently in accordance with a prearranged At one e'clock the French occupied the village of Yenoi, seven miles from Hanoi, and there waited the result of the turning movement which was to be carried out by the left column. A reconnoissance ahead showed some strong works, which it was impossible to outflank owing to nature of the fields on each side of the road by which the advance must be made.

THE LEFT COLUMN was commanded by General Thier. It advanced by the same road which was taken some months ago by Colonel Rivière in his ill-fated reconnoissance. The left flank of this column was covered by a body of 400 Y llow Flag Chinese auxiliaries armed with breechloaders. It passed the scene of the former action without meeting any opposition, and at one o'clock reached the village of Vong, and found the road beyond barred by a strong entrenchment. The artillery opened fire, and under its cover the column advanced. They countered the greatest difficulty, the country being under water. The roads were so ep in mud that the horses refused to drag the guns, and men bad to take their places. The Chinese reserved their fire as the French struggled along. When within three hundred yards of the entrenchments the French opened fire. For a time the enemy was silent, but presently they opened a tremendous fusilade upon the struggling column and checked its advance. It was man fest that the works could not be carried by direct attack, and that the obstacles to a flanking movement were insurmountable. As the column

BEGAN TO RETREAT the enemy with loud shouts of triumph issued from their works and took up the pursuit, waving their standards and advancing with much boldness. They were in great numbers, and well armed with rifles. They skirmished admirably, pressing round the column and threatening it on both flanks. two o'clock the situation became extremely serious. The column copened on the enemy with shell, but they still pressed forward in pursuit. So hampered were the French by the 'difficulties of the road that they had only retreated one mile after two hours' hard fighting. They preserved their order excellently, and carried everything off the field, including killed and wounded, with the exception of two bodies. Until four o'clock the enemy pressed hard upon the retreating column, the troops falling back step by step, keeping the enemy at bay with great steadiness. Then the pursuit suddenly ceased, the enemy drew off, and the column continued its march without further molestation, reaching Hanoi at seven o'clock in the evening. The troops were completely exhausted and worn out after marching and fighting fourteen hours.

THE FRENCH FORCE here is altogether inadequate both in num bers and equipment to the work they have undertaken. It is admitted on all hands that a force of ten thousand men of all arms thoroughly equipped for the work and the climate is the minimum with which success can be looked The number of gunboats at the command of the French authorities is wholly insufficient for the work, as the campaign should to a great extent be carried on by means of the rivers. Five hundred coolies bolted when the first shot was fired. There is great depression among the French. The plan of operations was to strike simultaneously at Sontay, Hue. Haidzinong.

TERRIBLE SUPERSTITION. A Mother and Two Children Horribly Burned.

aud Bachindh. So far only Haidzinong has

No one of the horrors which occasionally crop out in the interior of New Jersey has been more wrapped in mystery than the cremation of a woman and her two children last Friday night at Estellville, six miles below May's Landing, the county seat of Atlantic county, and eighteen miles from Atlantic City, N.J. The facts became known at the railway station at May's Landing tnirty-six hours after the tragedy had occurred. It took place in a settlement of thirty-seven families of Russian Jews, who were colonized at Estellville a year ago by General Bur-bridge. From midnight Friday until Sunday Morning the tortures of the mother and her daughter seem to have been hushed up among these people. On Sunday morning group of them appeared at the deput with a waggon, in which lay the woman and the girl. Both were burned almost into unconisness, and it was developed that the purpose of their compatriots was to take them to a Philadelphia hospital, although none of the party would or could speak Eng-It finally transpired that Friday mid-

AWFUL SHRIEKS had been heard from the small cabin occupied by the wife and children. Ivan Nilowski, the husband, had either deserted his family, or wandered away in search of work. The cabin was found in flames, the six-yearold boy burned to an armless, legless trunk. the mother rolling in agony in the sand, the eight-year-old daughter crisped to unconsciousness. The mother was a beautiful young Jewess of 28 years of age. Her long, black hair was singed over her shoulders, her eyes fixed in a mad delirium. She would say nothing of the cause of the fire. The neighbours can or will give no explanation. There are Russian Jews from this colony now begging through this vicinity. Their silence is, in some cases, more that of cunning than stupidity. One of them hints that the woman sacrificed herself, while another intimates that her neighbours were unfriendly. It seems that the people are many of them given over to degrading superstitions. Their belief in witches closely resembles the vou-

Estellville, many of whom are humane and intelligent people, that being a very old Jersey settlement. The last sacrifice to the demand of superstition, the phantom of hunger and desolation, Nilotowski's serf ancestors had worshipped on the Russian steppes, was the cremation of the wretched victims. During Saturday night the same terrible silence was preserved by the mother. After lying on the hard bench in the railway station for seven hours, Sunday morning the little girl's tortured life went out. The mother was removed to the house of a man named Smith Spence, where she lies at the point of death. All efforts to draw from her any solution of the shadow overhanging the midnight burning seem unavailing. This Gen. Burbridge is said to be the one whose refinal of a Southerner's challenge in Washington about a year ago excited such favourable newspaper comment. The colonists seem shiftless and densely stupid.

STATE-DIRECTED EMIGRATION. Correspondence Between Mr. Boyd and Sir Charles Tupper,

From London Times, Aug. 16. We are requested to publish the following correspondence :--69 PALACE CHAMBERS,)

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, July 19, 1883. SIR,-Referring to my conversation with you on the 5th inst., I have now the honour to enclose for your information the prospectus of the association, of which I am (pro tem.) chairman, that was constituted yesterday, with the definite and practical objects set fouth themes. forth therein.

I need hardly repeat that it is important the association should be assured at an early date of the co-operation of the Canadian Government

ernment; nor is it necessary to explain that such desired co-operation might, if possible, take a practical form.

If, therefore, after communicating with your Government, you can soon assist us by making some distinct proposal in regard to a concession of land or lands suitable for trying the contemplated experiment with the 10,000 families to be removed from London, you will render a great service to the cause this asso-

I am, sir, respectfully yours,
J. F. Boyd, Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G.,

ciation is organized to promote.

High Commissioner for Canada.

Dominion of Canada, Office of the High
Commissioner, 9 Victoria Chambers,
London, S.W., July 20, 1883. SIE,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. with its enclosures respecting the rmation of an association, of which you are the chairman (pro tem.), for the purpose of promoting State-directed emigration and

olonization.

I have had much pleasure in transmitting the documents in question to the Minister of Agriculture, and am quite sure that the Canadian Government will be pleased to co-operate, as far as may be possible, in the work in which your association will be en-

I beg to forward to you a copy of the land regulations in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from which you will observe the conditions under which blocks of land may be acquired by associations or by public com-panies for colonization purposes; and for the granting of free homesteads and pre-emptions to individual bona fide settlers. I also enclose an extract of the Dominion Lands Act of 1881, chapter 16, 44 Vic., under which free grants of land may be mortgaged for an amount not exceeding £100.

I have also the pleasure to send to you the forms of application in use at the present time for the assisted passages that are offered by the Canadian Government. The reduced rates only cover conveyance across the ocean, and all classes of emigrants, excepting domes-tic servants, are required to pay their railway fares from the port of landing in the Dominic ien te-the doctinations to which they may de-sire to proceed.

I have called the particular attention of the

Canadian Government to the concluding paragraph of your letter; but I believe legislation would be necessary to enable the views expressed in your memorandum, dated February 14, 1883, to be carried out. The Canadian ger, and Captain Rowe, an agent, stated that until February next; but if, in the meautime, your association is able to advance the views that are detailed in its prospectus, and is in a position to carry them into effect, I have no doubt the Canadian Government will be prepared to seriously consider any definite and exceptional proposal that it may make upon the subject.

It may interest your association to be made acquainted with the following cablegram that I have received from the Minister of Agriculture respecting the continued and unabated demand for labour of all kinds in the Domin-

"Common and agricultural labour wanted Manitoba and throughout Dominion. Pacific works in west and north Lake Superior require 10.000 labourers."

Your obedient servant. CHARLES TUPPER, High Commiss F. Boyd, Esq., 69 Palace chambers, West-

minster bridge, S.W. From the London Canadian Gazette. Sir Charles Tupper, as we briefly stated in ontinental tour yesterday, after an absence of nearly three weeks. During that time the High Commissioner visited, among other cities, Amsterdam, Cologne, Frankfort, Ber-lin, Homburg, Basle, and Paris. As reg rds Germany, Sir Charles' visit we believe mainly connected with emigration. His aim was to obtain a practical insight into the continental branch of this work, and the difficulties which have hitherto surrounded it. and to see what measures could be adopted to overcome the latter. We understand that Sir Charles has every reason to be satisfied with the results likely to follow from the time and labour thus expended. He has sown seed which bids fair before long to produce good fruit. It is well known that throughout the German empire great restrictions are placed upon emigration work. In spite of this, however, nearly 200,000 persons annually leave the country, most of whom have in the past made their way to the United States, Canada, as a competitor with the Republic, having laboured under many serious

STORIES OF JUDGE BLACK.

Some Incidents in the Life of the Late Statesman and Jurist. His appearance before the Supreme Court was always a subject of interest and attention by the judges, and Justice Miller, a political opponent, once said that "it is always a relief when Judge Black rises to speak. His arguments are as delightful as a page from Macau-The same member of the court less elished an incident that is worth tel-Upon one occasion, since the civil rights laws were passed, a white man was indicted for killing a negro in Kentucky, and the motion was made to Kentucky, and the motion was made to transfer his case to the Federal Courts for trial before a mixed jury. Judge Black was earnestly pressing the case upon the court or a decision of some mooted point, when, to avoid judgment upon it, the court held that it had no jurisdiction, the law in question not being applicable to a case in which the victim was a negro and the defendant a white man. Sauntering up the street a few days afterward with a Pennsylvania friend, Judge Black met Justices Miller and Strong. Stopping them and addressing his friend, that

by hunger and thirst. She did not make her in other respects the widest dissimilarity wants known to the outside inhabitants of prevailed. There were no social relations be-

tween them; they scarcely ever spoke, but up to the time of his death Stevens cherished the highest respect for him, and Black has said:—"When Mr. Stevens died he was un-

he said, "there were no hereafter I would join the Republican party at once. Nothing deters me but the fear of hell."

SAD MINING ACCIDENT.

Nine Lives Lost in an English Mine. The Landen Telergraph of the 16th inst. quences, occurred yesterday morning at Wheal Agar Mine, which is situated in the great mining district between Camborne and Redruth. The fatality took place early in the morning, when the men who had worked overnight were being raised to the surface in a cage. This cage is calculated to carry eight persons, but on this occasion there were more than this number in it. The cage, soon after six o'clock, had brought the first set of men to the surface from the 195-fathom level. which is not at the bottom of the mine, and a number of men had descended the shaft in order to commence work. The cage, which is in two compartments, and open on two of its sides, having a bar in the centre to which the men cling, had come to the surface, and was within two and a half feet of its ordinary

position. WHEN A SNAPPING SOUND WAS HEARD. and immediately the wire rope parted. One man saved himself by jumping out, but the gig and its living treight were precipitated lown the shaft, the men meeting a sudden and an awful death. An alarm was at once raised, and an exploring party went down and found the bodies at different parts, greatly mutilated, and life in each case extinct. The cage came to a standstill 130 fathoms from the surface, and in it were two men, their legs broken and their neads fear-fully shattered. The whole way down the shaft there was painful evidence of the mutilation of the bodies. The cage had turned over at the 130 fathoms, and it is believed that some of the miners were then thrown out and sent further down the shaft, four bodies being picked up 225 fathoms from the adit, or 245 fathoms or 1,570 feet from the surface. At four o'clock yesterday

NINE BODIES HAD BEEN RECOVERED, and it was not known how many others, if any, had been killed. Mr. Frecheville, the Government Inspector of Mines, reached the mine at noon, and remained during the afternoon. There is reason to believe that the jury which will be empanelled to-day for the reliminary inquiry will have something seere to say concerning the wire capstan rope that was in use on this occasion. A cursory examination even shows it to have some time since parted many of its strands of small wire in the very place where it has given way. The rope is an old one and has generally been used to lower and raise heavy pit work. On occasions, however, it has been brought into

had been recovered. Of four men no account could then be ascertained, inasmuch as there was but one survivor, who did not know all who were in the two chambers. It was not known if all or any of these were killed. The bodies found were picked up at different parts of the shaft. The killed discovered last night are Charles Osborne, single: George nes, single; Charles Trevena Paul Pope, jun., single; John Caddy, single; Joseph Roberts, married; William Cavill, single; Edward Dawe, single; and Thomas Cook, single. There were then four men missing. The bodies were wrapped in rough flannel, and were to be sent to the surface during the night. The cage road was so torn that easy transit to the surface was found impossible, and the bodies had to be hauled by ropes up the ladder way, and taken from the engine to the new shaft. Mr. Frecheville. Government inspector, has made a minute examination of the rope. The inquest will be opened to-day, and will probably be adjourned for a week. A telegram at a late hour last night says:—The tenth body has been recovered at the mine, but it is not yet ecognized, it is so mutilated. Two men who were missing have been found safe at the nine, not having been underground. Only one is therefore still unaccounted for, and i is thought possible that his body is in the water at the bottom of the shaft.

How to Get Rid of Rats, Rats are wonderfully clean animals, and they dislike tar more, perhaps, than anything else, for if it once gets on their jackets they find it most difficult to remove t. Now, I had heard it mentioned that ouring tar down at the entrance of their oles was a good remedy, also placing broken pieces of glass by their holes was another remedy. But these remedies are not effective. The rats may leave their old holes and make fresh ones in other parts of the house ; they don't, however, leave the premises for good. I thought I would try another experi-ment—one I had not heard of before. One evening I set a large wire-cage rat-trap, attaching inside a most seductive piece of strongly smelling cheese, and next of strongly smelling cheese, and next morning I found, to my satisfaction, that I had succeeded in trapping a very large rat, one of the largest I had ever seen, which, after I had besmeared him with tar, I let loose into his favourite run. The next night I tried again, and succeeded in catch another equally big fellow, and served him in the same manner. I could not follow these two tar-besmeared rats into their numerous runs to see what would happen; but it is reasonable to assume that they either summoned together all the members of their community, and by their crest-fallen appearance gave their comrades silent indications of the misfortune which had so suddenly befallen them, or that they frightened their brethren away, for they one and all forsook the place and fled. The experiment was eminently successful. From that day in 1875 till now, 1883, my house, ancient though it is, has been entirely free from rats; and I believe that there is no remedy equal to this one, if you can catch your rat alive. They never come back to the house again. —Chambers' Journal.

The coast of Mexico, near Vera Cruz, not long ago had a shower of fishes, causing the utmost consternation. A similar thing happened at San Luis Potosi. Superstit. pened at San Luis Potosi. Superstitious people talked about the end of the world. The fishes were a species of sardine not froduce you to these two gentlemen. They are a remarkable pair. They are two judges of the Supreme Court, who, in order to dodge a constitutional point, decided that killing a nigger did not affect him.

On one occasion, when attacked on the Democratic side of the House, Thad Stevens highly eulogized Black as a lawyer and a man, but expressly withheld any indorsement of his politics, which were as bad, he said, as possible. In their originality, their courage, and their inflexibility there were points of resemblance between Stevens and Black, though in other respects the widest dissimilarity prevailed. There were no social relations beping them and addressing his friend, that they might hear, he said:—"I want to introduce you to these two gentlemen. They are a remarkable pair. They are two judges of the Supreme Court, who in order to do not support the supreme Court, who in order to do not support the supreme Court, who in order to do not support the supreme Court, who is not support to the support to t

The Little Peach. A little peach in an orchard grew A little peach of emerald hue, Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew,

One day while passing the orchard thru, This little peach dawned on the view Of Johnny Jones and his sister Sue— Them two, Up at the peach a club they threw, Down from the stem on which is grew Fell that peach of emerald hus— Mon Dieu!

John took a bite, she took a brew. And soon the trouble began to brew-Trouble the doctors couldn't subdue-Too true! Under the turf where the daisies grew. They planted John and his sister Suc. And their little souls to the angels flew, Boo-hoo!

Ab, me! its mission on earth is thru— So ends the story of Johnny and Sue-Adieu!

IN THE OLD ORCHARD.

Last summer Hal and I went out to Grand-

Claus.

"Ever catch any whippings long with everything else" he asked, twinkling his eyes at us. "Well, you can try your hand at catching fish up at the farm. The farm's a good place for boys—a pretty good place."
It was all of that, and no mistake. I don't believe there is another such place for having all sorts of jolly good times in the world as that old hill-side farm. The house itself seemed made just for playing hide and seek in. It was a very small house when Greatgreat-grandfather Cotton built it, but it's been added to, piece by piece, a bit here and a bit there, until it wouldn't know itself—that's what Grandfather Cotton says. Anyhow, now it's a great rambling old ark, with all sorts of odd corners in it, and turns and twists when you aren't looking for 'em. It's a linch old place for rainy days. There isn't any upstains to it hardly. Hal said he felt just like Christopher Columbus when he was going to discover America, that first afternoon he went over it.

"It's just like a Jill-run-over-the-ground," "But isn't it gloriferous ? You may believe I wouldn't dispute that. was pretty as a picture too, to look atthat old red farm-house resting like a sleepy giant half-way up the hill, which trailed long skirts of grass and grain quite to the edge of the tumbling, sparkling little river in the hollow below.

Then there were the two great barns, and the orehards. And you never ate such doughnuts, and turn-overs, and pound-cakes as Aunt Hannah Cotton made. She wasn't

"Well, now, I'll give you boys a chance. I've got thirty swarms o' bees in the old orchard. You watch 'em, and the first one that sees a new swarm shall have it. Hal dropped his knife and fork and slapped his hands together. "Oh, good!" said he. "To carry home?" said I. Grandfather's eyes twinkled.

"I'm afraid they'd turn out to be a white ephant if you did that," said he; "but I'll keep 'em for you, and you shall have all the honey they make. That's fair, isn't

'Yes, sir," said we. And wouldn't you say so?
Well, every day after that Hal and I kept good watch over those bees. We were up in the old orchard twenty times a day. "You'll wear your shoes all out," said

Aunt Hannah, laughing at us.
"Then we'll go barefooted," said I. And after a while we did. One day-it was a day in June, and the sun was hot-we'd just got in from the orchard. In another minute in came grandfather too. He took a drink of water from the long-handled dipper, and wiped his forehead with his yellow bandana, and then he winked at Aunt Hannah.

"The bees are swarming," said he. 'There's a master lot of 'em, too. Where's Zadok ?"

"Hoeing corn in the garden," said Aunt Hannah. But Hal and I we sat and stared. Bees swarming!, And we had just that minute come in, and we didn't see Grandfather looked at us and laughed. "I was right behind ye coming down across," said he, "and they were getting pretty well out then. They're out in ninute. It always makes me eshet when they start, there's such a flood of 'em, and they make such a roar. Too bad you didn't see 'em first; but there's a lot

time, sure."
"Yes, sir," said we; but we did feel streaked.
Well. Uncle Zadok got a hive down from the shed chamber, and washed it out with sweetened water. "We always do that," said Grandfather Cotton; "the bees are likelier to stay in it.

more to follow, and it's better luck next

suppose it makes 'em feel at home. Some Then out came Aunt Hannah with her sunnnet on, and her arms loaded with a saw, and a sheet, and a square piece of board and little brush broom. It was great fun. Everybody was in a hurry. Uncle Zadok's face was red, and grandfather's was all over smiles. It wasn't half so long as I've been telling about it before we were all out in the

"Why, they haven't lit yet," said grand-father. "See there boys!"
"O-oh!" said Hal and I together: for there the bees hung high in the air, a little black, wavering cloud. Uncle Zadok stopped a little ways behind, and scowled at them with the sun in his eyes. guess they're thinking of leaving," "I do believe they be," cried grandfather, fairly jumping around. "Run t' the house,

Hannah Jane, and fetch the big dinner bell. Holler, boys, holler! Make all the noise ye can. Now!"
Well, then, I can't begin to tell you how funny it was. You ought to have been there and heard us. Hal stopped once to catch his

ling thick and black round one of the top-most boughs of a knotty old apple tree. "There's no end to 'em," said Hal, walking

There's no end to 'em," said Hal, walking up nearer.
Grandfather Cotton laughed.
"I've found different from that a good many times," said he, winking at Aunt Hannah. "And you'll be lucky if those bare feet of—Why, Harrison, what's the matter?"

For, if you'll believe me, Hal was jumping up and down like a Jack-in-the-box gone "There's a red-hot needle in my foot!" he screamed; and then he plumped down on the grass and began looking for it. He found

a tiny black point.

"That little thing!" said he, puckering up his face—poor old Hal. But I had to his face—poor old Hal. But I had to laugh all the same; and grandiather's eyes laughed too, though his face was as sober as a judges. He mixed up a little dirt plaster and put it on Hal's foot.

"It'll feel better in a minute," said he; "but I wouldn't step on any more of 'em than I could halp."

than I could help."

By this time Uncle Zadok came back with a ladder and rope and a pail of water. Grand father set the ladder against the tree. "I'll go up and saw 'em off said he," rolling his eyes at us in a funny way. "I always want to let Zadok hive 'em. He's young and spry, and he enjoys it."

"Humph!" said Uncle Zadok. "Boys,
you'd best climb that big apple tree yonder.
You can see there, 'n' be out of the way,

Last summer Hal and I went out to Grandfather Cotton's farm for a good long vacation. You see scarlet fever got round our town, and mother was afraid we would eatch it.

"She said we'd be sure to," Hal told Grandfather Cotton, who was waiting for us at the station. "We're all the time catching things we've no business to."

Grandfather Cotton laughed, and tumbled us into his big express waggon without any ceremony. He's a jolly old gentleman, with a round face and gray whiskers: I wish you could see him and hear him laugh. Hal says he looks just like the pictures of Santa Claus.

"Ever catch any whippings long with

sprinkle 'em with the broom, so they'd think 'twas raining, and hurry in. Just then I heard an awful roar, I couldn't imagine what it was; but just at that minute Hal laughed. "Look !" cried he.

And then I laughed too; I couldn't help it; for there was grandfather going one way and Uncle Zadok and Aunt Hannah another still, and every one of them bent up as if they had the colic. But what makes 'em look so funny?" said Hal.

I knew then what the roar meant. There was another black cloud round a bough right below us on our apple tree.
"Bees!" I roared. And then we both oared together, Hal and I:
"Grandfather! Uncle Zadok! Aunt Hannah! here's another—swarm—of bees!

We sat right there in that tree until they were hived, too. You never saw such fun. Grandfather laughed when we slid down. "Pretty good," said he. "That swarm o' bees meant for ye to see 'em, didn't it,

Hair Suddenly Turning White. Mr. C. A. Ward, in his article on the human Mr. C. A. Ward, in all article on the numan hair, in Fennell's Antiquarian Chronicle and Literary Advertiser (page 166), gives the following instance:—"When the Duke of Alva was in Brussels, besieging Holst, the Provost-Marshall had put some to death by the Duke's search commission. There was a Capt. Duke's secret commission. There was a Capt. Bolea, a friend of the Provost's, and he went occasions, however, it has been brought into requisition to raise and lower the men. Last week the rope stood a test of ten tons. At the surface there is no means to prevent the cage, upon breaking, falling down the shaft, and there was no appliance which would pull back, as in some cages elsewhere, and obviate its descent. An accident of a similar nature coursed at Botallack some years since, when eight men were killed. It was said last night that three men were riding on the top of the carriage, which is

DISTINCTLY CONTRARY TO ORDERS.

The cage should not take more than eight. In the afternoon Captain Trevena, the manalized in the afternoon Captain Trevena, the manalized in the afternoon Captain Trevena, the manalized in the captain started that the captain started that three men were riding on the top of the carriage which is

"Like it?" said he, cutting off a big slice.

Secrimping with 'em. etther; that was something new turning up for us to do, too. One day it was riding to the village to do trading with Uncle Zadok; and the next, maybe, grand, and asked how he had offended the Duke. I cannot expostulate, said the Provost, but must execute my commission. He fell on the captain started up, with his hair on end, and asked how he had offended the Duke. I cannot expostulate, said the Provost, but must execute my commission. He fell on the captain started up, with his hair on end, and asked how he had offended the Duke. I cannot expostulate, said the Provost, but must execute my commission. He fell on the captain started up, with his hair on end, and asked how he had offended the Duke. I cannot expostulate, said the Provost, but must execute my commission. He fell on the captain started up, with his hair on end, and asked how he had offended the Duke. I cannot expost the was always something new turning up for us to do, too. One day it was come to execute martial law upon him. The Captain started up, with his hair on end, and asked how he had offended the Provost. In the Captain started up, with his to to to

cestor of the anthor of 'Pastor Fido,' having studied Greek at Constantinople, brought from thence on his return two cases of Greek manuscripts, the fruit of his indefatigable researches; one of them being lost at sea, on the shipwreck of the vessel, the chagrin of losing such a literary treasure, acquired by so much labour, had the effect of

turning the hair of Guarino gray in one Misfortune in a Long Beard. In the reign of the Czar Nicholas, at a soirce given at the Winter palace, at St. Pe tersburg, the conversation turned upon lux-urious beards, when the governor of a distant province remarked that he had frequentof his government who was possessed of a most luxuriant one. "How much I should most luxuriant one of like to see him, "smilingly remarked one of the ladies, "Your Highness' least wishes are commands," replied the governor, and forthwith he despatched a courier with orders to forward the Hebrew without delay. The local authorities, despite the Jew's protestations of innocence, forwarded him post-haste. The police, when they found that such expedition had been used to forward the luckless Jew, concluded that he was a criminal of the deepest dye, and, causing his hair and beard to be clipped close confined him in the deepest dungeon. Weeks passed and the lady's whim and Governor's orders had both been forgotten. No questions were asked about the Hebrew, who would probably have remained in prison until death, had not some of his friends, wealthy traders, stirred themselves to learn the cause of his detention. When they succeeded in directing official attention to his case it came out, to the infinite amusement of the Russian court, that his beautiful beard, the cause of his martyrdom, hade long since ceased to exist, and with it the cause of his sojourn at St. Petersburg. He was, there-

ore, set at liberty, and solemnly warned never to do it again." Horseback Riding. Horse-riding is much better exercise than walking. The muscles of the arms and chest are exercised in guiding the horse, those of the back are called into play in keeping the balance, and those of the lower limbs in springing from the saddle. The mind, too, is diverted from thought both by the necessity for ordering the animal's movements and by the rapid passage of objects on the road.

In fact, no mode of exercise is so delightful as horse-riding, and Fannie Kemble "had reason" in always "speaking of a woman on

horseback as 'a happy woman.'" It is no easy, however, for the majority of middle easy, however, for the majority of middle-class people to employ this method of im-proving their health and spirits. "The principal objection," as Oliver Wendell Holmes says, "is of a financial character. Riding is good for those that are born with a silver-mounted bridle in their hand, and can ride as much and often as they like, without thinking all the time they hear that steady grinding the time they hear that steady grinding sound, as the horse's jaws triturate with calm, lateral movements, of the bank bills and promises to pay, upon which it is notorious that the profligate animal in question feeds day and night." A horse, indeed, is rather a tyrannical servant. He will catch cold, if you keep him standing too long, and like Goldsmith's "Lovely Woman" will bring repentance to his master, and wring his bosom by dying off. He has his liver, and his little tempers, and all the rest of it, just as much as yourself. The best horse, like the best of husbands, is not perfect, and is trying best of husbands, is not periect, and is trying at times. Finally, he wants saddling, and he wants dressing for; and if you can only snatch half an hour for exercise, these are undoubted obstacles to horse-riding as the

An old bachelor, who professed that he didn't want to live always, was taunted with the fact that his doctor's bills were the largest known in the village. "Well, you numskull," he valled, "isn't that conclusive proof that HUMOROUS.

Is it any wonder that a man who imbibes corn juice freely should have a "husky" voice?—Boston Star. When are certain persons who travel in France like dissipated young men. When they are on the road to Rouen.

"I have a splendid imagination," said Jones, "but I can't afford to go off for a day's fishing, so what's the use of it?" "Whiskey did it, but I'll never touch another drop," said the murdeter on the gallows as the sheriff pulled the trap. When a young man wants to protect

young lady, he naturally puts his armour round her.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald. "I am the power behind the thrown, soliloquized the mule, as he pitched hi rider heels over head to the ground.—Boston Courier. If a woman loses her voice driving out

chickens, could she be called a blacksmith?
She certainly would be a hoarse-shewer.— The Judge.

Why is coal the post extraordinary article known to commerce? Because, when purchased, instead of going to the buyer, it goes to the cellar.—Baltimore News. "Investigator" wants to know what is good for cabbage worms. Bless your heart, man, cabbage, of course. A good plump cabbage will last several worms a week.

An Indiana woman has had four husbands within three years, and all of them are living. It is thought that she is training to move to Chicago and become a society leader. "Why did you run away from your wife?" Because she poisoned my very existence."
Then, how did you come to take a second wife, if the first one poisoned your exist-ence?" "I—I—I took her as an antidote."

An advertisement calls for live grovers to introduce a new commodity to the public. That is right. If dead people undertake it they will frighten the people. -Oil City Derrick. "Where did you get your wonderful power of language?" asked an admiring auditor at the close of the lecture. "Oh," re-

plied the lecturer, with a laugh, "I used to work in a barber's shop." A negro baby was born in Georgia recently which weighed only a pound and a quarter, and a "literary feller," hearing of the cir-cumstance, remarked that it was funny how anything so dark could be so light.

Mme. B., who is over sixty, has a daughter who looks almost as old as herself. look like two sisters," cried a journalist who saw them pass by. "Say, rather, two saw them pass by. "Say, rather, two mothers!" replied his friend, with an affect ing air.

At a spiritual circle a man had his hair At a spiritual circle a man had his hair pulled so hard by a spirit that it gave him the headache. He went home in great anxiety, expecting to find that his wife had died sud-denly during the night—the hair-pulling was so natural. "It seems to me that the lard is dimin-

ishing rapidly, Mary," said the mistress to the servant girl. "Yes'm," was the reply of the maid; "but then you know when you bought it that it was short'ning,"—Somerville Journal.

"You William!" exclaimed the parent,
"are you going to do as I bid you?" No,"
roared William, emphatically. "Smart boy,"
said William's uncle. "Yes," assented the
parent, with a sigh, "it is a wise child that
no's his father." The other day a Paris lady abruptly entered her kitchen, and she saw the cook skimming the soup with a silver spoon. She said to her, "Francoise, I expressly forbade you to use silver in the kitchen." "But, madam,

to her, "Francoise, I expressly forbade you to use silver in the kitchen." "But, madam, the spoon was dirty."

A minister hearing a boy saying, "Bother these meaguitees," reproved him, saying that, like all observeratives, they were doubtless made for some good end. "That may be," said the boy, "but I don't like the end that I feel, at any rate."

"Is Miss Blank at home?" asked a fault-lessly attried here of the me." asked a fault-lessly attried here of the me." asked a fault-lessly attried here of the me."

"Is Miss Blank at home?" asked a fault-lessly attired bore of the new girl. The girl took from her pocket a photograph, carefully SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. scanned it, and after another look at the features of the visitor, answered : "No, sor; she has gone to Europe." He left.

Host (really in agony about his polished in-laid floor) "Hadn't you better come on the carpet, old fellow? I'm so afraid you might slip, you know." "Guest (with a wooden leg) -Oh, it's all right, old 'feilow-thanks! There's nail in the end, you know." "May I have the honour to conduct you daughter to the suppertable?" asked a society gentleman of a lady from the country. "May

you take her to supper?" was the response; "why, of course, and you can take me, too. That's what we came here for.' "I am subject to light-headed spells," remarked a lady to her guests recently. Of course each and every one had a sovereign remedy, but none proposed a certain cure until her little son spoke out: "Why don't you straighten your wig, ma?"

"The last link is broken," the fellow said, when he kissed his girl good-bye forever at her request, because her parents wished a dissolution. A few days after he received a note, saying: "Dear George—There are plenty more links; come and break them." The scarcity of gentlemen at a neighbouring summer resort was so apparent that a Boston lady telegraphed to her husband: "George, bring down a lot of beaus for the hop this evening." Thanks to the telegraph manipu-lator, George arrived with a "lot of beans." "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 ?" "My Dear Sir," wrote a Philadelphia man to his daughter's absent lover, "your letters to my girl are so thick and heavy that in taking them home from the post-office they spoil the set of my coat. Won't you please address to the house direct or else send your letters in sections?"

"How old would you think my daughter was," asked a mother of a lady friend at one of our summer resorts: "would you think she was 18?" "Oh, yes," was the candid reply," "I should think she was 18—about ten years ago!" They "never speak as they pass by' now—Yonkers Statesman.

"Don't you think it a little inconsistent in a church member," said Parson Jones to a wealthy parishioner, "for you to go out riding on the Sabbath?" "No, indeed," replied the parishioner, "that is my way of saving 'soles,' you know."—Boston Transcript.
That man won't last.—Philadelphia News. "I feel so worried about Charles !" sighed Mrs. Wildhusband, "It's getting late, sure

enough, said Sister Kate, looking at the clock; "but I guess nothing unusual has happened." "That is what frets me;" replied Mrs. Wildhusband; "I am afraid omething usual has happened to Charles, A gentleman sent his coachman with favourite setter to have the animal photo graphed. When the man returned and pre-sented the proof, his master observed :-"This is a good picture, Mike, but there is a good deal more of you in it than of Flora," "Yes, sor," returned the coachman, "but ye see, sor, she was ristless, an' I tho't she'd be more content if she knew I was there, -Balt,

"Take something," said a stranger to a crowd in a Third avenue saloon, as he ad-vanced to the bar. "Don't-care-fi-do!" chorused the gang, jumping to their feet and advancing to the front. "Well, then," exclaimed the stranger, as he swallowed and paid for a glass of liquor and broke for the door, "take a joke!" They took it, while ne took off.

An Arkansas man found after he had mar An Arkansas man found after he had married a woman that she was a widow, and he had helped to hang her first husband. It is presumed she married him out of revenge.—
Oil City Blizzard. An Atlantic City man found after he had married a woman that her husband had been seated close by during the ceremony with a grin of satisfaction on his face all the time,—Philadelphia News.



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

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Rheumatic Complaints

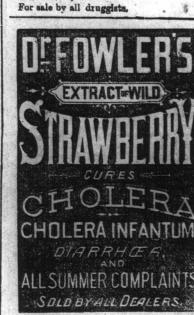


Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL From Squire Robertson, who for many years was Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a high-ly respected resident of that part of Only respected resident of that part of On tario, having lived in that Township for the past 20 years:—

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont. May 17: DEAR SIR,--My daughter has been a DEAR SIR, -- My daughter has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. She has been obliged for years now to carry her arm in a sling, and her hand was beginning twither. During these years she has tried at the many cures that have been advertised without any result. Seeing your advertise

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athartic is required.

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Having completed his Ontario tour of professional appointments, Dr. Malcolm will now be in his office daily.

If unable to consult personally, write for blank statement of case and consult by letter.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1883 WARNING

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

THE ALGOMA ELECTION.

As the time for the election in Algom approaches the Grit Local Government is making ready for the fight. Having re sorted to so illegal and imprudent a mea sure as the seizure of the territory for the purpose of cajoling or intimidating the electors, the Local Government (we are not surprised to learn) will not stop short of sending out special instructions to the returning officers in regard to the course to be pursued towards voters at the elecespecially in the unorganized dis tricts. The object is, of course, to exclude as many Liberal-Conservative votes as

possible.
We venture to give the returning officer fair warning that they can take no instructions from any source but the law of the land. They must and will be closely watched, and for any wilful violation, o neglect, of the law, they will be personally led to account by action. The Government's course in this matter will be stact-ly watched also; and all such accidents as the want of sufficient ballot papers or other conveniences for voting, will be noted for ariety of such tricks as we have suggested was tried, in vain, at the last elec Muskoka. They will be tried by Mr. Mowar in Algoma too, no doubt. But we give fair notice that they will be watched, and punishment will riclation of duty or of the law.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GRIT OPINION.

In endeavouring to account for the success of the Liberal-Conservative party, the Grit journals exhibit a shocking . cynicism as regards the honesty and credulity of the public. We have handsomely won two general elections in spite of the very strongest opposition of the Grit party. We took something like seventeen seats from Mr. Mowar's party at the general elections for Ontario. And to account for these sweeping victories, these extraordinary exhibitions of strength and popularity, the Grit organs are driven to such foolish expedients as crediting them entirely to the "gerrymandering," to corruption, to whiskey-drinking, and to other illegal proceedings.

Now the overwhelming majority of Sin JOHN MACDONALD at Ottawa is made up from all the provinces, and it is very obvious that all the provinces could not have been affected by the means alleged, unless indeed our Grit contemporaries are prepared to insult, (as, in fact, they do insult,) the whole people of Canada by a sweeping charge of servility, corruption, drunkenness, and demoraliza-

The party whose organs thus rail at the morals and intelligence of their country-men at large, has its record fully written in the press and in the courts of this country. That they could be guilty of conspiracy and of robbery we learned in 1873. That they could be guilty of hypocritical pretence we saw in 1874, when Mr. MACKENZIE "elevated the standard "of relities are like a learned to the standard of the of political morality." That they could be guilty of the grossest acts of corruption is proved by the judgments of the courts hich unseated many, and disqualified some of the fiercest proclaimers of purity.
That they were exposed and despised was made plain in the general elections of 1878, and no less in the elections of 1882. When we observe their course in the

Province of Ontario we are hardly less scandalized at their record. The grossly mmoral and hypocritical way in which the Crooks Act has been mal-administered by Mr. Mowar's Government, has been proved beyond contention. The scanda gies of their party during the election have been made clear. At the general election public opinion condemned Mr Mowar to the loss of some seventeen seats. he courts have not yet got through with the seats in doubt.

In the very case most recently under discussion the Grit agents and canvassers were more active even than those of Mr. FAUQUIER. It is well known that one of the most active of Mr. Mowar's agents. was so hopelessly drunk that he was unfit for service on the occasion of the election. and wildly scattered about compromising documents, including letters from a dis-tinguished ecclesiastic. The absence of this person is, of course, easily accounted for. 'If the counter-petition had gone to trial the revelations would have been at

The public is a trifle cynical of Grit pro of purity, and of Grit accusations our side. And when our Grit conrary elevates its eyes and holds up ing hands to cry "fie" on the corruptionists," the gentle public

looks on at the exhibition with amuse ment, but is not, we judge, very sedified or convinced by the argument.

CONSOLING THEMSELVES THE case against Mr. FAUQUIER in Muskoka has been successful. He has been unseated for the acts of his agents. Thereupon the Grit organ rejoices exceedingly. Its readers would imagine on reading its virtuous indignation that the organ had lived in the odour of sanctity all its life. that its party name was synonymous with Purity, and that Muskoka witnessed the

only election trial of the season. We admit, of course, the goodness the opportunity for a little retaliation on us for the language we have used, and used correctly, on several occasions heretofore. But the retaliation is not cleverly effected; it does not in anyway detract from the force of the facts discussed in THE MALL ON previous occasions, nor does it tend to make the public forget 19 1. That the Grit agents were active in liament. Looking at it as the speech of Muskoka as well as the Conservatives 2. That the Grit agents have not been

3. That no such damaging and disgraceful evidence has been given in this case as in the cases of Dowling, Phelps, and Hagar; and

4. That the balance of illegality, whis key-drinking, and traffic in patronage is still heavily on the side of the Grit party. Mr. FAUQUIER evidently did his best to steer clear of the legal rocks and shoals of an election contest. It is not very wonderful that in a large and sparsely settled district, where affairs are conducted in free and easy manner, and into which a number of strangers went for election puroses on both sides, some illegal transac tions have taken place. The personal charges against Mr. FAUQUIER are trivial, sustained would be considered unusually hard lines by every man in the district for which Mr. FAUQUIER is quite

certain to be elected again.

It is nonsense for the Grit organ to lay such exaggerated stress on the result in Muskoka, when in well-settled constituencies, where affairs are more under the in fluence of law and opinion, the Grit party has been proved guilty of the grossest

Have we not seen in one constituency an intoxicated wretch howling, with the vigour lent him by Grit whiskey, in favour of Mowar and temperance? Have we not seen in another constituency a Grit-vote ecured by means of a brass breastpin Have we not seen the grossest perjury take place under the eyes of the udges, in one case in regard to the hiring of horses for a Grit candidate's election service? Have we not seen Mr. Moway in personal communication with men who ere corruptly trafficking in a License In pectorship? If Messrs, SMITH, PRINGLE etc., are absent, pray where are Higgins and his fellows? What caused Higgins, of Whitby, to be sent out of the country but the fear of the evidence that wou

have been forced from him? We admit, as we have said, that the Muskoka case offers the Grit organs chance they have been suffering for, but have neither the ability, nor the means, to make that chance cover the multitude of sins which during these lection trials have been fixed on the forehead of their party. We shall carry hiskowa again. party. We shall carry Maskota again. Will the Grit organs dare announce as confidently that they can carry any seat of theirs that may be made vacant

THE GRIT ORGAN AND THE ORANGEMEN.

Ir is not difficult to understand the clumsy tactics of the Mowar organ in regard to the Orangemen at this time. There are several elections pending or likely to occur. The fate of the Grit Local Government is trembling in the balance. And if, by any means, a split can be made in the ranks of the Orange body, and the votes of any section of them can be captured for the temporary service of the Grit party, great will'be the gain of the Local Government-but what the gain for the Orange order? Suppose that some Orangemen should desert their political principles and support a Grit candidate here or there who may, let us say, be one of themselves and personally in good repute with them, what good will be done? Will the question of incorporation be settled? Not at all The result will be, simply, that the Grit party which has always opposed the Orange incorporation measure will be strengthened and the object of incorporation rendered more hopeless than ever

The Orangemen are told that Mr. Mowar

nce voted for their bill. That is the most dishonest and disgraceful episode in Mr. Mowar's career. For, having voted as a member for the bill, he turned round in sprivate, and as a Minister advised the Lieutenaut-Governor to reserve the measure by refusing his as-This was not only treacherous to the friends of the measure, but dishonour able to Mr. Mowar as a public man. that is all (and it is all) that the organ can bring forward to aid Mr. Mowar in securing the votes of Orangemen, the less the organs have to say about it the better. Mr. Mowar's government and party have been always opposed to Orange incorporation. There is no indication that they have changed their policy in the least. They are prepared still to be as hostile and treacherous as ever. Their friends in an almost solid body voted against incorporation at Ottawa last winter. And for an Orangeman to cast his vote in favour of a Grit candidate (even supposin the latter to be in favour of incorporation) would be to fling away his vote and influ ence in favour of the party opposed to the neasure. We do not think the new Grit dodge will succeed. It is tried too late in the day, and is too insultingly cynical t be yielded to by any man of common

shrewdness. The Sentinel, the organ of the order, has been investigating the votes of the two parties on this question of incorporation from the beginning; and we borrow its table of the divisions as follows:

Recapitulation. Conservatives. For Against For Against 1873..... 1874..... 26 1877..... 29 1881.....

In the record of seven years given above it will be noticed that while 195 Conservative votes were cast for the bill, only 17 were cast against it. In the same period there were 241 "Laberal" votes cast against the bill, and only 32 for it.

This table will be instructive reading for those whose interest in the Orange in corporation question is a personal interest. It will be interesting reading for those who, without personal interest, are un-

Grit candidates, or any Grit candidate, within the next few weeks ask him:
What has been the policy of your party
in the past? What is the policy of your
party now? Has any change taken place in the hostile attitude of your party towards the question of common justice to Orangemen? Was Mr. Mowar honest when he advised the reservation of the bill he had voted for? Are the organs of your party honest in seeking our votes now? Do you think you can effect any change in the policy of your party if we vote for you now? Will we not be simply flinging our votes away by giving them to you instead of to a man whose party has always been favour-"able and friendly to the justice we have stake the issue of any election that depended on Orange votes on the answers likely to be given, if given honestly, to

questions such as these.

THE OUEEN'S SPEECH WE publish this morning the text of the speech with which her Majesty closed Parther Majesty's ministers, let us indicate our poinion as to its contents. There is, in the first place, peace with foreign powers. The peace is official; it is obvious, however, that the relations with France have been strained. The cholera in Egypt is a capital excuse for the failure to secure anything like a settled Government in that country. And the average Briton will feel half-amused and half-annoyed at the vain pretence of temporary" occupation of the country for an object which permanent occupati alone can enable Britain to solve, and ther only in the course of a century.

In Zululand there is imperfect and the state of affairs is satisfactory"-we should think so. King Cetewayo (who is simply an ignoble brute with murderous instincts, which in the slang of sentimental Radicalism got to be called bravery and patriotism) having been feted in London went out to ight in Africa. He is again a "claim ant," and will likely be so till he is shot r speared; and the sooner it occurs the better, politically speaking. The Queen speaks cheerfully about Ireland. There less crime. The Land Act has been useful. "No rent," as a policy, has failed. In the meantime the elections ontinue to result in additions to the ranks f the agitators. The sentence in which Ministers assert they are "not wholly disappointed as regards domestic legisla tion is comic at least. Their thankfulness for not having wholly failed might have peen more cleverly expressed. tence which bears on the subject of emigration leaves us, as we have elsewhere pointed out, in a state of doubt as to wha is the actual policy of the Govern-ment. No doubt the mails will give us some light on this subject. On the whole we should judge that the speech as the ecord of a session, offered by Ministers for the consideration of the country, is not a very cheerful document, nor calculated to reassure the Liberals in the coming ontest.

A SCEPTICAL PARADOX.

THOSE who have followed the recent utterances of M. ERNEST RENAN may well feel puzzled by them. There can be no uestion about the brilliancy of his writings. They are Parisian essentially; and the waters of the Jordan mingled with those of the Seine do not suit the palate of peaks, are solemnities; his own the idlest of levities. None who have read his "Life of Christ" can fail to have been shocked by it. Its style is graphic, but its irreverence, startling. And yet he asserts, and no doubt believed at the moment he made he assertion, that he is the only man of he age who really understands the Sa-

viour's character. Nor is that all. M. RENAN has travelled to the East on purpose to examine the scenes made sacred in Christian eyes, n order to delineste the lives of CHRIST and his Apostles. And yet he does not elieve in their faith or work. He can gush at times ; yet behind the gush there s usually a leer almost Voltairean. Reently our author has produced memorials f his childhood and youth, which we only snow through a paper by Mr. LLEWELLYN DAVIES, in the August number of the Conemporary Review. Since then he has ad. ressed the students of a Paris academy.

It may be at once interesting and in-structive to compare the autobiography with the speech, because such a compari son will bring out clearly that unbelief is paradoxical and also insincere. At any rate, such is demonstrably the case with Mr. The English writer referred to -a Broad Church Anglican clergymancharacterizes him as "the ma There is some truth in the remark, but it would be more correct to say that he is an embodied paradox. RENAN never utters anything that he has not flatly contradicted before, or will not emphatically deny to-morrow. Mr. Davies terms him an ex-Catholic—as he certainly is. The London Standard terms him a ceptical optimist, but still always a Cath-olic and a Bréton.

As a matter of fact, scepticism has so insettled the brilliant Frenchman e knows not of what spirit he is of. ITTRE, the Comtist savant, became reconciled to the Church during his last illness. and M. Renan may do the same at any moment. Meanwhile the sheet-anchor is gone, and he floats about on an unfathomed sea, devising theories of the universe, and denying, not the faith, but the morals of Christianity, but yet commending both to the youth of France.

Mr. James Mill brought up his son as n unbeliever; but advised him never to avow his scepticism, because it might inure his prospects in life. Mr. J. STUART lowed the paternal advice imperfectly; for some passages in his works be-trayed the inward feeling. At his death the truth was revealed in the posthumous essays he kept secret during his life. He represents the English type of sceptic, and was, by parental training, a survival of eighteenth century into utilitarian unbe-M. RENAN is of a different school. and comes of that light modern spirit which is all that survives of VOLTAIRE. And yet there is some resemblance between the two men. Both can be disemblers on occasion; both give an uncerain sound on moral questions.

The reason of this is that agnosticism can have no hold on the regulation of human life. It is unstable both in theory and practice. When we remember Mr. Mill's ideas of purity, and then find that, inspite of his personal blameless life he holds that Nature does not forbid sensuality in men, we can connect logically the views of both with their want of faith. Their who, without personal interest, are unable, as men of common sense, to see why the incorporation should not be accorded.

Let Orangemen who are asked to vote for is proved by the lives of many a so-called

philosopher in every civilized nation. There can be no permanent morality without the sanctions of religion.

And now for a few instances of the simulation and dissimulation manifest in M.

RENAN. It is not necessary to note the fact that he can be an optimist and a pessimist successively; nor to point out that he cirnuous youth that the fire burning with n them has been implanted by Providence. we are amaked; since he has distinctl placed on record in the Souvenirs alread he got rid of his last lingering belief Providence, and his anchor became "clear scientific view of a universe which no free will superior to that

"man acts in an appreciable manner."

What is to be said of a philosopher who thus proves his unversativ? But that is not all. At the Acropolis at Athens, M. RENAN had a devotional fit. He prayed to the divinity of Greek art, abused St. PAUL, spoke of the altar to the unknown God, and informed the mythical goddess "that the world would only be saved by returning to her." And then he adds
I love better to be the last in thy house, thanks be the first elsewhere

That spasm passed away, and shortly after M. Renan ejaculates, "O Abyss, thou "art the only God".

His vacillating nature is then illustrated by his addrass to the students of the Lyceum. In his work he had stated his bethat purity was not an obligation cosed by Nature on man—though, perhaps, upon women, and that he only re-mained moral by habit. To them he ut-tered the following salutary counsel, singular as it may appear in the mouth of an atheist. The Greek divinity disappears the abyss has been deprived of apotheosis, and his words are thoroughly Christian :

There is but one foundation for a happy life, the search of the good and true. You will be satisfied with life if you make a good nse of it, if you are contented with yourselves. Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you."

Were we not right in saying that agnosticism, in the person of its most b exponent, is a paradox?

FRENCH DEMOCRACY IN FOREIGN

POLITICS. Ir is interesting to read of a proposed aliauce of Spain with Germany and Austria to check the spread of French Democracy in Spain. When each country has more or less signally failed for itself in checking the spread of a Democracy which draws its inspiration from French sources, it is most unlikely that the three combined could ucceed more certainly. A Holy Alliance is not possible in our time; certainly not for the purpose of checking a tide which has obtained such momentum.

French Democracy is no more exclusive ly French than American civilization is exclusively American. It is not an affair of race, but of humanity. It affected (to keep within bounds) the destinies of Greece and Rome. It moulded the Italian Republics. Is guided the destinies of the Netherlands. It overthrew the monarchy Netherlands. It overthrew the monarchy in England. It established the Republic in America. If Democracy, as we know it has any title the appeals territorial designation, it should be called "American Democracy". It was from America that it was transplanted to France. The young Democrats of the period, the few years preceding the Revolution, had studied in the school of the American Rebellion. most thinking people. The "Theological They brought their new theories to France terrible logical earnestness, even ruthless-ness, so characteristic of the French.

From France the rest of the Continent ceived and renewed its ancient acquaintance with the Democratic devil. Russis has to thank France for its Nihilism M. DIDEROT sowed some fruitful seeds in that country when a capricious sovereign gave him the honour of his patronage. dermany owes France not so much he Demogracy as the ruthless spirit which is noving, and will one day dominate, it. With Italy the case is the same ; she had her democracy ready-made, but French spirit has animated it. In Spain the Democratic wave rose with a certain spontaneousness after the French invaders had, by the help of England, been driven out. There is no doubt, however, that it is the French Communistic spirit that is moving in a great measure the mass of Democracy in Spain. The military are the leaders; it is the mob that supplies the force. It is too late to tame or smother the Democracy after half a century of education in the knowledge of its power to overturn monarchs and change

A HISTORICAL DISCOVERY.

THE discovery, in Switzerland, of the ecords of a regiment of Swiss soldiers, who in old times served in the campaigns of Spain, is an event of some historical interest. In our times we connect the Swiss naturally with peace, plenty, ingenuity, love of country, industry, and all the gentler virtues of humanity. In old days the Swiss were among the most warlike of men, and their mountains could pour forth, and did pour forth, a horde of sturdy warriors, whose arms were strong and skilful in the cause of their own land, or in whatever cause the fortunes of war might find them fighting. One of the earliest heroes to which the young student is introduced is ORGETORIX the Helvetian chief, who gave CESAR so much trouble. One of the earliest patriots whom the youthful reader learns to admire is WILLIAM TELL. | These were home patriots and had no occasion to go abroad for ser-

vice. The passion for service abroad seems to have implanted itself after the long contests with Austria in the fourteenth century. Foreign enlistment is now, we believe, forbidden to those Swiss who remain under the control of the Contedera tion; but from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century the Swiss mercenarie were among the most valuable of those bodies of Free-lances who carried their swords and spears from camp to camp in Europe attracted by the fame of a captain, the prospects of plunder, or the lure of high pay. They were on the whole faithful and brave. The Swiss Guards of Louis XVI. were cut to pieces in defence of their royal master The Pope's Swiss Guards have always been a feature of high ceremonial occasions will ever forget the pleasant excitement afforded in "Anne of Gierstein" by th adventures of the young hero and his father in the Swiss mountains.

A recovery of the records of one of the ' regiments" of free-fighters who carried the pennon of Spain to battle, would probably be of service from a his torical point of view; for it must be obvious that such men would have to be taken very much into the confidence of dences of monarchs and military leaders in times of distress are apt to be interest ng and dangerous secrets.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Just now France is engaged in a variet; of enterprises, all dangerous and some delusive. She is at war in Madagascar, and has wounded the susceptibility of England. She is at war in Cochin-China, and has roused the fears of all the Christian powers for the safety of the Christian missions and people in China and Japan. French emissaries, whether official or merely conspirators, were undoubtedly engaged in the risings in Spain. And in the midst of all these troublesome affairs we read of the erection at Courbe roie, on the 12th instant, of a statue to Courbevois, says a Paris despatch, was the point from which the attack on the German lines at Buzenval was sommenced,

and as this engagement was for the French one of the redeeming features of the whole campaign, it was natural that the Rond Point at Courbevoie, the highest point west of the Arc de Triomphe, and in a straight line with it, should be selected by the General Council of the Seme as the site for a memorial of 1870. The status represents a female figure in military cosrepresents a female figure in military cos-tume holding a tattered banner in her right hand, with her left resting on a can-non. A wounded soldier, clasping his musket, lies bleeding at her feet. Behind

On this occasion there were some ab sences and some silences that were remark ble. There was a solemnity about the affair which gave it greater earnestness. We quote the speech of M. Forest, the President of the Council of the Seine:

"He recalled the incidents of the siege of Paris, which only famine could overcome, o the war in which the French had been oblique contend against triple their numbers, and to comend against triple their numbers, and had witnessed events of which they need not fear a repetition. (Cheers.) France had been dismembered, but not humiliated, and by dint of her energy and genius she had speedily recovered her rank among the great nations of the world. The only conquests which France must strive for in future those which peace and labour would enable her to achieve.

The peaceful ending is what no one be lieves in. The boast that Paris will not again be taken is what Germans do not wish to believe, and even Frenchmen make the boast in a state of private un certainty.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It took the Ontario Government agent exetly ten days to work up a report of the Rat Portage meeting on the subject of incorporaion under Ontario laws. The chief feature of the report is the magnificent manner in which it speaks of Brigadier Pattullo's ora-tion. Mr. Pattullo is evidently not a very

We have many conveniences and many aids to comfort in Toronto ; but Winnipeg is more happily situated, if a journal published in that city is not exaggerating when it re-

"Trains always on time, freight expedi-tiously handled, mails promptly delivered telegraph service efficient, officials of all-kinds not so pompous, landlords obsequious, servant girls no longer bosses, extortion and impudence replaced by fair dealing and ovivility."

An experiment in the lumber business of some importance is being made. A raft is on its way from St. John N.R. t. New York, containing upwards of six thous-sand tons of timber bringing the timsand tons of timber bringing the tim-ber in this way and not in separate cargoes by coasters, will effect a saving cargoes by coasters, will encound of from eight to ten thousand antiquated coasters and employment for an increased number of steam tugs.

We publish this morning the correspon dence between Mr. Boyd, who is forwarding the scheme for State-directed emigration, and Sir Charles Tupper. It will be observed that, as we suggested when the news was first telegraphed, Sir Charles Tupper is most careful to avoid giving any pledge whatever for the Dominion Government, and refers the promoters of the scheme to the general law and regulations, and recommends them to end in their proposals in the usual way for

During the year ending June 30, 1883, the United States substantially increased its exports, and made a trifling reduction in its imports. The exports were \$823,805,000; the imports were \$723,122,000, so that there was a balance of trade in favour of exports to the extent of \$100,683,000. Those who ay that protection kills the export trade will learn a lesson when they are told that the exports of the United States have inthe exports of the United creased by exactly three hundred millions of dollars in ten years. In 1873 the American exports were \$522,479,000; in 1883 they were \$723, 122, 000.

Sir Francis Hincks, in one brief sentence gives "the lie direct" to the Grit politicians who have been saying that Quebec is interested in preventing the boundary award from being ratified. An interviewer asked him :-"Is not Quebec interested in having the

To which he replied,
"Yes, it would give Quebec a very large accession of territory to the north of the neight of land which is now held to be the oundary."

The Mowat partisans have been patting Sir Francis on the back because he holds some views in common with them; but they will call him a "base hound," and probably a

sheep stealer, for this.

Mr. Blake is determined to blacken the memory of the late Hon. George Brown. The paper which the deceased gentleman established described him the other day as a twofaced individual, and who expressed in public a strong regard for the Senate, but probably held that institution in contempt. The same thankless child now seeks to excite public scorn for the late Senator by frequent sly hints at his Big Push letter episode, and by insinuations that his famous remark "a big push has to be made," means that bribery had to be perpetrated. Mr. Blake is now the foster parent of Mr. Brown's paper. He never liked Mr. Brown. It is mean of order attacks upon the deceased leader's memory. He should have dropped his hatred or Mr. Brown at the deceased gentleman's

Mr. N. F. Davin, of the Regina Leader, appears to have been the victim of something very like conspiracy and persecution by the Mounted Police officer at Regina. He was arrested for having intoxicating liquor in his ossession, in a flask. The customary way n such cases is simply to confiscate the quor. But Mr. Davin was summoned and liquor. But Mr. Davin was summoned and fined \$50, and costs to the extent of \$15 more. From the statements made in the Leader it is very obvious that the case against Mr. Davin was brought for personal reasons. Mr. Davin, in regard to this case, makes certain specific charges against officers of the Police as to morality, and as his statements taken very much into the confidence of those who employed them, since the services they sendered were generally render-take place at official headquarters.

FARMERS COUNCILS

The Movement Progressing-Petitions Pre-sented for Reforms in Weighing Pro-duce.

At the council meeting of No. 13 school section, township of Mulmur, county of Dufferin, held on August 21st, congratulatory remarks on the apparent success of the movement were made by the president, Mr. Alexander Perry, and others at the meeting. Messrs. Thomas Langford, Luke Betty, Alexander Wallace, and other speakers dis-cussed at some length the urgent need for farmers organizing councils throughout the several provinces of the Dominion to bring about educating results—to benefit agricul-turists and the people generally. The speakers united in contending that through Farmers' Councils, with the introduction of Old Country systems of weighing and markets, togethe with our superior climate, virgin soil, increas-ing railway and educational a tvantages, Canada would be greatly benefitted. As tarmers represent seven tenths of the people, who have by their own labours brought bush lands into a high state of cultivation, and are still doing so, it is their duty to make markets for themselves, where justice will be dealt out to

unity of action.

Resolutions, thanking THE MAIL and other journals for giving the movement prominence by publishing reports of councils meetings, were passed. The council resolved to join in, and recommend farmers and other ratepaye to sign the petition to the County Council the County of Simcoe, as follows :-To his Worship the Warden, their Worships the Reeves and Deputy Reeves, of the County Council of the County of Simcoe, in Council

the township of Tossorontio, with ratepayers of other municipalities of said County Simcoe, and ratepayers of county Dufferin, humbly showeth:—That your petitioners respectfully request your Council Roard of said County Simcoe to take into your serious consideration and grant the system of markets and weighing produce as follows:—

That your Council Board may by by-law ap-point a day in each month of the year for a pub-lic fair in the village of Lisle for the sale and spurchase or exchange of cattle, horses, sheep, with other live stock, said fair to be also for the ale of butter, eggs, poultry, cheese, pork, pota oes, fruit, vegetables, wheat, and other farm duce, including agricultural and other articles merchandise. The start will also appoint one hat your Council Board will also appoint one

That your council Board will also appoint one day in each of the other three weeks of the month as a weekly market day for the sale and purchase of butter, eggs, poultry, cheese, meat, potatoes, fruit, wheat, and other produce; providing, that said monthly fair and weekly market days be held on same day of the week, and shall admit of selling and buying wheat and all other produce on the other week days of the year. ear. That your Council Board may also pass such

That your Council Board may also pass such by-laws as shall provide for the adoption of a uniform system of weighing produce with suitable weigh scales, and appoint competent persons as master weighers, to be sworn to do justice between sellers and buyers at the several produce buying stations, and in villages and towns of Beeton, Ailiston, Everett, Lisle, Glencairn, Barrie. Avening, Creemore, Duntroon, Stayner, Collingwood, and such other places as may be further considered advisable.

That your petitioners believe the much-needed.

may be further considered advisable.

That your petitioners believe the much-needed reform system of weighing produce, together with a system of special market days, as herein indicated, will, at produce buying stations in our country districts, as in Old Country markets, so assimilate the ways of selling and buying as shall very materially benefit farmers and the people generally; as would also the adoption of a uniform system of selling and buying wheat and other produce by the cental system of 100 lbs.

That in the event of each township, town, or village municipality not having power or being unwilling to invest in the necessary weigh scales and appointing of weighers, your Council Board may appoint one, two, or three leading farmers or other competent person or persons, with or without the clerk or treasurer of each municipality, to purchase and place the necessary weigh scales and appoint proper weighers for the ensuing season.

That your Council Reard or each township.

weigh scales and appoint proper weighers for the ensuing season.

That your Council Board or each township, town, or village municipality may arrange by tender or otherwise sell the right to weigh and collect to competent persons as master weighers, by arranging for a reasonable fixed rate, say of about ten cents per load of wheat or other produce, including hay, to be charged by the weigher from sellers, who will thus pay for the necessary weighing and use of weigh scales.

That is addition to your Council Board granting purlaws as referred to, we perion, your worshipful body to assist in promoting similar systems of weighing and markets froughout the counties of the province of Ontario, and the several other counties of the provinces of the Dominion, or otherwise assist in securing Government authority thereanent, as shall provide for having the said systems of neutral weighers.

That certain improvements may also be made in railway grain wharehouses, by which farmers will save much labour in delivering their grain, as well as prove a saving of about one-third the usual cost in erecting railway or other granary buildings, and further prove a great saving in the very important matter of reducing the need of so many weigh scales by grain buyers or farmers, and curtail the usual general working expenses in receiving and shipping grain, as lately published in reports of farmers Council meetings in school sections. We therefore petition your Council Board to use your influence by friendly counsel and correspondence with railway companies, grain buyers, including presidents of corn exchange associations, together with our respective members of Parliament and editors of city and local newspapers, so that mutual efforts may be made, and that presidents of Farmers' Councils, with the farmers and people generally, may benefit accordingly. All of which is respectfully petitioned for.

At Everett, on the 23rd inst., a meeting of

At Everett, on the 23rd inst., a meeting of armers and others was held, with Mr. John Gallaugher, ex-reeve of Tossorontio, chairman, who, with Andrew Wanless, Jonathan Hill, Jared Want, J. R. Bellamy, John Martin, and others signed the foregoing petition.
The meeting also called for a similar petition for correct weighing and public markets Everett, and for farmers' councils to be established in Nos. 1 and 3 school sections of Tos-

orontio township.

At the sitting of the Council of Tossorontio Township in Everett, on the 25th inst., a petition was presented signed by John Reid, sr., Robert Gallaugher, Andrew Wanless, and over one hundred others, praying that the Township Council take steps in bringing about reforms in weighing and instituting market

The grain warehouses at Lisle station and one at Everett are about to be sold, and it is expected they will be purchased by farmers or a joint stock company, and conlucted on the principles adopted by Farmers'

A BOSTON HOLOCAUST. Five People Burned to Death in a Ten

Boston, Aug. 26.—Fire broke out in a two-storey tenement in Thatcher's court, occupied by eight families, and spread with frightful rapidity. Before the inmates could be rescued, our were smothered and one fatally injured by jumping. The killed are George and Thomas McGlaughlin, aged 14 and 11, Mrs. Fred. Savage, Katie and Mamie Savage. The cries for help from the persons imprisoned anid the flames were heartrending, but the people outside could do nothing. The fire was subdued in less than half an hour. The

promptness and vigour of the firemen saved

the neighbouring houses which were mostly THE VICTIMS AROUSED FROM SLEEP. John McGlaughlin, his wife, and six children occupied the front tenement and attic; ren coupled the front tenement and two girls Fred. Savage, his wife, and two girls the rest tenements. The four of Mothe rear tenements. The four of Mc-Glaughlin's children were asleep in the attic. himself, wife, and two girls down stairs, and Savage's wife and two children in another attic. John Savage first discovered the fire, and giving the alarm, and springing from the window, thirty feet, had his leg injured. McGlaughlin, who was awakened by the cries, saved his wife and girls, and succeeded in bringing down two of his boys. In a secand attempt to return he was drive

Little George McGlaughlin was arons and reached the roof. The canvas was spread in the street below and was told by his father to jump into his arms. The boy jumped, but missed the canvas, and was fatally injured.

CRAZED WITH ANGUISH attempted three times to enter the burnin building to save the other boy, and received anch injuries that she is not expected to live.

Mrs. Fred Savage and her children were auffocated and the bodies were found where

that John McIntosh, who had had trouble with the Savage brothers, may have had a hand in causing the fire. It is known he visited the Savages during the night Mc-Intosh denies he was there. John Flynn, who slept near Savage's, states that just before the fire he heard someone cry, "For God's sake don't throw that lamp!" McIntosh and the two Savages have been arrested. The arrested men tell contradictory stories. There is little doubt they were intoxicated and engaged in a row when the fire caught, and one of them is responsible for it.

FROM CALGARY

Excellent Farming Land and No Summet

CALGARY, August 16 .- Two evenings ago the first train on the C.P.R. passed over the Elbow river bridge. The train comprised three engines, the boarding cars for employés, and a number of cars with supplies. During the past fortnight a tent town has sprung up on the east side of the Elbow and orth of the track. Here a level plateau stretches along from the railway northerly some 600 yards until the banks of the Bow river are reached. On the westerly side it is bounded by the banks of the Elbow. latter stream, about two chains in width, flows swiftly from the south-west, and near its confluence with the Bow makes a steep detour to the east; then the united stream flows some two and a half miles in a southeasterly direction, where it passes under the C.P.R. bridge.
On the south side of the track, between

the Bow and Elbow river bridges, a high range of hills shuts out a view of the country to the south; but, after crossing the Elbow, a level stretch of prairie ground on either side of the track, and several miles in extent, offers a favourable site for the town Six weeks ago the resident population numbered about 300, exclusive of the police. During the interval, however, this number has been more than trebled. The biquitous newspaper man is on the spot, and paper will soon be trades are represented, and shop and notel keepers have assembled in force. Five lawyers stand guard over the moral, four doctors over the physical, and four ministers over the spiritual welfare of the townspeople. No building operations are in progress yet, as the town site is not in the market. This is a great drawback, and prevents people settling into permanent quarters. The station buildings are being located about a quarter of a mile west of the Elbow river, and the town, it is expected, will be laid out in that vicinity. here are two business centres-one on the east side of the Elbow and north of the track; the other west of the river and south of the track. The former has the larger population, and is of recent growth, whilst the latter is the old settlement adjoining the police barracks. The principal business is now transacted west of the river under tent roofs, but the indications are, as have already intimated, that the surveyed town will be situate about haif a mile of the river, and after it is placed in the market the volume of business will probably

Calgary has many natural advantages, and is evidently destined to become a large town. Pure spring water of excellent quality is found on all sides. Both the Bow and Elbow rivers will furnish ample water power for milling and manufacturing purposes. The ocality is already noted for the beauty of its

scenery, equaling, as it does, that of the Qu'Appelle valley.

Good farming land to the south and east lies awaiting the plough of the settler. But summer frosts, it is reported, are certain to destroy the crops. Well, on this point I have the testimony of a farmer who has resided some four miles from Calgary for upwards of ten years; he avers that his crops have never been frostbitten, nor a failure from this cause. In low sheltered places, he admits, there would be danger of frost, but the bench land is said to be free from it. This farmer has some 80 acres under crop, and the barley and oats, which I looked growing some distance from the trail, and for

Chief Engineer Ross, who is now here, tells me the road is expected to reach Morley ville, some 40 miles distant, next month.
About 3,000 men are employed between Calgary and the mountain summit. Some disatisfaction arose among the men here some days ago, but this has ceased, and the work proceeding with its wonted vigour.

RELIGIOUS.

A handsome silver chalice and plate has een presented to Rev. Father Twohey for his new church at Sharbot lake.

Mr. Henry Adams, a member of a wealthy amily in New England, was on Friday formally received into the Church of Ron at Paris Rev. Geo. Meacham, D.D., eldest son of Belleville's postmaster, is on his way hom

He has been for seven years a missionary of the Methodist Church in Japan. The ceremony of laying a stone to comm morate the rebuilding of the Methodist church at Stanstead, took place on Monday fternoon in the presence of a very large

audience. Ex-Governor Holley and about 70 other prominent citizens of Lakeville, Conn., recently presented a respectful protest to Father Lynch against the erection of a large crucifix with the life size of the Saviour on it. the front yard of the Catholic church. The Catholics have boycotted all storekeepers who signed the petition. The latter held a meet-ing and denounced Lynch, and pledged themves not to contribute any more to Catholic charities.

At a session of the Woodstock district meeting of the Methodist Church of Canada. eld recently, the following resolution was carried unanimously :- ' That in view of the a arming and widespread evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, a traffic which has been fostered, protected, and perpetuated by law, this Woodstock district pertured by law, this Moodstock district meeting of the Methodist Church of Canada rejoices in the attempt being made to pass the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 in this (Oxford) county, an Act which removes the responsibility for the evils of the traffic from wilfully break the law of the land : and we strongly urge all the ministers and mem-bers of our Church to do all in their power to secure the passage of said Act. The chu ch troubles at Hillier are far from being in a settled state. The other Sunday Rev. Mr. Ecklin was to preach, and the church was opened. Just before co nent of the services Rev. Mr. Haliwell approached the vestry door with his surplice of s arm, it being his intention to occupy the pulpit. But he was disappointed. The churchwardens met him at the door and informed him that he could not enter the church as an officiating clergyman, but if he wished he could leave his surplice outside and take part in the services of the congregation. Mr. Halliwell demurred but the wardens won the day. The rev. gentleman after a little while accepted the situation as est he could, and made no further effort to enter. A large congregation was present, and the services were gone through with uninterruptedly.—A. V. Advocate.

Paul Bert, recently Minister of Public Education in France, publishes an article in defence of vivisection. He says that savants defence of vivisection. He says that savants do not resort to painful experiments upon the bodies of living animals except with heavy hearts. They do it unwillingly, and are forced to control their own sufferings while so engaged. They are also bitterly opposed to all perversion and abuse of such experimentation by heartless or incompetent persons. Science, however, he says cannot dis-Mrs. Fred Savage and her children were auffocated and the bodies were found where they alept.

The fire started in Savage's apartments, and is believed to have been caused by a kerosene lamp, which evidence obtainable indicates was thrown by John Savage, who had been boarding with his brother, at Fred, or by the latter at John. It is thought also

ONTARIO FRUIT G Annual Meeting Now in Catharines

ST. CATHABINES, Aug. 2 summer meeting of the Growers' Association opene house here this morning, and session two days. The pre-Saunders, of London, occup The attendance was fairly go the principal fruit growers o Smith, of St. Catharines ; W Sound: P. C. Dempsey, of Deall, of Lindsay; John Cru D. M. Housberger, or Jord and S. A. Nelles, of Grimsl holm and J. Hagarman, of Williams, Bloomfield: Geo. das, and C. L. Hoag and E. A

Lockport, N.Y.
This morning's session was in organization. Among trapers and discussion are t ing new varieties of raspb berries, the best vari ties suited to the climate of tion and varieties of currante of establishing local association growing neighbourho d. t prune and tre lis grapes ar winter, and the most pro of early peaches and early appeared by evening the association we reunion at Welland house, an excursion to Niagara Falls is a of early peaches and early

Some investigations by M. Engineering, show that Sout in woods for engineering and dubay is exceedingly hard a couronnay is also very nin. The quebracho is, teresting than any, and grov the forests of La Plata and H oles oak in the trunk, and is sleepers, telegraph poles. It is heavier than water, it varying between 1.203 and t first is reddish, like mahe darker with time. Being r has recently been introduced into France. A mixture of or dered quebracho and two-th tan gives goods results.

A new mode of measuring posed at the last meeting of by Mr. Preece, the well-kn The standard of reference is illuminated to a given in ode of comparison is the small glow lamp whose state of is raised or lowered by incre ishing an electric current. illumination is measured by current flowing, so that the peres gives the degree of ill standard surface is that i British "candle at 12.7 inch the same as that produced "bec" at one metre distance. sunlight, moonlight, twilight, amount of illumination in any or building, or that distribute or area at any time of day of measured without any referen of light or its distance

Mistakes Concerning M

In spite of all the recent en mesmerism, or trance, and all its revival by leading medic duc d. there s still a wide that the power to place a person condition is something in the ago, there were tramping m vaded every district, and in souses, and town halls rural spectator with a s inspirational character of tions. The operator was which passed from his fingers subject his slave. Like all wore itself out, and became a Gali or Spurzheir nial bumps, and wrote out flat of organs for the ready dollar lous. Within half a dozen y has been recalled to the a mesmerism by the experiments hospitals and atterwards in 1 has been found that the ' son has always a peculiar In perfect health the operator ning over with "animal he has not a "gift," he is r able person at all, and in fact i to the process. Any person of subject what any other person s no need of contact and been shown repeatedly that tion of the subject's attention ject, as a button, is all that is so-called hypnotic state is the consciousness. The so-called combination of activities, i the influence of consciousness by suggestions. Hypnotism only so far as other mental st stood. It is full of promise to gist and will undoubtedly lead understanding of mental opera

How it Feels to be Struck by

Henry M. Burt, editor of Clouds," thus describes his rece with lightning on the top of Mo ton :- A little after six o'c aight I was in my office (in the house on Mount Washington given directions to Darby abou orm, when all at once I fe blow in the back. I could not what caused it, but instantly a ball of fire as large as a man's in front of me, not three feet of ed with a tremendous noise oud as a cannon, and then I k have happened. My lert leg completely paralyzed, and I fel Three of my printers were in the time, two sitting at the table one standing up a little further ter had the skin on one hand other was hit in the back, escaped without injury. At though a bail had gone through that all below had been shot startled and confounded, lose consciousness. The who could get out of The to the hotel, the Summit told what had happened. Hel diately, and I was removed to n hotel and undressed. Dr. St student of Harvard, took my and treated me with great course of two or three hours I move my leg a very little. find myself quite comfortable. not walk without a cane, and me considerably. I can assure was a narrow escape from insta for one I do not care to go three experience like it. As the stor most of them, below the have very little fear of bein lightning. In fact, for 30 year been hurt, or had such a n from death. It is an old sayin ning never strikes twice in the and I am sure I do not care to were all the more surprised : that until the bolt came in we l the presence of an electric storm gun to rain a little, but there flashes of lightning. It was a it would have been to get a co out of a clear sky. You have p of the impression of a tree being the bodies of those killed by li same thing was not ced upon as there are no trees on Moun it seems to me that the peculi must be the result of the blood

The "perpetual motion" may by Mr. B. J. Forster, of Gle sen honoured with a lengthy illustration in the Se Briefly, the machine con

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ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS.

Annual Meeting Now in Progress in St. St. Catharines.

St. Catharines, Aug. 29.—The annual summer meeting of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association opened in the Court-house here this morning, and will continue in session two days. The president, William Saunders, of London, occupied the chair. The attendance was fairly good, and included the principal fruit growers of Ontario among The attendance was fairly good, and included the principal fruit growers of Ontario, among others, Messrs, D. W. Beadle and H. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines; Wm. Roy, of Owen Sound; P. C. Dempsey, of Trenton; Thoa. Deall, of Lindsay; John Croil, of Aultsville; D. M. Housberger, of Jordan; A. H. Pettit and S. A. Nelles, of Grimsby; W. B. Chisholm and J. Hagarman, of Oakville; Mr. Williams, Bloomfield; Geo. Coote, of Dundas, and C. L. Hoag and E. Ashley Smith, of Lockport, N. Y.

Lockport, N.Y.

This morning's session was occupied chiefly in organization. Among the subjects for papers and discussion are the most promis ng new varieties of raspberries and straw berries, the best varieties of hardy shrubs suited to the climate of Ontario, the cultivation and varieties of currants, the desirability of establishing local associations in every fruit growing neighbourhood, the best way to prune and trellis grapes and prepare vines for winter, and the most profitable varieties of early peaches and early apples. On Thursday evening the association will hold a social reunion at Welland house, and on Friday ar excursion to Niagara Falls is arranged for.

Valuable South American Trees. Some investigations by M. Thanneur, says Engineering, show that South America is rich in woods for engineering urposes. The yan-dubay is exceedingly hard and durable; the couroupay is also very hard and rich in tan-nin. The quebracho is, however, more interesting than any, and grows abundantly in the forests of La Plata and Brazil. It resembles oak in the trunk, and is used for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, piles, and so on, It is heavier than water, its specific gravity varying between 1.203 and 1.333. Its colour at first is reddish, like mahogany, but grows darker with time. Being rich in tannin, it is employed for tanning leather in Brazil, and has recently been intioduced for that purpose into France. A mixture of one-third of powdered quebracho and two-thirds of ordinary tan gives goods results.

Measuring the Intensity of Light. A new mode of measuring light was pro posed at the last meeting of the Royal Society by Mr. Preece, the well-known electrician. The standard of reference is a small surface illuminated to a given intensity, and the mode of comparison is the light given by a small glow lamp whose state of incandescence is raised or lowered by increasing or diminshing an electric current. The amount of illumination is measured by the amount of current flowing, so that the number of am peres gives the degree of illumination. The standard surface is that illuminated by a British "candle" at 12.7 inches, and this is the same as that produced by the French "bec" at one metre distance. In this way sunlight, moonlight, twilight, fog, and the amount of illumination in any part of a room or building, or that distributed over a street or area at any time of day or night, can be

measured without any reference to the source

Mistakes Concerning Mesmerism.

In spite of all the recent experiments as to mesmerism, or trance, and all the discussion its revival by leading medical men have induced items as to mesmerism, or trance, and all the discussion its revival by leading medical men have induced items as to mean the power to place a person in a trance condition is something in the nature of a liabolical "gift." A quarter of a century spo, there were tramping mesmers who invaded every district, and in country school revisions. The operator was supposed to inspirational characters of their operations. The operator was supposed to insuperational characters of their operations. The operator was supposed to insuperational characters of their operations. The operator was supposed to insuperational characters of their operations. The operator was supposed to insuperational characters of their operations. The operator was supposed to insuperational characters of their operations. The operator was supposed to insuperational characters of their operations, it wore itself out, and the tramping mesmer became a Gall or Spurzheim, and felt of cramial bumps, and wrote out flattering accounts of organs for the ready dollars of the credulous. Within half a dozen years attention has been recalled to the almost forgotten mesmerism by the experiments in the Paris Mistakes Concerning Mesmerism. lous. Within half a dozen years attention has been recalled to the almost forgotten mesmerism by the experiments in the Paris has been found that the "hypnotized" per son has always a peculiar nervous status. In perfect health the operation is not possible. The operator is not run-ning over with "animal magnetism," he has not a "gift," he is not a remark-able person at all, and in fact is not essential to the process. Any person can do with the subject what any other person can. There is no need of contact and passes. It has been shown repeatedly that the concentration of the subject's attention to a bright of ject, as a button, is all that is necessary. The so-called hypnotic state is the suspension of consciousness. The so-called mind, which a combination of activities, is deprived of by suggestions. Hypnotism is understood only so far as other mental states are under stood. It is full of promise to the physiclogist and will undoubtedly lead to a

understanding of mental operations. How it Feels to be Struck by Lightning. Henry M. Burt, editor of "Among the Clouds," thus describes his recent experience with lightning on the top of Mount Washington :- A little after six o'clock Saturday sight I was in my office (in the old Summit house on Mount Washington, and had just given directions to Darby about making up a form, when all at once I felt a tremendous blow in the back. I could not imagine at first a ball of fire as large as a man's head directly in front of me, not three feet off. It exploded with a tremendous noise, seemingly as loud as a cannon, and then I knew what must have happened. My left leg seemed to be completely paralyzed, and I fell to the floor. Three of my printers were in the room at the time, two sitting at, the table near me, and one standing up a little further off. The latter had the skin on one hand torn up, another was hit in the back, and the third cenery was into in the back, and the third escaped without injury. At first I felt as though a bail had gone through my body, and that all below had been shot away. I was startled and confounded, but did not lose consciousness. The young man who could get out of the office ran to the hotel, the Summit house, and tald what had happened. Help came in me told what had happened. Help came immediately, and I was removed to my room in the hotel and undressed. Dr. Strong, a medical student of Harvard, took my case in charge, and treated me with great skill. In the course of two or three hours I could begin to move my leg a very little. This morning I find myself quite comfortable, though I can-not walk without a cane, and my leg pains me considerably. I can assure you that it was a narrow escape from instant death, and for one I do not care to go through another experience like it. As the storms are all, or most of them, below the summit, we have very little fear of being struck by lightning. In fact, for 30 years no one has been burt, or had such a narrow escape from death. It is an old saying that light-ning never strikes twice in the same place, and I am sure I do not care to have it. were all the more surprised from the fact that until the bolt came in we had no idea of the presence of an electric storm. It had begun to rain a little, but there had been no flashes of lightning. It was as startling as it would have been to get a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. You have probably heard of the impression of a tree being found upon the bodies of those killed by lightning. The same thing was not ced upon my back, and as there are no trees on Mount Washington,

it seems to me that the peculiar appearance must be the result of the blood settling in the smaller veins. The "perpetual motion" machine invented Forster, of Glenwilliams, has been honoured with a lengthy description and an illustration in the Scientific American. Briefly, the machine consists of a num-

ber of cylinders containing air, which expanding and contracting as it is affected by the constantly varying temperature outside the constantly varying temperature outside the cylinders, creates the force that is used to drive the machinery. As the American says, 'this machine will hardly be classed among perpetual-motion machines of the usual types, as it has an ever-varying force of nature behind it which will cause it to operate so long as heat and cold alternate, or until the machine is destroyed by wear or

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

LEGAL.

S. T. R., Windsor-Qu.—A. was forced into insolvency in 1878. He did not place the name of B. (a creditor) in the list of creditors. Can B. sue and collect the amount of his account? Ans. —Yes.—Provided the claim is not barred by the statute of limitations. The discharge (if the insolvent has obtained one) only releases the insolvent from those debts mentioned in the list of creditors furnished to the assignes. vent from those debts mentioned in the list of creditors furnished to the assignee.

T. W. G. Baltimore—Qu.—Can a judgment obtained in the State of Maryland be autoroed in the Province of Ontario I must be sued upon in our courts and coal state in a judgment cannot be enforced in Ontario. It must be sued upon in our courts and coal state in a judgment here before it can be enforced.

TRUSTEE Blenheim—School fences should be repaired and kept in order by the trustces out of the school moneys. They can make the adjoining owhers pay one-half the expense.

SURSCRIBER Lovat—Qu.—Can the ratepayers in a municipality compel the Council to provide school accommodation to those situate without the limits of any section? Ans.—The ratepayers, where there are not less than fifty resident children, or the proposed school section contains over four square miles, can compel the Township Council to form a school section when the school section is formed, trustees can be elected, and they will fix a rate sufficient for the purchase of a school site and the erection of a school house, which will be levied and collected by the township collector, and paid to the school treasurer.

INQUIRER, Pickering—Qu.— "The railway contents of the school treasurer.

school treasurer.

Inquires, Pickering.—Qu.—"The railway company has made a fence of five wires, my sheep get through it on to the track. Is the railway company has made a fence of five wires, my sheep get through it on to the track. Is the railway company responsible for any killed?" Ans.—The railway companies are bound "to erect and maintain fences on each side of the track of the height and strength of an ordinary division fence," sec. 22, cap. 163, R.S.O.

H. Mols. Bobcaygeon.—Qu.—"I sold cattle to a man. He paid a deposit on them, and agreed to pay the balance and take them away the same week. Several weeks have now elapsed. Am I bound to keep them longer!" Ans.—You can charge him for the pasturare of the cattle and make him pay the price loss the deposit; also, you need not keep them longer, but you may sue him for the price and for the pasturage and hold the cattle until you are paid ooth.

C. M., Tottenham.—Qu.—"Can a barber shave his customers on Sunday?" Ans.—Yes. It has been decided that Sunday shaving is not a violation of the law.

CAMPERLI—At Guelph, on the 25th instant Louisa Markaret, youngest daughter of J. McD. Campbell, Inland Revenue Department, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 18 days.

CHAMBERS—At the residence of his daughter. Belleville, James Chambers, late of Toronto.

CLOUGHER—At 158 John street, on Wednesday, August 22, Charles Fisher, infant son of John and Emma Clougher.

tion of the law.

H. M., Egerton.—Qu.—" In our township there is no by law against cattle running on the public roads. There was a deep hole on the side of the road, made by parties taking out sand, My cow fell into it and was killed. Can i recover the value against the township road you can recover against the township. "It a county road then you will have to ascertain if there is any county by law against cattle running at large.

HOTEL-KEEPER, Grey.—Qu.—" My wife owns the hotel and business, which I manage for her. I bought liquors for the hotel, but gave the order for it myself. Can her property be reached for the debt" Ans.—If it can be shown that you bought the liquors for the business it will very likely be held that you bought it as agent for your wife, and if the suit is brought against her and the above facts established the property will be reached in that way.

N. G., Fergus.—Qu.—I purchased from a

N. G., Ferzus.—Qu.—I purchased from a farmer some fat cattle to be delivered in two weeks. Who is responsible for the cattle until delivery? Ans.—Where there is a definite time agreed upon for the delivery of the cattle, they are at the risk of the seller, until delivered—that is, he must deliver the cattle according to his agreement. light or its distance from the point

H.W., Mitchell.—Qu.—"I own a house and lot here, deeded to me by my father. My husband left me two years ago. Can I maka a perfect sale and conveyance of the property?" Ans.—You will have to obtain a judge's order, under sec. 4 of chap. 127 of the Revised Statutes,

allowing you do so. The County Court judge has full power to make an order on your own application.

C. W. G., Galt.—Where the limbs of trees grow over the dividing fence between two town lots, those limbs that extend ever may be cut off by the owner of the lotshaded. If people do not want their trees multiated, they must not plant them so near to the line fences.

them so near to the linefences.

Subschiber, Parry Sound—Qu.—"I run a billiard-room, can I be compelled to shut it up at a certain hour every night?" Ans.—If a by-law has been passed in the municipality where you wester regulating billiard halls, and fixing an hour at which they must close up. you must obey it, or you may be fined, or possibly lose your license. E. E., Thomasburgh.—Qu.—"Can a young man vithout any assessable property be compelled to to statute labour?" Ans.—Yes. Two days. It is refuses, he is liable to fine and imprisonment.

J. B. B., Walkerton.—Qu.—"Can a township council enact a by-law to compel farmers to construct wire fences along the roadside?" Ans.—No. Any such by-law would be illegal, being beyond the powers conferred by the Municipa Act on such bodies. J. A. K., Brighton.—Qu.—"In what quantific must tavernkeepers sell liquors?" They cannot sell in greater quantities than quarts, and the liquor must be drunk on the premises; see setions 1 and 2, cap, 181, R. S. O., of the Liquot License Act.

GENERAL

J. R. S., Brockville.—No, the time has been exended till September 4th. T. M., Peterboro'.—See no reason why a change opinion should be made. A.B.C.. Walkerton.—It is dead as soon as fatrikes the court a second time.

H. A. S., Ashton, Rev. Father Burocher, KINGSTON, BROCKVILLE.—Better send 25 cents along the next time you want a safe ad. C.W.. Norland.—In our next issue will be given some particulars regarding the culture of W. H. F., Brockville.—Mr. D. L. Rose, secretary of the Amateur Lacrosse Association, wigive you one if you apply to him.

D. R., Parkdale.—Do not profess to be a record of ancient tales. The slip you forward must have first seen the light prior to the deluge. A Member of the G.C.C. Guelph.—Cannot find your name amongst the officials of the club, and unless sent officially, cannot take up space with it.

T. D., Oshawa,—Regulation length of a net is for two-eanded game, 33 feet, and height 4 feet at the poets and 3 at the middle. In a four-hander set the length is 42 feet, walkerton.—The answer to question 1 seems to be, as suggested, "fauit," and to No. 2 that the opponent of the person whose racquet was hit by the ball, should count a point.

X. Y. Z.—The medical colleges in Ontarie are, Toronto and Trinity. Toronto, and Kingston, Kingston, the principals of which will forward announcements, &c. on application. Dr. Danter, Simcoe street, Toronto, will give you all needed information regarding your second question.

R. FERGUSON, Listowel.—The answer to the query to which you take exception was intended to cover two cases, neither of which were clearly expressed. Lily white's ruling in regard to the point mentioned is, "some part of the person or bat must be within the popping crease. In the case mentioned of the heel being grounded with in, the batsman should not be given out.

N. H. DOWNS VEGETABLE BALSAMIO Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold Everywhere. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bettle.

Medical.

SMYTH-On Friday, 3rd August, the wife of rof. Smyth, Trinity College, of a son. MILLIGAN—At No. 222 Argyle street on Monday last, the wife of W. M. Milligan, grocer, No. 99 Queen street west, of a son. by people neglecting troubles which are appar ently not dangerous. Such diseases undermin the system and lead to other fatal diseases. Dys WATSON-At Pine Grove, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Thomas J. Watson, Toronto, of a son. the system and lead to other fatal diseases. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Diarrhaa, Sick Headache. Lumbago, Sciatica,
Rheumatism, and all chronic troubles of the
Bowels, Stomuch, and Liver, are quickly cured
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advice. It will cost you nothing, Hundreds of
ministers, of all Churches, are using pads with
the best results. Read Rev. Mr. Calder's letter
on other nace. HUTCHINSON—On Tuesday.1 4th August, at No. 8 Spruce street, the wife of J. B. Hutchinson, of FUNSTON—At 224 Church street, August 24th, the wife of J. J. Funston. of a son.
HOUSE—On the 21st inst.. at 208 College street, the wife of Edward Geo. House, of a son,
SUTHERLAND—At 407 Sherbourne street, on the 22nd inst.. the wife of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland of a daughter. and of a daugnter.

Mason—On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at No. 231
Sherbourne street, the wife of Mr. Thomas
Mason, Railway Mail Clerk, of a son.

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CLARK—OSBORN—At Lawrence, Kansas, on Wednesday, Aug. 15th, 1833, by Rov. James Marvin, D.D., Frank C. Clark, formerly of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, to Emma G. Osborn. only daughter of Charles F. Osborn. Scq., all of Lawrence, Kansas.
SCHUCH—O'TARRELL—On the 25th ult.; at St. Michael's Palace, by the Rev. Father Laureut.
J. G., Chas. H. Schuch to Margaret Mary O'Farfell, both of this city. The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of London, has established an exchey in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all herrous discases, arising from whatever cause. Enclose tamp for pamphiet, which will be sent in scaled invelope to all who address to Fell both of this city.

WALLER-SPRIGHT-On Tuesday, the 21st inst.,

199 646 Rev. P. D. Will, at the residence of the
fibride Mr. Wm. Waller, of Frankford, to Mrs.,
Matgaret Speight, of Markham.

HEUDE BOURCK-On the 17th inst., suddenly,
at Cap Rouge, near Quobec, the Rev. William
Harvey Heude Bourck, father of Mrs. R. H.
Temple and Mrs. J. Algernon Temple, of this
city. 463 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

Chawford—On Wednesday morning, 22nd August, John Willoughby Crawford, Infant son of George S. Crawford, ksq., aged 9 months.

CULL—At Mitchell, on August 25th, "Barney" on of J. W. and Alice Cull, aged 2 years and 12

DUDLEY-On August 26th. at 133 Seaton street.
May Elizabeth, infant daughter of T. J. Dudley,
aged three months and two days.
FINDLAY-On Thursday, Aug. 23rd, at 165
Lumley street, Minnie, the beloved daughter of
William and Mary Findlay, aged 6 months and
19 days.

FINCH—On Wednesday, August 22nd, at her residence, 114 Shuter street, Toronto, Mary, beloved wife of Henry Finch, aged 56.

FORBES-On the 21th inst., George, the only son of William and Mary Forbes.

GRAHAM-On the 26th inst., F. Graham, aged 62 years, a native of Maryport, Cumberland, England.

PRICE—At Wolfesview, St. Louis Road, of the 22nd inst., David Edward Price, Senator aged 57 years.

RANKIN-At Winnipeg, on the morning of the 21st inst., C. S. Rankin of the firm of McKenzie & Rankin, barrister, and eldest son of C. Rankin, Esq., chief factor Hudson's Bay Company, aged 26.

Rich-August 18th, Innisfil, Bramley P.O. Christena, beloved wife of Henry Rich, aged 4: years, 7 months, and 18 days.

SMITH—At Quebec, on the 13th August, C. 1 Smith, manager of the British Bank, brother of the late J. L. Smith, of Toronto, aged 55 years.

SYMONS—At No. 4. Howard street, on the 25th inst., Katay Miriam Diagen, younge t child of Harry Symons, barrister-at-law, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Thompson—At his residence, Vaughan Mills Aug. 24th, James Thompson, aged 76 years.

TUSHINGHAM—On the 25th August, on Leonard avenue, George T. Tushingham, in his twelfth year, son of James Tushingham.

WADE—At Brussels, on Tuesday, August 21st, 1833. Mark Edward Wade, formerly of White Hall. Debenham, Suffolk, England, aged 65 years.

WHELER—On 23rd inst., at Scarboro', J. P. Wheler, aged 73 years.

WALKEM—At his residence, Woodstone, Kingston. on the 18th August, Charles Walkem, Militia Department, late surveyor R.E. staff, in the 79th year of his age.

Vennor's Almanac for 1881. - The Gazette

Mr. Vennor the copyright of his Almanac for next year, and it will be issued by them in

October, printed on good paper, and otherwise got up in an attractive form. Mr. Ven-

nor states that the contents will be of unusual

interest, several new features being added. Booksellers and news agents should send in

their orders early, and applications for adver-

tising space or almanacs should be addressed

to Mr. Richard White, Managing Director Gazette Printing Co., Montreal.

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ting Co., Montreal, have acquired from

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LI Plack POWPANT, Box 285 81. Celbaring. KERR-CAMPBULL.—At 11 Bellevue crescent Edinburgh, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mo.-Leod. of St. Stephens' church, William Kerr, of Greenwood, Jamaics, to Louisa Grace, daugh ter of the late Duncan Campbell, M.D., Toronto. Briley Bottler At the Reformed Episcopal Church, Sincoe street, by the Rev. Anthony Bilkey, Mr. Frank F. Birley to Mary Amelia, second daughter of the late John Butler, Architect and Surveyor, of Piymouth, Eng.

SUTCLIFFE BUTLER—At the Reformed Episcopal Church, Simeos street, by the Rev. Authony Bilkey, Mr. Joseph E. Sutcliffe, of Brampton, to Sarah Louisa, eldest daughter of the late John Butler, Architect and Surveyor, of Plymouth, Eng.

QUARTERNAINE — SHERWOOD — On the 20th August, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. C. Bradshaw, B. A., Thomas Q. Quartermaine, of Toronto, to Charlotte Eleanor, eldest daughter of W. E. Sherwood, Esq., of Peterboro'. price. Sole proprietors for Canada. Address-

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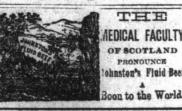
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CHAPTER XLI. -(Continued.)

"My heart was sore and bitter toward him then. Moreover, I knew that he had jewels of great value with him—the Adenham dia-I have not time to tell you of them now, but some day you will learn their history. Remember then Adenham diamonds. We were staying there to see you off. My master had good reason for keeping his eye on you, Signora Ida; and even after you supposed he had left you, he stayed on quietto make sure that you were safely on the way to your new home. It was not that he loved you—I don't think he ever loved a numan creature in his life-but it was his interest. Your mother was at the same hotel

My mother—yes, you told me so," "Your mother, Signora Ida. What singular freak of chance or destiny sent her thither I know not, but she was there. So much of I know not, but she was there. So much of the story I told you years ago was true. Fate weaves her web strangely, and it so happened that your mother, passing through the hotel corridors, saw her brother. Pierre L'Echelle, through an open door. I know not how it happened, for I was on the watch all the while. It seemed as if the dial of destiny lay uncovered before my eyes. I was com-mitting no crime: I was simply the instru-ment of a higher fate." ment of a higher fate.

"Go on, Giuseppe," urged Ida.
"They talked together long and earnestly. I could hear some words from my lurking place, others I could not. She was begging and praying of him to return her child to he k the piteous words she used would have melted even my heart, but his was of

adamant."
She did not, then, abandon me—my mother?" gasped Ida, eagerly.
"No—you were taken from her—she would have given the world, had it been hers, to have you back again; but I cannot tell you all this," said Giuseppe, with a movement of impatience. "Finally, she left him in despair -and then-Satan entered into my heart, or else the hand of Providence prompted me. I am no casuist to know the difference, and mething told me that his hour was come. The door was closed, but I opened it softly. had learned his own cat-like movements

from him, and I was a worthy scholar," added Giuseppe, with a smile of bitter exultation. sat before the fire, just where the light shone and sparkled on the Adenham diamonds, spread out before him, for he was a miser in his way, and loved to gloat over his hoards. I had seen him employed in the same way many a time before, and I had always had this final scene in my mind!"

le was silent for a moment or two, breathing short and fast, and then resumed :—
"It was but the work of an instant. My hand was swift, my aim sure—he fell with a groan. I drew the dagger out—it was a foreign toy that belonged himself, and which I had secreted weeks before—and gathered up the gems, casket, and all. In my nervous ness I let the dagger fall. I searched for it, but could not find it-a sten on the hall floor without startled me and I abandoned the search. What more did I want? I had secured the diamonds and I had wrought out my revenge, fully and entirely. As I crept out, still lurking, to the doors where I had seen and heard so much, the passengers were taking coach for the next express train Your mother was among them. I said for Your mother was among them. I said myself that it was well ordered so—if su night—who had spoken of revenge, of hatred—in whose veins ran the het. "indictive blood of the L'Echelles. Whom so likely to have committed the crime as she?"

from him, but Giuseppe seemed scarcely to need her as ne went on with the details of his strange story.
"I smiled to myself as I thought of the

murdered man lying in his blood, and the building so full of life and motion and bustle around him, so unconscious of the death that was stiffening in their midst. Such, I said, was human justice. When I got to my room, which was close by, I washed away the stains from my hands, and sat down to think. One would think the brain would be dizzy and bewildered at such a time, but mine never was clearer. Bene-what is the use of lingering over the old forgotten story? The nquest followed—you remember it well. You were a child, but you were a child who noted and observed things. No suspicion fell on me, the faithful, heart-broken servant consequently it was not necessary to fabricate any lie to avert evil consequences. I assumed the burial expenses—it was not wise to court too much enquiry to bring about legal investigations. And I—I was so devoted a retainer. The jury were melted—some of them to tears. Bah! what a humbug this vaunted numan nature is.'

Giuseppe, no more of this," said Ida, authoritatively. "It is no time for you to assume a tone like this." "Time—time," repeated Giuseppe, as if he had hardly comprehended her. "Yes, it is growing short, but I have little more to tell. I did not see you again for nearly six years—where would have been the use? You were poor—friendless." poor—friendless."
"Not 'friendless, Giuseppe!" she interrupted, the colour rising to her cheeks.

'Friendless as far as your protectors could do me aught of good; moreover, I had lost all trace of your mother. With every knowledge of your history and whereabouts I could have extracted any amount of money from her; it would have been a mint for me, but she seemed to have disappeared totally. I could not even ascertain if she was dead or living, of your history and whereabouts I could have although my search was long and faithful. I had the diamonds unset—we Italians have always plenty of friends to help us in any such little job—and I sold them are here. -and I sold them one by one, as opportunity offered. I might have grown rich on them if I had not contracted the ruinous habit of risking little for much-the habit that men call gambling. Luck did not look favourably on me. I lost, and lost, without one redeeming glimpse of future ret one redeeming glimpse of future re-When I accidentally saw you in Paris, I was reduced to poverty—almost to begging and rags. People are divided into two classes the wolves and the lambs. One prey, the other is preyed upon. What would you have? It was not my fault that I was a wolf! We are not our own masters, and I must live some way. So, Signora Ida, I relied upon you. I told you an ingenious story—you believed it. It was a lie, but it served my purpose as well as if it had been the gospel

"How could you have been so cruel, Giu seppe?" shuddered Ida, as she remembered the dark train of consequences which had fol-

"Cruel! What was I to do? I could not starve, signora! One cannot be fastidious when one is cold and and hungry. Well, about that time I saw Madame Avioli herself your mother. I could extort nothing from ner-I had no hold on her, and I cursed myself bitterly that it was so. My interest was now to keep you two apart, and I did so, not unskilfully. Was there anything more to tell? Stay, signora; you have had reason to hate me, yet you have not been unkind to me. There have been times when, if I had a nce, it would have pricked me. I always meant to tell you this some time—some time when luck befriended me, and I was I could not think; but the time never came until now."

He fumbled at the clasp of the black velvet bag, and drew out a little pearl cross, wrapped in two or three different papers—a ted you not to betray the murder. ing set in gold, with a slender gold stached to it, and laid it in Ida's hand.

tess Avioli, but whom Tknew as Beatrice L'Echelle—give her this cross. She will know it well—I took it from her baby's neck the last night she saw it.'

"From my neck?" asked Ida.
"Yes, Signora Ida, from your neck." "Giuseppe," she said, slowly and gravely, you have done me a cruel wrong—a wrong that you can never set right again. For-As she spoke she remembered Reginald Dela mere's broken heart and early doom—the estrangement that, through the acency of Giuseppe Antonardi, had then up between herself and her young husband. "But I have promised to forgive you, nor do I recall the promise. May God be meroiful to you, His erring creature." His erring creature."

Giuseppe looked at her with dreamy, be wildered eyes.
"It was murder," he said, in a scarcely audible tone; "murder, but he provoked it himself. Did he not atrike me-me, an Italian, with free blood in my veins, and not

a slave!"
"Giuseppe," pleaded Ida, leaning over his couch with the pearl cross in her hands, "try to forget all that. Try only to remember your prayers—your entreaties to the great God at whose bar you will stand so soon."

For his face had grown strangely drawn and haggard and the ash grey hus of the a slave!"

and haggard, and the ash grev hue of the corpse was already suffusing his forehead, while the lids drooped heavily over his glassy

"Giuseppe, shall I call the woman and the priest?' There was no answer, and Ida, now terrified lest she should be alone in the room with death, sprung to the door, and, opening it,

called aloud for help. The summons was at once answered. Nina who was rocking herself to and fro in the hall, crying softly-for she had a warm and loyal heart, this poor Italian woman, although she had not seep her one brother for years, and had been almost an outcat from his affection-rose up immediately and ran into the room, while the good old Catholic priest, summoned from an adjoining apart ment—where he was nodding over his book— for he had been up all night with other de-

parting souls, joined her presently. You'd better step in here, miss, and sit down a bit," said Eleanor, the bold-faced girl of the sewing machine, who stood leaning against the doorway.
But Mrs. Delamere shook her head; she

was pallid and trembling, and felt that she ould endure no more.

Ida descended the stairs, feeling as if the close and sultry atmosphere must suffocate ber, and entered the carriage which, sur ounded by a swarm of children, was waiting at the door.

"Where to, ma'am?" asked the driver, as e descended to close the door. "Drive to the New Haven depot," was the And so Ida Delamere was done forever with

iuseppe Antonardi. CHAPTER XLIL

HOME TO BEECHCLIFFE. The soft, misty opal of the summer even-ing was enfolding the bright hills and velvety dows of the beautiful country surrounding the New York and New Haven railroad track the New York and New Haven railroad track, and the stars were shining peacefully down from a sky as blue and cloudless as that we read of as belonging only to a Southern at mosphere, as Ida Delamere sat with her arm resting on the open window, and looked dreamily out into the enchanted haze of earth

Full of a soft, vague happiness that was daggers, the words stared her in the face. part real and part anticipatory __ a that she would not stop to analyze, content to revel in it just as it was. For the first time in years she felt that she could see a bright, unclouded future before her-that she could close her happy eyes and wait for God's gift of peace and love to come to her. The haunting shadow was gone—the va ue sense of guilt and shame had passed out of the world, with the spirit of Giuseppe Antonardi, and the constant shadowing dread that fol lowed her like an unquiet spirit was exorcised

But first and brightest of all her half-form ed visions of happiness was that of laying her hand in Frederic Dorrillon's, and saying to "The barrier that separated our two hearts has passed away; I am free to love you

now."
With happy fancies and meditations filling her mind, it was scarcely strange that the homeward journey seemed wondrously short to Ida Delamere—that the long country drive, after the train had stopped at New Haven, possessed very little of the tediousness which enerally characterized it. Again and again da pictured to herself her meeting with Don illon, after their brief separation-what she should say to him-but she should express to him all that lay within her heart without overstepping that invisible limit of womanly which she had learned to reverence still more than do those who grow up encom passed round about with motherly admonitions and the care of innumerable female

Beechcliffe was dark and silent when she reached it-save in one window, that of Mrs Hyde's room, where a solitary light shone out. Veil, she could hardly have expected other wise-it was long after midnight-and yet Ida was inconsistent enough to feel a little pang of regret that Dorrillion had not sat up late into the small hours of the night for the mere possibility of the pleasure of hearing the carriage wheels of her return grate upon the gravelled sweep. Mrs. Hyde, carrying a lamp in her hand, answered her summons at the bell-wire.

"Bless and save us. Mrs. Delamere !" she cried, shading her eyes with her hand. "It's you, is it? Welcome back again to Beech cliffe, though I didn't look for you quite so seon, to be sure."

"I am sure it seems to me as if I had been away an age," said Ida, wrapping her shawl about her, with a slight shiver, as she passed through the door, held wide open for her by the housekeeper.

"You don't bring us any bad news, I ope?" said Mrs. Hyde, wistfully.
"Oh, no; my news, such as it is, is all ood," answered Ida. "Mathilde is up stairs, I suppose ?" "Yes, ma'am; but what will you have be

fore you go up? A cup of chocolate, or glass of wine, or a little fruit?" Nothing, Mrs. Hyde, thank you. "Then shall I send you up something our own room ?' "No; I'm not hungry—I dined before left New York. They are all well at Beech

cliffe, I suppose?"
"All well, ma'am, thank you. And Ida ran lightly up stairs to her own

room. There was a dim light burning in the anteroom, and the door communicating with Mathilde's apartment was open. The young damsel was lying, dressed, upon the outsid of the bed, evidently intending to rise and disrobe herself, when it was too late to expect the possibility of her mistress' return for

that night. But, in the meantime, she had fallen fas asleep, one round check resting on her hand, and her bright, brown hair tumbling all about

She started up at the sound of Mrs. Dela

mere cautiously closing the door, and came

into the antercom with French demonstra-"Madame has then returned. Ah, but if was too good fortune to anticipate; and ma dame has been away—see, only the one day.

Ah, but Beechetiffe has been solitary and lonely as a hermit's cave with madame gone.

Is there nothing I can bring madame to eat or to drink? There are white grapes down stairs, such as were never brought in before

this year—and some rolls, most delicious, and with a glass of wine—"
"No, Matilde, I am not hungry. I could eat nothing. Take my things, and I will go to bed at once." "Madamo is most prudent—the best thing in the world after madame's long journey," and Mathilde bustled officiously about, putting down the laced linen cambrie of the ruffied pillow-cases, and moving chairs hither and thither as if continual motion were a

"I suppose all the visitors have retired long ago, Mathilde?" said Mrs. Delamere, a ittle wistfully, as the girl began to brush out er black masses of hair a few minutes later with, quick, skilful fingers.
"Oh, yes, long since," said Mathilde

'They retired early to-night; the house ras désolée without madame!"

Ida smiled a little at Mathilde's transrent flattery. Suddenly the girl dropped Oh, I had all but forgotten, madame .

on, I had all but forgotten, madame; a note from Mr. Dorrillon which he charged me to the you before he went away."

The Before he went away, Mathilde?" excending did. "Is he gone from Beechcliffe?"

"Yes, madame." "I do not know, madame. His note will perhaps explain. Mathilde was evidently embarrassed. Sh turned red and white as she stood fingering

and avoided her mistress' eyes.
"Where is the note?" asked Ida. Where is the note: asked that She had grown pale, and a curious sensation of chillness thrilled through her veins at the tidings spoken by Mathilde. Was it the premonition of coming evil? Was the fair sunshine to be so soon overcast?

CHAPTER XLIII. Mathilde brought the note—a simple sheet of paper, folded twice, and enclosed in an white envelope bearing the cipher of "F. D." curiously entwined on its outside. Ida took it into her hand with a pang

of foreboding. "You may go, Mathilde," she said. "I shall want nothing more of you to-night."

And then, with a long, shuddering breath,
Ida advanced toward the clusters of waxcandles which Mathilde had lighted on eith ide of the dressing-bureau, and broke the

seal of Frederic Dorrillon's letter. It was brief. That she could perceive at the first glance : but as she read on the colon faded out of her cheek, and a wild, hunted light glittered in her eyes. Mrs. Delamere" (the cruel words seen

ike knives piercing into her heart), "I do not know why I humble myself to write to one who cares so little for me. Surely it was not necessary to leave Beechcliffe order to convince me how unacceptable were my attentions. I could have instantly rid you of my presence at one word, had you taken the trouble to speak it. Be assured that you will never see me again. I accept the answer implied, and only ask that you will forgive my presumption, and forbear from judging too harshly one who passes forever out of your world, with the closing words of this letter, and, although I am now thoroughly convinced that you never can nine, I still remain,

"Yours eternally,
"Whether in life or in death, "FREDERIC DORRILLON." The note fell from between Ida's nerveless fingers, as she sunk back in one of the lov chintz-cushioned chairs, the tidings contained in its curt lines seemed to strike her like a blow. She could scarcely comprehend a first the full meaning contained in them, but

first the full meaning contained in them, but kept repeating over and over again to herself, in a vague, purposeless sort of way:—
"Gone—gone, to leave me. And just when the barriers were broken that separated us. Oh, God in Heaven! what have I done to deserve this new calamity? Why should Thy vengeance follow me thus?"

Then starting up, she read the note again, and yet a third time, scrutinizing every line, as if she would seek out some hidden meaning that might perchance lurk beneath the

and heaven, seeing nothing of the fresh beauty that surrounded her, for her heart and brain were alike full.

Full of like full.

Full of the full of ead, she endeavoured to recall to herself the exact tenor of the note she had written

"I am sure—sure," she repeated to herself,
"that it contained no dismissal it only requested him to await my return. How could possibly thus miscontrue my meaning? Or did I, in my haste, word my communication more ambiguously than I intended? No; I am quite certain that I merely asked him ostpone our interview-not to excuse it. And he has gone-" The mere effort of recollection shot a tor

turing pain through poor Ida's overtasked brain—involuntarily she placed her hand to her head.

"I wonder if I am going to be ill?" she asked herself. "I wonder if brain-fever is like this pain. And if—if I should die. But oh, no, no, I cannot die until I have telt my mother's arms around me. Oh, mother, mo ther, why are you not by my side to help me bear the cruelest of all the blows that has yet fallen on me?" Ida woke the next morning with that dull.

heavy consciousness of some overhanging calamity which we all of us have sustained at some period or other of our lives, and the sight of the crumpled note on the floor instantly supplied the missing clue. Govering her face with her hands, she turned away from the vivid sunshine and fresh, hay scent ed air, which seemed to mock at her grief and yet, at the same time, a keen pang o self-reproach pierced her whole nature. "How ungrateful I am," thought she thus to break my heart for a man's love, when God has just bestowed upon me the priceless gift of a mother! And yet—yet the

world is desolate to me now. I may learn to be contented in a still, emotionless sort of way-flowers do grow in the shade, and preous stones shine far down in the prison deeps of dayless mines-but I never happy, in the true meaning of the word, now that he has gone and left me!" Yet she rose up as usual, and breakfasted

in her own room, where she was visited by Angie Gresham, all curiosity to know the secret of her friend's sudden and mysterious journey. "I cannot tell you now, Angie, dear," Id:

said, passing her hand across her forehead. It was on business—very important business. Some time, darling, I will tell you all about it." Fortunately, Angie's heart was too full of

her own shy, maidenly happiness to be as demonstratively curious as she might otherwise have been, and, to her great relief, Ida was presently left to herself. But she had enjoyed the luxury of solitud. out a short time, when Mrs. Hyde tapped at he door.

"I am sorry to interrupt you, ma'am," said that discreet and useful functionary "but Esther, the housemaid, has just brough me a note that she found slipped down be tween the outside frame and the springs of Mademoiselle Mathilde's bed. Mathilde complained that the springs were stiff, so was having them taken out to be loosened little, ma'am, and Esther found this note." "Is it directed to me?" Ida asked, listessly, without even lifting her eyes from the

nterior of her writing desk.

Mrs. Hyde coughed behind her hand. "No, ma'am, it's not directed to you,' said she. "But I think it is in your hand. the table at Mrs, Delamere's side; and with a thrill of strangely mingled emotions, Ida

cognized the note she herself had written Frederic Dorrillon on the evening of her departure to visit the death-bed of Giuseppe He never had received it, then. No wonby her seeming neglect and contempt wonder that he had bid her an eternal well. With an instinctive impulse, Ida rose and stretched forth her hands, as if she would

call him back from the echoless dista attering, in the same instant, a low, yearn and then fully comprehending at least h

vain and futile was all earthly endeavour to bridge the chasm of fate, she sat down and buried her face in her hands."

"You are not ill, ma'am?" solicitously questioned Mrs. Hyde—and Ida corrected herself with an effort.
"No, I am not ill," she answered. "Please and Mathilds to the send Mathilds send Mathilde to me at once, Mrs. Hyde."

And Mathilde presently came, all unconscious of the storm which was so soon to break upon her devoted head.
"Madame wishes to lay her commands

upon me?" she twittered; as usual.
"Mathiide," said Ida," sternly and coldly, "Mathilde," said Idai" sternly and coldly, with an ominous glitter further eyes which the girl had never seen before there, "you were bid deliver this letter into Mr. Dorrillon's hand. How dared you disabey me?"

One glance at the sended letter in her mistress' hand was sufficient proof to Mile. Mathilde that her perfidy was discovered. She clasped her hands theatfreally.

"Madame knows it aff, then," cried she.

"Madame is aware that I was so unfortunate

"Madame knows it all, then, cried sie." Madame is aware that I was so unfortunate as to lose the note. Hower where, I swear I do not know. Madame gave it to me at night, in the morning it was gone. Alas! alas! it was not my fault of searched everywhere—I wept—I tore my hair. Who, then, was so base as to steal Wirein me?"

"No one stole it, Mathilde," said Mrs. Delamere, convinced by the girl's mauner that she really was speaking the truth. "Esther found it wedged in between the springs and the forms of them.

springs and the frame of your bed. You were culpably careless thus to lose it." Mathilde burst into tears

"Ah! madame, pardon—forgive. But what could I do?"

"You could at least" have told Mr. Dorrillon that you had been charged with a note to him, which was lost. You could have confessed your blame to me immediately on

my return."
"Ah, madame, but how could I know it was so important? I told myself: 'Bon, Mathilde, you have been unfortunate indeed, but perhaps there is no harm done: and a

long as madame did not ask me in so many "That will do, Mathilde," said Ida, sternly Another such act of deceit and treachery as this, and you leave my service forever."

Once more Mathilde broke into sobs.
"I meant it not for treachery, madame, she wailed; "it was but my evil fortune.

should be wretched away from madame."
And, after a fashion, Matbilde spoke the truth. Next to herself, she loved her beautiful young mistress the best of anything in

"You have received a lesson," said Ida gravely. "Let it be sufficient for all future And Mathilde retreated, whimpering and

crying, from her lady's presence, while Ida sat down with contracted brows and absent eyes, to consider what was best to be done She had been stern and sharp with Mathilde, but, nevertheless, a great weight was lifted from her heart. If this separation were the result, as now appeared, of a mere misunder-standing, perhaps all might yet be well. Identifying herself with Frederic Dorillon, she could actually feel the pang of heartbreak and wounded pride with which he compelled himself to accept the fact of her strange an inaccountable silence-to draw the only ossible inference to write that letter which nad smitten down her newborn happiness as the reaper's sickle smites down the tend

"My love, my darling, "she murmured to herself, with crimson cheeks and heart pul sing high with vaguer resolves and half formed hopes "I will verkenguer feter and formed hopes, "I will yet conquer fate, and all shall be well again!"

CHAPTER XLIV. BAFFLED ONCE MORE.

From the peculiar circumstances in which she had of late years been placed. Ida Delamers had lastned, in a great degree, to depend upon herself, and her plane for the future were soon formed. The longing for a mother's love and sympathy, a mother's advice and counsel, in this great emergency of her life, had waxed almost ackening in its strength and intensity, and Ida determined at once to seek out Mma Avioli. Her address, she knew, could easily be found. From the chance conversation of some of her foreign friends at Beechcliffe, she had accidentally learned that the Countess was at dentally learned that the Countage resent living in Grosvenor Square, in Lonlon. The exact directions could of course be obtained from the London banking house with whose silver headed senior partner Mrs Delamere was slightly acquainted.
"I will go first to my mother—my

mother," Ida repeated, softly, to herself, her lips lingering with loving tenderness upon the syllables that were so new and so sweet "She shal! tell me what to do, and whither to turn." And the mer bers of the household at

Beecheliffe were a second time electrified to learn, the next morning, that their eccentric young hostess had taken an unceremoniou leave of them. "But you are none of you to hasten you

leparture on that account," said Angie Gresham, colouring like a pretty June rose. "I am to take laa's place as hostoss, as long as you can any of you can be induced to emain."

And so people stayed on, secure of a warm

welcome until the original limit set to their visits had expired. Veritably, there was not much conventional form and ceremony Meanwhile Mrs. Delamere, accompanied only by Mathilde, proceeded at once to New York, whence she had resolved to embark in the next steamer that sailed for Europe. Stopping at a quiet hotel, near one pretty parks which form so beautiful a fea ture of the great city, she immediately inst

tuted enquiries as to the sailing of the steamers, and learned, to her great satisfaction, that one would leave port the next Saturday at noon. And this was Thursday So far, so good. And now to while away the slow hours which lay between herself and the Saturday's ncon. "I will go and take a little walk in the

park this afternoon," said she, irresolutel "The air is fine—it will do me good." "Shall I accompany madame? the officious Mathilde.

But Mrs. Delamere shook her head-sh felt that she would rather be alone. She was crossing the street, when a carria drawn by two high stepping and spirited horses, thundered unexpectedly around the orner. Ida uttered a slight scream ; but gentleman who was crossing the street in th pposite direction made a grasp at the leader ein just in time to avent an almost certain

Be a little more careful next time, you river." he said sternly, to the bewild Jehn who had nearly dropped his reins in Delamere, he doffed his cap to the slight veiled lady.
"Do not be alarmed,) madam," he said

But Ida had throwns up her veil, and ac anced eagerly toward him. He stared in amazement. "Can it be possible that this is Mrs. Dela-nere?" cried he. "In fown, and at this sea-

There is no further danger-and-

on of the year?"

In an instant Ida had determined what urse to pursue. "Mr. Dudley," she said, with that quiet straightforward dignity which cannot possibly be misconstrued, "I am very glad I have met you, because I think you can possibly afford me some information regarding one of my late guests—Mr. Dorrillon."

guests—Mr. Dorrillon."
"Dorrillon? Why, of course I can," said
Dudley. "Allow me to give you my arm
across the street, unless," he added, with a
smile, "you particularly wish to get run
over. Dorrillon dined with me the day before Ida's heart gave a great leap—the deep crimson blazed into her face.

ning young widow of Wayne county was to have been married a few days ago. The feast was spread and the guests were on hand, but the bridegroom failed to come to time. Three days after the young man explained that his father, who objected to the match, had hidden his wedding clothes, even to his suderplothing.

(To be continued.)

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

My Summer Girl. My Summer Girl is muslin decked,
Low-sleeved and often open-necked,
And I've no reason to suspect
She vaints or powders—
For her complexion was the same
That time from Neptune's arms we came
And sweetly fed our mutual flame
On two clam chowders. My Summer Girl she sporteth, too, A sunshade—buff, and lined with blue

A sunshade—buft, and lines was
This useful to obscure the view
When our two faces
Come into closer neighbourhood
Than separate faces always should—
A thing at times misunderstood
In public places. My Summer Girl can eat ice cream-I wish you saw her! It doth seem To vanish like a fleeting dream Vanilla, strawberry, or pistache— Or all at once—an ice-cream hash— I charge such items up to "cash" In my expenses.

Summer Girl is very fond Of water illies from the pond—
In fact, I'd need a fairy's wand
To meet her wishes.
She likes cut roses, moonlight sails,
Fingerless mittens, long white veils—
That's the one point in which she fails Also, she's rather glib of speech, And talks away beyond my reach; 'Tis all in vain I try to teach Her to be dumber.

Her to be dumber.
I'll have to give her up, I fear;
But autumn, after all, is near,
And first-class girls are scarce and dear—
She'll last this summer. For and About Women Sweden has given the degree of Doctor of hilosophy to the daughter of an army officer The young American ladies who assisted Lady Waterlaw in the American stall at the great fishery-fete, among whom were the daughters of Mr. John Bigelow, all wore the

stars and stripes in shoulder-knots. Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get her poor daughter a gown;
She made it up slattern,
With a sack for a pattern,
And the style spread all over the town.

German law courts are not over polite A lady witness in a Strasburg court, who had sworn to the ownership of only twenty-six summers, when, in reality

she was the happy possessor of twice that number, was indicted for perjury. A woman at a White Mountain hotel i owner of a very handsomely painted black satin parasol, which she keeps open has it spread over her head when sitting or the piazza, when crossing the hall, and even

when ascending the stairs, probably from At one of the watering places an impatient young man walked up to the door of the bathing-house in which he thought his male companion was dressing, and, knocking on the same, testily inquired, "When are you going to get those pants on?" There was a faint giggle, and a silvery voice replied, "When I get married, I suppose."

Feminine impossibilities :- To attend church without gossiping about clothes of other worshippers on the way home. To get along without the latest love of a To meet her feminine enemy without kissing her. To get along with a "fixed-over" dress when the next-door neighbour flaunts out in a new silk. To refuse that horrible dude, Mr. a tooth extracted without going about town to have her friends condole with her. To think her husband enjoys her neat appearance as well as her friends. To understand why home isn't as pleasant as elsewhere. To know why her children don't trouble her eighbours as much as theirs bother her. -

Waterloo Obeerver.

At intervals, when she was not engage teaching the young idea to shoot, Miss Fuller, a school teacher at Grand Marais, M. ch., has been teaching herself to handle a Winchester rifle. Having attained a degree of skill which seemed to her sufficient, she induced Mr. Michael Bragel, at whose house she is a boarder, to procure her just one shot at a deer. A tavourable night was chosen, a small boat with a Jantern in the bow and Miss Fuller in the stern was rowed out upon a sectuded lake, and presently a noble buck attracted by the glare, sprang through the brushwood into the water. "Now's your time," said the gallant Michael, shall I aim for?" gasped the girl. " Right behind the ear," was the answer a moment's silence, then a flash, a sharp crack, and the buck was stringgling upon the water, crimsoned with blood which flowed from a ballet-hole "right behind the ear." The school teacher sank upon her knees in the boat, clasped her hands, raised her eyes to heaven and softly murmured : me only bag a bear and I shall be ready to

Score One for the Woman. "No, George," said a sagacious wife at a ummer hotel, "I can't think of having you come here to spend Sunday, after working hard in your office all week. and recreation. Next week, now be sure and stay in the city and enjoy yoursel George vows a vow that his Sundays shall be passed at the hotel while his wife rema core one for the woman. know, don't know how to carry a point, That is to say, she can't reason her way, but she can now and then get along by h

can man with his God-like reason. Queen Margherita's Silk Stockings Many stories are told to illustrate the likng of Queen Margherita of Italy for en. Some months ago she asked a little girl to knit her a pair of silk stockings birthday gift, and gave her twenty lire to buy the material. The Queen forgot circumstance till her birthday came, she was reminded of it by the arrival of a well-knit stockings and the maker's pest wishes. Not to be outdone, Que Margherita sent a pair to her young friend as a return gift, one stocking being full of lira pieces and the other of bon-bons. They were accompanied by a little note: "Tell me, my dear, which you like best?" A reply reached the palace next day: "Dearest Queen—Both the stockings have made me shed many b tter tears. Papa took the one with the money, and my brother the other.'

The unhappiest woman I know is a brilliant woman of semi-Bohemian literary society. Envied but not enviable, admired but not oved. The wittiest woman of her city, on mots are the cleverest at the clubs. elever and thinking woman, her work is as ever and thoughtful. She says :- "I would ather be the weakest, least talented the world; the honest wife of an honest nan, who would love me and let me love him an the most beautiful, successful woman of the world. I would rather be the slave of ousehold than a Queen usurping masculine

The happiest woman I know lives in a small one-storey cottage, behind which are two tiny rows of corn and a patch of sunflowers, and a little brook that thirstily ries along to find more water. All she has in the world to "protect" her is the stronglimbed, hearty, unambitious husband, wh pauses but few times from morning until ight, even to wave a willing hand at her rom a small marble quarry two rods away. She says :- " I will work for Tom in my way, but he must work for me. A woman who will, may."

Queer Marriages. There is no end to the laughable stories that the clergy tell about the queer mar-riages that they solemnize, and the queer fees which they receive, or sometimes don't re-ceive. One of the latest of these is told by

him then, but bracing himself, he said:—
"You see, doctor, I am a little short at present, but would like very much to pay you.
I am a bird fancier and am importing a lot of educated parrots from London. Now, instead of paying you in cash suppose I restead of paying you in cash, suppose I present you with one of these birds on their arrival" "I should be glad to nave a parrot," admitted the doctor. "Well, it's agreed then. I will send you one in a few days; but have you a cage to put the bird in?" "No, I have not. How much does a cage cost?" "O, you can get a good one for \$2.50," was the reply. Dr. Appleton handed the young man the amount required to buy the cage, and that was the last he ever saw of the grown bridge and the same last he ever saw of the grown bridge.

of the groom, bride, partoticage, or the \$2,50. Ducked by a Beautiful Bather, There is a young Chicago banker who had an adventure in the surf at Cape May that surprised him, to say the least, writes a cor-respondent of the Chicago News. He was bathing in company with his cousin and a handsome, intelligent young lady from the West. Chicago was very frisky in the breakers and duked his cousin unmercifully in the surf by pretending to stumble when a great roller Came tumbling in. Finally, in his transfer clumsifies, the tripped up the young lady friend of his cousin, who, falling tace downward, was so rolled by the breakers that she was nearly strangled when she reached the surface. Chicago laughed with the glee of a hyena at her gasping face. The young lady said nothing. Chicago did not know that this young lady was an accom-Chicago did not plished athlete. After recovering from the swallowing of a gallon or so of salt water she walked back as if to rest. She was soon jost in the throng of spectators and promenaders. A few moments after Chicago came along, chuckling. He sat down on the edge of the surf to the his bathing slipper.

List! oh list! as they say in novels. See that darting streak of blue flannel. It dashes through the crowd, and lights with the force of a projectile upon the back and shoulders of the terrified Chicago joker, crushing him into the waters, and, and foam until he too gurgles, chokes and tries to begs for mercy, only to swallow a pint of water every time he opens his mouth. He fights pluckily, but he is not released until he is so nearly drowned as to be weak as a rag. When he gets up, amid the roars of the crowd, he finds the sharp manicured finger-nails of his Nemesis have taken several small inch strips from his bare arms, while his bathing suit was torn to

tatters. This Chicago joker did not regard the episode as one bit funny.

How He Bought His Wife The most famous guide and interpreter luring the Florida war was Samson, before alluded to. He was a negro, born with the ndians, raised by them, and he had acquired all their cunning and knowledge of wood-craft, which made his services invaluable to the Government. He had no book knowedge or conception of numbers, excepting by he custom of keeping account with bundles of sticks. He was well paid for his services, receiving, possibly, \$100 per month, so he had plenty of money, but he never carried it about with him, and no one knew what he did with it.

At that time I owned a very comely negro

girl who served as maid for my wife.

was very handsome, of superb figure, and black as a lump of coal. Samson came to me one day and wanted to buy her. I said: "Why, Samson, that girl cost me \$1,300, which is a good deal of money. You could not begin to, ay for her." "Beg pawden, lieutenant, I think I might. Dis nigger done saved money. I could pay part of it, any-how.' I talked it over with the girl and how.' I talked it over with the girl and she was willing, so I agreed to sell her to Samson for what I paid on condition that he should be legally married to her and treat her as his wife. This he consented to, and the next question was, Where was his money to come from? When the time came for payment Samson, marched to a certain place in the garden and began digging in the sandr. He went down a couple of feet and brought forth a large beef bone, which he carried to He went down a couple of feet and brought forth a large beef bone, which he carried to my quarters and laid upon the table, saying. "H'yea am de money, boss." The marrow had been ex racted, and the hollow of the bone was packed full of gold vieces. I shook them out on the table and counted them, Samson out on the table and counted them, Samson as well as he could. There was not enough. He started out and went to an abs building, and entered a room where there was a stove-pipe hole, and thrusting his hand in pulled out more gold. Still he was short. He

made another search, and the next time brought back an oyster keg and completed the payment. Samson was very proud of his wife and they got along very comfortably. Fashion's Sway Relaxing. Perhaps at no time within the memory o he present generation has freedom in and fabric of dress been so universal as at the present hour. There will always be high points in fashion to which large numbers will losely adhere, but the tendency to-day is in the other direction, and choice and freedom in dress may almost be said to be the rule

rather than the exception. This is well, because it is opening a way out of the habit of indulging in extravagant expenditure, and make it the more easy for women of moderate means to appear in society attired in simple costume, without making themselves target for rude comments and ungracious comparison. The time when elaborate apparel, the result of a lavish, often reckless, use of money, will cease to be a subject of domestic and public comment is a long way off in the right direction is to be encouraged because as this column has always insisted economy and good taste and propriety, and even art in dress, are not so divergent that they may not be made to harmonize and go hand in hand together. The same tendency to unrestricted choice in dress is prevalent in England as well as in our own country. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, writing from London, after describing the true court costume, says: "Beyond these restrictions all is latitude in costume; no iewels or any number of them may be worn; ress materials the richest or the flimsies that money can buy; and though the display of elegance, beauty, and fashion is unsurpassed, those who happen to be badly dressed will find others of the same sort to keep them in countenance." This may be thought to be cold comfort to the "badly dressed," but it may be taken as the straw to show that the winds of fashion are veering, and that the inflexible laws which in the upper spheres of society have held iron sway are relaxing their grasp a little, leaving women the benefit

of a choice, even if it shall finally prove to be Braces or Waistband.

Having worn a Spanish sash for some time many years ago while walking in the Pyre-nees, I am decidedly of opinion that the weight of the trousers is supported much ore easily and pleasantly by a sash than by braces : these last are narrow, about two iches wide, and though custom enables us to wear them without conscious inconvenence I think any one using them not the first time would find them very annies ant. The sash worn by the middle and lower class, and (if my recollection is correct) about 43 feet ong; when of such width and length it does not need to be drawn tight, but only closely wrapped round the waist and the end tucked in. I should certainly wear one constantly but that I do not wish to have an eccentric appearance. Medical men, I believe, attach much value to the wearing of sashes or bands and the stomach, especially in hot countries. A narrow silken sash which m drawn tight is, I should suppose, far less

In a recent work, Dr. Norman McLeod is represented as thus characterizing his countrymen:—"It must be frankly admitted that there is no man more easily offended, more thin-skinned, who cherishes longer the the Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, and is to the following effect:—A young couple called on him not long ago and asked him to marry them, which he did. The happy groom then walked reluctantly to him and asked:—"Doctor, how much is your fee?" "I have no fixed price, but generally receive \$10," was the answer. The bright smile of the Jersey groom seemed to leave this-skinned, who cherishes longer the memory of an insult, or keeps up with more freshness a personal family or party feud, than the genuine Highlander. He will stand by a friend to the last, but let a breach be once made, and it is most difficult ever again to repair it as it once was. The grudge is immortal." Even a Scotchman must be forced to acknowledge that there is much struth in Dr. McLeod's statement.

SUBJUGATION OF WOMAN A Curious Story From the Navajo Myth-

In the American Antiquarian for July is a paper by Mr. W. Matthews on the Navajo mythology. It seems that the Indians, a great way back in time, while they still lived in the fourth world—that is before they had ascended into the fifth world where we all now live, dwelt in peace on the north bank of a great river, where the population multi-plied and crops were abundant. They lived in this serenity under twelve chiefs, for a long time, until disturbances arose concerning

THE INFIDELITY OF WOMAN. They must have been as much civilized as we are, for even at that remote period no account seems to have been made of the infidelity o man, which must have been a necessary con comitant of the other. At any rate a words arose between the men and the women. The women said :- "We depend not on ou husbands: it is they who depend on us. We till the soil and carry the water; we make the fire and weave the baskets: we can take care of ourselves, and will, therefore, do as we please." But the men said :- "It is we who clear the fields and help to till them; we kill game for you, and guide and assist you in all your labours; you cannot live without us." So the quarrel went on, and the sexes agreed to separate. The men built a boat and crossed over to the south side of the river, leaving the women the cultivated

This separation lasted four years. And now mark what happened. In the as the men had to make new farms, they had a small crop; while the women, having land cleared and ditched, had an abundant yield;

and we are sorry to say that they jeered a

. COMINGS. The second year the men had a better crop, while the women who had prepared no new land, had hardly sufficient corn for their needs. Besides, the men were among game needs. Besides, the men were among game and killed abundance of it, while the women had no meat to eat. At the end of the fourth year the men were fat and prosperous, while the women were starving, and

latter called across the river and begged to be taken back.

And now mark again what happened, and that if the men conquered, it was as much by tenderness as by strength. For, behold, the men, whose hearts were softened, met in council, and many urged that the women be forgiven; but while they were still debating for it is the nature of men to debate, and bold deliberative assemblies, and act in or

-some of THE WOMEN JUMPED INTO THE RIVER. ntending to swim over, and were lost to sight under the waters. This decided the soft-hearted men. So they made boats and took the women across the river. But they said to them—for it is the nature of men to have compacts and understanding, and consti something that you must remember. You supposed yourselves to be as strong, as willing, and as wise as we : but you now see that you are not, and that you cannot live without us." And the women-with that angelia weetness that has always been characteristic f women, even before they had held a single convention," answered: "Your words ar ue. We will hearken to you evermore. And they came together once more in peace and amity, under the new understanding that all powers not specially delegated were re " And this appears to be the origin of the subjection of women.

CHEAP FOOD.

A Vegetarian's Advice to Flesh Eaters, People can live on a purely vegetable diet, but I alvise some meat—not too much, however, as it is an expensive article of food, and not more nutritious than some vegetables I were placed in ti eople as the head of a family.

I WOULD STINT MUSELE a little for a week as to meat and potato and on the next Saturday night, when I got my pay. I would take home a half-bush ans, costing about a dollar and a quarter. With the help of the beans I could easily conomize on potatoes and meat for another week, and then I would take home a half seventy-five cents. Having done this I would already be on the road to true economy, and they do say that economy is wealth. At the end of the third week I should expect to be able to take home a half bushel of rice and two dozen cans of tomatoes. The next present that I would make my family might be a quantity of catmeal sufficient to em every morning for a month or so, costing from a dollar and a half to two dollars. After this the road would be easy. I would

ALWAYS HAVE IN MY HOUSE PROVISIONS lough to carry me through a month's sickness if such a misfortune should overtake me, and now, being so well supplied, I could afford to indulge occasionally in luxuries. could buy a barrel of potatoes or a quarter of eef at a time. At the same time I should expect to find my family healthier and "wealthier" at the end of the first month than they had ever been before. Of course I hould always purchase in large quanties, as by that means I would save about twenty per cent.; but in selecting the most nutritious oods instead of throwing away all my substance on beef teak and potatoes, I should save at least twenty-five per cent. more

Men and Horses of Former Times Mr. Gladstone is credited with having said

recently to at every symptom indicative of a nation which has seen its best days, and is now lowly settling, may be discerned on every side of us at this moment. That there is far less vigour and endurance in ordinary men and ordinary horses than existed at the commencement of the century is so apparent that ione but the very young and very thoughtless can be blind to the fact. We find in the "Life of Lord Chancellor Campbell" that in 1810, when he was 31 years old, he wanted to get from Stafford, where he was on circuit, to London with the least possible delay. "My plan" he writes to his father, 'w s to go in a chaise to Wolverhampton, and then to take the stage-coach ; but there was no chaise to be had at Stafford, and I was forced to set off an foot: The distance is 16 miles, which I performed in less than four hours. At Wolverhampton I found the London coach ready to start, and passing through Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, and Oxford, I reached the Temple next day at 2 p.m." How many young barristers of to-day would be fit for a hard afternoon's work after going through such an ordeal? A still living veteran upon the stage, Mr. Chippendale, re members the time when as a young actor, he occasionally had to waik 40 miles in a day from town to town and to play at night for the noble stipend of 25 shillings a we Sixty or seventy years ago such famous hunting men as Squire Osbaldeston or the late Lord Lichfield endured in getting to the covert side fatigue and hardship which none but a madmin would now think of facing. Lord Lichfield, when master of the Warwickshire hounds, would take his seat on a Sunday by the coachman's side at 8 p.m., upon the box of the Birming ham "Grayhound," and, travelling all night would arrive at Coventry about 6 a.m. on Monday. Having washed, put on his hunt-ing clothes, and breakfasted, he would ride, ing clothes, and breakfasted, he would ride, perhaps, twenty miles to meet his hounds, hunt all day, and upon more than one occasion return from Coventry to London upon Tuesday night by the up coach. When Squire Osbaldeston was master of the Quorn and Oakley hounds at the same time his days and Oakley hounds at the same time his days were often passed in hunting and his nights in galloping from one pack to the other. The horses bestridden and driven by these iron-framed sportsmen were, like their riders and drivers, more enduring than the animals now sold at Tattersall's,

AGRICULTUR

We will always be pleased to of enquiry from farmers on any ing agricultural interests, and a given as soon as practicable.

ONTARIO'S CROP

Following is a summary of th port of the Bureau of Industrie The area under wheat this yes acres; the estimated produ bushels, and the average yield bushels, but later returns will duce this estimate. Last under wheat was 1,775,337 ac duce 40,921,201 bushels, and yield per acre 23 bushels, area of fall wheat sown, as retu ship assessors for this year, acres, of which 88,734 are repo been ploughed up or re-sown.
of spring wheat sown is nearly

last year. The return made by farmer of June showed that they had that date 5,453,485 bushels of fully six months' supply for t vince. The quantity held b stored in warehouses has no tained, but it is not large. The area of barley is less than 91,000 acres, and the estimated 3,670,000 bushels. In the wer of the province it was injured sive rainfall of June and th July, and the bulk of it is not a In the counties of York, Durha berland, and Prince Edward a

has been reaped and housed in The acreage under oats is I than last year, and the crop is an excellent one in all parts of Like other cereals, it is about later than usual in rip-ning. product is 5,626,000 bushels n year, and the average yield is n

els per acre.
Rye is only moderately good variety fared better than the he spring rye was injured by stand was light.
Peas has been a good crop i and north-eastern counties, h Midland and Lake Erie countie or drowned out by the rains

somewhat less than last year mated product is 775,000 bushe TABLE OF AREA AND F The following table shows

produce of those staple crops or 1882 and 1883 :-Acres. Bush. F, Wheat. 1,089,455 16,522,359 S. Wheat. 587,090 10,237,050 Barley 757,622 20,613,435 Oats 1,423,529 55,724,044 Rye 188,488 3,577,774 Peas 541,713 11,718,339 *Total.... 4,587,847 118,393,091

Corn was planted late, and ti of June and July did great injusome sections of Lake Erie cocorn is chiefly grown, it was di the heavy rains, and excepting its condition at the beginning was generally very poor. Th ing crop has doubtless been coduced by the unfavourable bean crop is in a more hopefu also is buckwheat. The total corn, beans, and buckwheat is tables to be 313,013 acres, a acres last year. CROP OF HAY AND CLO The crop of hay and clover is

largest ever grown in the coubulk of it has been well cure noused. The area was 2,350,4 the estimated produce 4,127,411,825,890 acres and 2,030,626 c.over was almost completely i ter exposures and spring frost accounts for the smaller area; yield as compared with this year crop of clover was making fine beginning of the month, but m formation gives ground to th many localities the seed will be the midge. This new pest is r. ing to all parts of the province. Roots made slow progress in of the season, in consequence rainfall, but the reports show to half of July they made rapid growth. The chief difficulty ex been to keep the weeds in ch under potatoes is 167,302 acrès 700 last year; and under carr and turnips 127,198 acres, ag

last year. FRUIT CROP A FAILUI The fruit crop is to a large en in all parts of the province. ception of plums and small fr hardly be sufficient for home The trees are, however, in a generally, and have made a f young wood. Black knot is r the cherry trees, and in some plum trees also. The total orchard and garden this year, a township assessors, is 200,846 year's return, which was in p was 213,846 acres.

The area of cleared or improv

province this year is 10,587, which 7,745,627 acres are und and orchard and garden. Last of cleared land was 10,172,712 a 7,326,859 acres were under crop and garden. It thus appears taking account of flax and to cent. of the improved land is in low this year, against 28 per c last year shows that the quanti 33,442,123 lbs.; but a large 1 mers were unable to fill the this head, and it is probable tha

given does not represent more cent. of the actual production-There are in the province creameries, or 13 more than las produce of 17 of these from the cosesson to the 31st of July was of which 217,855 lbs. sold for 8 number of cheese factories is 628 more than the number reported last year. The produce of 262 have made returns for the same creameriea was 10,823,507 lbs quantity 8,431,372 lbs. was the sum of \$903,310. The quan on hand at the 262 factories August was 2,402,135 lbs.

MANITUBA'S CRO

The third crop bulletin of the

Manitoba has just been issued b Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ac and is made up of reports fro ships. It was anticipated weather in June and the early, would have proved disastrous but the rainfall on July 11, 1 lieved the minds of the farme extent, and several subseque showers helped forward the crops to a large extent.

HAY.—The dry weather of the yield of timothy, and it is ported light, but the quality i total tonnage reported saved to 72,358 tons, the aggregate yie son being estimated at 214,8 crease of 25 per cent. over that Haying began very generally week in July, the average date of July. In several localities the been fully gathered, and repor there being an abundance i The average yield per acre wi The total area under timothy have been 3,375 acres. WHEAT-Correspondents

In the American Antiquarian for July is a aper by Mr. W. Matthews on the Navajo ythology. It seems that the Indians, reat way back in time, while they still live in the fourth world—that is before they had ascended into the fifth world where we all now live, dwelt in peace on the north bank of great river, where the population multi ant. They lived olied and crops were abund n this serenity under twelve chiefs, for a ong time, until disturbances arose concerning THE INFIDELITY OF WOMAN.

They must have been as much civilized as we are, for even at that remote period no account seems to have been made of the infidelity of nan, which must have been a necessary conomitant of the other. At any rate a war of words arose between the men and the worner. The women said:—"We depend not on our husbands; it is they who depend on us. We ill the soil and carry the water; we make the fire and weave the baskets; we can take care of ourselves, and will, therefore, do as we please." But the men said:—"It is we we please. who clear the fields and help to till them; we kill game for you, and guide and assist ou in all your labours; you cannot live rithout us." So the quarrel went on, and the sexes agreed to separate. The men built boat and crossed over to the south side of the river, leaving the women the cultivate

This separation lasted four years. And now mark what happened. In the first year, as the men had to make new farms, they had a small crop; while the women, having land cleared and ditched, had an abundant yield; and we are sorry to say that they jeered at

TAUNTED THE MEN FOR THEIR SHORT . COMINGS.

The second year the men had a better crop. while the women who had prepared no new and, had hardly sufficient corn for their needs. Besides, the men were among game and killed abundance of it, while the women had no meat to eat. At the end of the fourth year the men were fat and prosperous, while the women were starving, and many of the latter called across the river and begged to be

And now mark again what happened, and that if the men conquered, it was as much by tenderness as by strength. For, behold, the men, whose hearts were softened, met in council, and many urged that the women be rgiven; but while they were still debating for it is the nature of men to debate, and bold deliberative assemblies, and act in order -some of

THE WOMEN JUMPED INTO THE RIVER, ntending to swim over, and were lost to sight under the waters. This decided the soft-hearted men. So they made boats and took the women across the river. But they said to them-tor it is the nature of men to have compacts and understanding, and consti-tutions, and laws—" You have now learned mething that you must remember. You supposed yourselves to be as strong, as will g, and as wise as we : but you now see that ou are not, and that you cannot live without " And the women-with that angelic weetness that has always been characteristic f women, even before they had held a single convention," answered : " Your words are rue. We will hearken to you evermore. and they came together once more in peace and amity, under the new understanding that all powers not specially delegated were re-And this appears to be the origin f the subjection of women.

CHEAP FOOD.

A Vegetarian's Advice to Flesh Eaters, People can live on a purely vegetable diet but I a Type some meat—not too much, how ever, as it is an expensive article of food, and not more nutritious than some vegetables I an mention. Upon a calculation me with some care I have found that the thousands of hard working people of this city who live very poorly on their small earnings And I will teil you just what I would do it I were placed in the position of one of these

I WOULD STINT MUSELE a little for a week as to meat and potatoes and on the next Saturday night, when I got y pay, I would take home a half-bushel of eans, costing about a dollar and a quarter. With the help of the beans I could easily economize on potatoes and meat for another week, and then I would take home a half ushel of peas, costing about a dollar and eventy-five cents. Having done this I would hey do say that economy is wealth. At the the third week I should expect to be able to take home a half bushel of rice and wo dezen cans of tomatoes. The next present that I would make my family might be a quantity of catmeal sufficient to break ast them every morning for a month or so, cost of from a dollar and a half to two dollars

After this the road would be easy. I would ALWAYS HAVE IN MY HOUSE PROVISIONS nough to carry me through a month's sickness if such a misfortune should overtake me and now, being so well supplied, I could afford to indulge occasionally in luxuries, could buy a barrel of potatoes or a quarter of eef at a time. At the same time I should wealthier" at the end of the first month han they had ever been before. Of course ! hould always purchase in large quanties, as y that means I would save about twenty per cent.; but in selecting the most nutritious nods instead of throwing away all my sub stance on beef toak and potatoes, I should

save at least twenty-five per cent, more, Men and Horses of Former Times. Mr. Gladstone is credited with having said

recently that every symptom indicative of a

now lowly settling, may be discerned on every side of us at this moment. That ther is far less vigour and endurance in ordinary men and ordinary horses than existed at the commencement of the century is so apparent that none but the very young and thoughtless can be blind to the fact. ind in the "Life of Lord Chancellor Camp ell" that in 1810, when he was 31 years old, he wanted to get from Stafford, where he was "My plan" he writes to his father. s to go in a chaise to Woiverhampton, and then to take the stage-coach : but there was no chaise to be had at Stafford, and I was forced to set off on foot: The distance is 16 miles, which I performed in less than four hours. At Wolverhampton I found the London coach ready to start, and passing through Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, and Oxford, I reached the Temple next day at 2 How many young barristers of to-day would be nt for a hard afternoon's work after going through such an ordeal? A still living veteran upon the stage, Mr. Chippendale, re members the time when as a young actor, he occasionally had to walk 40 miles in a day from town to town and to play at night for the noble stipend of 25 shillings a week, Sixty or seventy years ago such famous hunting men as Squire Osbaldeston or the late Lord Lichfield endured in getting to the covert side fatigue and hardship which none but a madm n would now think of facing. Lord Lichfield, when master of the Warwickshire hounds, would take his seat on a Sunday by the coachman's side at 8 p.m., upon the box of the Birming-ham "Graybound," and, travelling all night, would arrive at Coventry about 6 a.m. on Monday. Having washed, put on his hunt nes, and breakfasted, he wou perhaps, twenty miles to meet his hounds, hunt all day, and upon more than one occa-sion return from Coventry to London upon Tuesday night by the up coach. When Squire Osbaldeston was master of the Quorn

nd Oakley hounds at the same time his days

were often passed in hunting and his nights

in galloping from one pack to the other. The norses bestridden and driven by these iron-framed sportsmen were, like their riders and

rivers, more enduring than the animals now

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.

ONTARIO'S CROPS.

Following is a summary of the August Re port of the Bureau of Industries :-

The area under wheat this year is 1,676,545 acres; the estimated produce 26,759,439 bushels, and the average yield per acre 15.6 bushels, but later returns will probably reduce this estimate. Last year the area under wheat was 1,775,337 acres; the produce 40,921,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 23 bushels. The total area of fall wheat sown, as returned by township assessors for this year, was 1,178,289 acres, of which 88,734 are reported as having been ploughed up or re-sown. The breadth of spring wheat sown is nearly the same as

The return made by farmers on the 15th of June showed that they had in reserve at that date 5,453,485 bushels of old wheat, or fully six months' supply for the whole pro-vince. The quantity held by millers and stored in warehouses has not been ascer-

tained, but it is not large.

The area of barley is less than last year by 91,000 acres, and the estimated produce by 3,670,000 bushels. In the western counties of the province it was injured by the excessive rainfall of June and the first half of July, and the bulk of it is not a good sample. In the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, and Prince Edward a large acreage has been reaped and housed in excellent conditions.

The acreage under oats is larger this year than last year, and the crop is reported to be an excellent one in all parts of the province. Like other cereals, it is about two weeks later than usual in ripening. The estimated product is 5,626,000 bushels more than last year, and the average yield is nearly 40 bush-

Rye is only moderately good. The winter variety fared better than the fall wheat, but the spring rye was injured by rains, and the stand was light.

Peas has been a good crop in the northern

and north-eastern counties, but in the West Midland and Lake Eric counties it was scalded or drowned out by the rains. The area is somewhat less than last year, but the estimated product is 775,000 bushels more. TABLE OF AREA AND PRODUCE. -

The following table shows the area and produce of those staple crops of the province

	1883.		1882.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
F. Wheat S. Wheat Barley Oats Rye Peas	587,090 757,622 1,423,529 188,438	55,724,044	1,188,520 586,817 848,617 1,375,415 189,031 557,157	
Total	4,587,847	118,393,091	4,745,557	129,796.858

Corn was planted late, and the wet weather of June and July did great injury to it. In some sections of Lake Erie counties, where corn is chiefly grown, it was drowned out by the heavy rains, and excepting on high lands its condition at the beginning of the month was generally very poor. The area of growing crop has doubtless been considerably reduced by the unfavourable weather. The bean crop is in a more hopeful condition, as also is buckwheat. The total area under orn, beans, and buckwheat is shown by the tables to be 313,013 acres, against 276,297 acres last year.

CROP OF HAY AND CLOVER.

The crop of hay and clover is doubtless the largest ever grown in the country, and the bulk of it has been well cured and safely noused. The area was 2,350,327 and the estimated produce 4,127,419 tons, against 1,825,890 acres and 2,090,626 tons last year. It will be remembered that last year the c.over was almost completely ruined by win-ter exposures and spring frosts, which fully accounts for the smaller area and the lighte yield as compared with this year. The second crop of clover was making fine growth at the beginning of the month, formation gives ground to the fear that in many localities the seed will be destroyed by the midge. This new pest is rapidly extend-

ing to all parts of the province. Roots made slow progress in the early part of the season, in consequence of the excess of rainfall, but the reports show that in the last half of July they made rapid and healthy growth. The chief difficulty experienced has been to keep the weeds in check. The area under potatoes is 167,302 acres, against 160, 700 last year; and under carrots, mangolds and turnips 127,198 acres, against 104,569 last year.

FRUIT CROP A FAILURE.

The fruit crop is to a large extent a failure in all parts of the province. With the exception of plums and small fruit, there wil ardly be sufficient for home consumption. The trees are, however, in a healthy state generally, and have made a fine growth of young wood. Black knot is rapidly killing he cherry trees, and in some districts the plum trees also. The total area under orchard and garden this year, as collected by township assessors, is 200,846 acres. Last return, which was in part estimated,

The area of cleared or improved land in the province this year is 10,587.688 acres, of which 7,745,627 acres are under field crops and orchard and garden. Last year the area of cleared land was 10,172,712 acres, of which 7,326,859 acres were under crops and orchard and garden. It-thus appears that, without taking account of flax and tobacco, 27 per cent. of the improved land is in pasture or fallow this year, against 28 per cent, last year.

A return of the dairy butter produce of last year shows that the quantity made was 33,442,123 lbs.; but a large number of far-mers were unable to fill the schedule under this head, and it is probable that the quantity given does not represent more than 70 per cent. of the actual production—possibly dot

so much.

There are in the province this year 29 creameries, or 13 more than last year. The produce of 17 of these from the opening of the season to the 31st of July was 250,908 lbs., of which 217,855 lbs. sold for \$48.146. number of cheese factories is 628, which is 151 ore than the number reported to the Bureau last year. The produce of 262 factories that have made returns for the same period as the creameries was 10,823,507 lbs., and of this quantity 8,431,372 lbs. was sold, realizing the sum of \$903,310. The quantity of cheese on hand at the 262 factories on the 1st of August was 2,402,135 lbs.

MANITOBA'S CROPS.

The third crop bulletin of the Province of Manitoba has just been issued by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Acton Burrows, and is made up of reports from 363 townships. It was anticipated that the dry weather in June and the early part of July would have proved disastrous to the yield, but the rainfall on July 11, 12, and 13 relieved the minds of the farmers to a great extent, and several subsequent refreshing

showers helped forward the growth of the crops to a large extent.

HAY.—The dry weather of June affected the yield of timothy, and it is generally reported light, but the quality is good. The total tonnage reported saved to July 31st is 72,358 tons, the aggregate yield for the season being estimated at 214,813 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. over that saved in 1882 Having began very generally in the third week in July, the average date being the 20th of July. In several localities the crop had not been fully gathered, and reports all speak of there being an abundance for all purposes. The average yield per acre will be 1.80 tons The total area under timothy is reported to have been 3,375 acres. WHEAT-Correspondents report that 203,-

255 acres were sown, but it is estimated that that end. The hog is naturally a grass and that end. The hog is naturally a grass and root-eating animal, and in its domestication is fed almost wholly, in this country, upon concentrated food. Hogs fed upon skimmed wilk have a less proportion of fat than those fed upon corn. If young pigs are kept upon food that will grow the muscles and bones and develop a rangy frame, they will possess so much muscle when half grown that a moderate length of time in fattening, even on corn will not nile on an excessive amount of 200 acres were sown, but it is estimated that fully 250,000 acres would be the total average had all the correspondents sent in their reports. It is estimated that the average yield per acre will be 25 bushels, which will make the product of the quarter of a million acres under wheat 6,250,000 bushels, of which probably 2,500,000 bushels will be available for average.

probably 2,500,000 bushels will be available for export. No complaints have been made of any pests having attacked the grain, or of its being anything but good. A few farmers were unfortunate enough to have sown some bad seed, which either did not come up, or, after coming up, had to be re-ploughed and Rules for Sheep Keepers. sown with other grain. The yield of straw will be very light on account of the dry weather in June. With favourable weather

for harvesting, the enop must certainly be a satisfactory one technical farming community.

Barley, From 344 townships, reports of the acreage under barley gave a total of 47,356 acres. Fifty-three correspondents gave the probable yield in their respective townships making any average of 35 husbale. gave the probable yield in their respective cownships, making an average of 35 bushels. This, however, is not given as an average for the province. Harvesting had in a few cases egun at the date of the returns, and the ondition of the weather since has been wourable for securing the grain in a good ondition. Prospects point to an encouraging rield in barley, and should darmers properly ecure it the returns will ap should be larged

OATS.—The harvest will be later than usual OATS.—The harvest will be later than usual this season. Those fields which were sown earliest are the best, having escaped the frosts of early July, and being better able to stand the dry weather later on. No injury is reported other than early frosts. The past week or two have been favourable for filling, and the prospects point to a good fair average crop throughout the province. Should the weather, continue favourable for harvesting the returns will no doubt be very profitable and encouraging. The yield varies from 35 to 75 bushels per acre.

Pras.—Appear to be pretty generally sown.

PEAS. - Appear to be pretty generally sown, but in very small areas, the total acreage being but 1,131, an increase of 46 per cent. over that of last year. Mention is made in three cases only of probable averages, which vary from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. They appear to have escaped the June frosts, and no pests are reported as having interfered with them. The few reports to hand all speak favourably, and a good crop is looked orward to.

POTATOES.-Reports have been received from 340 correspondents on the potato crop. The total area planted with potatoes is 11,892 acres, showing an increase of 51 per cent. over 1882. The early frosts interfered somewhat with the potato as well as a certain kind of grub, but reports speak of the crop as having recovered largely from the effects of both. An average crop is spoken of by a few, while the majority of reports place the results above an average, and one enthusiastic re-porter speaks of the yield as "unlimited." Nery much depends on the character of the season yet to follow, but with average weather the crop will, no doubt, be a very

abundant one.

CORN.—Is not extensively cultivated, the total area being but 144 acres. It appears to be growing somewhat in favour, however, as it shows an increase of 25 per cent, over 1882. Very little can be gleaned from the reports respecting it. It appears to have largely escaped the early frosts of June, and the comparatively dry weather since must have been

Rys. - The area under this cereal is 1,507 acres, of which 1,500 acres are reported from the Mennonite Reserve. There appears to be no increase in the acreage over that of 1882

LIVE STOCK.

A hog fed entirely on corn becomes too heated and predisposed to disease. Human pigs should cut this out and paste it on an ea f corn.

The following well-known breeders o Clydesdale horses residing in Canada have been admitted to memberahip in the American Clydesdale Association, viz.—John Carl. Trott River, Quebec, and John Hepourd, of Felley, Ontario Foley, Ontario.

The Cotswold breed of sheep are often used to cross with the Southdowns, not only to increase the wool, but to improve the lambs. Those who raise early lambe for th market find this to be a very desirable cross, the lambs being strong and hardy, and at the same time growing more rapidly than the pure Southdowns. A Western swine breeder crossed a red

nale pig upon mixed Berkshire and Essex hogs, and from the result decided to continue e practice. The red hog has an exceptionally strong constitution, and would doubtles greatly improve upon most other breeds in the cross. Aside from this, the breeder says that the meat was better than any other he had ever eaten, and the hogs grew and fattened as well as the average of the improved kinds. ndiana Farmer.

If not a medicine salt is a preventive of lisease in domestic animals. Prof. James E. Johnson says that fifty-seven per cent. of the blood of animals consists of common salt, which is partially discharged every day through the skin and kidneys. Who is stitled of salt the bile is not able to assist digestion to its full extent, and the natural waste of the cartilages cannot be built up as rapidly as they otherwise could The protessor believes that it is better the place salt where stock can have free access to t any time, otherwise they are liable to become "salt hungry" by too long abstinence and when the opportunity offers will eat too much of it.

When there are more young pigs than teats, it is wise to remove one altogether, and either rear it by hand or give it to someone else to rear, as, however plentiful the milk supply, the continuous quarrelling frequently eventuates in the drying up of one or two teats (this is quickly done when not drawn regularly); and, if not as bad as that, it nearly always causes there to be two or three half-starved little ones in the litter, which otherwise might have been all regular and well-grown. Whenever it can be readily arranged, it is well to have two or more sows coming in at the same time. Then with or-dinary quiet and docile animals, and a little management, the different litters may be regulated, so the overplus of the one may elp to fil up those that are less numerous The still common practice of allowing the foal to follow its dam while the latter is at work about the farm or on the road seems to us unadvisable. If taken when young the colt can soon be accustomed to remaining quietly in a box-stall or small lot where it can rest in omfort. It is better that it have milk bu thrice a day than that it run the risk of injury by fatiguing itself and by suckling when the mare is overly warm. If necessary to take the colt with the dam on the road, it is better to fasten it by halter to the dam's harness than to allow it to follow, sometimes nuisance to owner and others, from its determination to follow some other team. Left in stall or suitable grass lot the foal will soon

know of none superior, for a colt, to good oats. - Breeders' Gazette. dt no Increasing Lasn Meat in Pigs. We may well suppose that the habit of the pig in laying on an extensive quantity of fat has been caused by long and excessive feed. ing of fat-producing food, and it is not likely that any sudden transformation could be pigs of different countries differ in respect to We have only to contrast fattened pigs of this country with those in Canada. There pork is fattened partly upon barley, but largely upon peas, a highly nitrogenous food, yielding a large proportion of muscle, and our pigs are fattened almost wholly upon corn, an excessively starchy and fattening food. The Canadian pork has a much larger proportion of lean meat and less lard. The difference is very marked, so much so that in a market supplied with both kinds, purchasers easily select the one or the other as desired. Wild hogs do not have such excess of fat, and the Southern hog, which is grown much slower than those in the Northern and

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie is mud or water. 2. Take un lamb bucks early in the summer

and keep until December following, when they may be turned out.

3. Count every day.

4. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use small quantities at first.

5. If a ewe looses her lamb, milk her daily or a few days, mixing a little alum with he 6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep in the

spring, by any means.

7. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning.

8. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

9. Some rye for weak ones in cold weather, f you can.

10. Separate all weak, thin, or sick from

the strong in the fall, and give them specia

11. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at one and wash the wound, and it it is fly-time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells,
12. Keep a number of good bells on the 13. Never let the sheep spoil wool with

chaff or burs.

14. Gut tag-locks in early spring.

15. For soours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

16. If one is lame examine the foot, clean on harveen the boofs if unsound, and any out between the hoofs, if unsound, and ap-ply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little

17. Shear at once any sheep commencin to shod its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and shave carefully the feit off any

THE FARM.

There are complaints in many quarters that wet weather, when potatoes were rotting, has caused a general prevalence of rot. If the tubers are at all affected they should be dug early and stored in a cool place.

Grain that is threshed very early needs be looked after frequently, lest it heat in the granary. If there is any doubt about its being lry enough, ites better to wait until cold reather, when no injury from heating is The important point in threshing grain is

have sufficient help to keep a steady flow of grain to the separator. Too rapid threshing is wasteful, and an unskilful thresher can easily lose more than the cost of clean work by letting grain go into the stack. The chief advantage of barley over oats fallow crop to precede wheat is in the fact that it may be gotten off earlier and allow

more time to prepare a suitable seed bed. But this advantage is lost if the ploughing is not done immediately after harvesting. Parsnips are a good crop with which to follow early potatoes or other vegetables. They may be transplanted from seed rows at this season of the year or a little later, and they vill grow to a fair size. They may be left in he ground over winter and be marketed in the spring. It is thought that freezing im-

proves their quality. A New York farmer reports to the Elmira Farmers Clab his method of raising potatoes wishout having to fight the potato bug. This he does by keeping his seed potatoes through the winter in the lowest temperature they will possibly bear without freezing, thus keeping the germs dormant until the time of planting, which with him is late so that quick growth may be assured. Seeds so kept has unimpaired vigour, and he depends on that to repel assaults by insects of any

Rye is not counted a profitable crop to grow for grain alone. Near paper mills the price paid for the straw sometimes makes it a eading crop; but generally it ranks as one of the minor crops of any region. In our own experience we have found it quite the best grain with which to sow grass or clover seed, and the large amount of good pasturage the crop gives in a favourable fall and spring is a point much in its favour. We have had fully ten weeks of pasturage, six in autumn and four in spring, and then have had a good yield of grain. Rye is good food, especially for hogs, when ground and mixed with water milk. Taken all in all, we believe it night be grown more generally to advantage

Hay and Oats in the U. S. The hay and the oat crops are safe. They are more, we know them to be abundant. Many are even now disposed to think them oo much so, and that throughout the year prices will rule low, the can, however, afford to go slow, for the corn crop is not yet safe. The dry weather of the past month has retarded its growth, and made it any-thing but a certain crop. Farmers are bening alarmed at the outlook. Not more than 10 per cent. of the corn is yet in roasting ears, and much of it is just beginning to silk. Owing to the wet weather of last spring all of the corn was planted late, and will not be out of the reach of frost before Outober lat. We must have rain at once, and that followed by warm weather, to make the crop of corn what has been expected. The acreage is larger than ever be

Worse Than the Colorado Beetle

on a careful examination one day he

f any foe .- Pontiac Advance.

Selecting Seed Corn.

with favourable weather from this time a large crop may be expected. There was never such a crop of hay as has been out this season, and it has all been harvested in fine condition.—Rural World. Mr. John Meldrum, of Bristol, has been the first as far as we know in this county (Pontiac, Quebec), to discover the cause of a peculiar blight that has affected the potato stalk in some fields. Mr. Meldrum not ced in his field of potatoes that some of the stalks appeared dried up and the leaves withered, noticed a small brown worm with a little red head. This worm enters the stalk under the ground, eats it way up through the pith. consuming the soft saccharine matter as it proceeds and finally making its exit at the first or second branch of the stalk. As a natural consequence the stalk immediately dries up. At whatever stage of growth the

begin to eat grass and oats. Of all feeds, we

the earliest ears, others select the largest, and most of farmers select the largest of twin ears, though some object to this, and prefer an ear that is of good size and grows by itself Western States, and fed much less corn, is comparatively lean.

There can, therefore, be little doubt that the habit of depositing this excess of fat is caused by long-continued feeding adapted to on a rather small stalk. Our methods of selecting seed corn, and of

improving it are most of them wrong. In the first place, if we would make permanent improvements, we must have our seed corn grown by itself, and begin early in the season not and could not give more than give nor than give more th grown by itself, and begin early in the season to remove all the inferior stalks, thus insuring the seed to come from vigorous plants, free from disease or imperfections. Then the selection of the seed should be done in the field as soon as it begins to ripen, marking each ear by tying a red atring around it. When husked a second selection should be made, rejecting all undesirable ears. A few years of careful select n in this way will make a marked change in the corn, it will be more even and also more productive, because more even and also more productive, because there will be less approductive stalks, those having been carefully, out before blossoming. The continual selection of twin ears tends The continual selection of twin ears tends to increase the small unripe ears, which do not pay the husking, for unless the stalk be of large size, it will not carry out two full sized ears: but if an effort be made to secure seed that will produce one good ear on a small stalk, in a few years the small green ears will disappear, thus reducing the labour of husking, and yet not decrease the yield, for two small stalks, with one good ear each will as readily grow on one large, stalk with

will as readily grow on one large stalk with one large and one small ear. Every farmer should settle down to some beery tarmer should settle down to some particular variety, which he believes to be best adapted to his particular farm. By so doing he will be able to maintain a variety distinct from all others, and, to year after year, improve it in the direction he may think best suited to his wants. Some farmers are doing this and loing this, and have already made cons ble progress. The object to be sought should be to secure a variety of corn that will produce the largest amount possible with the expenditure of a given amount of labour and material.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Brief and Timely Highs. Cut off the first appearance of black-knot n plum trees.

Destroy the plant-lice with strong soap suds or tobacco water. The fall-web worm is now making its apearance; it should be promptly removed and

estroyed. Continue to cultivate and keep clean all noed and growing crops, and prevent the rmation of a crust.

Take special pains at this season of the year

to prevent any weeds from going to seed. If they have got above ground, pull and throw them into the brush heap for burning. An inch of fine manure spread around strawberry plants set since bearing will preserve moisture in the soil, and prevent the ground

rom crusting if it becomes necessary to water Bud such fruit trees as are freely growing nd on which the bark will lift freely. cess in budding depends more on a tree-growing stock than on all else. Remove the ligature as soon as it begins to cut the bark. The best remedy for cabbage-worms on a small scale, and which we have used for many years, is hand-picking before the plants form heads, and hot water from a watering-pot when the heads appear—some practice being required to know just how hot and how long

to apply the water. The amount of the crop of strawberries next year will depend much on the treatment of the bed this year. A strong growth late in summer and during the first half of the autumn will give a good crop next year. Scatter manure between the rows or about the stools, and work it into the surface soil with a steel rake, or hoe, it in the garden, or with horse culture in the field. Keep the runners cut, and a fine growth will be the result. - Country Gentleman.

THE DAIRY.

Every additional cow, well fed, puts \$10 worth of fertility per annum on the farm, be sides what she puts in her owner's pocket. Cows have been around 6,000 years or more, cows have been around 6,000 years or more, and never disappointed a liberal and humane owner in any country.

Slow in king of cows never secures the full product. The cow becomes tired of relaxing the noder in useles, and after a time resumes the more natural position of contracting them. This makes much stripping necessary, and a slow milker will never have nationed to atring long time. Partial will. patience to strip a long time. Partial milk-ing soon dries the cow, and greatly reduces ner value.

some other crop may be more cheaply raised? But even were this thus, still tomatoes might be better at several times the value than coarse, ill-flavoured turnips. Cows will est ripe tomatios greedily; this vegetable is nutritious and beneficial to the digestive organs; moreover, a liberal mess of them immediately ncreases the milk yield. At a recent dairymen's convention one of

its members, during the course of his remarks, among other hints about farm economy, said: "If there is anything under heaven that will raise the mortgage off your farm a cow I do not know what it is. It has proved to be the best mortgage lifter that was ever introduced into Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and it will do as much for other States as i has for these. A dairy cow produces seven times her own

live weight of milk yearly and haif her weight in cheese, besides a large amount of butter. The cheese and butter are worth as food thre times as much as an equal weight of beef. And this product is kept up for ten years. The comparative value of a dairy cow is then equivalent to a beef animal of three times er weight every year, and if such a steer could be killed every year for ten years, it would be worth as much as a cow and no more So that one cow is really worth, as a produce: f food, as much as ten fat beeves of 2,500 lbs. each, and her calves and her own beef at the end of her useful life are thrown in,-N. Y. Dairy.

Packing Pound Prints of Butter. A very good way for keeping pound prints is to pack them in saturated brine of the purest salt you can get, using a pound of saltpetre to about 20 pounds of salt. Scald the brine by bringing it to a boiling heat, skim, and apply when suffi-ciently cool. The casks should be carefully prepared, as well as the brine. It the gum and sap in the wood are not removed before the casks are used, they will work out into the brine and affect the butter. To remove the woody flavour from the cases, a thorough steaming with a high pressure is the quickest and, beat neans. If soaked before the steem is applied, hot steam will cut the gum and woody flavour ill out in a short time. venient, soak in brine till the wood is saturlet it stand until it gets coid, when the woody flavour will be sufficiently the woody flavour will be sufficiently removed. By keeping the butter under the brine and the cask in a cool place, the butter will keep safely.—National Stock Journal, Chicago.

cubers are when the worm commences operations they grow no more, and as the worm appropriates to itself all the nourishment Cows and Calves that should go both to vines and tubers, the "It is natural for the calf to suckle its latter shrivel up and are entirely useless, mother, and I don't suppose you can improve on nature," says the old-fashioned farmer, Our reporter and two other gentlemen exam on nature," says the ined several stalks and though they failed to when urged to bring his calf up by hand, and raise it on skimmed milk. discover the worm, they had no difficulty in tracing its work. Opening the stalk with a But the whole process of raising calves and pen-knife the passage of the worm could be seen right up to the hole which it made to get out. We shall be glad if any of our keeping milch cows is an effort to improve on nature. In the state of nature, or when running wild, the cow gives milk only for the readers will examine their potato crops and try and ascertain more about this last and most purpose of raising its young. The amount given is proportioned to that end, and the supply ceases when the calf can get its living dangerous pest. One cannot very readily suggest what should be the remedy for an from the pastures. In the domesticated con-dition the cow is bred with the avowed object nemy that commencing underground works sure and certain destruction to man's most ot increasing the milk production and pro-longing its period, and is then grain-fed and supplied with hay and roots in winter, and put in warm stables and otherwise so treated valuable vegetable, secure in its confined and secluded position in the stalk from all attacks that she is no better adapted for the methods which were natural to the wild animal than It is the usual custom among farmers to her owner would be to go back to the manner of life of the primitive savages who dwelt in caves and dressed in skins of animals that elect seed corn at the time of husking, and ach farmer has his particular idea as to what onstitutes a perfect ear. While some selec hey had caught in the chase, and killed with clubs, and eaten raw, because they knew not

how to build a fire.

The same argument will apply to those who say it is not natural to milk the cow or the heifer before she dropa her calf, though her udder may be swollen almost to the point of

going dry two or three months. There would be as much reason in saying that a cow should not and could not give more than sixteen quarts of milk per day, "because that was all grandpa's cow gave," and refusing to draw more than that, as to cease milking when a cow is giving five or six quarts of milk per day simply because "says has gaven milk as the inik production at such times, and if possible reduce it by reducing food in quantity or in nutritive quality, but if the milk is there draw it off, if you wish to avoid gauget, milk fever, and such other diseases as may come from a poverloaded udder and milk glands, or from a too sudden change in the whole system of the animal and merican Cale.

Ensilage and the Milk Flow. An additional argument for those who pre-er drying their corn fodder to putting it in a large tracts of land are beginning to seriously consider the necessity of planting trees for silo will be found in the results of an experi-ment made by Prof. Henry E. Alvord, at the Houghton, Mass., Experiment Farm. One lot f fodder was preserved in a good silo, and another of the same weight when green was dried. Both were fed to cows in milk, and they were changed at intervals to prevent any difference in the animals from intuencing the result; the dry fodder gave a little better return in milk and butter, and the ensilaged orn lasted a trifle the longer; the difference being no greater than might be expected to occur in feeding two lots of ensilage or two lots of dried corn to two sets of cows in the aame way. The large amount of water in their rations seemed to keep those fed on en-The best results from feeding ensilage were produced by feeding it in connection with a little grain and other dry fodder, making the ensilage about half of the ration. It gave to

whole system of the animal .- American Cul

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

the milk and butter all the fine flavour and

colour of summer or grass-fed milk.

Programme of Each Day's Attractions Special and General. Following is the programme of the fifth exhibition of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, to be held at the grounds from the 11th to 22nd September: Monday, Sept. 10.—Preparation day. All exhibits of the first week must be in place and arranged by 8 p.m. The public not admitted. Tuesday, Sept. 11.—The grounds and brildings will be open to the public from 9 a.m. until 6 n.m.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.—The grounds and buildings will be open to the public from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Wednesdey, Sept. 12, 2 p.m.—Formal opening of the exposition by his Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, and presentation of address. Speeding in the horse ring. First trip and excursion on electric railway. Bands of the Royal Grenadiers and the Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, 7.30 p.m.—Grand illumination of the grounds and buildings with the electric light. Band concert by the Royal Grenadiers.

Thursday, September 13.—All the industrial departments will be open. Grand display of machinery and agricultural implements, all in full operation. At noon—baseball match, To-ronto Athletics v. Cobourg B. B. Club, 2 p.m.—Speeding in the horse-ring. Three special prizes for trotting. Bands of the Massey Manufacturing Co, and the Dominion Boit Co., Judging on all the exhibits of the first week. Electric railway in full operation. Grapd horticultural show commences to-day at noon. Evening—All the grounds and buildings open till 9.30 o'clook, and illuminated with the electric light and the immense illuminators erected by the Consumers Gas Co. Military concert by the band of the Queen's Own Riffes. Organ and piano recitals, &c.

Friday, September 14.—Continuation of the

gueen's Own Itines. Organ and plano recitals, &c.
Friday, September 14.—Continuation of the great Industrial Exhibition. All departments of manufactures complete. Speeding in the horse ring; three purses for running races. Hose reel contest for the championship of the county of York at 11 a.m. Band of the Garrison Artiliery, Evening—Grounds and build a 15 open till 10 o'clock. Organ recitals, electric light, electrohydraulic fireworks, &c. Band concert by the Garrison Artillery band.
Saturday, Sept. 15.—Great attractions for this day. Exhibition departments of first week all open. Steeplechases and pacing in the horse ring. Donkey races. Meet of the Toronto Hunt Chub la the horse ring, Competition for prizes

ub in the horse ring. Competition for prizes a lady and boy riders, Lacrosse match at on. The Brokwith family in their clever permances under water in glass tank, at 3 and 5 m. Balloon ascension (weather permitting) by of Cincinnati, at 4 p.m. The Guelph City hand —concerts afternoon and evening. Grounds and buildings open until 10 p.m. All school children admitted this day at 5 cents cach.

Monday, Sept. 17.—Citizens' Day—First day of the exhibition of live stock, dairy and agricultural products, fruit and poulty. Every department now open. Extra attractions. Grand bleycle tournament and races in the horse ring, from 2 till 5 p.m. Cheese factory and creamery in operation. The Beckwith family (Agnes and Willie) in their performances under water, at 2.30 and 5 p.m. Balloon ascension (weather permitting) by Miss Annie Ryan, at 4 p.m. and ex-

A new food for cows is suggested, viz., to-matoes. And why not, unless it be that Willie) in their performances under water, at 2,30 and 5 p.m. Balloon ascension (weather permitting) by Miss Annie Ryan, at 4 p.m. and exhibition of manner of inflating balloons by Williams & Young, aeronauts, of Cincinnati. Public ascensions in the captive balloon "Imperial." Excursions on the electric railway. Band of Peterboro fire brigade. Evening—Electric light, Electro-hydraulic fireworks, Organ recitals, and band concert by the Peterboro boro band. Tuesday, Sept. 18.—The judging of the horses

Electric light. Electro-hydraulic fireworks. Organ recitals, and band concert by the Peterboro band.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.—The judging of the horses and cattle in the rings, poultry, and all other exhibits of the second week commences at 11 a.m. Every department of the Exhibition now fully open. Cheese factory and creemery. Competition for tandems, horses, and ponies at 3 p.m. The Beckwith family perform at 2 and 5 p.m. in large glass tank. Electric railway trips. Scotch dancing in costume by the Johnstone family at 3 and 4.30 p.m. Band of thee Waterloo Musical Society—Germania day. By request, a meeting of "Textile Workers' from all parts of the province will be held at 1 p.m. at the Textile Workers' headquarters on the grounds. Addresses by prominent members. Annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute Association of Ontario at association offices on the grounds and buildings—gas v. electric light. Promenade concert by band of the Waterloo Musical Society. Grand display of fireworks by Prof. Hand, of Hamilton, including a descent by the professor in his chariot of fire, from the high tower of the main building to the ground (should weather be unfavourable this will be postponed until the following evening.)

Wednesday, Septembor 19, farmers' day.—Under the aspices of the Dominon and Provincial Granges Patrons of Husbandry, Judging of all the animals in the ring. Contests by ladies on horseback. Machinery and implements in full operation. Grand poultry show. Special display of carriage and other horses in the ring. The Beckwith family at 2 and 5 p.m. Free and eaptive balloon ascens on (weather permitting) by Messrs. Williams and Young. Band of the 49th Regiment, Trenton. Evening.—Illumination of the grounds this evening. Organ and piano recitals. Promenade concert by the Trenton and ectric railway running all day. The Beckwith family performances under water, at 2 and 5 p.m. the daring grounds and buildings by gas and clettre rights. All departments open. Grand fanny drill by uniformed encampments, Odd-fellows an

Saturday, September 22nd.—The Exhibition vill be considered closed at 8 a.m. to-day, after will be considered closed at sa.m. to-day, after which exhibitors may commence to remove their goods. The treasurer will commence to pay prizes at 9 a.m. to-day.

Other attractions may be provided between the time of issuing this programme and the date of exhibition.

Mr. Jones, the Canadian president of the

North American Beekeepers' Association, was in Toronto recently and had a long interiew with the directors of the Industrial Exsibition Association in reference to the dis play to be made by the beekeepers of the province. He pointed out that the building allotted for the apiary exhibit was totally inadequate for the purpose, and that double the space which it contained had been already asked for. He expresented, moreover, that in any of the feather the North American that in view of the fact that the North American Association of Beekeepers would hold their convention in this city during the fair, t was important that the Canadian member hould be enabled to make as large a show of noney and other products of the apiary as was possible, in order that their American is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct friends might go away impressed with the the evil and restore the organs to natural, importance of the industry in Canada. The healthy, and regular action.

directors, influenced by these considerations, consented to enlarge the apiary building to double its present capacity by constructing a couple of wings, which will materially add to the beauty of its appearance. Mr. Jones, on behalf of the besteepers of Ontario, thanked the directors of the exhibition for the concession, which he stated would thoroughly satisfy them. It is expected that the meeting of the North American Beekeepers' Association on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of Sen tember will be the largest gathering of apiarists ever held in this province. Dele-gates from all parts of the United States and Canada will attend, and a free invitation is extended to all persons interested in the industry. The Rev. L. L. Langstrath, the inventor of moveable comb hives, has signified his intention of being present.

> Tree Planting. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,-As farmers and others owning

timber, the first thing to consider is what to plant, and therefore I wish to show the merits of the European larch. The larch is a cone-bearing tree, belonging to the pine family, but differing from that genus in the annual shedding of the leaves. It is a native of Switzerland, frowing principally in the Alps and Appenines. We have two natives in Canada, larch microcarpa and black larch L. Pandula), commonly called tamarack or ackmatack, growing mostly in swamps, and for this reason they are not so suitable as the European larch. I will give some idea of its value as a tree for timber. The larch was first introduced into Scotland in the year 1738, when eleven plants were given to the then Duke of Athol, who was so pleased by the rapidity of their growth and the quality of their timber that he afterwards planted thousands of acres. In the year 1744 a small plantation, of some twenty trees, was made at Blair, and in the yea 1804, sixty years after, their average girth at three feet from the ground was from eight to ten feet. The total measurement of this lot of twenty-two trees was 2,645 feet, which, if placed at the moderate value of fifty cents per foot, would give \$1,174. If from four to five hundred could be grown to the acre, then the timber would be worth from \$16,000 to \$20,000 in 60 years. It must be remembered that the larch can be grown on the poorest land, in fact on land that would not grow enough pasture to feed a sheep. Being a close observer of the merits of the different varieties of trees or timber, I think I am sufe in saying that here is no tree that grows equal larch for quick growth and durability, of the timber. While the heart wood is not ormed at all in the other resmous trees till they have lived some years, the larch, on the contrary, begins to make it as soon as planted. To prove the durability of the larch as timber, several experiments were made on the banks of the River Thames, posts of equal thickness, some larch, others cak, being driven down, where they were alternatey dry and covered with water by the effects of the tide, a most trying test for timber. The oak posts decayed, and had to be renewed twice in the course of a few years, while those made of Larch remained altogether unmade of Larch remained altogether un-changed. Tarch is largely used in ship-building; in fact, it is the principal timber used in both naval and mer-cantile dockyards in Scotland. Larch is propagated by seed, which the trees furnish in great abundance.

Should the Government wish to encourage should the Government wish to encourage tree-planting, perhaps the best means that could be employed would be to get seed and establish nurseries to raise the stock for planting. It takes about three years to raise plants from seed large enough for transplanting, hundreds of thousands of forest trees are annually sent out from the Grant Edin-burgh nurseries, and I do not suppose there could be got enough suitable plants in all the Canadian nurseries to plant a five-acre patch.

Yours, &c., ALEX. ROBERTSON, 1981 679 Younge street and Toronto, Ang. 22, 1883. FALL FAIRS.

ONTARIO. Berlin Horticult'l .. Berlin .. Strathroy Horticultural.... ork East

Priveville. Tavistock. Smithville rth North Mills. ..St. John, N.B...Oct. 2 NORTH-WEST.

Fat Stock Shows, The Antiquity of Smoking-Rooms A smoking-room is considered a moder

provement in country houses. Sir John Cullum, in his "History and Antiquities of Hawsted," describing Hawsted Place, which was rebuilt in 1570, says :- "Having crept through the wicket before mentioned, a door in the gateway on the right conducted you into a small apartment, called the smokingroom, a name it acquired probably soon after it was built, and which it retained, with good reason, as long as it stood. There is scarcely any old house without a room of this denomination. In these our ancestors, from about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth till within almost every one's memory. spent no inconsiderable part of their vacant hours, residing more at home than we do, and having fewer resources of elegant amuse-ment. At one period, at least, this roomment. At one period, at least, this room-was thought to be the scene of wit, for in 1688 Mr. Hervey, afterward Earl of Bristol, in a letter to Mr. Thomas Cullum, desires 'to be remembered by the witty smoakers at Hausted.' Adjoining to this was a large wood closet, and a passage that led to the dining-room, of moderate dimensions, with a large buffet."

Many bodily ills result from habitual con-stipation, and a fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Several medical gentlemen from the English and French armies having recently be-come associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Institutes, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and 173 Church street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat, and Lungs by Spiron eter, the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on he symptoms attending the following prevaand dreadful diseases, in language de oid of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs. As a general thing, hemorrhage from the angs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best care and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under roperly-directed treatment, who have had everal severe attacks of bleeding from the ungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhage occurs early in the disease, and is con-sequently amenable to treatment. But when t occurs late in the course of the disease the

Consumption. This dreadad disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping on the patient, sometimes very in-sidiously, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages ot which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosis. We find cases even advanced in the se where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case, and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression upon—hence the necessity of applying early, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that climax has already been reached, lose no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the

air passages.

Causes.—The most important causes are catarrh, laryngitis, and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, poisons of the blood, scrofula, errors of youth, anything that lowers the tone of the ystem, even poor living and insufficient lothing.

Sumptoms-The most important symptom are a regular cough, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy material or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the exertion, night sweats, chills and the fever chills generally being irregular, but the fever chills generally being irregular, but the fever chills generally being irregular, but the fever chills generally being irregular. chilis generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but sarely in con-sumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emacated and weak, the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched, and a peculiar appearance is given to the mouth in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not least, the voice has a changed and peculiar sound which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cases), and who with. On the first indication of anything that would lead to consumption, have it at ended to. And don't despair even if von family physician tells you that you are With our present knowledge of you nell. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating disease, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consi tion and pronounced beyond the skill of man

Asthma. Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the par-oxysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm—not cure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also relieve the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply

relieve it. Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices free of charg Persons unable to visit the Institutes ca e successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge.

What the Rev. Mr. Calder has to Say: Petrolia, May 15, 1883,

NOTMAN PAD CO., Toronto. Gentlemen,—It is now over five years since I sed your Liver Pad. Previous to that time I used your Liver Pad. Previous to that time I
had been a sufferer from Biliousness and had
tried many professed remedies, all of which
failed to effect a cure. Since I began to wear the
pad I have enjoyed good health. I know many
persons who have given the pad a trial with the
same gratifying results. I would say to all
suffering from bilious complaints: Buy a pad:
put it on and wear it, give it a fair trial, and
you will enjoy the benefits.

Yours truly, J. G. CALDER.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amecba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tuberole, the germ poleon of syphilis, mercury, toxonnea, from the reteation of the effected matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keen the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the tronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a structure of the tronchial tubes, ending in pul-monary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of in-halents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the ameeba are either destroyed or removed from the mysone tiers.

the ameeba are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible discase whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Mosses, A. H. DIXON & SON, 306 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by en-

It Was Auburn. "How do you like my new jersey?" said Mrs. Blim to her husband. "It is quite nice, dear, but when a woman

"It is quite nice, dear, but when a woman has a head as red as yours—"
"Tain't red, you mean thing; it's auburn," interrupted Mrs./B. savagely.
"Well, sweet, when a woman has a head as auburn as yours, she shouldn't get a jersey of the same colour, for if she went out

on the roof to hang out clothes the neighbours might see her and turn in an alarm of fire, Mr. Blim had occasion just at this time to go into another room.

Miss Taken,

They get it in the neck sometimes as the following will testify. He was a masher holding up the corner, and as a very pretty girl came along he spotted her and made a eak to mash her.
"Ah," he said, with a greasy smile, tip-

ping his hat, "I beg your pardon, but are you not Miss-" But before he could continue she interrupt-

With:
Not mis-taken in thinking you are a fool? No. I don't think I am," and she sailed past, while he fell up against a lamp post and gasped as the crowd standing round, gave him the laugh till it made him sick in foureen languages.

Genuine Economy. Nothing is wasted on our road," explained a railroad president, who was under ex-amination the other day as to the condition of his line. "There is not a concern in the

country that utilizes everything as we do. "Do you put everything to some use?" in-quired an incredulous lawver.
"We fail in nothing," replied the presi-dent, "you cant name a thing that we do not derive some benefit from."

stablishing a clothing store. He was the last one out of the coach, and as he was ordered to hold up his hands he called out Shentlemen, I like to settle dis case like

"Keep your hands up !" "If I can't make an assignment to my brudder Moses I settle mit you for twenty cents on der dollar." "You shut up and shell out!" was the

an honest man.

stern command. "Shentlemens," continued the victim, as he wriggled around, "I have made three assignments and failed seex times in peesness, und I nefer whas treated like dis before. shall now offer thirty cents on der dollar, und if you doan' take him I'll go into b nkruptcy und my wife puts all der cash in her

Like a Bombshell to the Dog. One evening while travelling in Spain I reached a solitary little inn. Close to the

stove lay a dog, warming itself in comfort. "What can you give me for dinner?" I asked the landlady. Some eggs," was her raply; and the dog looked fixedly at me.

*Eggs?" repeated I. That's poor sustenance for a man who has come thirty miles on horseback. Have you nothing better?"

"There's a bit of bacon," suggested the landlady; and the dog looked at me more intently than ever. "I am not passionately fond of bacon," replied I, "what else have you?"

"Santa Anna," cried the landlady, "I can give you a chicken!" At these words the dog jumped up and sprang through the half-open window.
"Good gracious!" said I: why the word chicken was like a bombshell to him." "Ab," smiled the hostess, "it's because he turns the spit."

A Disappointed and Disgusted Crowd. About 8 o'clock vesterday morning a man smoking plug tobacco in an old clay pipe walked out of a Michigan avenue saloon with a rat in a trap. He looked neither to the right nor to the left until he had reached the middle of the street. Then he placed the trap on the ground and whistled for his dog. If he had a dog, the animal did not respond, but the public did. In less than two minutes thirty men, were rushing to the two minutes thirty men were rushing to the

spot. "Hi! there! Don't let him out till I get my dog," shouted one,
"Hold on! Wait for the dogs!" yelled half a dozen voices at once.

"Keep cool and torm a circle!" command-

ed a policeman, as he took a firmer grip of The man with the trap spread a large handkerchief over it and waited. He was not a bit excited. On the contrary he was as placid as a ship sailing in the wash dish. "Whar' did ye ketch him?" inquired a

newsboy. The placed man did not deign to reply. "What'll ye take for him?" asked another, but his inquiry was treated with the

same silent contempt.

Then four or five men came running up with dogs under their arms, and ten or fifteen dogs on foot following behind. There was a fight between a bull dog and a Newfoundland, and there would have been a row between owners had not a second policeman appeared. Order was finally restored. The logs were arranged in a circle and held by their collars, and the placid man slowly knocked the ashes from his pipe, looked care-fully round, and then raised the trap and shook the rat out. All the dogs made a rush, but in ten seconds each and every canine walked off on his ear and seemed to be hurt in his feelings. A boy stepped forward and held the rat up to view.

"It's a crockery rat!" he yelled as he whired it around.

"Yes, it vhas a grogery radt, und he cost e den cents," calmly replied the placid an as he walked off with his trap.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS. FINANCE AND COMMERCE

STOCKS. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29. The market toned up again to day, and recovered the greater part of yesterday's reaction. Dominion was the only exception, and was without sales, sellers holding out for 204, and buyers un willing to advance their bids above 2023. Ontario was strong, selling up to 117, and closing with bids 1 below that figure, while sellers were asking 1 higher.

August 29—Beart of Montreal 1983 and 1981:

with bids 1 below that figure, while sellers were asking 1 higher.

August 29.—Bank of Montreal, 1983 and 1981; Ontario, 1173 and 1174; trans., 25, 25, 100 at 1174; Molson's, 127 and 122; Toronto, 1883 and 1884; Merchants, 1223 and 122; Commerce, 1341 and 134; trans., 20 at 134; Imperial, 1423 and 142; Federal, 163 and 1623; trans., 50, 40, 50 at 1622; Dominion, 204 and 2023; Standard, 116 and 115; trans., 30 at 1154; after board; Hamilton, 118 and 117; trans., 3 at 1174; Birthish America, 113 and 117; trans., 3 at 1174; Birthish America, 113 and 112; Western Assurance/132 and 131; trans., 100 at 1314; Consumers Gas, 1164 and 146; Dominion Telegraph. 89 and 87; Noxon Bros. Man. Co., 110 and 100; Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company. sellers, 123; North-West Land Co., 333 and 524; Canada Permanent, sellers. 223; Freehold, sellers, 167; Western Canada, buyers, 194; Canada Landed Credit, buyers, 122; Building and Loan Association. 1025 and 101; Imperial Savings & Investment, buyers, 107; Farmers Loan and Savings, 127 and 126; London and Canada L. & A. 146 and 143; National Investment, 106 and 104; People's Loan, 106 and 1064; Real Estate, Loan and Deb. Co., sellers, 33; London and Ontario, 170, and 116; The Land Security Co., buyers, 194; Maiitoba Loan, sellers, 129; Hurobrando Eng. 402 and 169; Dominion Savings & Loan, 170, and 160; Can and Deb., 125; June 146; Chan and Loan, 124 and 120; London Loan, buyers, 112; Ontario Investment Association, 127 and 125; British Canadian Loan and Investment, buyers, 104.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

"Be you gat keverything to some use?" in quired an incredulous lawyer.
"We fall in nothing," replied the president, "you cant name a thing that we don't derive some benefit from."

"Ever had a wash-out?" asked the lawyer arcastically.
"We have."
"To what use did you put that?"
"We wavered the stock with it," and the witness was allowed to depart in triumph.

Five Cents' Worth of Ambition.
A sleepy-looking boy of lifteen entered a drag store the other day and looked round in a dreamy manner.
"Well, sir," said the clerk to him, gazing at him inquiringly.
"Hey?"
"What can I do for you?"
"Oh!" drawled the boy, as if recollecting his errand, a man sent me to have this preservition filled," and he drew from his pocket a piece of paper which he handed to the clerk.
"Give this boy five cents' worth of ambition," was the request contained in the note.

How He Crught a Cold.
"How are you, old man? Got a light? Thanks. You appear to be rather hoarse this morning. You must have caught a freadful cold. The fact is, I am hoarse all over, but you can't guess how I cancell take a point on a direct of the seed of the control of the several of the seed of the movement of wheat at western lake and river weaght a dreadful cold. The fact is, I am hoarse all over, but you can't guess how I cancell teach a cold. The fact is, I am hoarse all over, but you can't guess how I cancell teach a cold if you should try for a week."

"Perhaps you would. I got myself into a perspiration asking people to indorse my draft, and they all gave me the cold shoulders that if it hadn't been for the hot, weather.

"Mel, you came nearer the mark than I supposed you would. I got myself into a perspiration asking people to indorse my draft, and they all gave me the cold shoulders that if it hadn't been for the hot, weather. The farmers delivered so the supplementation of the spring wheat and flour, was could have been allowed with a supposed you would. I got myself into a perspiration asking people to indorse my draft, and they all gave me the cold shoulde

1883, 1883, 1883, 1883, 1882, Aug. II. Aug. I9. Wheat, bu.21.028,842 20,401,650 12,410,255 Corn., bu..11,325,314 10.790,395 5,096,851 Oats, bu... 3,033,953 2,823,948 2,481,567 Bariey, bu. 341,626 338,548 23,292 Rye, bu... 1,395,733 1,376,127 635,025 Aug. 20, 17,559,016 17,354,070 7,780,767 125,377 330,318 Total bu.37,125,468 35,739,668 20,624,820 43,150,448

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:— Aug. 23.

Aug. 24.

Aug. 25.

Aug. 25.

Aug. 25.

Aug. 25.

Aug. 25. S. D. S. D.

Cheese... 48 0 48 0 48 0 48 6 50 6
FLOUR—The supply is still limited, while the demand keeps up and prices are stronger than a week ago. There is a good demand for strong fresh flour, sales of superior extras being reported at \$5.15, with sellers holding out for \$5.20, Extras have also improved, and are quoted at \$5 to \$5.05, with spring wheat flour at \$4.90 to \$5. The market closes with a strong undertone, and a prospect of better prices when business again reviews. BRAN-Continues in moderate demand, with

the supply light, and prices can be quoted at \$10.25 to \$10.50 the latter being the ruling figure, although sales have been reported as high as \$11. S11.

OATMEAL—Is quiet, with sales of car-lots of good quality at \$5 on track. Small lots bring \$5.25 to \$5.50 as to quality. Granulated commands fancy prices, ordinary Canadian selling at \$5.75, and Akron at \$6.75.

imands fancy, prices, ordinary Canadian selling at \$5.75, and Akron at \$6.75.

WHEAT—A steadier feeling is characteristic of this market, the local demand for millers' imparting a somewhat firmer tone. Sales of No. 2 fall have been made at \$1.12, and of No. 3 at \$1.09 to \$1.10, which can still be given as quotations. Spaing wheat is firm, with sellers inclined to as \$1.16 for No. 2, but \$1.14 to \$1.15 being about the market price. No. 3 is without sales, and quoted nominal at \$1.12 to \$1.13. The demand for goose has lessened, and that grade can now be quoted at \$1.

OATS—Are dull, and the market overstocked, with sales of Western at 38c., and sellers willing to accept that figure. Buyers, however, do not seem disposed to give more than 36c., which would readily be obtainable for round lots, while smaller quantities would bring \$7c. Street prices have declined to 40c.

BAHLEV—Is given at purely nominal quotations, though it is thought the opening prices will be easy, as prospects indicate a fair yield.

PEAS—Do not ofter, and prices for them are purely nominal. Nothing definite has yet been learned relative to the crop, but it is expected to fully equal expectations.

RYE—Is duil and inactive with quotations

learned relative to the crop, but it is expected to fully equal expectations.

RYE—Is duil and inactive with quotations given nominally at about 60c.

HAY—Pressed hay remains dull and inactive, there being no change in quotations, which remain at \$8 to \$10 for new, and \$12 to \$13 for old. The supply, however, is in excess of the present demand. The supply, however, is in excess of the present demand.

STRAW—Finds sales at former quotations of \$8 to \$9.50 for oat and ryo in sheaves, and loose worth about \$6 to \$7.

POTATOES—Are worth \$2.10 per bbl. for car lots of imported, with smaller quantities selling anout \$2.20. Canadian show 76 improvement as to quality and are unemalized. In prices, which range from \$1.75 to \$2.

APPLES—Are becoming more plentiful, though they are almost all imported and sell at \$2 to \$3.

Street supplies consist principally of windfalls, which sell at \$1.50 to \$2.

POULTRY—Are limited in quantity, but unchanged in prices, which are quoted at \$5 to 60c, for spring chickens, and \$0 to 65c, for ducks,

á	FLOUR, F.O.C.	
	Superior extra, per 196 lbs \$5 15 to \$5 20 Extra 5 00 5 05 Fancy and strong bakers none. Spring wheat extra 4 90 5 00 Superfine none. Oatmeal, per 136 lbs 5 00 0 0 00 Cornmeal, small lots 3 75 3 20	
	BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable, if not 8c. more), by car lots, f.o.c.	
	Extra, per bag	
ä	GRAIN, F.O.C.	E
	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs none.	L
SZYNYKY	" No. 2, 1 10 1 12 " No. 3, 1 09 1 10	I
Redige	Red winternone.	1
	" No. 2 1 14 1 15	1
	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 42 0 424	L

Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

No. 2

Extra No. 3.

No. 3.

Peas, No. 1 per 60 lbs.

No. 2.

Rye Wheat, fall, per bushel :...

Ducks, per pair
Geese, each
Turkeys, each
Butter, pound rolls
do, large rolls
do, tubdairy
Eggs, fresh, per doz
Potatoes, per bbl.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, green, per doz.
Cauliflowers, per doz.
Cauliflowers, per doz.
Celery, per doz. Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per doz.
Carrots, per doz.
Tomatoes, per bush...
Beets, per doz.
Parsnips, per bag
Rhubarb, per doz. PROVISIONS.

TRADE Continues quiet and steady.

BUTTER-The situation is unchanged since our last. Stocks still seem to be on the increase, both here and in the country, the demand at this point being being almost whoily to supply local wants. For this only the best grades are wanted, and are selling about 15c. Inferior is not wanted, the supply being altogether in excess of the demand, with some small lots of low grade selling at 10c. Street receipts have been fair, but the quality is poor, at 19 to 20c, for pound rolls, and 15 to 16c, for tub dairy.

CHESSE—Continues steady with small lots of fine selling at 10 to 11c, and skim unchanged at 9c. English quotations show an advance of 1s. since our last.

EGGS—Have been in better supply and are a little easier, closing at 16c, for round lots. Street receipts are light, at 19 to 21c, per dozen for newly-laid.

Pork—Remains without any decided change.

itttle easier, closing at 16c, for round lots. Street receipts are light, at 19 to 21c. per dozen for newly-laid.

Pork—Remains without any decided change, and is only sold in small lots at former prices, which seem high as compared with Western markets.

BACON—The demand is quiet and freely met, with sales of tons and cases at 9½ to 10c. for long clear, and 9½c. for Cumberland. In round lots, one car of clear is reported sold on p.t., supposed to be at a price fractionally below 9½c. Cumberland seems to be in smaller supply than long clear, and prices are proportionately irmer. Stocks of breakfast bacon are small and transactions limited, sales being reported at 13½ to 14c.

HAMS—Stocks are small and prices firm, with jobbing lots of smoked steadily held at 13½c., and no sales of canvassed reported, though it is nominally held at 14c. One car lot of pickled sold on p.t., supposed to have been lower than 13c., which is only received for small lots.

LARD—Transactions seem to consist entirely of small lots in tinnets and pails, prices ranging from 12 to 13c.

HOGS—Offerings are small, and readily taken by butchers for their local wants, prices to-day ranging from \$2.50 to \$8.75, which is considered high.

SALT—Liverpool dairy has been active at 50c.

ranging from \$8.50 to \$8.75, which is considered high.

SALT—Liverpool dairy has been active at 50c, per bag of 50 lbs.; Liverpool coarse quiet at 65c, tor cars, and 75 to 80c, for small lots, but cars have been inactive. Canadian, as before, at \$1.25 for car lots, and \$1.35 to \$1.50 for small lots to single barrels.

DRED APPLES—Small lots of barrelled have gone off fairly well at 10c., and evaporated at 16c. Country lots would have found buyers at 9 to 9½c. had there been any offered.

HOPS—Unchanged: single bales have continued to sell slowly at 35 to 37½c. for first-class, but this has been all doing; no demand heard for country lots, and prices of them purely nominal.

WHITE BEANS—Have sold feirly well in small lots at \$1.65 to \$1.80, as high as \$2 being paid for exceptionally fine samples.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Remains without any change, ruling quiet and steady.

HIDES—Are quiet, the demand being freely met, but without any change in quotations. There is no accumulation of stock, but outside reports from Western markets show a decline of to to. Cured are also quiet, with sales at 85 to 85 c., the latter selected.

CALFSKINS—The season is about over, and prices are nominal, offerings finding purchasers at former quotations.

Sheepskins—There is no change to note for pelts, which are steady at the recent advance, the unprices are nominal, offerings finding purchasers at former quotations.

Sheepskins—There is no change to note for pelts, which are steady at the recent advance, the unprices are nominal, offerings from the country are light, selfing at 30 to 45c.

No. 1 State, \$1.23. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. State, \$1.23. Corn—Higher; sales, 10,000 bush.; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.24. Corn—Higher; sales, 10,000 bush.; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.24. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixed, 64c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, \$1.25. Corn—Higher; high mixe wools inactive; prices nominal at about 22 to 24c. for it, and 29 to 39c. for extra.

TALLOW—Abundant and easy, though all offered has a3 yet been taken at former prices. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, 87.75; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.75; No. 2 inspected, \$6.75; No. 3 inspected, \$5.75; calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry, none: sheepskins, green, 45 to 50c.; wool, fleece, 15 to 20c.; Southdown, 24 to 25c.; wool, super, 22 to 24c.; extra super, 29 to 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 4c.; rendered, 8 to 84c.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET. The run was only fair, but fully equal to the demand, and sellers did not appear to be altogether satisfied with the result of the week's sales. Shipping cattle were somewhat firmer at the weekly market Tuesday, when some that could only class as ordinary brought 6c. All offerings sold, but the market was draggy throughout. Sheep and lambs were very dull, some for export selling at 5c., with butchers' at 4t to 4c. and lambs at \$3 to \$4.

41 to 4c., and lambs at \$3 to	\$4.
CATTL	E.
Steers, averaging	Rough to Prime.
1,350 and over 1,200 to 1,350 1,100 to 1,200 950 to 1,150 Inferior Calves, per head,	53 6 "41 5134 44 None,
SHEED	
140 to 160 lbs	41 5 " None None.
SEPTIMUS A. DEMISON.	W. STANDISH LOWE.

DENISON & LOWE. (Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange), HAVE REMOVED TO 42 KING STREET EAST

buy or sell Stocks, etc., for cash or on margin. BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL. MONTREAL

Aug. 29.—Flour—Receipts, 2,100 bbls,; sales, none reported. Market is quiet and weak, and prices favoured buyers. Quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.35 to \$5.40; extra superfine, \$4.25 to \$5.25; spring extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; strong bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; strong bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; untario bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25; city bags, \$2.90 to \$3.00. Grain—Wheat—Canada red winter, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Canada white, \$1.15 to \$1.16; spring, \$1.16 to \$1.17. Corn—63c. Peas, \$1. Oats—35 to 36c. Rye—72 to 74c, Oatmeal—\$5.25 to \$5.40. Cornmeal—\$3.50 to \$3.75. Provisions—Pork—\$17.00. Lard—12¹c. Bacon—13c. Hans—13 to 14c. Cheese—9¹c.

BRANTFORD. Aug. 29.— Flour, No. 1 super, \$0.00 to \$0.00; fall wheat, \$0.95 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.05; bariey, 55 to 65c.; pease, 60 to 65c.; oats, 30 to 30c; cattle (live weight), \$0.00 to \$0.00; beef, \$7.50 to \$8.00; mutton, \$0.00 to \$0.00; dressed hogs, \$8 to \$9; hides, 74c.; sheepskins, 50c.; wool, 14 to 28c.; butter, 15 to 16c.; eggs, 15 to 15c.; cheese, 10c.; hay, \$3.00; potatoes, per bag, 75c.

PETERBORO'.

Aug. 29.—Fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.02; spring, \$1.07 to \$1.09; barley 50 to 60c.; peas, 70 to 75c.; oats, 48 to 45c.; cattle, live weight, \$3 to \$5c.; mutton, 8 to 9c.; nides, 4½ to 5c.; sheepskins, 25 to 50c.; wool, 18c.; butter, 14 to 20c; eggs, 14 to 15c.; cheese, 9 to 10c.; hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, 65c. to 80c.

OTTAWA. Aug. 29.—Flour, \$5.75 to \$6.00; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oats, 44c; cattle (live weight), 44c; beef, none; mutton, 8 to 10c; dressed hogs, none, hides, inspected, 7c; sheepskins, 40c, each: wool, 20c; butter, 16 to 18c; eggs. 17 to 19c; cheese 11 to 14c; hay, \$5 to \$9; potatoes, 40c, per bag; straw, \$5 to \$6 per ton. GULLPH.

Aug. 29. — Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.60 to \$2.85; fall wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.06; spring wheat, \$1.01 to \$1.8; barley, \$0 to \$50.; peas, 65 to 75c.; oats, 40 to 41c.; cattle (live weight), 4 to 6c.; beef, 8 to 10c.; mutton, 8 to 10c.; dressed hogs, 00 to 00c.; hides, \$5 to \$6; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1.25; wool, 15 to 20c.; butter, 15 to 16c.; eggs, 15 to 17c.; cheese, 00c.; hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, 75c. to \$1 per bush. ST. CATHARINES.

Aug. 29.—Flour. No. 1 super., \$5.50 to \$7.00; fall wheat, \$1.05; spring wheat. \$1.06; barley. 65c.; peas., 75c.; oats. 40c.; cattle (live weight). 4 to 5c.; beef. \$5.50 to \$7; mutton, 7 to 9c.; dressed hogs. none; hides, \$5 to \$7; sheepskins, 60 to 80c.; wool. 20 to 21c.; butter, tub., 17 to 19c.; fresh, 19 to 21c.; eggs. 18 to 20c.; cheese, 9 to 9c.; hay, none; potatoes, none; corn, 67c. CHICAGO.

Opened, Closed, Highest, Lowes

Nov.... 8 12 8 15 8 20 8 124

Loose meats—Shoulders, \$5.50; short rib, \$6.30; short clear, \$6.70; long clear, \$6.30; green hams, \$3e. Boxed meats—Shoulders, \$5.75; short rib, \$6.56; short clear, \$6.65; long clear, \$6.55; short clear, \$6.65; long clear, \$6.55; short clear, \$6.56; short clear, \$6.50; long clear, \$6.55; long and short clear, \$6.50; long clear, \$6.50; lo

NEW Yerk.

Aug. 29.—10.35 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.174 for September; \$1.24 bid for October; \$1.214 for November; \$1.22 bid for December. Corn—634c, bid for September; 634c, for October; 634c, nominal, for November. Receipts—Flour, 18,725 bbls.; wheat, 187,000 bush.; corn, 162,000 bush.; oats, 105,000 bush.; rye, 3,000 bush.; lard, 2,579 tcs.; whiskey, 724 bbls. Exports—Flour, 5,743 bbls.; wheat, nil; corn, 95.541 bush.; oats, 1,252 bush.; pork, 505 bbls.; lard, 336,623 tcs.; baccon, 574,232 lbs.

12 noon.—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red. \$1.174 to \$1.194 for September; \$1.194 for October; \$1.224 for November; \$1.244 to \$1.244 for December. Corn—Steady; 644c. for cash. Oats—Quiet.; 33c. bid for November; 37c. bid for October; 35c. bid for October; 35c. bid for October; 284.06 for November; 37c. bid for December. Lard—\$8.70 to \$8.75 for October; \$8.30 bid for December; \$8.40 to \$8.50 for year.

2 p.m.—Corn—624 to 634c. for Angust; 634c. for September; 635 to 636c. for October; \$24 to 63c. for November: Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.175 to \$1.174 for September; \$1.194 for October; \$1.224 for November.

TOLEDO .

Aug. 29, 10,15 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.09\frac{1}{2}
asked for cash or August; \$1.09\frac{1}{2} bid for September; \$1.11\frac{1}{2} for October; \$1.13\frac{1}{2} bid for November; \$1.11\frac{1}{2} for October; \$1.13\frac{1}{2} bid for November; \$1.11\frac{1}{2} for Cash or August; 53\frac{1}{2}c. for
September; 53\frac{1}{2}c. bid for October; 53c. bid for
November; 50c. asked for December; 47\frac{1}{2}c. bid
and 49c. asked for year. Oats—28c. bid for September; 28\frac{1}{2}c. bid for October; 29\frac{1}{2}c. bid for November; 30\frac{1}{2}c. bid for December. Receipts—
Wheat, 152,000 bush.; corn, 18,000 bush.; oats,
9,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 283,000 bush.;
corn, 34,000 bush.; oats, 30,000 bush.
12 m — Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.09\frac{1}{2} for cash,
August, or September; \$1.12\frac{1}{2} for October; \$1.18\frac{1}{2} for November; \$1.16\frac{1}{2} bid for December; \$1.18\frac{1}{2} for January. Corn.—53\frac{1}{2}c. for Cash or
August; 53\frac{1}{2}c. for September. Cats—23\frac{1}{2}c. for cash
or August; 28\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2}c. for September.

MINWAUEEE

MILWAUKEE. Aug. 20, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.00½ for August; 1.02½ for October: \$1.04% for November. Receipts—Flour, 9.071 bbls.; wheat, 18.000 bush.; corn, 470 bush.; oats, 2.000 bush.; rye, 3.000 bush.; barley, 1.000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 7.490 bbls. wheat, none; corn, 2,000 bush.; oats, 250 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, none.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 29.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 12,500; official yesterday, 11,239; shipments, 1,966; light, \$5,45 to \$5.90; heavy mixed, \$4.65 to \$5.25; heavy shipping, \$5.00 to \$5.35. EUROPEAN MARKETS,

Aug. 29.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, heavy; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, very heavy; maize, slow. Mark Lane—Wheat, slow; maize stady; red winter, for prompt shipment, was 44s. 3d., now 44s. English and French country markets rather easier. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 290,000 to 295,000 grs.; maize, 185,000 to 190,000 ars.; flour, 140,000 to 145,000 bbls. Weather in England seems less settled. Liverpool—Spot wheat, dull; California, ld. cheaper; maize, steady. On passage from the Continent—Wheat, 560,000 grs.; maize, 65,000 grs. Paris—Flour and wheat, steady. BEERBOHM.

LIVERPOOL. 5 p.m.—Flour, lis. to lis. 6d.; spring wheat, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; red winter, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.; No. 1 California, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 7d.; No. 2 California, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 2d.; corn, new, 5s. 5d. to 0s. 0d.; barley, 5s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 6d.; peas, 7s. 9d.; pork, 78s.; lard, 45s. 0d.; bacon, 37s. 6d. to 40s. 0d.; tallow, 41s. 6d.; cheese, 50s. 6d.

LONDON. LONDON.

5 p.m.—Consols, 100 1-16 for money; 1903 for account. Bonds—14's, 1152; 5's, 1012; Erie, 303 Illinois Central, 1304. WHEAT CROPS AND PRICES.

The London Corn Trade List of the 10th inst. reviews the news of the preceding week, and the prospects of which it seems indicative, as

reviews the news of the preceding week, and the prospects of which it seems indicative, as follows:

In the United Kingdom the weather during the first week of August has been decidedly unpropitious; heavy storms of rain on Wednesday and Thursday, and a comparatively low temperature throughout the week, have not tended to improve the outlook, which, according to some reports, has grown almost daily worse. Rust has been spreading rapidly in some districts, and altogether it will be difficult to estimate the deficiency until threshing commences. It is satisfactory to note, in this connection, that the general outlook in the north of England and in Scotland is more favourable than elsewhere, but it will strike most people that the deficit compared with last year. vaguely set forth at 2,000,000 grs. in the review of July 27, will be fully up to this figure.

In France the crop reports have remained unfavourable as a whole, and though threshing in the North will have to be awared before coming to a final decision as to the total yield, the most reliable reports agree in stating that the minimum deficiency compared with last year will be 10 million quarters. At present, however, there has been very little activity on the part of French buyers to provide for this deffect on prices for future delivery, as the decided advance in the Paris: 'term' market this week indicates.

In Germany the continued rain is stated to be disastrous in its effect upon the crops, and in this country, as well as in Austria-Hungary, its still evident that there will be a decided deficiency in the wheat and rye crops compared with list year. In the Danubian Principalities the wheat and maize crops are likewise reported to be seriously deficient, whilst from Russia the alarge crop.

The erop in India, judging from the liberal

to be seriously deficient, whilst from Russia the advices are less unanimous in declaring for a large crop.

The crop in India, judging from the liberal shipments thence, has been a very good one, but it is difficult to estimate to what extent it will compensate for the general shortcomings elsewhere. In the past 12 months, ended June 30, 1883, the total shipments from India reached a total of about 3,000,000 grs., against 4,634,000 grs. in the previous year. What they may be in the coming season seems to be a question of price; high prices would doubtless attract a quantity equal to, and perhaps above, that in 1881-82, and low prices have a contrary effect. In the United Kingdom the imports from India in the past twelve months have been 1,637,000 grs.

Although the reports pointing to an ultimate improvement in prices have been increasing and accumulating, the suggestion had been maintained in successive recent Reviews that an immediate rise would probably be prevented by the large stocks, and this has been fully realized, showing how dangerous any premature action would have been. But the discussion, which had long been what is termed an academical one, must at some time be superseded by the more practical logic of events, some change having inevitably to take place after so long continued a period of Inactivity and mere expectation. It is very fortunate that such a change has been so long delayed, because, whenever it comes, it will be accompanied with greater safety, as well as more decided chances of profit upon the low prices now current; nor would it be quite safe to maintain, after all, that the improvement will necessarily be a very gradual one, it being rather in the nature of this trade for opinion to take too sudden a turn from one extreme to another, so that, whether desirable or not, a pretty sharp advance might at a Aug. 29.—Flour, No. 1 superfine, \$4.80 to \$5; ll wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.06; oats, 42 to 44c.; ttle, live weight, 5 to 54c.; beef, 6 to 7c.; mutton,

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