The Weekly Mail.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, October 19.

THE POTATO BEETLE.

The Gardener's Magazine says:—"The Colorado potato beetle has become a scourge to Europe, and Governments are called upon to stamp it out and put it down, and otherwise to save us and our potatoes from being inextinctively devoured by it. The stories that reach us of its ravages in the States are horrible enough to make the hair stand on end, and probably many of our noble commanders regard it as a special minister of vengeance sent from Heaven to punish the sinners for their sins. However that may be, it is pretty certain that newspaper writers in this country have, for some time past, been in a state of preternatural excitement on the subject. It is probable that all the public prayers and special sermons that have been offered up, all the

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RAPID EXTINCTION OF CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES FOREST TREES.

Hardly a year passes, says the Glasgow *Herald*, in which complaints are not made in some part of the world that trees are engaged in killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Thoughtful and observing men are beginning to apprehend that if the present superabundant felling of trees in Canada and the United States of America be continued, unchecked the timber supply will before many years are over be practically exhausted. In 1876 the value of the timber exported from Canada amounted to $24,781,780, but it is predicted that, at the present rate of consumption, in the area from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, there will not, in less than a dozen years, be left a single foot of the commercial woods which now yield so handsome an income. The curious thing is that hitherto hardly a thought has been given to the subject by those whose business it is to see that this source of wealth to the country is carefully protected from wanton waste and wreck. It is true, however, in the United States, where they are felling the forests at a more enormous rate, without the slightest provision for replacing new trees. In 1870 the referee on the subject of forestry in the United States, Mr. Marsh, wrote a report, in which he stated that "Good authorities on the subject are of opinion that the State will not be able to stand this heavy drain longer than five to eight years, when all the wood fit for exportation would be exhausted. The same thing is true of the other Eastern and Middle States. This question really seems to be a national one, and ought to be thoroughly investigated by the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Pain will be the more readily granted at a large outcrop of the prosperity of the two countries depends upon their supplies of timber, which enters into the manufacture of innumerable articles of essential everyday use. It seems clear that the great forests of Canada and America will have disappeared, leaving those regions as treeless as the prairies. Of course, it may be asked how it is possible to prevent the exhaustion of the forests if the timber is actually required. The reply is simple enough. While the needs of the present must somewhat be supplied, the rate of consumption must be reduced to false and wasteful proportions, and special provision for the continuity in healthy vitality of the source of supply. It is not to be supposed that there will be for even thinning the forests upon which the national prosperity depends, or for making new plantations. That this is not impossible, it may be mentioned, that the forests of Germany are thinned, that they cease from year to year, but are maintained by careful and rapid economy, and by the introduction of young plants, so that the grey ones "stand in our down." This system is not unknown in Canada, and it will be well for America it has been totally neglected, no doubt from the natural though fallacious belief that the supply is inexhaustible and inexhaustible. The knowledge that we have to do with a finite quantity of timber, estimate, and recount of the North—influenced by one feeling; that of consideration of the fastidious people of Mr. Gladstone and his followers, and the commendation of the whole world, and the sentiment of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Derby. In condemnation on the one hand, and commendation on the other, all that remains to be said in the speeches meet. It is the voice of Ulster, and people always say what they mean.

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Bank dividends, says a London correspondent, are not likely to be up to their usual mark this year. The banks not being able to employ their paid-up capital profitably, actually losing on deposits, and are doing all they can to discourage the employing of their business, which they used to regard as the greatest element of prosperity. To add to the difficulty, there is the plethora of capital has reduced matters in "the city." It may state that the Crown agents for the Colonies, finding a balance of half a million in their hands, for which they had no immediate work, were obliged to offer to lend it out to the banks and discount-houses, but met with a point blank refusal. Nobody, in fact, would take it at less than twelve per cent. interest. The result is that the money has remained in the Bank of England. The discount-house at Sheffield is now in a very depressed state, and

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It is said by the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* that the late Lord Palmerston predicted Mr. Gladstone will die in a madhouse.

Mr. R. H. Robson, the architect of the London School Board, writes:—"In cannot be too widely known that a water trap is no more effective against the passage of sewer gas into a house than a stile leading into a field is to a pedestrian—that is to say, it is an obstruction (sometimes formidable), but nothing more. The true remedy is to have a water trap immediately outside the house, so as to form an obstruction; and outside this—viz., on the sewer side—to carry a good-sized pipe from the drain up the wall and above the highest point of the building, without this the sewer gas will continue to find its way into the house and become the fruitful parent of typhoid fever and other fatal diseases."

John Bradstreet, aged 61, who had for thirty-three years been in the employ of the Lord Lord City Banking Company, and had during that time borne an irreproachable character, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, without hard labour, at Oxford, for embezzling two sums of £23 and £7 belonging to the company.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

A Spanish squadron with four battalions of infantry, sailed recently for Cuba.

The London *Post* announces that Capt. Cameron will not at present resume his African explorations. The expense of his furlough obliges him to resume service in the navy.

The German Reichstag was opened on Monday. The Emperor's speech was read by Herr Hofmann, his Majesty being absent owing to indisposition. The speech referred to the Eastern troubles, and stated that the Emperor was desirous of preserving friendship with all the Powers, especially those connected in Germany by ties of neighbourhood and history.

Complete returns of the election for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, held on Friday, give the following returns:—National Liberals, 177; Centre Party, 96; Progressists, 66; Conservative Party, 70; Poles, 15; Particularists, 5; and 14 of no declared party. The result does not materially alter the political attitude of the Chamber.

Nearly every Bishop to whom an invita-

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Some of the most influential American Bishops have stipulated that if they attend, subjects of interest and importance shall be perfectly free and open to discussion. The Synod will probably be much occupied with matters affecting the Episcopalian Church in America.

The London *Times* publishes a despatch from "Spezia which says that the trials of the 100-ton Armstrong gun made for the Italian Government, have eminently successful. A ball fired with 325 lbs. of powder attained a velocity of 1500 feet per second, and smashed a solid wrought iron plate twenty-two inches thick. An equal charge completely demolished soft steel plates of the Schneider pattern, but did not penetrate the backing. It is stated that the shock would have so shaken the structure of a vessel like the Duilios as to cause leaks. The heaviest blow of the bolt equalled 31,250 foot tons.

American.

The population of $300,000 in the Philadelphia city treasury.

William Hawthorne, of Hagerstown, Ind., aged 7 years, was killed on Sunday by his son-in-law.

The British barque Thomas, from Malta to Salt Lake, was wrecked on the 11th September off one of the Lucchoo Islands. The captain and crew were lost.

The census of Buffalo, just taken by the police, shows the population to be 143,594, an increase of 14,000 in the three years since last year. The time occupied in taking the census was two days, and the cost $86.

Elliott Spalding, a Methodist preacher, was detected stealing baggage from a railway office in St. Albans, Vt., on Monday, and arrested. "To pay off a mortgage on his farm" is the Centennial. He is supposed to be demented.

Five coloured women, residents of Louisville, Ky., fought a duel with knives on Sunday night. One of the combatants was fearfully gashed, having her eye completely cut out, while the other was only slightly hurt, and was arrested immediately.

A despatch from Bethlehem, Pa., says that by the suspension of mining by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Olyphant, Coffinpiste, between 25,000 and 30,000 men are thrown out of employment, and it is feared, from what this suspension is for an indefinite time.

Some kind of infernal machine, contained in a small firkin, exploded in the baggage car of an express train from Philadelphia to New York, near Elizabethport, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The trunk was fortunately on the top of a pile of baggage, and little damage was done beyond scattering the baggage and prostrating the baggageman. The car was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. The machine found in the wreck, consisted of a small pistol and fragments of a clock. The pistol was discharged into some inflammable substance that was entirely consumed.

The four years' sentence of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., in the Broadway Theatre, in the prison garb for a new suit of clothes, and a pair of boots, which he had surrendered to his friends. They were then rapidly driven to the State street in a close carriage by the Gaylord Hotse where the party breakfasted. Mr. Horace Stokes, a brother, Col. J. E. Neilman, a former business partner, and Mr. J. C. Colgate, formed the escort of Stokes and all went out on the 9 o'clock New York Central train. The depot was thronged by people to witness the departure.

A special despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated Oct. 30, says:—"Three Methodist ministers while riding circuit in Pope County, Arkansas, were struck from the brush yesterday morning by two illicit distillers armed Hughes and Hale. It is believed that the assassins fired from some officers coming to arrest them, as warrants are now out for their arrest for illicit distilling. One minister was mortally wounded, and died two hours after being shot. The other two escaped, but one is fatally wounded. There are a large number of illicit distillers in that part of the State and of whom have been arrested during this week in the United States Court."

The report of a proposed Fenian raid into Canada, telegraphed from St. Albans last week, is pronounced in Boston to be without foundation. The Boston Herald, of Monday, contained a letter on Saturday from a correspondent in Vermont in which he stated that "a new Fenian invasion was being plotted against Canada without doubt. Everywhere they were holding frequent secret meetings, and a number of men, I can be discreet do not hesitate to say that they but awaiting the signal to cross the line and make a new attempt upon Canada and seize sufficient territory to enable them to operate against the Dominion. Money is flowing freely, and the necessary arms. The letter also stated that the Fenians were only waiting until England became involved in an Eastern war to make their plans known.

Capt. Brenner, of the British ship Cheshire, which says that he boarded the the several hurricane ever experienced at St. Grant (Layman's Island, lasting from the 17th to the 21st inst. One hundred and seventy houses and a large number of fruit trees destroyed. The portion of the island was submerged and a large number of cattle washed away. All the crops which could be spared from the Chilian were given to the destitute. Capt. Brenner said that he boarded the Norwegian barque Niard, from Porto Rico for New Orleans with coffee, which was wrecked during the hurricane at the Island of Cayman's. The vessel was badly wrecked and the cargo entirely washed out. The captain and the crew were found, two alongside and one on board the barque. It is supposed that the crew left the barque's papers had been taken possession of by a magistrate. Nothing could be learned of the fate of the rest of the crew.

Canadian.

Work on the Victoria railway is progressing rapidly.

The counting of votes cast at the Lincoln election is still progressing.

The new Catholic church recently completed in Hamburg was consecrated last Sunday.

A coloured woman, named Cochrane, died in St. Catharines, Monday, at the advanced age of 115 years.

Henry Thomas, of Oshawa, committed suicide by hanging recently while labouring under temporary insanity.

There is trouble in the Nova Scotia Gov ernment, and the resignation of a prominent member will take place soon.

Mr. D. B. Boyd, of the Lucknow Sentinel, dropped dead while teaching his Sabbath School class at Kincardine last Sunday.

While Father Chiniquy was preaching at Montreal, on Thursday evening, stones were thrown through the windows at him.

On Sunday morning, John Baillie, of Pakenham, was found, by one of his children, by his mother, dead, with his throat cut. The deceased was fourteen years old.

The burglars entered the house of Aaron McMichael, near Waterford, recently, but were surprised by the hired man, who shots were freely exchanged. One of the burglars was wounded but his companion succeeded in carrying him away.

Rev. Patrick Gray, minister of Chalmers' church, Kingston, died on Sunday morning. His illness was of a short duration, he having received a paralytic stroke when about to commence the exercises at the usual weekly prayer meeting of the church on Wednesday last.

On Monday while a man, named King, who was in charge of the nitro-glycerine factory in the Fort Colborne Stone Quarry Company, was getting a supply from the magazine, an explosion took place, blowing the man to pieces. The noise was so shattering and windows in different parts of the village were broken.

In the village of Port Bruce lives a family named Whitaside. On the 25th, about ten o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Whitaside left her home to go to a neighbour's, leaving three little children behind her, the oldest, a boy not six years of age. After being left alone for some time, and the children getting cold, the boy tried to light the fire, and in doing so his clothes became ignited. He ran into the street burning, and, not being able to look a pail of water and throw it over the child. His clothes were all burned off him except his boots, and, when found, his body was partially roasted. The little sufferer lived till seven o'clock in the evening, when death put an end to his horrible sufferings.

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THE EAST.

Russia Suddenly Presents an Ultimatum to the Porte.

Rumours that the Porte Has Accepted It.

The London Journals Hopeful of Peace.

By Cable Telegraph.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with Ali Pulman on Saturday and with the Grand Vizier yesterday, both apparently the friends of the six Powers had a conference. To-day the Turkish Ministry held a council. The prevailing impression regarding the situation is pacific.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A despatch from Belgrade says at one o'clock this Monday, morning M. Kartaeff, at the request of Prince Milan, sent a telegram to Livadia, asking that Gen. Ignatieff be instructed to obtain a six weeks' armistice, or in case that fails that Russia should intervene on behalf of Servia.

A despatch from Constantinople says it is true that the Porte has accepted a proposal for a two weeks' armistice, with a proviso that if peace is not concluded within that time the armistice may be susceptible to two successive prolongations of six weeks each. It further provided that hostilities shall cease throughout Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and foreign military stations, and that the time of war to settle the line of demarcation between the opposing forces.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The French and English papers are dissatisfied with the Emperor

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Pera, Oct. 31.—Advices from Constantinople last night say that the armistice was not then signed but its signature was regarded as probable.

A despatch to Reuter from Constantinople says it is officially stated there that Turkish troops have entered Alexinatz after several days' fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times* commenting on the Emperor William's speech, says:—"It is important to observe that we have notice that Germany abides and will abide by the Berlin Treaty. Russia and Austria will struggle to keep on good terms with the other Powers, the Government of the Emperor William and friend will remain most closely knit with the Government at Berlin."

A Paris despatch to the *Times* publishes received here from Belgrade states that Prince Milan's departure menace for the Servian civil and military authorities. The Turks are massing at Krusevatz, and Prince Tchernayeff is operating with the object of covering that place.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Political Correspondence* newspaper of this city publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, dating Monday, which says that Ignatieff to present Russia's ultimatum to the Porte was despatched to Livadia, and thence to Constantinople last evening, and that the Czar was induced to take this step by recent events in Turkey and the apparently hostile war notwithstanding the negotiations pending for an armistice.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—*Le Nord* hopes the European Powers will support Russia's demand, and that the Porte will not be deceived, but adds that the Porte's dilatory tactics do not facilitate pacific negotiations, and Europe's declaration concerning prolonged resistance, are idle vapourings. The Government of Turkey has no money to pay the nearly raised levies.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says the Porte will resist the Russian ultimatum and refuse an armistice. The result of the latter was expected every moment before the ultimatum arrived. It remains to be seen how far Turkish armies will be affected by the result of the conference will be affected by the incident of the ultimatum.

The *Times* has the following despatch, dated Paris, Oct. 31st, midnight:—"It is stated on good authority that before the expiration of forty-eight hours, the conclusion of an armistice will be officially notified. A despatch to the Russian telegraph agency dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 3.30 p.m., stipulates as bad fatal the pushing of military operations by the Turkish Government while negotiations are pending, and says it is this conduct that has compelled Russia to have recourse to ultimatum."

A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* dated Constantinople Tuesday evening, asserts that an armistice for two months has been signed.

A special from Paris to the same paper says:—"It is stated that the armistice has been resolved upon. The members will leave Paris for Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. The sole object will be the publication of the three insurgent Provinces, Russia meanwhile will leave the Porte to settle their political autonomy, and being satisfied with their self-administration as defined by Bigelow.

The *Times* in its leading editorial regards the situation as very favourable, and says the Russian demands are such that the Porte will resist the Russian demands. Various correspondents confirm the report that Turks have entered Alexinatz.

A special despatch to the *Daily News* from Paris says General Tchernayeff has had an interview with Prince Milan there, and it is reported that the Prince has expressed a desire to abdicate.

The *News* Belgrade special reports that Tchernayeff, on receiving the Defence of Krajevatz, and ordered Horvatovich to fall back thither and then move down the valley of the Morava to Stalitz, where the two parts of the army will be reunited. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says Tchernayeff is being hastily fortified.

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Vienna, Oct. 31.—Prince Milan has arrived at Paraschin, Tchernayeff's army is at Dolijevatz, Gen. Horvatovich is retreating by way between Djunis and Krujevatz. A Reuter, dated Constantinople to-night, says the Russian Ambassador was held to-day, and the ambassadors met at General Ignatieff's residence. Are officially informed that the armistice is still some disagreement relative to the details of the armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A *Standard* despatch from Belgrade says:—"An order has been issued to all stations throughout the day calling on all able bodied men to report themselves for immediate service. The Turks have had transportation, and can therefore advance but slowly. It is rumoured that Italy and Austria have offered mediation."

A Vienna despatch to the same journal says:—"It is stated that Russia has given the Russian ultimatum upset all calculations, the ambassadors at Constantinople assembled on Monday in their official capacity, that the armistice was secured. It is believed in official quarters that Russia in consequence of the resistance of the Turks, no longer wishes to have a line of demarcation between the contending parties during the deliberations fixed by the positions they might hold at the beginning of the armistice, and that the Russian troops will be withdrawn

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The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"It is stated that the Powers have sent a note to Greece, strongly urging her not to complicate the situation by assuming a warlike attitude."

A despatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says:—"It is stated on excellent authority that the Sultan, in order to give proof of his liberal sentiments, has finally consented to make Midhat Pasha Grand Vizier."

A Standard Vienna special represents that the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag has produced a comfortable feeling in Vienna, and is thought to indicate that the triple alliance is not firm.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *London Post* says it has reason to believe that only yesterday, subsequent to the issue of the Russian instructions, important peace telegrams were received from the Russian Ambassador at the negotiations. It hopes, notwithstanding appearances, that Gen. Ignatieff has not reverted to the original demand for a here six weeks' armistice, which would only snatch the fruits of victory from Turkey, and enable the Russians and Servians to enter on a winter campaign. If says the *Post*, "Conditions are possible of acceptance are offered, we may feel certain that the Porte will accept them. A few hours will show whether Russia means business or not." The above is promptly printed in the *Post*.

A Berlin despatch to that paper says a gloomy feeling prevails there, although it is asserted in diplomatic circles that the Porte will continue to negotiate unconditionally to Ignatieff's demands.

A despatch from Belgrade reports that Russian officers shot several Servian soldiers on Sunday in their endeavours to induce the Servians to return to the ranks. The Servian's declaration concerning prolonged resistance, are idle vapourings. The Government of Turkey has no money to pay the nearly raised levies.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says the Porte will resist the Russian ultimatum and refuse an armistice. The result of the latter was expected every moment before the ultimatum arrived. It remains to be seen how far Turkish armies will be affected by the result of the conference will be affected by the incident of the ultimatum.

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BOOT SHOW.—WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1876.—Premium's prize cards: Patent, 1st prize, $6; 2nd prize, $5. Long or Maegel Worsted, 1st prize, $5; 2nd prize, $4. Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel, 1st prize $3; 2nd prize, $2. White Belgian Carrot, 1st prize, $3; 2nd prize, $2. Long Red Carrot, 1st prize, $3; 2nd prize, $2. "Sweepstakes," a Gold Medal valued at $25. ☞ Send for particulars. WILLIAM RENNIE, Seedsman, Toronto. 238-1

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Ontario Veterinary College, in connection with the Council of Agriculture of Arts.

TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO. Classes will begin Oct. 31st. Apply to the Principal, PROF. SMITH, V. S. 229-2

MR. JAMES JOHNSTON, LOT 6, con. 11, Gray, two miles from Brussels village, will sell,

On Wednesday, Nov. 15th, a number of Well-bred Horses, Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle, &c. The stock is choice and well selected. 229-1

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Price, with Cast Iron Mouldboard, Wrought Iron Beam, Skimmer and Wheel, and three Cast Shares, complete ... $11
Price, with Steel Mouldboard, Wrought Iron Beam, Skimmer and Wheel, and Wheel ... $12
Price, with Cast Iron Mouldboard, Wrought Iron Beam, three Shares, without Skimmer and Wheel ... $10
Address WILLIAM BUCK, Victoria Foundry, Brantford.

Ploughs put about the railway, to any address, on receipt of price. Obs. 70 lbs. will pay the freight on a plough quite a long distance. The ploughs are warranted to be the made of the best material in the best possible manner. 223-13 WILLIAM BUCK.

BANKRUPT SALE OF HILTON GOLD JEWELLERY. We will sell well you or consign the remaining stock, comprising 1 pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Spiral Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Cord Scarf Pin, one pair Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring, all warranted to be 18 carat fine. Sent free for $1.50 and post-paid, on receipt of $1.50 and 12 cts for Ret. Address, W. W. HILL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE CATTLE FEEDER fattens Horses and Cattle in one-fourth the usual time, and saves feed.

HUGH MILLER & CO., Agricultural Chemists, Toronto. For sale by druggists and storekeepers. 224 6

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE HARROWS, COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE CULTIVATORS, COLLARD'S PATENT IRON COMBINED HORSE HOES, Manufactured and sold by the undersigned only who has the sole right for the Dominion of Canada. GEORGE GILLIES, 150-47 Gananoque, Ont.

LARGE BRICK HOUSE, a large new barn, drive house, etc. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase a farm in a pleasant locality. There is a good opening for any kind of business in connection with the farm. The price is $7,500. Come and see it or write to Apply to C. MURRAY, Manchester P.O., Welland County, Ont. 229-4

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SQUARE GRAND, $700, going for $275.

SQUARE PIANO! 7 Octaves, Rosewood, Serpentine Mouldings, Carved Legs, etc. $350, going for $190.

PRINCE ORGANS AT HALF PRICE! Every instrument warranted five years. Call and see them, or send for price list.

NORRIS & SOPER, 8 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. 227-3

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1876.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST CANADA.

THE Dominion will never forget the service rendered it by Mr. Bunsby in 1875, when he exposed the designs of the BLAKE-MILLS conspiracy. His masterly exposition of the plot for the reorganization of the Senate as a scheme calculated to break the Union in fragments, as a preliminary step leading up to the Americanizing of our institutions and an idea borrowed not from the British ancestors of the conspirators, but from the Yankee teachers at Ann Arbor in the one case and from an ambitious and flighty Queen in the other, was just what was needed to put a stop to the mischief that had so nearly saved this Confederation from the horrors of civil uproar. And his article on the 4th March, 1875, in which he referred to Mr. MILLS as an ass and a dunce, as a creature weak in intellect and physique, as a cadaverous traitor and a puny schoolmaster, and to Mr. BLAKE as one afflicted with "mildermane madness," a gloomy spirit and a mild LUCIFER, was equally powerful and even more heartily appreciated by a loyal people. But it was when he formally read the two Oath lines out of the "Reform" Party and threatened them with a "punishment by the people they would never forget for "the rest of their natural lives," that Mr. Bunsby may be said to have completed the good deliverance of his country from a hideous Yankee propaganda.

And now in this critical hour when the two conspirators have been taken into the Cabinet, contrary, of course, to his desires, the country looks to its last year's saviour trustingly. Save an attack upon Mr. BLAKE's fitness to decide the comparatively unimportant question of a felon's life or death and an angry fling at Mr. MILLS' "logical eccentricities," Mr. Bunsby has up to the present time of writing, kept his hands off the twin phil-Yankees. But he cannot, he would not if he could, restrain himself much longer. The saviour of his country will not long hesitate between patriotism and Party!

Not, then, by way of urging him to go in and slay Messrs. BLAKE and MILLS, for we are sure he needs no urging to inflict him to save the Union again, but rather to show the people that Mr. Bunsby's coming onslaught will be a righteous one, we venture to point out the reasons why the two conspirators should now receive a more terrible punishment than that our well-beloved Dictator inflicted upon them a year ago.

Imprimis, they were merely private men, now they are leaders. Then they had small opportunities for furthering their sinister designs upon the Constitution, now they are Ministers whose scope for evil has virtually no horizon. Secondly, since March 1875, that is since they were last bastinaded, they have developed fresh "eccentricities," they have broken out in new places. For instance, Mr. BLAKE in addressing his constituents on the 2nd June, 1875, on a platform at Walkerton, had the audacity to turn in the direction of the *Globe* office, and utter rank treason, such as this:

"He would make bold to say that *he had no sympathy whatever with a Reform Party which said their was nothing to Reform*, with a Liberal Party which said there was nothing to liberalize, or with a progressive party which advocated a policy of standing still.

"Thus it was remembered that upon free, full, and intelligent argument, and the expression of opinion that *the future of the country depended*, he held that *instead of condemning they ought rather to welcome the man who had courage enough to start a new notion*, although they might think it unnecessary or unpopular.

"*They should not heat them down, should not be trying treason and revolution*, nor by any such disgraceful means should they try to meet adverse opinions.

"Under these circumstances he was personally rejoiced that some months before he took office, and at a time when he hoped for a different future at least for some time to come, he gave to the public his views on *various important questions he had himself matured*. He had now to say that upon those questions, and as to his views upon them, he stood by them still."

These defiant words, not copied, it is needless to say, from the *Globe*, but from the *Liberal* (3rd June, 1875), the organ of the conspiracy, a journal killed by Mr. Bunsby by the mere exercise of his financial, constitutional, and moral influence, as a cadaverous traitor and a puny schoolmaster, and to Mr. BLAKE as one afflicted with "mildermane madness," a gloomy spirit and a mild LUCIFER, was equally powerful and even more heartily appreciated by a loyal people. But it was when he formally read the two Oath lines out of the "Reform" Party and threatened them with a "punishment by the people they would never forget for "the rest of their natural lives," that Mr. Bunsby may be said to have completed the good deliverance of his country from a hideous Yankee propaganda.

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These defiant words, not copied,

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted for the most complete history of Moody and Sankey yet published, embracing Mr. Moody's Sermons and Mr. Sankey's Songs. Address 162 King street, London, Ont. 294 tf

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, by Martha Jemima Hawkshaw Holliwell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, married woman, for a divorce from Charles Edwin Holliwell, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Army Stationer, her husband, on the ground of adultery. Dated at the City of Toronto, this 26th day of June, 1876. 723-25

MARTHA JEMIMA HAWKSHAW HOLLIWEL.

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DR. DON, 179 EAST SWAN ST., Buffalo, N. Y., Confidential Physician. Nervous Debility. Pamphlet free; consultation invited; charges moderate; medicine sent everywhere.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG—BY sending 35c with age, height, colour of Bishop's Pillow, on 25th October, by Rev. Father Rooney, Vicar-General, Michael Kavanagh, merchant, of Ottawa, to Adam or wife, with name and date of marriage, address, Wm. FUN, P.O. drawer 44, Fultonville, N.Y. 225-13

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The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed on a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—*The Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and specimen. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in a day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with useful and agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL

THE BOTHWELL ELECTION.

THE writ for Bothwell has been issued and the nomination will take place on the 8th, and the election on the 15th November.

This Township of Orford is the only stumbling block in the way of the Opposition. But for the solid vote cast there, it is the universal belief that Mr. MILLS might be easily defeated. Sombra Township, a doubtful section in past canvasses, is still full of discontent over the weak and shuffling course of the Department of Justice with respect to the FITLAY murder, and the *Globe's* recent attacks on Mr. BLAKE in connection with the administration of the pardoning power, have not tended to allay that feeling.

Orford, however, is inhabited chiefly by Highlanders who never vote for either candidate, or for or against any measure or measures, policy, or programme, but invariably for "the Party." It is a settlement of clearers, with the stamp of the estimable gentleman who has just taken his seat on the Bench as County Judge of York, strongly and fanatically attached to "Reformers," whose confidence in "the Party" is ever sublime, whole-souled, and serene.

It matters not to these that by the onsaided Free Trade system now in vogue, our grain and produce trade is not committed to the Americans, nor are they concerned about the wisdom of putting the agricultural community in this country on terms of equality and fair play with the Americans. In fact, if it were otherwise demonstrated to them that under the tariff arrangement now in vogue, they were losing five cents a bushel on their wheat, they would probably hold up of their willingness to make the sacrifice for the maintenance of "the Party" and its principles.

From this by no means over-drawn picture of the attitude of what the *Globe* calls the "country" in Orford, it is clear matters directly affecting its own pocket, the difficulty of induceing it to vote indaligent on questions affecting the country only, may to some extent be conceived. But in the present contest we advise our friends not to be altogether without hope of this hitherto impregnable district. If they can procure a bale of the *Globe* properly sworn to and attested as a true and correct original, and leave it open in the market place, at March, 1875, for perusal by the stalwart Highlanders of Mr. BROWN's attack on Mr. MILLS as a Yankee agent and the head and front of an American propaganda in this country, may serve to shake, if not to rend their massive conviction that Mr. MILLS is anything with the orthodox section of "the Party."

In other section of the country, good Opposition candidate may appeal to the common sense and patriotism of the people with every hope of success. The main question at issue is not a bald principle, but a live question not only concerning the trade of the country, and affecting every dollar of the country, but having a very direct bearing also on the individual prosperity of every farmer and mechanic in Bothwell, and elsewhere. There are minor questions, too, not the least of which is whether intelligent "Reformers" are prepared to support a "Reform" Government that has found nothing to reform, and has dropped one by one the principles which its leaders professed to have and to hold when in Opposition.

Let our friends, then, if they believe that there is a fair prospect of success, put their hands on the best available man and make a united fight with him to test the opinion of the Riding on the desirability of an American propaganda as Minister of the Crown in Canada and on the public questions on which the Opposition joins issue with the Government. But it is some time yet, and it may be foolish and improper, to precipitate a contest merely for the sake of giving antoyance to Mr. MILLS on returns to his constituents under the circumstances of Mr. MILLS' case. A contest is only warranted by the probable success, and it is for the gentlemen who have been ever faithful to the Opposition cause in the country to decide for them is or is not such an outlook. We have some reason to believe that Mr. MILLS is not to have it all his own way, and assuredly if ever there was just and sufficient cause for the loyal yeomen of a Canadian country to refuse what would practically be an endorsement of Annexation, they have it now in Bothwell. The opportunity of recording their hostility to the peculiar views of Mr. MILLS on that it is a duty not to overlook.

"NO POLITICAL BOUNDARIES."

THE entrance of Mr. MILLS into the Cabinet is likely to have a marked effect of rendering some Grit organs bolder and more pronounced than before in their opposition to the Protection of home industry. Among these is the London *Advertiser*, which early this year appeared to be on the point of following the Hamilton *Times* and taking the Protectionist side, but which is now as enthusiastic on the Free Trade side as Mr. MILLS himself could wish. In its latest eulogy of the new Minister there occurred a sentence or two that will bear being repeated. It says: "Among other doctrines which Mr. MILLS has hitherto upheld is the one that *trade should know no political boundaries*." Hence he would be "willing to utilize an American railway or carry Canadian goods." There is the true "citizen of the world" for you, "the friend of every country but his own." He must believe, as the *Advertiser* correctly enough implies that he does—that the building of a Canadian Pacific railway is an absurdity, seeing that we have the American Northern Pacific near the boundary line, which will answer all our requirements. What need of building a Canadian road, when we see an American road located far north, expressly to save us the expense of building for ourselves? Trade should have nothing to do with political boundaries, according to Mr. MILLS.

It will probably be a source of satisfaction, both to Mr. MILLS and his London eulogist, to learn that in the far west trade is actually disregarding political boundaries, in a way that they cannot fail to approve of. In the Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 16th inst. we find an advertisement announcing, on behalf of the Red River Transportation Company, that "large quantities of American goods are constantly arriving at Fisher's Landing without invoice, and consequently "cannot come forward;" and that "the boats of the line will not receive such "freight." This gives us to understand that Toronto is not the only place where American goods are taking the place both of English and Canadian in our market. The *Free Press* draws attention to the advertisement, and says it is the fact therein stated. The same paper has also a description of a flouring mill newly erected in Winnipeg, in which is placed a thirty-five horse-power engine, from the North Star works, Minneapolis, the rest of the machinery being from Ontario. We suppose we ought to be glad that the whole of the machinery, steam engine and all, was not procured in Minneapolis, as it might have been.

This is what the present system of almost free trade means on one side of the border, with high Protection on the other, results in American steam engines may be imported into Canada but since the changed times not a single Canadian engine can be sent to the States for sale. American goods come pouring into Manitoba and the North-West, but Canadian goods cannot pass the barrier of the American tariff. Mr. MILLS' admirers will surely be pleased to know that we have with little deduction the advantage of buying in the cheapest market, even though the corresponding advantage of selling in the dearest one be denied us. Let them reflect that our side trade knows but a very moderate difference because of political boundaries, even though it continues to know very great difference indeed in that way, with our neighbours.

A REVIVAL OF TRADE.

"THE increase in the Lake Superior "trade within the past few weeks," says a Western contemporary, "is worthy of "notice." "For two full seasons and "for the most part of the present one "the movement of freight in that direc"tion has been exceedingly limited. "Within the past few weeks, however, "there has been a very marked increase "in the movement of freight of all kinds "toward the mining districts. For three "seasons no such business has been re"alized by the steamers interested in that "trade. Every one leaves Detroit loaded "to its fullest capacity, and in some "cases they are compelled to sail, unable "to take all that is offered. This is cer"tainly encouraging, and it is one of "many indications that a revival of trade "is taking place, and that better time "are at hand." Such indications as the above are pleasant reading—for our American neighbours. As for ourselves, we have neither part nor lot in the revival and the rejoicing, except to an extent corresponding with whatever benefit may accrue to our lake marine from the better employment of American shipping in the Lake Superior trade. There are no furnaces nor rolling mills on our side of the lakes, though on the other side they abound, making work and wages for many thousands. That important invention, the steel rail, was not long before the world when the Americans commenced making for themselves; and now they have ten large establishments where steel rails are made. The Canadian plant is to buy steel rails in England, bring them over here, and pile them up to rust for a number of years. And first we borrow in England the money to pay for them, the interest on which must be punctually transmitted at certain dates. With our neighbours, the iron trade is reviving, after a period of depression; but we have no iron trade at all, and consequently no revival. The iron trade is one of vast importance to a nation, and its revival in the United States will make still more startling than before the contrast between the country that has Protection and the country that has it not. And now let us be prepared to witness several other such contrasts during the next year or two.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

"OLD Reformer,"[1] of Florence, Co. Bothwell, writes as follows:[2] "There "are five of us, four neighbours and "myself, who never gave a Tory vote in "our lives. We don't like the way "MILLS acted on the Depression Com"mittee last session. He pretends to be "a farmer but he never did not an hour "farm in his life and never took the "slightest interest in his family, "managing the place altogether while he "pegged away at his books. We don't "assume Hon for that, but we don't "takes no stock in farmers and therefore "while his conduct on the Depression "Committee did not affect us, it did our "prize us. Well, we have all agreed "that nowadays there isn't much to "choose between the Reformers and the "Tories, except as regards Free Trade "and Protection. We favour Protection, as every farmer who understands anything about the question; "but at the same time two of our num"ber will vote against MILLS on that question alone, but they say if *The Mail* can show out of the *Globe* that MILLS is indeed the "Yankee "Yankee institutions into this country, "they will oppose him. Can you do "it?"

The following is an extract from an article in the *Globe* of the 4th March, 1875, relative to Mr. BLAKE's scheme for the reorganization of the Senate:

"The existence of an elective senate is incompatible with the system of Responsibility to Parliament which we have taken from the English model, and *its introduction here is, we believe, what Mr. Mills to lead up to an Executive like that of the United States, decidedly undesirable, and practically irresponsible for that term to any one whatever.*

"This is another monstrous mischief which *give rise to quarrels which years of effort would not remove and which might split the Dominion into fragments.*

"Some of the representatives need to be constantly reminded of the danger of tampering, *the tendency to change for change's sake which they do not obtain from Mr. Mills, is very great.* We are happy to say, not a proponents of the majority of the Ontario, and we believe of the Dominion, *are willing to sell some day or other receive such a lesson from the people as will serve them for the rest of their natural lives.*"

But Mr. MILLS is at least as good a witness against himself as the *Globe*, and on Monday, 27th inst., he delivered himself in favour of the appointment of the Judiciary by the Provincial Executives—a should send out hard cash to pay for the election of the Bench by ballot—and as opposed to a Canadian Pacific railway, and in favour of our utilizing the Northern Pacific, another Yankee "institution" thus way:

"Liberalism means greater freedom in political institutions, especially in the non-essentials, and those who seek to prove that Liberals are guilty of some heresy based upon unimportant points, its professors are not in accord, and the term Reform or Liberalism, "is a cover for a Tory rule in Ontario. Few, we venture to think, will be able to grasp this definition. What "greater "freedom in political institutions" means in this country, or what the "essentials" and "non-essentials" may be, is something beyond ordinary comprehension. With the Premier's permission, we will endeavour to point out in what respects and particulars its Party principles pass the average understanding.

It is impossible to understand, *imprimis*, how a Party that advocates purity at elections can countenance the grossest electoral corruption, and be honest at the same time. It is impossible to conceive, for example, how Mr. BROWN could make a life-long denunciation of "Tory corruption," is reconcilable with the Big Push; letter, or how the *Herald's* philosophical theses on the necessity for a higher public morality, can be read in connection with the history of the Gallthing. WORKMAN suit without a sinister conviction that the *Herald* is a humbug. Again, it is impossible for any one to read the *Herald's* opinion of M. CAUCHON in 1872-73, and believe that it is honest or consistent in the same *Herald* to call the *Globe's* past utterances with respect to Mr. CARTWRIGHT's standing as a "mere minnow and mudfish" in the country, and at the same time credit its assertion that he is a perfect Finance Minister. So, also, the average sold finds not root but loggerheads in comparing Mr. MACKENZIE's promise to reduce the number of Cabinet Ministers, or to cut down the Civil Service expenditure, or to reform the system of appointment to the Civil Service, or to reduce the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, or to discontenance political Coalitions, or to "elevate the "standard of public morality," with his action, or rather utter want of action therein. And not to go further, the average understanding cannot fathom the political dogmatism which declares in one breath that the Independence of Parliament must be produced in this country with broader shields than are considered necessary in countries where the people's representatives are men of wealth, and therefore less open to money bias, and maintains in another the payment of double his salary, in the shape of printing contracts, to the Speaker of the Commons.

But perhaps these are a few of the "non-essentials" on which the opinions of average minds may conflict without being chargeable with antagonism to the general "genius of Reform or of Liberalism." If so, then we confess the Party tolerates a diversity of opinion not among our other organization of men outside Pandemonium.

But let us seek the "essentials." The political fortunes of the country is probably an "essential," and yet on this question the "Liberal" Party is anything but unanimous. Mr. HOWE[3] is an Annexationist of many years' profession; Mr. BLAKE believes in Imperial Confederation; Mr. MILLS is a cross between an Annexationist and a Federalist; Mr. MACKENZIE believed in British connection, as did Mr. BROWN and M. CAUCHON, whose ambition is to be "Liberal" Premier of Quebec, and "creatures" (*vide Herald*) sufficiently enough devotes his journal to the support of the national policy of Professor GOLDWIN SMITH. The construction of the Pacific railway is problematical, and the "essential" of the Party's creed, for next to the country's future it is the most vital question on the boards. Here again the members of the Cabinet, not to examine the opinions of the doctrinaires in the rank and file, are at variance. Mr. MACKENZIE favours the building of the road. His latest policy, it is true, is the policy which, when proposed by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, he denounced as the height of imbecility; nevertheless he favours the undertaking on general grounds. Mr. MILLS, on the other hand, can see no necessity for a Canadian road, and favours the utilizing of one of the American lines. Mr. BLAKE, so far as can be gathered from his opposition to every step in favour of the road, is also opposed to it. The "Ultramontane" question, as it is called, is an "essential" according to Mr. HINCKS[4] and Messrs. SCOTT, GEOFFRION, and St. JUST are opposed to its being taken up, and the Premier is in a state of doubt. The reorganization of the Senate is probably an "essential," but while Messrs. BLAKE and MILLS favour it, the Brown section of the Party opposes it absolutely. The representation of minorities is an "essential" which the Judiciary may also be regarded as "essential," and they are also vexed questions. Both on "non-essentials" and "essentials," therefore, if we have not utterly mistaken the meaning of the term articles, the "genius of Reform or of Liberalism" is very much divided against itself. But "essentials" are the Annexationist vapourings of the *Herald* to the evidences of the "Liberal" Party's "genius" so supplied ex cathedra by the Premier. If the gentlemen of the *Herald* not the least among them, we find that there is at least one question on which the Party is unit and an enthusiastic unit, to wit, the putting down of bribery and corruption in lists of money. The cry of "Liberal" so far as the public records show, who has ventured to differ from his friends on either the "essentials" or "non-essentials" of that question, is Mr. WORKMAN, but, as the *Herald* knows, his difference was more of a personal than a political nature, and does not prevent him from being in general accord with the "genius" of the Party in that direction.

AMERICAN FURNITURE SELLING IN CANADA.

AT a time when the furniture trade with us is in a more depressed condition than it has been since the collapse of 1857, American furniture to the amount of $12,000 is sold in Toronto in two days. Such a fact is significant of the decadence, we must needs raise this sum to send over to our neighbours, to stimulate industry among them instead of amongst ourselves. The value of the raw material used in making this furniture would, probably not be over twenty per cent. of the whole; at least four-fifths of the amount goes for labour or service in some form. All the Free Trade talk about buying in the cheapest market cannot alter this essential fact, that every car-load or ship-load of foreign goods imported represents so much the less work for our own people at home. The sale of this $12,000 worth of American furniture in Toronto means at least a thousand days' work the loss for a Canadian workman, in the woods, in the sawmill, in transportation, and in the factory together. The work being done in the States, it cannot be done here too. It is clear as anything in Euclid that if we import from abroad money must be sent out of the country to pay for work done, say in the United States, and not in Canada. It is the ordinary reply to this to say that if we have the fewer men employed here in making furniture, there will be the more engaged in other employments. But this is mere idle talk, because when men have learned a particular trade fail to find employment in their own line, at home, they simply go to another country to look for it. The maker of furniture who finds himself out of work in Canada does not turn farmer or lumberman, but remains in the States, and his value as a producer of wealth is lost to the Dominion. In such a country as France, for example, where population is scarcely known, the tradesman who finds one trade failing may possibly try another, if he be not too far advanced in life to make a change. Here, however, where the habit of emigration is in force, and where travel is no more and no common, a man changes his country but not his trade. No doubt many are compelled to desert the British flag do so most reluctantly, but themselves and their families must live, and they cannot stay here to starve. The making of the furniture sold here at last week's sale would have kept a hundred men employed for two months. Supposing men and boys together, and counting the labour employed from the felling of the timber, to the delivery of the finished article. By permitting this importation to take place we virtually create work for more than a hundred men and make so much the less in Toronto.

There would be the less cause of complaint if we were allowed to balance the account by sending furniture of our make to be sold in Rochester or Buffalo. But our neighbours take very good care that we do not get the chance; they do not make tools of themselves because we are free traders, and they look at the whole matter, anything more stupid than that we, in "this wooden country," should send out hard cash to pay for foreign made furniture, can hardly be imagined. People having so little wit as to do this scarcely deserve to prosper. We complain of "hard times," a state of things which consists mainly in scarcity of work and money in circulation. And yet, "hard times" and all, we suffer to remain in force a commercial system that favours the finding of work for other people, and the taking of it away from our selves. It cannot be that such folly long continues; it will go the way of manifest that it must shortly work its own curse.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE extension of the Russian Empire has for many years been the great aim of its monarchs, and their efforts to accomplish this result have been heartily seconded by their subjects. When PETER the Great ascended the throne, Russia had access to the sea at its northern extremity only—Archangel (of course navigation in such high latitudes was short in its duration and dangerous in its character) being its outlet to the Arctic ocean, but under his energetic and unscrupulous administration the boundaries were advanced to the Caspian, the Black, and the Baltic seas, and on the malarious shores of the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the Neva, he built St. Petersburgh, the present capital of the Empire. But the possession of ports on these seas does not satisfy the ambition or necessity of Russia. The Caspian is but a large salt water lake, the Black sea is commanded by the Turkish Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the entrance to the Baltic sea is through the channels of the Skager Rack and the Cattegat—of which Denmark holds the key. Consequently they desire to obtain the more open seaboard that fringes the Mediterranean. Russia for centuries has enlarged herself at the expense of all her neighbours. Turkey has contributed her share to this development, and it has not given enough. Russia wants more, and she especially desires to have Constantinople, that magnificent city—unrivalled for its beauty and advantageous position, commanding two continents. It would be looked on as a calamity to the other monarchies. It already occupies more than half the Continent. Its power is so great that it would be well if its area could be contracted instead of widened. Its possession of Turkey would be regarded with aversion by all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Greece would probably soon be absorbed in its hungry maw, and Italy, France, and Spain could easily be attacked at all seasons of the year by means of its navy. At present Russia is playing the big and, luckily, the impecunious bully. Considerably shut in, and shut out from the sea, her policy is to get fairly out to the genial shores of the Grecian Archipelago, when her powers of oppression would be vastly increased, and predicting her future course from her past conduct she would be the common enemy and oppressor of all.

If it were not for our East Indian possessions perhaps there is no European Power that need care less for the establishment of Russia on the Mediterranean than England. While Britain retains the Dependency of the Sister of Gibraltar she could at any time impose a salutary check on Russian aggression on the Shores of Greece, are to the Mediterranean what the Bosphorus is to the Black sea. The political reasons that make England regard with disapproval the attempt of Russia to absorb Turkey are mainly the danger that would then be to our Eastern Provinces, and it is but reasonable that she should try and prevent such a possibility of harm. We do not admire the Turks or their mode of government, and all must strongly condemn their recent outrages; but we do object to Russia obtaining possession of the country. England would gladly see an independent Southern Sclavonic kingdom or confederation formed out of the provinces now in a state of insurrection; and no doubt hopes that to this complexion the uprising will come at last, and that Russian intrigues for the annexation of the territory will be thoroughly and finally defeated.

The rumour that England, in the event of the invasion of Turkey by the Russians, would take possession of Constantinople, may be a true conjecture. There is no doubt she could do so, and hold the place too, against all the power of the Northern potentate. If England were to do this, the Muscovite would soon regret the change from the feeble hold of the sick man to the strong grasp of the British Sovereign. The alteration would be a great boon to Europe, as the insecure feeling and dread of impending calamity that at present hangs over its south-eastern corner, would be removed, and the Russians, if necessary, could at any time be safely shut up in the Black Sea, and thus have their aggressive propensities restrained.

It certainly would be a strange thing in many respects if circumstances should oblige England to assume the occupation of Constantinople—not the least notable one would be that CONSTANTINE the Great, its illustrious founder, was, in the opinion of many, born in York. It is beyond doubt that his father, CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, died there, and that CONSTANTINE was with him in his war in Britain. May we claim CONSTANTINE for an Englishman? If so, it would be a curious coincidence that eighteen hundred years after his death his countrymen should hold sway in the renowned city on the banks of the Bosphorus which the first Christian Emperor gave his name when he made it the capital of the Roman Empire.

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

WHILE there is every reason for believing that the British Government is doing its utmost to preserve the peace of Europe, we may be assured that it is at the same time making vigorous preparation for the event of war. Not long ago we had the news that contracts had been given out for the building of some twenty odd gunboats, which are all to be swift sailers and of light draught, being intended for coast warfare and for entering bays and ascending rivers where vessels of deep draught would be stopped. It was made public that this batch of war steamers was to be completed within two months, but we may conjecture that were they required at an earlier date they would very speedily be forthcoming. English papers recently have had give us this further information, that many of the war vessels now being fitted out for service are being supplied with the Gatling mitrailleuse, a most destructive weapon. This machine is described as a bundle of rifle barrels revolving round a centre, and, with two men to work it, it is capable of discharging 1,000 bullets in the space of a minute. Although, possibly, hardly as effective in action as a score of men would be armed with breech-loading rifles, it is believed that employment on gunboat service, where a crew of thirty or forty men have sometimes to cope with hundreds of Chinese pirates, or to make way up a river the banks of which are lined with hostile natives, these Gatlings will be of considerable service. The heavy gun, or guns, with which the smaller craft are armed, are not always to be used with advantage, and have to be limited at times to be quite unable to reply with effect with their small arms. In effecting a landing the Gatling will be employed in "searching" any bush or jungle that may be near, and thus prepare a safe footing for marines or blue jackets going ashore to attack the "barbarians" with whom they have sometimes to contend. Such is the information given of what the Gatlings are expected chiefly to be used for; but we are still left at liberty to suppose that they may be put to other purposes, and be found useful in the Mediterranean or the Black Sea, as well as on the coasts of Africa and China.

DEPENDENCE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY ON LEGISLATION.

THERE is abroad a great deal of talk about Free Trade. But we doubt if the loudest advocates of Free Trade have ever mastered it as a political economy. The propositions of political economy are many and intricate, and as a rule are meant by the writers to be statements of premises, not the enunciation of obligatory laws, as sciolists seem to imagine. We are compelled to desert the British flag do so most reluctantly, but themselves and their families must live, and they cannot stay here to starve. The making of the furniture sold here at last week's sale would have kept a hundred men employed for two months. Supposing men and boys together, and counting the labour employed from the felling of the timber, to the delivery of the finished article. By permitting this importation to take place we virtually create work for more than a hundred men and make so much the less in Toronto.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Oct. 14.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Standard says:—"The article in the current number of the Imperial Review on Bosnia and Bulgaria, written by one who has evidently a competent knowledge of his subject, will hardly please those Liberal statesmen whom Mr. Gladstone has seduced from their natural allegiance. The Liberal account of the character and aims of Liberal agitation is not less unflattering to its promoters and dupes than the severest denunciation of them which has appeared from any hostile source. The Edinburgh *Review* begins by pointing out that which some of our fiery humanitarians are now possibly prepared to admit namely, that the programme which were recommended for the punishment of the authors of the Bulgarian atrocities would probably have had the effect of extending them a hundredfold. The whole of Turkey in Europe is charged with the most combustible materials, and if the fire which has broken out in one or two places spreads to the whole pile the present generation might witness calamities which have not occurred in Europe since the Napoleonic wars. Believing that it is the duty of every sound English politician and every rational man not to seek to fan this flame, but if possible to extinguish it, the Edinburgh *Review* strongly recommends that the Liberal leaders and the present state of affairs are not to be considered as a means of party warfare, but through the restoration of peace. This object, it declares, has been for the last two months wantonly jeopardized by those who, while disclaiming all party motives, have either designedly or unconsciously been accessories to an attempt to 'convert this calamity into a means of attack on the Government.' Some of those who have been loudest in inveighing against the Turk at the atrocity meetings, it is hinted, are creditors of the Porte, who have no higher motive than irritation at the loss of half the rate of interest they have been hitherto receiving. The Edinburgh *Review* on the question of a Russoise the Turks out of Europe, remarks:

"Assuming that the present Turkish military power and civil authority can be swept out of Europe—a result not to be obtained without a great sacrifice of life, it would appear to be a very important solution of the problem. So the governments of the Powers that have so strongly urged the Sultan to do what he has done with the Bosnian population of Turkey in Europe, would be prepared to see the Turks driven out of Europe, and the Bosnians and Bulgarians, and Servians, and Montenegrins, and Roumanians, and Hungary and Herzegovina, if Irishmen and Germans from the United States will but come to cultivate the fields. The enormous emigration from Ireland in consequence of the famine, the German exodus which followed the troubles of 1848, supplied the hands necessary to the construction of the railways which now traverse the United States and Territories into connection with Europe. This intense competition the Irish farmer and peasant have so long been hitherto resisting

Wheat for Seed.

portance of the seed wheat the following letter, published *Farmers' Advocate*, of importance generally.

a late number of your attention was attracted advertisements of "Seed this, with other circumstances to suppose that it has been importance to the farmer their seed by the trial of it.

be the case, I would recommend to introduce to their ty, white wheat of the Red will promise that the trial

n the last year or two that has reached the eastern consequence of its admiration in the elevators of St. and Milwaukee, generally; quantities, comparatively, ed, viz. Duluth, to eastern manufacture of the fine flours ly created by the introduction of hands of Minneapolis as seed. Since the completion thern Pacific, and St. Paul ays to the Red River Valley ion territory, all they have the St. Paul market, and I last winter it was bought ents per bushel over any seed.

ne to say that the hard, at of our Red River Valley mplete a revolution in the ion commenced by the the product of Northern n market, which history ne particular qualities which s to that of the Red River perior to the product of the further south.

we have the opinion of a ingly argues in favor of that it is so in both ed on an election. Retiring n whom no man has shaken ith closer attention. He n recent visit to the east to find that Minnesota spring forwarded and sold separately market, commanded ten per the wheat of Canada and ada. Further, that spring on the line of the Northern ia, Paul and Pacific railroads, ents per bushel more than the ed 150 miles further south." s that Manitoba wheat, when surplus over local consuming ing 15c per bushel premium, ity to cover transport to Montreal, New York. This appreciation in to the increase in weight and flour attributable to the ada, and other favourable cir- Manitoba wheat is already in ntirable demand for seed in the ada, and the Department of Washington, proposes to ushels in small quantities over states.

ation refers to a letter from Archibald, the well-known ge of Dundas, Ontario, who ers purchased largely in the the writer says that having ed several practically test- ly to the question of wheat s has come to the conclusion ntries along north of latitude, except possibly in s of mountainous ranges. After satisfactory results of his ob- the crops during a brief visit to ly, he says:—"In the great thing to me seems certain, the belt of this continent lies north boundary of Minnesota. The British possessions north- ". If not the much larger, field."

ews continues:—Blodgett (an charity) stated that the Mani- ing is the seat of the greatest ly produced on this continent. *in the world.*" "The lime- ts of this region, with its rich, loam and retentive clay are ways associated with a rich opment, while its hot and humid ed the climatological condi- first-rate wheat country. Some and river have been known a nty successive crops of wheat ior or mafflure, and the yield has ng as high as forty bushels an important feature in the soil and the North-west is that its ants are minutely pulverized, is everywhere light, mellow, al generally, and of which silica, s, as oil) good soils. It ebert part in the economy of it is an essential constituent in m of all cereals. We are told per cent. of the ash of the heat, corn, rye, barley, oats, &c., wheat. It is this which gives costing to the plants and given the stalk." Now, this silica ed is insoluble, but readily com- lime, soda, magnesia, potash, ts ingredients of our soils, and ation is readily available to the and, forms an essential element ch of the cereals; from this and ns is attributable the superiority ut over all other grown east of

ence's pamphlet I quote the following ing remarks and illustrations ing:—

average yield of wheat in Manit- ed from the aggregate of local s twenty-five bushels to the acre, of ordinary yield being from thirty-five. Experience has taught ly largely for the disposition to base firmness on the most striking and instances, and for the general ndsounding a usual result with all ada.

parison of the yield of wheat for ed States, with the best districts the United States, will show its ly over them, viz:—

spring wheat, 6 to 10 bu. to the bush. do 60 to 65 do do 10 to 20 do do 40 to 50 do do 57 to 60 do do 20 to 30 do ntucky, do 40 to 50 do tucky, do 15 to 25 do ts, as compared with that of the States, is:—

spring wheat, 6 to 10 bu. to the bush. do 60 to 65 do do 10 to 20 do do 40 to 50 do do 57 to 60 do do 20 to 30 do do 40 to 50 do do 15 to 25 do

ndness and fulness of the grain is indicated by the fact that it will ed a higher price than any Western ain, when it goes to the market unwell cleaned.

er recent writer, referring to the this season, says:—

estimated yield of wheat season is forty bushels per acre, and ladies to be no exaggeration. Though the excess of the prec- may be attributed in some measure ential fallowing of the land during two years, the true cause of the unual yield of grain must rather be ed to the genial climatic influences, and which may be readily traced ll districts, enter largely in the tion of the soil. The value of a supply of so rich and comparatively ntible a manure can hardly be over ed, and it must take many years ions and exhaustive cultivation be ed land yield can fall to the level er provinces; with good and careful it need never do so. From the ex- tances of colour and growth of the and from their strong resemblance arance and in yield, to those grown ninnesota, and alkaline manures in Mr. experimental fields at Rothamsted, ts are but what we expect the presence his or other alkali salts, though nothing yet been done satisfactorily to deter- point."

above estimate of yield for the whole ly will probably prove too high, as ot of our crop is the result of a first's ence on the part of the farmers, some ffs having chosen their land in an ly dry season, found their crop flooded hereby reduced; others made the mis- sowing on the soil freshly turned instances will, of course, reduce the probably to thirty bushels per acre whole.

return to the point first discussed, which I have divulged rather somewhat, that the wheat grown in the Red valley makes the best flour now known market (it may be new to some of readers that A. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, has most extensive milling Dominion, has been the past two a very large purchaser of Northern ards for their mills) it now re- to be practically tested whether it n your soil, produce as well, or nearly a few years. The magnificent crops present year, which will, I think, shirty bushels per acre sown, will ailable for shipment in time to be dis- ed and stored in Ontario for spring ed. United States Consul Taylor has it as his opinion "that our surplus wheat for the next ten years will be ted for change of seed in the older inces and States." Our neighbours are ly the test; do not let the Dominion behind.

A. W. BURROWS.

Winnipeg, Man.

A SORARITY.

AN AMERICAN LESSON.

It runs (so saith my chron cler)
Across a sunny meadow,
A fabled fiend with whirr and stir,
Hugh, sloomy, black and grizzly,
Dragging beneath the hillside near,
Dark yawning beneath the valley—
But here 'tis always green and clear,
And this—is "Cupid's Alley."

And, from an arbour green herein,
Set somewhere toward the middle,
As ancient fiddler, grey and thin,
Scrapes on an ancient fiddle:
Alert he seems, but aged seem
To point the Stygian gulley;
With wisp of forelock on his brow
He plays—in "Cupid's Alley."

All day he plays—a single tune!—
But by the oldest dances,
Gavotte, or Brawl, or Rigadoon,
It suits all kinds of dances;
Mr Lord may walk a *pas de Cour*
To Jenny's pas de Chaise!—
You need not e'en have danced before
To dance—in "Cupid's Alley!"

And here, for ages yet untold,
Young, gay, before my ditty,
Cannot both and poor, and young and old,
Of sarcastic the crowded city;
And still to-day they come, they go,
And just as fancies tally,
They foot it quick, they foot it slow,
All day—in "Cupid's Alley!"

Strange dance! "Tis free to Rank and Rags;
Here no distinction matters,
Here Riches shake in scanty bags
And Poverty in tatters;
Church, Army, Navy, Physic, Law—
Maid, Mistress, Master, Valet;
Long looks gray hair, bald-head, and a',
They bob—in "Cupid's Alley."

Strange pairs! To laughing, fresh Fifteen
Turn coquettes—but be not
Here Prodigal leads down the green
A blushing Maid of fifty!
To some it seems a serious thing,
To some more shilly-shally;
And some o'en dance without the ring
—In me I—in "Cupid's Alley."

And sometimes one to one will dance,
And sighs and one behind her;
And one by one will stand, perchance,
Yet look all ways to find her;
Some seek a partner with a sigh,
Some win him with a smile;
And some they know not how nor why—
Strange fate!—of "Cupid's Alley."

And some will dance an age or so
Who came for half a minute;
And some, who like the game, go
Before they well begin it;
And some will vow they're "danced to death,"
Who (somehow) always rally—
Strange is—of all wrought (quite author saith)
Strange curse!—in "Cupid's Alley."

It may be one will dance to-day
And dance no more to-morrow;
It may be one will pass away
With sorrow a life-long sorrow;
Or, for years yet, dance, evade,
Unto, disport, and dally,
Some, young, and enlivened,
Not long—in "Cupid's Alley."

For till that city's factories vast
And shuddering beams shall crumble!—
And till that Fiddler lean at last
From off his seat shall tumble!—
Till then (the Civic records say)
This quaint, fantastic folly
Of Go and Stay, of Yea and Nay,
Must last—in "Cupid's Alley."

—*Belgravia.*

AMERICAN NOTES.

Fishermen are exhausting the supply of white-fish in Lake Erie.

An anti-Masonic convention will be held at Sandy Lake, Pa., October 31.

A Philadelphia jeweller has been detected sub-stituting imitation diamonds for real ones left with him for setting.

It is ascertained that an association of widowers is to be formed in New York, having for its object the securing of a clergyman to marry them at club rates.

John Conway, of St. Louis, wrote to his family that he was about to kill himself in consequence of bad luck, and that night he was found in the street dead—drunk.

Mr. Eben Plympton has been engaged to play the opposite parts in the pieces in which Miss Nelson will personate the heroines during her next professional tour of the American stage.

The *Herald and Presbyter* deals out a drop of sarcastic comfort to stingy souls by saying, "It is easy to drop a nickel into the contribution box and reflect that our Lord commended one who gave less."

A man is trying to sell a horse. The would-be purchaser, "inquiring as to his leaping powers, asks:—"Would he take timber?" "He'd jump over your head," answers the other; "I don't know what you call that."

A Cleveland conclusion voted in favour of putting new seats in the Council chamber, because, as he said, "when a chair slipped from under a member the papers in the table." He wanted chairs that wouldn't slip.—*Boston Globe.*

A Texas newspaper avers that a man who married a strapping, big infant at the christening was squitted by a jury, because he proved that the deed was committed while he was crazed by the discovery that his child resembled his mother-in-law.

So respectable and upright a journal as the Chicago *Tribune* has ridiculed the idea that it is an sin to bet on an election. Betting is like the revolution business, wrong only when it succeeds. Failure is a crime to the dignity of heroism.

The following remark is ascribed to Mr. Beecher:—"All that the Americans seem to recognise as dramatic here is the caricature of character, and that is what the successful plays are—caricature of economic character, set in a weak dramatic framework."

John B. Gough, so says the *Troy Times*, employs a man to travel with him and prevent him from drinking. Many years ago he lapsed from sobriety, and he fears that the old appetite may again overcome him. His income from lecturing is about $25,000 a year.

The following appears in a Manchester (Mass.) newspaper:—"Notice.—Has the Lord Jesus Christ, in this city, a friend who is able, sincerely, for His work, $350 to $500? Information desired this week. The interested only need address or apply at this office."

An intelligent foreigner, passing through the streets of Philadelphia, took out his note book at the end of a long walk and made a little memorandum, to the effect that eighty-nine per cent. of the population of Philadelphia are members of the powerful family of Roosteles.

This is the delicious season when the golden sunshine sleeps in the meshes of the autumn haze, when the merry youth and maiden lie down by the gorgeously apparelled woods and eat enough chestnut meats to make them sick for a week.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

An intelligent German now travelling in America, writes from the Centennial to one of his home journals that "the Americans waste more time than they save." It is painfully evident that the writer never stood back behind a stalwart native American and attempted to continue the good reputation which her father had always borne among his countrymen.

Natalie S. had been allowed to express her opinions without reserve, for she was usually permitted to young ladies in Russia, as to the various suitors whom her general commanding her father, Nona had proposed her hitherto, and as her father was not so much over-reaching a tyrant by any one except his daughter, he began to lose patience, and to threaten her with a temporary sojourn in a convent if she looked Herman, Sergei, or the attentions of a certain Count V., who was very rich, and held an office at the court.

The revolution of 1793 had lately compelled all the French aristocracy to fly from their own country; and as the conservative policy of the czars was congenial to those who had experienced the ancient regime in France, they came in great numbers to St. Petersburg, and a young nobleman, with a home in the drawing-rooms of that frivolous city. In fact, the Russians were beginning to be tired of the French, and hoped that one sovereign was quite enough to be maintained by one court state; and how there was not Louis XVIII. living in Courland on a pension from the czar of 225,000 a year, and the Prince de Condé installed in a palace in St. Petersburg, where he was supplied with a royal guard, and treated in all respects like a king. The late emperor had expended two millions upon the French emigrants, and he was resolved that the limit to his prodigality on their behalf. Then it was not pleasant it's Russian officer's duties changed him so greatly, and he, with a few very young-lady engaged by these gay cavaliers, was ill, nothing else, to do but to dance and to flirt, and who had poured the tale of their sufferings and hazardous escapes into only sympathising ears. In Russia he was quite wished to ally themselves with their common enemy—the French Republic—in order to get rid of them. Certainly Vera was of this opinion, and could not speak with any tolerance of the French republic.

It, however, happened one evening that young Natalie went to a ball, chaperoned by her aunt Madame Dolgoroukoff, and her father was to join them in the course of the night to take her home. What was his displeasure when, on entering, he found his daughter, with all the pride of his heart, in the embrace—for it looked—just like it—of a young French emigré, who was whirling her along in the dance then just introduced from Poland, and looked very spright at by all careful dowenas, but which now meets with common approval under the name of the valse!

He could hardly conceal his indignation, but he gave no expression of it to one who was his guest, and who was the son of a long-tried friend, and who was a little mercenary, to the effect that eighty-nine per cent. of the population of Philadelphia are members of the powerful family of Roosteles.

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The Hotel S. formerly occupied an impure building in the merry youth St. Petersburg, and was the sumptuous abode of General S., a distinguished officer high in favour with the religious emperor Paul. The general had served in the Turkish, Polish, and Swedish wars, and been rewarded with estates in several provinces in Russia. He had now retired on his laurels, and having been long a widower with an only daughter as the heir to his great wealth, his one object was to provide her with a husband of a similar rank, who would be able to continue the good reputation which her father had always borne among his countrymen.

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TWO TRAGEDIES IN REAL LIFE.

(From Tinsley's Magazine.)

ESTHER CHILLINGWOTH'S RING.

(From the Ladies' Magazine.)

Such a queer old ring! I picked it out of the old lacquered cabinet, where Aunt Lucinda's odds and ends of family relics, sanctimonious, antique trinkets, and souvenirs of the past; her past, that seemed so very, very old; for she was my mother's aunt, not mine—were stowed away in rows of tiny drawers, packed in soft jeweller's cotton, and smelling sweet and strong of Tonka beans. It was a ring of old yellow gold, curiously carved with the jasmin cut crescent-wise and set in tiny seed-pearls and the jewels and setting, as in many old rings, opened at the cocking of a finger, and showed a wee space for hair—whose?

I asked Aunt Lucinda, but she was talking rapid little bits to herself, and only said:

"Remind me to tell you about it in the morning, child; it's late, too late, and she wanted to send me off to bed.

"Can't I keep this just to wear while I'm in it when she's gone?—and I'll take such good care of it, Auntie?"

"Well, put it on," said Aunt Lucinda, "and then—put it away, for it's time—o'clock. To think of you keeping me up talking and talking like this!"

So I went away to bed, slipping the narrow band of frosted, carven, ornated gold on my finger, and then I undressed, in a quiet room with an open fireplace and brass andirons, and curtains of rose-colour, and a bed, dark with flowered chintz curtains, and a high and almost inconvenient mountain of feathers, into which I usually insinuated with the aid of a chair, when I had blown the candle out. I always went to sleep drowsily speculating upon the ancestral personage who had respired in this old ark of a bed, under that ancient red silk quilt, and wondering if any of their forgotten dreams, or hopes, or sorrows, or sins, had brought a pot of beer, and handed it through the dense smoky atmosphere of the old, old, dreary building to the inebriated peasant. She then quietly returned home, and in less than an hour was dead.

It was a reign in which Justice, after a long doze, had begun to shake herself, and shake her head at the unnecessary liberties on lord and peasant. If Natalie had possessed a confidante in her life, the crime might nevertheless have been suppressed and the police bribed; but as no measures were taken to stop the flow of Vera's power, and even reached the ears of the emperor, Paul sent for General S., and received him in private audience.

"I have heard," he said, "of the terrible events which have taken place in your house; but I can remember nothing but your great services to the State. It must, however, be clear to you that your daughter is not only one course before her—to retire for life into a convent."

Natalie lost no time in obeying this injunction, and eventually took the vows of a nun. If Father Ivan had been a Roman, and to charitise, and an expiatory chapel was built on each of his former estates.

The emperor's decision was a penalty was, in this case, universally approved. It averted a scandal, and it was felt that, if the privileged classes asked if it would have been right that a lady should suffer for the murder of a peasant, even though he were a freed man.

A similar act of favour ten years later, though under another emperor (Alexander I.), did not meet with the same unanimous approval, but this time it was felt that the actor in a tragedy entirely connected with humble life.

A farmer's wife of the name of Catherine had been for a night to a fair in the nearest town, her husband and three children being left with goods to sell. She took with her a boy of five years old and an infant of twelve months, and, when the fair was over, covered up on her lap under her sheep-skin cloak. On her return she had twenty miles to drive alone, and, when she had reached a part of the way by a thick forest. The ground was covered with deep snow. Along which the horse flew rapidly, when she saw in the distance a dark mass advancing towards her. Her courage rose with it as a pack of wolves. These animals, in severe weather, are prompted by hunger to be the scourge of some of the remote country districts in Russia. They kept gaining upon her, and, as the horse began gave them time, while she was repairing it, to surround the sledge. The horse kicked and plunged, and the children clung to her, felt her clothes already in their mouths, when a chance of escape occurred to her, and she flung the boy into the midst of the pack; one moment was enough to compel the Bacchanalia of the feast, and she drove on.

The wolves, having stopped to devour the child, were enabled to keep up with the horse, with bespattered harness, seemed equally terrified. The household assembled outside to hear the news, and the man who was chopping wood stopped with his axe poised in mid-air while she told the pulling details. He came towards her. "Then you could find it in your heart," he said, "to leave your children to the wolves?" "I was forced to do it," she answered. "And the sweet little Nina," he added, "was not your child." "No," she replied, "but I can remember nothing but your great services to the State. It must, however, be clear to you that your daughter is not only one course before her—to retire for life into a convent."

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"Yes

THE PACIFIC MUDDLE.

Comments of the London Press on Lord Dufferin's Speech at Victoria.

The English mail, which arrived Monday brings London papers with reports of the Governor-General's speech at Victoria, B.C. Commenting on the speech, a full report of which it publishes, the *Standard* of Oct. 17th says:—

The Earl of Dufferin is a very able man and an eloquent speaker, who, in his important office of Governor-General of Canada, has more than once done good service to the Empire. If his recent visit to the Province of British Columbia has been less successful than some of his former expeditions to distant parts of the Dominion, it must be admitted that the task which Lord Dufferin had undertaken was one of peculiar difficulty. He had to appear before the people of British Columbia as the representative not only of the Imperial but of the Dominion Government, and in attempting to sustain the double character of an agent of the Crown and the head of an independent constitutional system, functions never easily reconciled, but rarely so irreconcilable as at the moment of his visit, it is no wonder that even so adroit and experienced a diplomatist should have failed. In spite of the flatterie so judiciously administered to the self-love of the Province—a form of attention to which young communities are particularly susceptible—the Governor-General does not appear to have accomplished that which may reasonably be supposed to have been the object of his mission—namely, to obtain the consent of the British Columbians to the latest of Mr. Mackenzie's many propositions to evade the Canadian bargain with British Columbia. Lord Dufferin's speech is fertile in a little powers of pleasing. In vain did he compliment the Colony on its great resources and its amazing loyalty, upon the idyllic beauty of its scenery, upon its admirable waterways and harbours, upon its stalwart men and comely maidens, upon its wealth of gold and silver, and its timber so suitable for the largest sized spars. In vain did he wind up his glowing picture of the resources of British Columbia by declaring it "a glorious Province; a Province which Canada should be proud to possess, and whose association with the Dominion she ought to regard as the crowning triumph of Federation." Up to this point Lord Dufferin's hearers were probably perfectly well able to agree with him. They have never doubted that they are superior to Canada, and that Canada should be proud to possess. They have been accustomed to regard their union with the Dominion as the crown of the Federal edifice. If they have complained of anything it has been of a delay which they have not should be of this possession—that she has not exhibited that sense of the stability of the Federal fabric which might have been desirable in the interests of its crown. Although the book-painting has drawn from the bearer of any message, either from the Imperial or from the Dominion Government, Lord Dufferin did, in fact, devote the principal portion of his speech to an elaborate exculpation of the Mackenzie Government from the charge of having failed in its duty to British Columbia. That was a sufficiently delicate mission for a Governor-General of Canada to be engaged in, for it was impossible that he could not be the subject without inviting himself with more or less of a diplomatic character. Such a character Lord Dufferin assumed before the citizens of Victoria, nor does he or they seem to have been aware that such an assumption was at all alien to his office or derogatory from his dignity. Nevertheless, he had been charged with a mission to testify by his presence that "the entire people of Canada, without distinction of party, are most sincerely desirous of cultivating with the people of British Columbia those friendly and affectionate relations upon the existence of which must depend the future harmony and solidity of the common Dominion." Lord Dufferin went into a minute history of the transactions connected with the Pacific railway to prove that the present Canadian Government has behaved with strict fidelity to its engagements. That was a bold thesis for the representative of the Imperial Government to maintain before the assembled citizens of British Columbia, seeing that the matter which Lord Dufferin had to press upon their attention was not the one excuse of a compromise—the offer, in fact, of an insolvent Government to pay something like a composition on the ground of judgment creditor. Lord Dufferin performed his task with great intrepidity. Without denying that British Columbia has suffered in many ways from the breach of the treaty of confederation, and that her entrance into the Dominion was made conditional on certain things being done which have not been done, or even begun to be done, Lord Dufferin essayed to defend the Dominion Government, and especially Mr. Mackenzie, its Prime Minister, against the charge of having willfully broken this bargain. The argument is one with which we have been familiar from the mouths of the accredited organs of the Canadian "Grit" party. In the first place Lord Dufferin contends that the bargain was entered into without due consideration, at a time when Canada was more prosperous and enterprising than she is now. Secondly, Canada was flourishing, and her imagination flushed by the development of her great domain in the North-West, when she made the offer of the line from New York to San Francisco, and believing that there were no more obstacles to a trans-continental railway on British ground had been encountered on American soil, Canada undertook to commence the Pacific line within two years of the date of the union with British Columbia, and to complete it in ten. Lord Dufferin repeats Mr. Mackenzie's words, uttered shortly after that gentleman's accession to office upon the downfall of the Macdonald Administration, to the effect that in doing this she "pledged herself to what was a physical impossibility." Being impossible, the performance, Lord Dufferin argues, ought not to be exacted from Canada. He (unfortunately endeavours to throw part of the blame of the default upon British Columbia herself by pleading that the mountains which impeded the enterprise were "that mountains, and in their own territory." For this reason Lord Dufferin holds that the British Columbians had without responsibility for the failure of the pledge made to them. However, we may pass over this stage of the transaction. Influenced, doubtless, by the consciousness of the misbehaviour of her Canadian ally, British Columbia consented to forego the literal fulfilment of the original bargain. Then followed "a period of delay and doubt and "fretation," which Lord Dufferin passes over lightly, till he comes to what he calls "the new era," when, under the auspices of Lord Carnarvon, a compromise was arrived at between the Canadian and the Dominion. The substance of the terms embodied in this compromise Lord Dufferin claims to be Mr. Mackenzie's own; it was he who suggested the Nanaimo and Esquimalt railway, the telegraph line, the wagon road, and the annual expenditure. Lord Carnarvon was only the arbitrator between the two contending parties, and was not the inventor of the scheme which goes by his name. This, which Lord Dufferin seems to put forward as an additional argument in support of Mr. Mackenzie's good faith, probably appeared to the citizens of Victoria a somewhat eccentric mode of removing their discontent with the Dominion Government. Had there been any project, such as that which Lord Carnarvon was the proposer of the terms of the compromise there might have been some excuse for Mr. Mackenzie's but when it is Mr. Mackenzie's own scheme the fulfilment of which his Government has evaded, what wonder that there should be that irritation and those embittered feelings on which Lord Dufferin had to commune.

The case cannot be put more forcibly than by Lord Dufferin himself against the Dominion Government. "Two years have passed since the Canadian Government undertook to commence the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, and the Nanaimo and Esquimalt railway is not even commenced, and, what is more, there is not the remotest prospect of its being commenced." Three years have passed since Canada broke faith with her neighbour. The only consolation which Lord Dufferin has to offer is is that Mr. Mackenzie has not been guilty of any base or deceitful conduct, and that the Western mountains were "as full of theodolites and surveyors as they could hold." We fear this will convey but scant satisfaction to the Britishers, who are doing as much concerned to know whether Mr. Mackenzie violated his bargain in good faith or bad faith as interested in learning that the bargain is violated, and, according to Lord Dufferin's own confession, will never be carried out. Here it is not so much the thing is physically impossible as that Canada does not hold it to be desirable. Mr. Mackenzie is full of the very best intentions, but though he is at the head of the most powerful party in the Dominion, and presumably has the confidence of both Houses of Parliament, he cannot unfortunately get the Upper House to pass his British Columbian scheme. In his predicament he has been compelled once more to offer a composition to the creditors of the Dominion, proposing to pay down a sum of $750,000 in lieu of the Nanaimo and Esquimalt railway. Lord Dufferin considers this to be "the most natural solution of the problem," and the best compensation to the British Columbians for the "misfortunes" which has led to the second break down in the contract. This is a matter which chiefly concerns the people of British Columbia, and they are willing once more to condone the violation of a bargain made under the sanction of the Imperial Government, and in consideration of the new terms offered, no one will have a right to quarrel with them. But we cannot take leave of the subject without saying that Lord Dufferin has scarcely done justice either to himself or to his office by appearing before the people of British Columbia as a broker on behalf of the Mackenzie Administration."

The *Daily News* remarks:—Lord Dufferin has been received in British Columbia, and is greatly delighted with what he saw. If the colonists were not before very proud of their young country, they must be so after listening to the compliments neatly turned, if slightly florid, which the Governor-General of Canada paid it on the occasion of his visit to Victoria. He has traversed this noble land from the southernmost point to Alaska. He has threaded not a few of its admirable harbours and waterlanes and reaches, and perfect harbours built by nature, which hold out the promise of commercial prosperity and maritime wealth in the future. Everywhere in his wanderings he found a pleasant, nay "a glorious" land. He proved the mountains, the valleys, the harbours, the rivers and without doubt, the marvellous forests and without fissures; we do not know many objects, natural or artificial, which escaped his comprehensive praise. Perhaps passages of this lavish eulogy might reveal to us some one certain speech of Daniel Webster, who had once occasion to address the citizens of a small western town, and who did not on the spur of the moment recollect anything redounding to its honour. Reminded that it had a considerable waterfall, he showed with much force that ancient Athens and Rome had no such waterfalls in their immediate vicinity, and argued that a community so privileged could never decline. Had Lord Dufferin's eloquent descriptions of Columbian scenery or his pictures of the boundless undeveloped resources stood alone, we should have been forced to own the likeness. But they were the prelude to more important matter. They ushered in, rather gracefully and dexterously, a frank explanation with respect to a burning question which will not, we hope, be without some effect in persuading Columbians to set aside or abate certain powerful prejudices against some statesmen of the Dominion. We do not indeed suppose that Lord Dufferin's speech will convince the Columbians that they have not been wronged, or that it will put an end to the secession agitation. He could not, and did not, try to explain away all the grievances which the people of British Columbia fancy that they have against Canada. His compliments to their mountains and forests are not likely to persuade them that they have not been repeatedly deceived; and perhaps the utmost that the Governor-General's frank speech is likely to do is to induce them to believe that some charges affording Lord Carnarvon and Lord Dufferin are unfair.

Lord Dufferin could not but admit that the dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Dominion was not unnatural. A country like Columbia, with no railroad, but cut off by an intervening waste from those with whom it is politically united, has peculiar need of a railway. When it entered the Confederation, it counted upon obtaining what it had not, but which they saw no clear prospect of gain? As all events, any defence of this sort has no application to the failure of Canada to fulfil her substituted promise to complete the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. It is impossible not to feel the difficulties of the question. When the colonists drew up the terms of union, the effect that "her Majesty be requested to grant them permission to secede from the Union, or that Lord Carnarvon be requested to carry out in their entirety," the Colonial Office cannot be expected to have set up upon it with light heart. Our colonists in Victoria must not hope that we can treat secession as the equivalent of a serious difference between the Imperial Government and the Government of a Dominion as a matter of small consequence. Still it is to be regretted that the representative of the Crown, speaking from Government House, Victoria, should have mingled with much that was alike kindly and wise a virtual adoption of some Canadian plea in defence of the conduct of the Dominion. The Home Government cannot, in fairness, impose every just claim or cause; but we need not try to excuse non-intervention in favour of the right by a Minister who, rightly, calculated to confuse the merits of the question. Mr. Mackenzie and his friends have betrayed their sense of the responsibilities imposed upon them by the engagements contracted in the terms of Union and the subsequent compromise. They have actually offered £100,000 as compensation for failure to perform part of the Carnarvon Compromise, and a few plain words from Lord Dufferin might have quickened their feelings as to their duties.

"THE SOLID SOUTH."—She rode into town on a load of hay, and as she came she drove up to the Eastern hay market she called out—"Everybody get ready for the coming down!" Down she came off the back end of the load, striking the ground like a load of coal, and when she arose around there came to see what she was broad as she was tall they began to banter her. "No foolin," she called out. "My name's South, and I've driven that load of hay fourteen miles this morning; I know I'm fat, but I've got business on hand and can't stand any nonsense." After the load of hay had been weighed she was offered fifty cents to step on the platform, while the crowd came near being the worse of two shillings each to go to the one who guessed nearest her weight. "Two hundred and ninety!" called out the weighmaster as the beam went up. "That's my heft to a pound," added Mrs. South, and reaching out she handed the man with the dumpy purse in it, crammed the money into her pocket, and continued, "You must be a mean man show of me and all get deadhead tickets"! There was quite a row over her gobbling the cash, but she hung out up to the house, spread out her fat hands, and remarked: "Gentlemen, if anybody thinks I can take the money away from me, here I am; I'm very motherly and tender hearted but I don't propose to be driving empty." *Detroit Free Press.*

TEMPERATURE FOR SHIPPING MILK.—The temperature at which milk should be shipped by the French inspector General of Agriculture, is one which is generally speaking, a mean between the freezing point and 90°, and maintained the temperature for twenty, four or thirty-six hours. It follows that the nearer the temperature is to the freezing point the more rapid and larger is the collection of cream, the greater the amount of butter, and (because of less evaporation) of the skimmed milk also; the better the quality of both the butter and the skim-milk cheese. His theory of the cause of this result is the change in the milk which is due to a fermentation proceeding from the growth of organisms which set up the process. He thinks that the application of this principle need not be confined to large productions, and that a sufficient refrigeration may be secured by the use of running water. Mr. Rex Michener, of Buck County, Pen., who, in repeated trials made several years ago, secured results strongly favourable to shallow setting, now believes that these results were caused by his neglect to take off all the cream from his deep cans, and since he has had a deep cooling tank in Hardie's refrigerator, he reports that the deep system gives the best results, and assures all the butter that the milk can yield; that the labour is much less, and that there is only half the trouble with the bulk of cream; the increased the labour of churning is increased in the proportion, an effect to the labour of taking care of the dairy utensils is very much reduced.

Soot is a very powerful manure applied at the rate of one pound to the rod; it abounds in ammonia, and consequently possesses stimulating power in a remarkable degree. Too much soot per rod will drive vegetation beyond what is desirable. One part of soot and two of gypsum possess more stimulating ammonia than any proportionate quantity of soot and gypsum combined. Soot forms an exceedingly rapid stimulator for peas, lettuce, carrots, spinach, and most garden crops in a liquid state at the rate of one ounce to two quarts of water, given so as to soak down to the roots. Always give soot while the plant is in an active state of growth. Most persons make soot enough to manure a whole garden for the year.—*Ohio Farm and Garden.*

AMERICAN.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is now staying with some friends in California.

Mr. Cora Tappan, the spiritualist, seems not to be a happy medium. She has just rid herself of a fourth husband by divorce.

Pittsburg's late coal king, W. H. Brown, who left an estate worth three and a quarter millions, began life for himself by digging coal at a cent and a half a bushel.

A man seventy-five years old is undergoing two months' imprisonment in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, for killing a boy whom he had caught stealing fruit.

A stranger hanged himself over a high precipice near St. Louis, choosing a place where his body was not likely to be found. Nut-hunting boys made the discovery.

A sound of wedding chimes comes up from all the large cities, and country minister have busy uniting in holy matrimony. Could there be a surer sign of better times?

Huxley, my boy! you haven't come a bit too soon, for when we hear of a man up in Reading, Pennsylvania, being beaten at euchre by a learned dog, it's time to ask whither we are drifting. *Iowa Mennes Register.*

A man was playing dice in a saloon in Knoxville, Cal., when the funeral procession of his wife came by. He went to the door, waved his hat, hallooed, and returned to his game. That night he was almost killed by a mob.

"Funny monkey," said Mrs. Partington, as she saw him patiently sitting, "but he sets as if he had plumbago in the back, and I wish with them was more hair on his reprehensible tail. I cannot yet believe he is descended from a tadpole."

The Atlanta *Constitution* tells of a negro snoring so loudly behind a fence that two other negroes, hearing the noise and seeing his massive feet indistinctly outlined, thought he was a bear growling. They got a gun and filled his feet with buckshot before the mistake was discovered.

"Do you want employment?" inquired a Chicago merchant of a dapper-looking applicant, one day last week. "Well, no, sharpishly replied the young chap, as he twirled a two-shilling cane, "I can't say that I want employment, but I—s-w-i-l-l work like—s-w-a-g good, just tell me where." He didn't get the place.

A variety show performer advertises for a partner, and says: "no Jonahs need apply." The phrase illustrates one of the peculiarities of the show business. A man who has been unlucky for a long time is regarded with distrust, no one will engage him for fear he will bring disaster, and he is called a Jonah, the idea being that he will sink any ship that takes him aboard.

The body of Charles Emory, a soldier who died in Washington, D.C., in 1863, was taken up the other day for the purpose of rearranging the family lot in Jaffrey, N.H. The coffin was found to be perfect, and weighed that weight was from 600 to 700 pounds. When alive his weight was 130 pounds. His features, clothing, and the flower wreath around his face were all as perfect as the day when he was buried.

A queer accident happened the other night, about a mile east of Delphi, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis road. A big steer in a stock car, on transit, made a frantic lunge, broke through the end of the car, jumped on the track and frightened a half-dozen cars in the train. Several of them were broken up, and one locomotive upside down, but the steer was the only animal killed. Trains were delayed seven hours by the wreck.

A prayer meeting is held in connection with the Vermont Legislature every morning, and the members attend in large numbers and show great devotedness. The Montpelier *Journal* says:—"Among those earnest and deeply interested in the meeting are some who have never attended prayer meetings at their homes. The singing is hearty, the spirit of the meeting is excellent, the prayers are fervent, and the addresses are convincing, and sometimes truly thrilling."

A swindler in Chicago, during the recent great fair, dressed in homespun and made the rounds of farmers at hotels, and fooled them in a new way. After inviting a victim behind a barn to talk, he showed that sharpers were plenty, and they had better leave their pocketbooks with the clerk. He displayed a well-filled pocketbook, the victim handed over his, and both were tied together and left with the clerk, the swindler taking a check, with which he soon returned and got all the money.

Town and Gown had a skirmish at Ithaca. The Cornell students had what is known as a college rush in the city postoffice, and a village policeman, who failed to discriminate between a college rowdy and any other rowdy, arrested one of the young gentlemen. Whereupon the college students held a public meeting and denounced the action of the authorities, and even hung an effigy of a policeman in one of the streets. University rowdyism does not usually extend to the rough, but only to rowdyism.

An agent for the sale of some household medicines undertook to mount the steps of a house recently, but a dog came round the corner and took half a yard of cloth from the back of his coat. The man was sliding out when the owner of the house came and asked what the matter was. "Why, the dog didn't bite me, but he ruined my coat," was the reply. "Ruined your coat! Why, you don't suppose I'm going to pay for that, do you? If he didn't bite you, I'm a dog now, but by and by he shall take hold of some man who can't afford to shin out of them. He bites a coat now, but he shall do better by-and-by."—*Boston Advertiser.*

The *Anglo-American Times* argues that the United States have fully recovered from the panic of 1873. "American factories," it says, "for the first time in sixteen years, threaten a formidable competition with manufacturers in foreign markets. They can now produce on a par with European manufacturers, because labor here is as economically done, or would be, were it not for the faulty fiscal system which relegates American labour to a cheaper by means of living cheaper, and the whole cost is reduced, by which the cost of manufacturing the article is lessened."

One of the latest causes of the increased consumption of writing paper is the growing tendency on the part of a misguided public to send anonymous communications to newspaper offices. Here is a worthy gentleman, for instance, who makes serious charges against two city banks and a coal road, writes a clear and concise letter over the signature "A Depositor," and in an oblique way suggests that he has got the goods on some bodies. What can he hope to accomplish by blank cartridge firing! Let him send his proofs to the editor of the Boston Herald. *Boston Herald.*

The death of Jaban S. Beecher, at Oshkosh, Wis., recalls a curious incident in politics in Boston during the last generation, which made a great sensation at the time. When Mr. Beecher was a shipcarpenter, during the exciting Jackson campaign, he contracted to make a full-length figure-head of the general for the frigate Constitution. It was to be placed on the bow, facing the Whigs, and, during the construction of the figure, committees waited on Mr. Beecher, remonstrating against the placing of such a Democrat on the Whig side of the house, but, although himself a decided Whig, he completed the work, and it was secretly attached to the frigate, a perfect fright for the President. Before the ship was ready for sea, however, on a stormy night, a bold Whig came down the harbour, cut the chains of the frigate, and, without being discovered, sheared off the head of Jackson, and carried it away.

John Chinaman may be caught stealing, but nothing short of a surgical operation will extract the goods from his person and raiment. A San Francisco correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* gives a case in point:—A Chinaman entered a cigar store, and while asking his way to a certain street, slipped a box of cigars up his sleeve. A minister betrayed him, and a policeman was called in. "Me honest boy," said the Chinaman, pulling cigalles." The box was in neither right nor left sleeve, nor in either trouser leg. "I left clothing-store yesterday," the policeman squeezed the bone; John smiled; no box. The right shoulder was searched and deeply interested in the meeting are some who have never attended prayer meetings at their homes. The singing is hearty, the spirit of the meeting is excellent, the prayers are fervent, and the addresses are convincing, and sometimes truly thrilling.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Premier's Views on the Prospects for Prohibition.

By Special Telegraph to *The Mail.*]

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—A number of gentlemen interested in temperance legislation took advantage of Mr. Mackenzie's visit to this city to wait upon him this morning at the St. Lawrence Hall and ask his opinion upon several legislative questions in connexion to the cause of temperance.

In the course of the remarks the Premier said:—"I am not at all prepared to say that the temperance advocates have succeeded up to the present time in so impressing public opinion as to make it a reasonable certainty that the country could be carried with them in a prohibitory legislation; and, that, in order to flatter his hopes, he was good enough to assure them that sympathy and aid from the entire ministry in the direction of the existing law and the enactment of another law must necessarily depend very largely upon the amount of sympathy or opposition which it may receive from the other of the parties into which our political world is divided. As a member of the present Administration I must in justice to myself and my colleagues, say that we have endeavour to do what for the moment seems to be right and just, so far as we have the power legally and morally of carrying what is right and practicable into operation. I was disappointed from Dr. Carpenter's letter that it was the purpose of the deputation to-day to make some suggestions, but as I understand you the object is to ascertain the view we should take of Judge Carter's decision, and the consequent action of the Legislature upon it. As I have already remarked, I do not propose to discuss that decision, but to wait for one authoritative one which, no doubt, will be published in due course of law in the way I have indicated, and the arguments will be heard on both sides and the judges will have the benefit of such arguments whatever they may be."

A DISGUSTED WIDOW.—Capt. W.—has just returned from the Warm Springs. The Captain is a widower, and he thought he was a widow who rather set her cap for the Captain. The girls told him to look out, and the Captain replied, well, he was ready. Sitting on the portico one evening, the cool breeze fanning little's fine-cut pale-rose, and thinking of his daughters far away at school, the widow moved up closer to the Captain and opened conversation. "I hear, Captain, you have grown-up daughters." "Yes, madam, I have." "How I should like to see their pictures." "I will show you a photograph of my eldest daughter," said the Captain handing her one. "Oh, such a sweet face, said the widow; "and such a fine eye! Captain, I should like to see Captain." "I don't know, madam, that she is." "Is she married?" "No, madam." "Well, madam, I never married." "Well, madam, I never think of it; for the woman I'd have might be a good wife to a man, you know, sir, worse." "Yes, but what kind of a lady would make the widow leader?" "Oh, sweetest. It was right here the Captain's wonderful nerve never forsook him, but setting down his pipe he steadily at the widow's, he bendered his heart, and replied:—"Madam, she would be ninety-five years old to a sweetness not worth two hundred thousand dollars." "It is getting so chilly out here I must go in," said the widow. The Captain was glad to be locked frigid zones at the Captain as she brushed him by with a toss of her head.—*Salt Sulphur Sentinel.*

WHY INDEED!—Why does every Englishman who visits the United States think it necessary to write disparagingly of the manners of his own? They all do; and even Professor Huxley has fallen into the evil habit. Meanwhile, I see by the Chicago papers that he has been addressing the Annual Convention of the British Association; and, that, in order to flatter his hosts, he was good enough to assure them that Englishmen are not the only people who are anxious to cultivate the science and is affording provision for the intellectual culture of the poor made him ashamed for his fellow-countrymen's meanness. After all, however, it can hardly be said that Englishmen have much to blush for in this matter. If the question is one of office, and a salary of from $5,000 to $10,000 worth's gift of £250,000—a million and a quarter of dollars—may safely be compared with anything that has been done in the United States. Or take the magnificent endowments recently raised in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and the Owen's College; the gift of Mr. Mark Firth to Sheffield; the offer materially from any other country. Rowdyism.

An Australian has taught a canary bird to sing "Home, Sweet Home," by suspending it before a looking glass near a music box which performed that melody. Supposing the bird thus got the air making the music, the bird finally caught the notes, and now warbles the whole tune.

Farmers ought to be the most interested in the preservation of wild birds' eggs, judging from the great good these birds render them. It is not know of any bird so useful to the farmer in the destruction of their great enemy—the "grub"—as the lapwing, and next in order comes the partridge. I have proved this fact over and over again, and it is to their interests that they ought to do all in their power to stop the destruction of their best friends.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

Testimony that immigrants do not regret having settled amongst us is always welcome. Last week Dr. R. Ibbotson, Provincial Immigration Agent, was agreeably surprised by a deputation from a number of Polish citizens who settled here some two years ago. The purpose of the visit was to present Mr. Ibbotson with a testimonial, and to express a token of gratitude for the kindness and attention received at his hands by the donors when they first set foot within our borders.—*Montreal Gazette, Oct. 25.*

On Monday night a well-bred coach horse, 16½ hands high, and in good flesh and in good condition, was stolen from the stable of Mr. J. S. Gowey, lot 8, 2nd con. Eramosa. The horse is a valuable animal and the thief is suspected to have been a young man who got some of his companions to assist him in this neighbourhood. He is supposed to have come from Hamilton, and the Chief of Police of that city has been telegraphed to regarding the suspected young man. It is to be hoped that the horse and the man may be traced, and that Mr. Gerow will not lose it altogether.—*Guelph Herald, Oct. 25.*

TORONTO ITEMS.

The total amount expended by the Board of Works for the current year is $173,199.47.

Mr. James Cooke, who was recently run over by a coal van on Yonge street, died of his injuries on the 26th ult.

The largest quantity of coal that has ever arrived in one day by the Toronto, arrived on the 30th ult. It comprised 5,400 tons.

Mrs. Chanfrau at the Royal Opera House, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers at the Grand Opera House, are the theatrical attractions this week.

The Rev. S. J. Boddy, of St. Peter's church, was recently presented with an elegant tea service and a complimentary address by the members of his congregation.

Improvements are to be made in the dials of the St. James' cathedral clock, and it is to be again illuminated at night as soon as they are completed.

On Friday, the 27th ult., in Convocation Hall, Mrs. McCaul presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the University Rifle Company' matches.

At St. Lawrence Hall on the 30th ult., Col. Otter presented prizes to the successful competitors in the recent rifle matches of Company A of the Queen's Own Rifles.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Trustees Board of management of the Metropolitan church, it was decided to adopt the envelope system in collecting the ordinary contributions to the Sunday collection, Sabbath Contingent, Educational, and Superannuated Ministers' Funds.

During last week Messrs. Wm. Spalding and Wm. Chester, of the Montreal Fire Department, visited this city, and were followed by our fire system and meeting personally the members of the Toronto Fire Brigade. On Friday Arrival cards were courteously received by Chief Ashfield, Assistant Chief Laidlaw, and secretary, and extended to them a cordial welcome. Escorted by these Officers they made a tour of the City, visiting the engines, etc., and expressed great satisfaction at the efficiency of the equipment of the department. They express themselves as highly pleased with the kind treatment they received while in the city, especially for the kind fraternal feeling that was evinced towards them by their Toronto brethren.

On Saturday evening, 28th ult., a match game of football took place between seven and eight years old, named Patrick Conroy, came to his death under peculiarly painful circumstances. It seems that the little fellow, in company with his brother, only about a year older, had been playing late at night and another twelve years old, Jacobs, twelve years old, and one or two others, were together on Yonge street, when Jacobs stole a bottle of whiskey from the pocket of a drunken man, and made off into a vacant lot, followed by the boys named. The boys had a short skirmish with the drunkard, and both the Conroys, commenced drinking the liquor, and when the older of these, Francis, desired his brother Patrick Conroy to stop drinking, Jacobs said, "let him alone, he's a man." The boy drank a quantity of the whiskey and fell down. Previous to the football match on Monday (summer days, of Montreal, and Herrick, of the Toronto Lacrosse club, had a match in Hockey setting aside the rules of the game, and Montreal had beaten Toronto over for the second time. Herrick having strained the muscles of his legs. Best three in five.

Athletics.

The Toronto Lacrosse club annual sports were held on Saturday last, the following results:—

Throwing cricket ball—1st, W. O. Ross, 112 yards; 2nd, H. C. Ross, 112 yards.

Running broad jump—1st, J. McGee; 2nd, Fred Ross.

Throwing cricket ball—W. O. Ross, 96 yards; W. A. Wright, 95 yards.

Running high jump—1st, T. Mitchell; 2nd, A. E. Cotter.

Half mile race, 3 miles—W. M. Fisher and H. C. Ross equal.

Quarter mile, open to all amateurs—J. Pearson, 58 secs. 2nd, Cooper.

Mile race—1st, J. Cooper; 2nd, Stocking; 3rd, W. Ross. Time, 5 min. 28 secs.

Running high jump—1st, J. Pearson, 4 ft. 11in 2nd, Cotter, 4 ft. 10in.

Hurdle race—1st, J. Pearson; 2nd, Stocking.

Hop, step, and leap—1st, J. Fraser, 39 ft. 2 in., 2nd, Pearson, 38 ft. 6 in.

Running long jump—1st, J. Fraser, 17 ft. 3 in., 2nd, Pearson, 17 ft.

Quarter mile race—1st, J. Pearson, 49 secs. 2nd, Cooper.

Mile, open to all amateurs—1st, H. Pellatt, 4 min. 37 secs. 2nd, Cooper.

Hurdle race, quarter mile—1st, J. Pearson 2nd, Cotter.

Consolation race—1st, A. Mackie; 2nd, C. B. Robinson.

The Great Shaughnessy Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal herbs and roots. The combination of these different ingredients, when combined, is so conditioned as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, and Skin, at the same time, with healthy action, and, being purely vegetable, is as harmless as Nature's own beverage. This medicine is so compounded that its action is permanent cure in a large majority of diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it will cure everything that ever was, or is to say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of cases of the worst forms of scrofula, stands far ahead and unequalled among the medicines in use for purifying the blood, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the stomach, such as Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it will cure everything that ever was, or is to say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of cases of the worst forms of scrofula, stands far ahead and unequalled among the medicines in use for purifying the blood, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the stomach, such as Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, &c. Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it will cure everything that ever was, or is to say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of cases of the worst forms of scrofula, stands far ahead and unequalled among the medicines in use for purifying the blood, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the stomach, such as