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pany will please send The year, The "Rural New "Rural" Seed Package, to enclosed the sum of \$2.75.

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# The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13 1883.

VOL. XI. NO. 611.

RENEW

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SCHOOL TEACHER - MALE OR FE-MALE-for S. S. No. 2, township of Monck, 1884: salary, \$300 per annum: enclose testi-nials, &c. Address DONALD GRANT, retary-Treasurer, Bracebride P.O., Ont.

N ASSISTANT TEACHER FOR THE Renfrew High School; one who is able to a the Classics and Modern language classes; agement for one year from the first of uary next. Applications, stating salary aired, received up to the 19th December inst., ressed to GEO. EADY, Jr., Secretary, Kenvy P.O.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER WANTEDfor Kincardine High School, a mathematical master; salary \$500 per annum; duties commence 7th January, 1884. Apply up to Monday,
December 2th. Dawlit H. MARTYN, Secy.
Board of Education.

MALE TEACHER WANTEB-FOR ALLAN-BURGH Public School, second-class; ap-

THACHER WANTED-FOR S. S. NO. 9.

WANTED-TEACHERS FOR S. S., NO. 10

VV Vespra, second or third class. Appl with testimonials, stating salary, to JOHN CAMPBELL, Iris P.O.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED SITUATION-AS HOUSE KEEPER, by respectable person. Address, M. G., Port Perry P. O., Ont.

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proved course; finest college building in America; six hundled students annually; large illustrated catalogue free. J. C. BRYANT & SON, Buffalo, N.Y.

ONALD S. MCKINNON, HAMILTON

Gosfield, for 1884; state salary; enclose nonials. Address E. ROGERS, Secretary,

reisements inserted under this neithing, seem

Address THE MAIL Toronto, Canada.

The Weekly Mail

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LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on farm property; interest low; terms to borrower. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FARM

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN-ADA—Money to loan on city and farm pro-erty at lowest rates and on favourable terms. CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CON-

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PARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. Milk Wanted.

> Miscellaneous. PECIAL OFFER-25 NEW AND HAND name on all, only 10c. Queen City Card

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THE FINEST AND MOST DESIRABLE farm now for sale in Ontario—either for grain or stock-raising purposes—comprising 400 acres, besides 100 acres of fine timbered land, located on the town line between the townships of Townsend and Windham, in the county of Norfolk, 3 miles north of the town of Simcoe and 4 miles from the village of Waterford; buildings comprising 1 fine large brick and 2 frame dweilings, five grain oarns, seven sheds and stables, besides implement and other out-buildings, all of which are in first-class repair; there are 2 orchards. 5 never-failing wells, and 1 spring creek on the premises; all fencing in exceinent condition; this property can be sold all in one parcel or can be divided into several, to snit the purchasers. For further particulars, apply to W. F. NICKERSON, Simcoe, Ont., or A. S. COLLVER, 29 King street east, Toronto. 50 CHROMOS, NAME IN NEW TYPE, 10c., by mail; forty agents' samples, 10c. U.S. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

Swamping of a Boat es on the Canadian shore about a mile and . Net:le's house and efforts made to resus-

estate him, but after working over him for two hours and a half he failed to show any signs of life, and the attempt was given up.

The names of the drowned men are Mar

known. Immigration Statistics for November Following are the arrivals of immigrants in

salary, received up to December 24th. Address f. H. PERDUE, Mono Road P. O. At Halifax ..... TEACHER WANTED FOR U. S. S. NO. 1 Chatham and Camden. Address A. B SHAW, Secretary, Thorncliffe P. O. Montreal, via U. S. ports.. merson, from the United States.... TEACHER WANTED - SECOND-CLASS 1 S.S. 13, Manvers, 1884. Apply, stating sal ary and enclosing testimonials, W.M. H. FER GUSON, Lotus P.O.

Total for November....reviously reported to 31st October.. Total to 30th November.....

engers bound to the United States :-Halifax.... uspension Bridge.....

reviously reported to 31st October..... 105,649

Total more in 1883 than in 1882 remaining in the Dominion......

A GENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN-ship in Canada to canvass for the "Cana-ian Stock Raisers' Journal." Address "Stock lournal Co.," 48 John st. south, Hamilton, Ont. The Smythe Murder Conspiracy. A GENTS TO CANVASS FOR OUR OWN FIRESIDE, a popular 32 column monthly, Seautiful premiums free to subscribers. J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Toronto and Whitby, TO LET-NICE FRAME HOUSE ON THE uitable for market garden: easy access to the city. Apply to EVANS & BOOMER, Solicitors,

DAKOTA-PARTIES DESIRING INFOR-MATION relative to free homes, with cor-rect maps, circulars, and reliable facts, free of charge. Apply to HARRY MERCER, Travel-ling Emigration Agent C. M. and St. P. railway, Chatham, Ont. NFORMATION WANTED OF MR. ISAAC Brown, late of Halifax, by his brother ames Brown, who is about to leave for the 2 cocky Mountains. Address 215 College street, Toronto, Ont. Halifax papers please copy. WANTED-THE ADDRESS OF EVERY unsel for the defence, commented upon the V reader of THE MAIL who will accept \$10 day to sell a first-class subscription book. Address ARTHURC, JACKSON, 95 King street act that Elliott had not been tried on the charge of murder, for which he had been indicted, and said more shallow, unsatisfactory vidence than that evoked in this trial had \$250 TO \$4,000 ON MARRIAGE-LADIES never been given by the Crown in an import-URKY, Sec.-Treas, London, Ont. 38

OBITUARY NOTES.

isher of the Friends' Journal, is dead. aid fugitive slaves to escape.

B. P. Brown, Esq., died on Monday at his esidence in Brownsville, aged 88 years. Deeased was born in the county, and in his lifetime aided material y in developing its resources. He leaves a large family, among whom are Mr. E. B. Brown, deputy reeve o Durham, and Mr. P. J. Brown, barrister, of Ingersoll. During the past season 249 horses have

from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and physicians, agents, I was ready to do again,

and others would hold the policies till the death of the insured and pocket the insurance, or sell the policies to rum-sellers, who would give their victims enough rum to hasten death and then collect the insurance. A suspected physician and agent left the city

Wilson Committed for Trial Without Bail, DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The examination of George Wilson for killing Patrolman Bullard was concluded this afternoon. When the defence rested the justice remanded Wilson to the custody of the sheriff without ball to await trial at the next term of the Recorder'

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 10. - Harry and Joe Johnson were returning from church last night with two girls when Tip Wilson insulted the girls and shot the Johnsons, who ational College of Pharmacy because a colprotested against his conduct. Harry John son is dead and Joe dangerously wounded. Wilson was gaoled. All the parties are mu

The New Bedford Organ Swindle Being Investigated by the Police.

which it is alleged manufactures organs in the cheapest manner, and by means of circulars sent broadcast selfs them for fabulous prices to the uninitiated. It is believed the firm have disposed of twenty-five thousand organs ne past year at a profit of fifty to two hundred thousand dollars.

Milwaukee Incendiarism Committed by Thirteen-Year-Uld Boys, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.-About seventeen cendiary fires of the month past have been traced to four boys, about thirteen years of age, the sons of refined peoage, the sons of refined peo-The boys have been arrested. They formed a "Buffalo Bill organization, and had a pirates' den, where they kept dime ovels, guns, and lassoes, and from they made raids on the pantries of well-to-do neighbours. One of the boys confessed.

The Sea Serpent Again. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The keeper of the ife-saving station at Long Branch reports that five of his crew fishing in the ocean recently saw a hideous sea serpent near their boats fully ninety or a hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, with two blow-holes nine eet long. The reptile was two feet wide about twenty feet from the end of his nose, The serpent was also seen from the station, making its appearance on the surface at in tervals of ten minutes.

Ladies Fatally Injured in Escaping from a Burning House. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10. - A fire occurred early this morning in the residence of Elia Martin, on Boundary avenue. Carrie Martin, aged 32, jumped from the balcony and was fatally njured. Susie Martin dropped from the balcony on a mattress and received severe pruises and sprains. Ella Martin, artist who owns the building, and her sister Mary aged 60, were rescued by a ladder. The Misses Martin are said to be daughters of an ex-member of Congress from Ohio.

Samon Pleads Guilty-Remorse Expected to Kill Him. LACONIA, N.H., Dec 6 -Samon, the murderer, was given a hearing to day. He appeared nervous and troubled. In answer to the question, "Samon, are you guilty or not guilty?" He responded, "Guilty, sir?" He was ordered to remain in each till March. He said he was ready to suffer the penalty for his crime. It is thought the weight on his mind

are no chances for insality ed in his defence. An Old Sea Captain Charged with Abduct ing a Girl of Thifteen,

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 5. - The retired sea capain George Gordon, who ran away from Astoria with Addie Bresnan, aged 13, and was found with her in a Lotel here, was araigned this morn ng. The charge of abdu tion was made against the prisoner. He de-clared that he loved the child, and handed to the court what he said would be his last will and testament, dated November 10 bequeath ing all his property to Addie, and requesting his relatives not to contest the will. The document was valueless, having but one wit ness. The court remanded the prisoner.

DELPHOS, Ohio, Dec. 11.-Last night large number of masked men appeared at the gaol, took the keys from the watchman, and took out Rost and Hoffechter, arrested for burglary, demanding that they give the names of their confederates in numerous burglaries recently or be hanged. They refused, and were strung up. When nearly dead they were let down, and again asked to give the

names. They said they could not, and wer again hung up. When the mob left the watchman cut the men down, but they are still in a critical condition. An Unfounded Scare in Regard to the WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The guests at the Riggs house were startled last night by a report that Adjutant-General Dalton, of Governor Butler's staff, had come to Washington with a warrant for the arrest of Governorelect Robinson, of Massachusetts. General Dalton appeared in full uniform, and said he was commanded by the Governor to serve a

notice upon Robinson officially that the people of the State had chosen him to be the Executive of the Commonwealth. He had no difficulty in serving the notification. Robinson will resign his seat as Congressman and leave before the holidays. Large Sum Claimed from the United State by Cauadian Cayugas. BUFFALO, Dec. 6 .- Before the Court of Claims this morning Gen. J. C. Strong was present to argue the claim of a portion of the Cayuga Nations of Indians living in Can-ada for a share of the \$2,300 annuity promised the Cayugas by the State in 1810. amount claimed with interest makes a formidable sum. The Canada Cayugas hold that as the chief of the nation, Ayageghti (fish carrier), lives with them and they are a major ty of the nation, a large part of the

s now due from the State. The matter was held over tor a decision. A Long-Missing Windsor Man Turns Up in California, DETROIT, Dec. 11. - Wm. Bice, of Comber, Ont., left his home May 1st and went to Windsor to renew his hotel and saloon license. He also visited Det oit, and from this city wro e a letter to his wife stating that he had lost a large sum of money gambling, and intended to commit suicide. It was sup posed at the time he had drewn d himself and his wife, acting under the advice of a for tune-teller, paid a diver \$50 to search the river bottom at Waikerville for his body. The search proved fruitless, and the case passed from the public mind. To-day the police captain of this city received a letter for Mrs. Rice stating that she had heard

fornia. A meeting of Orangemen to express indig nation at the suspension of Lord Rossmore's commission was held at Monaghan recently. Numerous Orangemen with drams, flags, etc. were present. The carriage containing Lord and Lady Rossmore was unharnessed and drawn by a crowd of men to the place of meeting. A resolution was passed condemning the removal of Lord Rossmore from the magistracy. Lord Rossmore, in thanking the meeting, said that what he had done he

from her husband, and that he was in Cali

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE the foreigners, and they wanted to assist him. The mob did not attack Shameen; the for General Gleanings from Distant

EUROPE. The Sultan of Turkey has given a thousand ounds for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Constantinople.

An Imperial edict has been issued par doning the Reman Catholic bishop, Blum, of Lemburg, and restoring his stipends.

ent of Irkutsk, in East Siberia, has been shot for daring to resent an affront offered him by the Governor,

upreme Church Council of Germany to ei

concluded between Spain and Germany against "revolutionary eventualities," which has received the adhesion of other monarchies. The death sentence passed on a Radical ditor and a Radical deputy for complicity in

the recent revolt has been commuted by the Two other Radicals have been sentenced to imprisonment for eighty-five years, A fire in Constantinopole last week raged or eight hours, and destroyed six hundred houses. The Government is relieving the homeless victims, whose sufferings were in-

Sara Bernhardt and her husband have of her sureties in her London engage one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs, for having broken her contract with the manager of the Gaiety theatre.

A Madrid despatch says :- The Crown Prince of Germany left gifts of 25,000 pesetas to the servants of the Royal palace and 50,000 for Spanish military asylums. Before eaving the Prince expressed the great pleasure he had experienced from the hearty wel ome accorded him by the King, the court, the Spanish army and people.

overeign power, appears to be determined to exercise his authority in domestic matters. He has issued a decree against the use of any thin materials for veils, and the use of any trimmings on the dresses of the harem in-Sumptuary laws have always been a

The man's a fool who thinks by force or skill To stem the torrent of a woman's will; For if she will, she will, you may depend on't, And if she won't, she won't, and there's an entered the stem of the she won't, and there's an entered the she won't.

Nicene creed and his abjuration of the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and Papal infallibility. He asks for the guidance and protection of the Anglican Episcopate agains

the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome. Fracas in the Italian Chamber, A Rome despatch says a duel was fought on Friday by Nicotera, ex-Minister of the Interior, and Lovito, the first Secretary of the Minister of the Interior, in consequence of the insult given by the former to the latter on Thursday. Both were seriously wounded. During the wrangle on Thursday Nicotera said he insulted Lovito because his chief Premier Depretis, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, was protected by his age. Nicotera and Lovito fought with swords near the iron bridge across the Tiber. Nicotera was injured in the right wrist. The seconds then endeavoured to stop further fighting, when suddenly Lovito rushed for ward and seized Signor Nicotera's sabre, cut ting his own left hand, indicting with the same weapon a terrible wound upon Nicotera's

nead. Nicotera died almost instantly. arm. 'The seconds instantly called melte which followed the principals and seconds became hopelessly mixed. The adversaries were with difficulty separated,

Three Italian men-of-war are about to sai for Hong Kong to join the vessels of other powers in protecting European interests. A letter from Pekin states that at a meet ing of the Imperial family and the Ministry the opinion was unanimous against war with

The apprehensions of the foreign residents in Canton have been allayed by the assur ances of the Viceroy that he is able and will ing to protect them in the event of an out-

annuity should have been paid to them and

few days. The statement that the Chinese ambassa for sent a note to the Prime Minister askin: a suspension of operations in Tonquin is un-true. No notes have passed between them since November 30th.

ons for the campaign against Sontay Bacninh, but to await fresh orders before taking decisive action. A Canton despatch says :- The Viceroy re pudiates the declaration of Admiral Pang that China will decline to assume the

sponsibility for damage to the property of oreigners in the event of war. Admiral Mever telegraphs that Admira Courbet's preparations in Tonquin are far ad vanced, and all his steam launches are read to support Courbet's operations by move ments on the canals near Hanoi, Bacninh, an

guard at the ruin. The meb seemed to think affordssure relief for asthma and consure that General Pang had arrived to drive out even in advanced stages.

PRICE THRE OD ENTS. Gen.

AT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United Kingdom.

The Queen has made Alfred Tennyson a The Prince of Wales has been re-elected

rand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freeasons.

It is reported that Tennyson's title will be Baron Tennyson Deynecourt, of Ald-

It has been officially announced to the

Porte that several British irigates will be sent to cruise in the Red sea. A Sligo despatch says :- Nine persons

have pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to murder Martin Leyden, of Connemara. The woman who accompanied O'Donnell on his voyage to the Cape is reported to have sailed from England for New York with a

well-dressed man.

Four of the nine men who pleased at Sligo to the charge of conspiracy to der Martin Leyden have been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

at Suakim. Eight hundred are crippled or otherwise disabled. The Pope has approved the proposal for the It is reported that Cetewayo will be reerection of a memorial church to Daniel O'Connell at Carheiven, Ireland, and has promised a donation for the corner-stone. The jurymen in the O'Donnell trial are becar reports that his vessels have destroyed everal ports on the east coast, and landing

are willing to do so, but a refusal is expected rom the majority. An Armagh, Ireland, despatch says forty men who absconded from Crossmaglen when the members of the patriotic brotherhood were being arrested have recently returned

from America. pounds of gunpowder, with fuse lying near. One Jarvey has been arrested on suspicion of

having knowledge thereof. The passage of a resolution to confer the anguage passing freely among the member

The Queen has approved the appointments of Sir Edward Sullivan as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. A. M. Porter as Master of Rolls, Mr. John Naish as Attorney-General or Ireland, and Mr. Samuel Walker as

The Marquis of Lorne delivered a lecture at Birmingham, in which he praised the salu-brity of the climate of Canada, and said fevers which were too common in the United States were unknown within its boundary. He lauded Canada as a field for emigration.

In a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette Ma. A. M. Sullivan says Solicitor Guy's appeal through the press for the addresses of the jurors who convicted O'Donnell was sent to the principal newspapers, but published by only one. Mr. Suilivan expresses indignation at such treatment, and says all means of knowing the jurors has been denied to de-

Mr. Goschen's final refusal to accept the Speakership of the House of Commons saves a first-class statesman to active public life. The Extreme Radicals would have been happy to see so able and moderate a Liberal shelved. Mr. Arthur Peel has consented to accept the post, for which though not the

Lodge of Orangemen in Ireland has strongly worded resolutions addressed to the and Egyptian authorities alike showing a lack of energy. There appears to be slight hopes of saving Khartoum. Loyalists of the British Empire, resenting the insult offered to the Loyalists in Ireland through the suspension of Lord Rossmore's ion, and asking all to stand by the in tegrity of the Empire and the honour of the

throne against rapine and rebellion. Mr. Chamberlain asserts the unity of the Liberal Cabinet, and their lovalty to Mr. Gladstone. He declares also that while the Liberal party must do its utmost to redress the just grievances of Ireland, the perpetu-ation of the present system of Parliamentary representation, which he denounces as a sham, a fraud, and a transparent imposture,

Every effort is being made by the friend and counsel of O'Donnell to procure a respite. Mr. Russell, his chief counsel, has written to Mr. Gladstone forcibly drawing his attention to a communication from Mr. A. M. Sullivan in reference to an alleged misapprehension by the jury of Judge Denman's charge. The matter has been laid before Sir Wm. Har-court and the United States Government, and important inquiries are proceeding.

motion was passed denouncing emigration from Ireland. A letter from the Bishop of Ireland for double the present population.

nell's friends in the way of a rescue. nouncing the object of the meeting. A motion in favour of a petition in O'Donnell's behalf was defeated w a large majority.

The banquet given on Tuesday in the Rotunda at Dublin, at which a National tribute was presented to Mr. Parnell, was designs are the work of Henry O'S imerick, and the expense incurred therefor

ence of delegates from the Australian legisatures meeting at Sydney. Nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, in short for any and all derangements of the respiratory was not present during the quarrel, but came upon the scene afterwards. organs, which tend towards consumpt all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and i

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on

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FOR SALE—WATER POWER—GRIST AND saw mill. For particulars apply to CHARLES PARKER, Newbridge, Out.

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R. RYERSON—SURGEON FOR THE EYE. Ear, Throat, and Nose, to Toronto General Hospital—317 Church street, Toronto; hours, 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m. Saturdays excepted. Specific Articles.

D large size English sheep casings and small size hog casings; terms cash; quality guaranteed. FRANK ROWLIN, Hamilton. NANCER CURE-\$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMIX Cancer Cure cures without use of knife. The only permanent cure in the world. Send two 3c. stamps for particulars. S. C. SMITH, Coaticook, Q., Canada.

pounds.

season.

Money to Loan.

curity at 64 per cent.; charges low; no sion. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON,

O NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Herse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street,

ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy terms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. WANTED-10 TO 500 GALLONS MILK-AT once-deliver d at any station within 50 ONE HUNDRED ACRES CLAY LOAM,

niles of Toronto; good price given; cashed weekly. B. FRANKLIN, Parkdale.

25 CHOICE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR cards. 15c.; 10, 25c. J. A. IMRIE, Prescott. 5() ALL LITHOGRAPHED CHROMO CARDS —ho two alike, 10c.; agents' big outsit, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

Five Men Drowned in Niagara River by the BUFFALO, Dec. 10. -Between eight and nine o'clock this morning a clinker row beat was leased at George Moon's boathouse, foot of Amnerst street, by a party of five men. who intended going down the river on a nunting trip. An hour or so after their depa ture from Blackrock their boat was iscovered in a swamping condition bout a mile and a half below the ternationa bridge by George Nettle, who half above Nettle point. The men were naking tremendous efforts to keep the oat from going down, but the heavy seas were too much for them and the boat was fast etting beyond control. Mr. Nettle quickly amped into his own boat and rowed rapidly o the rescue, but before he reached them heir boat had capsized, and four of the men sank out of sight and were not seen by him again. The fifth and last of the unfortunate en was treading the water when Mr. Nettle ached him, and was lifted into his boat in n unconscious condition. He was taken to

M BURGH Public School, second-class; applications, stating salary, testimonials, &c., received until December 25th, Address, H. MUSSEN, Sec.-Treas, S. S. No. 3, Allanburgh. CACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 8. to R. GALLANGHER, Lot 13, Sec. Fronty

TEACHER WANTED - SECOND-CLASS, male, for S. S. No. 16, Chinguacousy, county the Dominion up to the 30th of November

THEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 10, Mersea, Essex Co.; state certificate; inclose estimonials; salary, \$300 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM BITNER, Secretary, Learnington, Of the above 9,033 the following were pas-

The trial of Robert Elliott, Swords agrath, and Lestrange, charged with conpiracy to murder Wm. Smythe, of Barbabegan in Dublin on Monday. A true ill for the murder of Mrs. Smythe had been eturned against Elliott, and his arraignmen r the minor offence created surprise. ounsel for the Crown said he would prove hat men were waiting on all the roads lead

ng from the church to the residence o mythe to kill him.

McKeown testified that before the murder f Mrs. Smythe the prisoners met in a barn and formed an assassination society for the removal of bad landlords. Five of the land-lords whom the society condemned to be shot were Wm. Barlow Smythe, W. E. Smythe, Earl Longford, Wm. Keating, and Wilde The trial of Robert Elliott and others on he charge of conspiracy to murder Wm. Smythe was continued on Tuesday, and the case for the Crown closed. Dr. Boyd,

The Earl of Craven is dead. Dr. Joseph Gibbons, of Philadelphia, pubwas a strong abolitionist, and took a promient part in the underground railroad scheme

made better than 2.30, of which 218 were trotters and 31 pacers. During the season 2.30 or better has been made 581 times. Of this number 251 were between 2.30 and 2.25 213 between 2.25 and 2.20, 97 between 2.20 and 2.15, and 20 between 2.15 and 2.10 Thirty-three horses have beaten 2.20 during the season, and from the rapidity with which the flyers are reducing their records and new horses are coming to the front it will not be long until it will be necessary to begin the fast list of 2.20 instead of 2.30.

UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border. Benjamin Baldwin, the heaviest man in Troy, died on Saturday. He weighed 350 Worms have damaged the cranberty vines

of Massachusetts \$10,000 to \$20,000 the past A hundred moonshiners from Kentucky Court. No motion for bail was made. were convicted and sentenced at Cincinnat on Saturday. wo Brothers Shot for Protecting Girls from Insult. Typhoid fever at Forestville, Conn., is alnost epidemic. Several deaths have occurred, and the schools have been closed. All but two of the students who left the

An order of the Board of Public Works went into effect in Nashville on Sunday, stop ping every kind of business but street care and newspapers. Seventy mechanics who have been discharged from the locomotive works at Patrician sailed for Glassow on Monday for work at teamship building.

Mrs. Riall, of Baltimore, who killed her two children last Friday and cut her own throat, died the other morning. She refused to take nourishment. An action is to be brought against the United States Government by parties in Texas to recover the value of slaves emanci-

oured man was admitted have returned,

pated during the war. Harold Bates, the eldest son of the Rev. J Lockington Bates, railway millionaire, of London, England, is dying in the Charity hospital at Cleveland. During the past eleven months there have been 39 deaths from typhoid fever, and 17 from scarlet fever in New Haven. This is a

great increase over last year. An inmate of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, named Moulton, has sued its officers for \$5,000 damages. He claims they assaulted and imprisoned him without reasonable cause. Rev. J. C. Campbell, of Fairhaven, O., aged 25, has been suspended from the United Presbyterian Church. He is charged with agging and kissing young women of his

ongregation.

The Conference of the National Temperance Society, meeting in New York the other afternoon adopted a resolution asking Congress to amend the constitution so as to pro-hibit the liquor traffic. The Salvation Army paraded the streets of New Haven on Sunday beating drums and blowing horns in defiance of the mayor's

order recently issued. The whole Army was arrested on Monday. Three hundred Yanktonais Indians have eft their reservation at Fort Yates, Dakota, hey claim they have not been properly cared for, and declare they will not return erious trouble is feared. It is charged that the worst evils of the

Boss Tweed regime are flour shing under the Public Works Department of New York city, and that other departments are also tarred with the same brush. The value of the dairy products marketed in the United States during 1883, according to the report of the Secretary of the Butter, Cheese, and Egg As ociation, reached the enormous sum of six hundred million dollars.

day a bill providing for the granting of dixordes was defeated by one vote after a hot As a consequence of District-Attorney Peckham's decision that liquor licenses are endered void by the conviction of a saloon-seeper who breaks the excise laws, many aloons were closed in New York on Sunday Thirty arrests were made.

The United States commissioners on the

In the South Carolina Legislature on Fri-

proposed International park at Niagara Falls have adopted the map showing the area to be comprised within its limits, and its law ad visers will now apply for the appointment of three freeholders to act as appraisers of the property expropriated. Large numbers of citizens of Acero and Lessor, Wisconsin, are searching the woods or the sixteen-month-old daughter of Frank Cline, a prominent farmer of Shawang county, who was carried off by a bear

Inursday while playing in front of Kline's house. No trace of the child has yet been The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Collector of Customs of Rochester, N. Y., in regard to the duty on seeds. The Collector had classified an inoice of peas as garden seeds, assessing twenty per cent. duty. Chase Bros., who imported them from Canada, appealed, claiming that they were not garden seeds, and were entitled to admission free. Mr. Folger sustains this view.

The lake marine season closes with one the worst disasters yet reported by the sudden sinking of the steam barge Enterprise off Point-au-Barques early on Monday morning and the death by drowning or through ex haustion of eight of those on board. Enterprise had on board the cargo of Canada Pacific railway supplies which the Rupert was unable to land at Port Arthur. A singular action has been decided in Missouri court. Plaintiff brought suit against an insurance company to recover the

amount of a policy on a house destroyed by a

cyclone, claiming that lightning was the

agent of destruction. The company contend that wind was the destroying power, and the jury supported this contention, and gave verdict against the plaintiff. The United States Congress has elected Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, to the Speaker's chair. This makes the fourth Speaker that Kentucky has contributed to Congress Clay held the Speakership for ten years, the longest term of any individual John White was Speaker of the twenty-seventh Congress and Linn Boyd was Speaker of the thirty-second and thirty-third Congresses. If Mr. Carlisle serves out his term in the chair, Kentucky's occupancy will have covered eighteen years out of the ninety-six

since the meeting of the first Congress under The Nashville School Board is decidedly not of the opinion that matrimony is desir able, at least as far as one sex is concerned. At a recent meeting a resolution was passed "That the marriage of any lady teacher small be considered equivalent to the tender of he resignation." This at first signt seems cruel. But "marriage is a desperate thing," quoth Selden. "The frogs in the Æsop were extremely wise; they had a great mind to some water, but they would not leap into the well because they could not get out again." And the Nashville School Board is very solicitous for the welfare of their lady teachers, or, perhaps, they think that no woman can manage a husband and a school at the same time,

A Bad Example to His Flock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The jury in the case

of Bridget Cronin, aged 18, against Father

Cronin for \$10,000 damages for indecent as-

sault has awarded the plaintiff the full amount, Cronin making no defence. He is pastor of a Catholic church in Brooklyn. FALL RIVER, Dec. 10 .- It is said there has peen collusion between medical examiners. agents, and others here for two years. The graveyard insurance scheme has broken down.
Drinkards, consumptives, and unhealthy
persons have been insured for sums ranging

eigners there are perfectly safe under cover of the guns of the Juniata and three Euro-pean gunboats, besides the Viceroy's boats. Canton is in a very excited condition. Lands. A Chinese night attack on Haiphong has been frustrated by the French. The Chinese

The report that the Czar had appointed mmittee to draw up a liberal constitution for the Russian empire is denied.

A Belgian engineer has been arrested at Nice on the charge of sending explosives to M. le Lessens in Paris with deadly intent. A popular teacher in the Russian Govern-

A Pesth despatch says the Chamber Magnates of the Hungarian Diet has rejected by 109 to 103 the bill legalizing marriages of

ther abandon his anti-Jewish agitation or re sign his position of Court chaplain. The Berlin North German Gazette say stored to rower over his tribe under the prothere are no special or political motives in tection of British troops. volved in the visit of the German Crown Prince to the King of Italy or the Pope. A secret agreement is said to have bee parties have destroyed the port of Maravitta.

tensified by a snowstorm which prevailed during the conflagration. been sentenced by a Paris tribunal to pay one

The Sultan, if somewhat curtailed of his

have marched or will march into the moun failure, and if by no other means than inrigue and a change of Government the dear Haidees and Dudus of the Seraglio will have

A Rome despatch says :- Mgr. Savarese doctor of civil and canon law, and until to cently the Pope's domestic prelate, and law.

duels arising from the affair are expected among friends of both parties.

The latest accounts of the duel at Rome state that Nicotera was slightly and Lovito seriously injured. A Rome special gives in-teresting details of the duel. It had been agreed that only the right hand should be used by the combatants, and on the seconds crying "halt" the combat was to cease. In the excitement of the fight, however, these rules were forgotten. Hardly had the signal been given when Nicotera made a furious lunge, and wounded his adversary in the " halt but Lovito, smarting with pain, took no no tice, and, rushing at Nicotera, struck fully at his head. Nicotera raised his sabre to ward off the blow, and his opponent, snatch ing at it, was budly cut. "Coward!"
"Assassin!" exclaimed Nicotera. "Treason!" replied Lovito in a frenzy. In the

and Nicotera had to be forcibly disarmed.

ico, which is unprecedented, and greatly La Liberté says England is taking energetic steps to bring about a treaty between France and China. It adds:—" Peaceful negotiations have made great progress in the last

ne Government has telegraphed to th mmander in Tonquin to continue prepara-

Sontay. Another mob at Canton last week de troyed the chapel that was built at the ex-pense of native Christians. Soldiers dispersed the mob, and 200 men remained or

advanced close to Haiphong and burned a village. French gunboats and troops were despatched to the scene and the enemy The French forces have reconnoitered to within two and a half miles of Bacninh. Admiral Courbet reconnoitred the approaches so Sontay on the Red river. November 23rd He captured a junk near Haiphong laden with combustibles. A Hong Kong despatch says fifty Anna

nites and Chinese were killed and over

hundred wounded during the attack on Haiphong. The Viceroy at Canton has as-sured the Americans of his desire and power o protect them, and the anxiety of foreigners there is allayed for the present. AFRICA.

The commander of the French in Madagas

Advices from Suakim of the 7th inst. state

that there is great excitement there in con-sequence of an anticipated night attack by

the rebels. The English gunboat was throwing rockets over the town to scare the enemy.

Suakim five companies which were defeated on the 2nd inst, has been relieved as com-

mander of East Soudan. Suelim Pasha Niazi,

veteran of the Crimean war, succeeds him.

A British war vessel from the Red sea

nto the town nightly, but do no harm. The

country toward the south is reported quiet,

the people there being subsidised by the

The latest authentic information from M.

de Brazza states that he was at Brazzaville,

on the Cobgo, in excellent health, as were all

the members of his party, and that there was no probability of a conflict with either Mr.

Latest advices from Madagascar contradict

he recent report that the Malagassy envoys

had been strangled. Admiral Galiber, the

to march inland in February or March

French commander at Madagascar, expects

There is much sickness among the French

It is reported that the body of Hicks

Pasha has been found, with one hand grasping a sword and the other a revolver. Reports

have been received that El Mehdi's forces

tains from El Obeid, possibly with the view

The Arabs are said to be sick of war, hav

tired to El Obeid, being unable to advance for want of transportation facilities, and that

he is alienating the Arabs by requisitions for forage and supplies.

sport facilities are deficient, the English

Serious News from Nubia,

A Khartoum despatch says the Mudir of

Sennaar telegraphs that a dervish entered

the bazaar there on Wednesday and proclaim

swore on the Koran that not one Egyptian

soldier had been left alive in Kordofan

Five thousand hearers armed themselves

five hundred having Remington rifles, and declared for El Mehdi. The Mudir asks for

instructions. The Cairo correspondent o

the Times says the foregoing is the most seri-

ous news yet received. The proceedings at Sennaar may be repeated at Khartoum, or

Proposal to Abandon Soudan.

We are told that Sir Evelyn Baring has re-

Soudan provinces, and to establish a strong

frontier from Khartoum to Suakim. The first

part of this programme has already received practical fulfilment, inasmuch as there are iew, if any, Egyptian troops or officials left

alive in the Soudan. But the creation of a

strong frontier between Khartoum and Sua-

kim cannot be achieved all of a sudden. To

posts would have to be created from the Red Sea to the Nile, and these would need strong

garrisons. Whence are the men and money

been sorely pressed to pay the £240,000

per annum required for the British contin-

gent, and a large loan would certainly be

necessary for the the erection of an extended

line of fortified posts. But before that is

Khartoum and the surrounding country

Even before this last splendid victory of his

he had a strong party in his favour at that

city, and we fully expect to hear of its inhabi

tants having thrown off the Egyptian yoke

and compelled the Egyptian garrison to with-

draw. Indeed, it is difficult to say where

the tide of insurrection will be likely to stop.

One thing, however is certain; our Govern-

ment will be simply mad if they withdraw

single soldier from Cairo until the full conse-

quences of the El Obeid massacre become

GENERAL

Samuel Mackey, of New South Wales, ha

It is stated that the Bolivian Commissio

which will enable both armies to lay down

rs have arranged peace conditions with Chili

Snow is four inches deep in Saltillo. Mex-

to be four teet deep in the mountains at Mon-

The bill for the formation of a Federal

ouncil of the Australian colonies provides or the representation of each colony and of

The Intercolonial Conference at Sydney

A Lima despatch says :- Difficulties are

pending between Church and State owing to

the Archbishop of Lima refusing to accept

A resolution favouring the formation of

ing united action on the part of the Austra-

lian colonies has been adopted by the confer

the nominations made by the present Gov

before adjourning passed resolutions against recognizing purchases of land in New Guinea before British dominion had been established

the Crown, and for the holding of annual ses-

revealed. - London Globe.

farm of 5,000,000 acres.

their arms.

erev.

ernment.

one, may not the Mehdi be in possession of

come? The Egyptian Treasury has

carry out this scheme, a chain of fortified

mmended Tewfik Pasha to abandon the

ed the annihilation of Hicks army near El Obeid. The

even at Assouan.

of going round to Dongola.

stanley's expedition or the natives.

Egyptian Government.

troops.

reports all well at Suakim. The rebels fire

Mahmoud Taper Pasha, who sent from

The desirability of the annexation of There are only 500 men fit for service

ing solicited to sign the memorial for a com-mutation of the sentence. A few of them

A policeman on Sunday discovered in a lane in Limerick a vessel containing over twenty

freedom of the city of Limerick upon the retiring Lord Mayer of Dublin caused a lively scene among the civic fathers, strong

Solicitor-General for Ireland.

fendant's counsel during and since the trial. ing lost heavily and obtained no plunder, and are returning to their villages. The officials at the War Office believe El Mehdi has re-

can no longer be telerated.

Notwithstanding that the Government had sued a proclamation forbidding the holding of the Nationalist meeting at Loughrea on Sunday, the meeting was held near the town. The authorities despatched police to disperse but it adjourned before they arrived. A

Clonfert was read, saying there is room in Owing to the growing excitement in Irish ircles in London relative to the sentence of O'Donnell extra guards have been stationed at all the prisons and the Government offices as a precaution against any effort by O'Don meeting of Liberal workmen held at Torquay Monday for the purpose of petitioning the Home Secretary to commute O'Donnell's sentence, a letter was read from Mr. Samuelson (Liberal), member of Parliament, de-

attended by persons from all parts of Ire-land and Great Britain. Five hundred and eighty tickets to the banquet have been sold. Great precautions have been taken to prevent any but members of the National Leavne from entering. Lord Mayor Dawson presided. The address accompanying the tribute prented to Mr. Parnell was enclosed in an imperial quarto album, with richly carved bog oak covers, studded in silver, wrought with bog oak tracery, and other appropriate ornaments. The illuminations of the album include pictures of Avondale Mansion, Parnell's family arms, family miniatures, painted, and the borders of the illuminated pages are inscribed in the style of the best Irish manuscript. The album is enclosed in a richly wrought oxydized silver casket of elaborate workmanship. The device and

What O'Donnell Wanted to Say. O'Donnell's wife, who arrived at Liverpool rom Philadelphia on the steamer British Princess, has come to London to visit her husband. O'Donnell's brother writes from Letterkenney, Ireland, under date of the 7th inst., stating that what O'Donnell had determined to say in court if permitted to speak was that Carey drew a revolver after a heated discussion which was begun by Carey cursing Americans, O'Donnell struck the revolver Americans, O'Donnell struck the revolver from Carey's hand, and as the latter was stooping to regain it O'Donnell fired three shots instantaneously. James Parish, steward of the Melrose Castle, who testified that he was present when the fatal shot was fired,

#### DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

five tons of poultry was shipped from selleville to Boston on Tuesday. Grain is now arriving at Belleville more

The writ for the election in South Huron has been assued, the 27th mat, being nomina-

The new post-office at Belleville was opened on Tuesday. It is very commodious, and is one of the hand-omest in the Dominion. A motion in Wentworth County Council recently to petition the Legislature in favour of woman suffrage was lost without debate. The County Council of Middlesex favours the woman suffrage petition, and has petition-ed the Legislature to give women the power

Mr. Charles Wilkins has announced himself as a cand date for the mayoralty of Bellaville, for which office there are now four

H. Dawson, who was arrested at Portsouth on Monday, attempted to burn down as gaol by lighting a fire in his cell. He has

The Essex Centre Manufacturing Company have bought the Howard agricultural works at Ridgetown for, it is said, \$25,000. It has not yet been determined whether the been determined whether they will be to Easex Centre.

Young Hill, who was arrested for abducting the daughter of Rev. Mr. Macdonaid, was brought before Judge Wilkinson in Hamilton, when he elected to be tried by jury. He will hibernate in gaql till spring. A call to the pastorate of Grace Episcopal church in Detroit has been extended to Rev. O. J. Booth, pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal church at St. Catharines. Mr. Booth has not signified his intention of accepting the

John Walker, a young man belonging to Montreal, called at a physician's office in Hamilton and had a bullet extracted from his high. He said he had two revolver cart-

ridges in his pocket and one went off, send-ing a bullet into his body. A supper was given by the ladies and riends of the Canada Methodist Church at lewburgh on Monday night to provide funds or paying for the new spire, bell, and other approximates. The full amount, \$1,200, ras raised in cash and subscriptions.

Mr. G. H. Lindsay and family, of Mt. Brydges, have been left a large sum of money by the death of a relative in London, England. Dr. W. B. Lindsay, of Strathroy, one of the principal heirs, has been selected to proceed to England to look after the inte-

The Governor-General has commuted the nentence of death passed on Greenwood and Harding for the murder of Maner to imprisonment for life. Harding is lying in Sandwich gaol, but Greenwood, it will be remembered, escaped a short while back and has not since been heard of.

Rev. Dr. Wilson has been sormally dis-missed from the curacy of St. George's ca-thedral, Kingston. Members of the congregation are getting up a petition to the Dean of Ontario praying for Dr. Wilson's reinstatement, while other members threaten to leave the church if the doctor returns.

The Lennox election, says the Kingston News, has been protested, and particulars of one hundred cases of Grit bribery are in the possession of the Conservative committee. Unlike Mr. Allison in the last protest, Mr. Pruyn is convinced of the purity of his can-

Mr. Peck, ex-M.P.P. of Haliburton Mr. Feck, ex-M.P.P. of Haliburton, is charged with being a defaulter, as he has not accounted for all the money which passed through his hands while he was treasurer of the county. Mr. Mowat has made him a stipendiary magistrate. There are more roads to the bench than one. But a person who wishes to become a magistrate and the state of the county. wishes to become a magistrate must not com-mence by defaulting unless he is a thorough

At a meeting of the London Council it was moved and carried by 10 to 9 that it was the opinion of the Council that women should the opinion of the Council that women should have the same franchise as men, providing they have the necessary property qualifications, that is, have votes in both municipal and political matters. This action was taken on a communication received from Mrs. Mc-Ewen, of the Woman's Suffrage Association, Toronto.

In June last a lad named Mitchell, working at the cotton mills in Hamilton, quarrelled with a girl named Rachel Babcock, and the girl struck him on the head with a file. He has been very ill ever since, and was lately taken to the hospital, where he lay unconscious till 2 o'clock on Sunday, when he died. The girl was committed for trial for assault on Nov. 28th. and has been in gaol ever since. She will now in all probability have to stand her trial for murder.

have to stand her trial for murder.

A rousing meeting of Liberal Conservatives was held at East Caledon last week.

Mr. W. H. Hammill was unanmously election, after which stirring addresses were deliwered by Mr. T. White, M.P., Mr. W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., Mr. Carnegie, M.P.P., and other gentlemen. The proceedings were characterized by perfect unanimity, and evoked much enthusiasm. A good majority is expected for Mr. Hammill on the 14th.

Rev. Arthur Phillips, of Hawkesbury, suggests a solution of the Dr. Wilson-Salvation Army difficulty at Kingston. He says Rev. Mr. Wilson has a natural aptitude for Salvation Army work, and it might be well to appoint him General of a Church army, in which he could do work similar to that he has performed for the Salvation Army, and at the same time be in harmony with his Episcopal friends. Mr. Phillips adds that General Wilson would be heartily welcomed to the vacious parishes in the province. The Church of England is not narrow, and there is plenty of room for Dr. Wilson within its boxplant. of England is not narrow, and there is plenty of room for Dr. Wilson within its borders.

Friday was nomination day for the secal House in Cardwell and West Simcoe, and for both Local and Dominion Houses in West Middlesex. The

minion Houses in West Middlesex. The nominations were:—Cardwell, Mr. W. H. Hammill, Liberal-Conservative; Mr. Robinson, Grit. West Simcoe, Dr. Wylie, Liberal-Conservative; Mr. Phelps, Grit. West Middlesex, Dr. Roome, Liberal-Conservative; Mr. D. M. Cameron, Grit, for the Dominion House, and Mr. Alex. Johnston, Liberal-Conservative, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, for the Provincial Assembly.

Major. J. W. Lewis, York Rangers, has been appointed a Brigade-Major, but for what district he has not been informed. The gallant major has seen a good deal of service in his time although still in the prime of life, being only forty eight years of age. He entered the Imperial service as a lieutenant in the 65th regiment and passed eleven years in New Zealand. He served all through the Maori war, for which he wears the New

caland medal. In 1865 he exchanged into a 60th and returned to Engiand, and in 1872 me out to Canada. Major Lowis has had excellent schooling in the art protective d this knowledge will no doubt prove of est use to him in his new field.

Policeman Hindereturned to Kingston from the lake, where he went to arrest Huntrate attempting to shoot H. Ainsley. Huntrate and the constable states that at Lyndows, near Buck lake, there is a gang of any characters encamped, and their principals.

pal vocation is shooting and stealing from farmers. Travellers who pass the camp have to shell out their money or risk losing their lives. They stopped a man some time ago and robbed him of everything he possessed, including a bottle of whiskey. Whenever they have a case on hand they disguise themselves by wearing take whiskers. Hunt was one of this gang, which has been dispersed.

A man named Burns, a labourer from Buckingham, but who has resided in Ottawa for some time past, got acquainted with two girls named Sullivan, and was engaged to be married to one of them. He took both girls to a boarding-house at the Chaudière on Sunday and stayed there until evening, when it was arranged that both parties would proceed to church and have the auptial knot tied. He, however, had given \$25 to his intended wife on Saturday to make some purchases for the marriage, which she did. As the two were about to proceed to church both girls decamped by a back entraine to the boarding house, taking with them \$50 out of Burns' c at packet, in addition to the goods which they purchased with the \$25. They were arrested on Monday, but had disposed of the cash before being caught.

Fatal Blood Poisoning.

London, Dec. 10.—R. A. Garlick, a young and prominent gents' outfitter and clothier, died to-night from blood-poisoning. He accidentally ran a paper file into his elbow ten days ago, and paid no attention to it. Erysipelas set in, and he died as mentioned. He

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor seen pleased to make the following appearance of the contract of the contra

nents, viz.:—
David Henderson and Robert Peel Echlin David Henderson and Robert Peel Echlin, both of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Esquires, barristers at law, and Hugh McMillan, of the city of Guelph, in the county of Wellington, Esquire, solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario, to be notaries public in and for the Province of Ontario.

A Religious Crank's Actions Upheld,
London, Dec. 9.—The appeal of James
Munro, the religious monomaniac, against aconviction of the city Police Magistrate for
disturbing the e-ingregation of St. Andrew's
Presbyterian church, came up before his
Honour-Judge Davis at the County Court eittings yesterday, and the examination of witnesses occupied the entire day. The point
taken was that the board of managers had no
power to prevent Munro or any other person
from entering the church on the occasion of
the holding of the public meeting of the Genthe holding of the public meeting of the General Assembly. His Honour acquiesced in this view of the case and quashed the conviction

OTTAWA, Dec. 7. - The official Gazette contains the following:—
The appointment of Mr. J. E. Rose as judge of the Common Pleas Division, High Court of Ontario, is gazetted.
J. M. Bowell to be surveyor of Customs at

Winnipeg.
D. Marshall, of Portage la Prairie, to be collector of Customs.

W. Farrett to be deputy judge of the County Court of the county of Bruce during he absence of Judge Kingsmill. Savona Ferry, British Columbia, is declared a place where a l cense may issue for the

The Torrens Land system Causes a Breeze in a Council Chamber.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—At the forenoon session

cture of spirituous liquors and other

of the County Council of Middlesex to-day a of the County Council of Middlesex to day a deputation from Toronto, consisting of Mesers. Blain, Mason, and Beverley Jones, officers of the Canada Land Law Association, was heard in reference to the introduction of the Torrens land transfer system. After hearing explanations from the delegation, a resolution endorsing the system and directing the warden and clerk to sign and forward the petition to the Ontariol establishme was

and abused Mr. McLeod for thinking so, closing with calling him a liar. Mr. McLeod, who is an old Highrand Scotcuman, said that was the first time he had been called a liar in his life, and he dared Mr. Bartram to repeat the assertion outside of the Chamber. Mr. Bartram said he would, but when an adjournment was reached he was among the first to leave the building and make for a safe place. Ad.m Switzer, who was arrested here about ten days ago for attempting to dispose of a horse and buggy, the property of Jas. Coppin, of Mitchell, was tried before Judge Lizars at Stratford the other day. He was found guilty Stratford the other day. He was found guilty and sentenced to two months in the common

The Petty Reward Offered for the Capture of Iwo Murderers.

From the Essex Review.

After long delay the Untario Government have offered a reward of \$500 for the recapture and delivery to the Sheriff at Sandwich of the escaped prisoners Greenwood and Phipps, or \$250 for either of them. We know that the reward has been offered, for we took the trouble to hunt up the proclamation published in the Ontario Gazette of the let of December, but the constables of the county know nothing of it except what they hear on the street. Has the reward been made public by poster, or have podral cards with printed descriptions of the men been sent throughout the United States, where the fugitives are known to be? The Government are to blame in not giving this matter publicity. But perhaps they don't care whether justice is appeased or not. Then the smallness of the reward offered is ridiculous. What detective is going to the trouble and expense of hunting after these men in Texas, California, New Mexico, or some other distant territory, with the prospect of finding them not very bright, arresting them and fighting for extradition into Canada for the insignificant sum of \$250 for either of the men—a sum which when received would probably be divided among two or more, Mr. Mowat could find \$45,600 of provincial money to squander in a silly raid into the disputed territory to further party ends, but he can find only a miserable \$500 to offer for the recapture of two murderers, one of whom should be hanged next week. This is Mowat morality, out and out.

Disappearance Solved.

The sudden disappearance two months ago of Mr. Trevelyan kidout supplied the subject for a newspaper paragraph at the time. It was supposed by many of his friends that he had gone to the States, and a week or two after his disappearance it was stated that he had been seen in the city. This, however, was proved to be incorrect. He was seen one after noon a couple of months ago on. Dundas street, and as Monday's discovery proved it was the last seen of him alive. Constable Wise, of High park, while going his rounds yesterday morning noticed a hat in the gully about a hundred yards south of Bloor street. He at once concluded that it belonged to some one who was there for an illegal purpose and stole down towards for an illegal purpose and stole down towards it with the intention of surprising the owner. As he drew nearer he found the hat was on a

in an ADVANCED STATE OF DECOMPOSITION.
Without waiting to make any further investigation he started for Parkdale, where he found Constable Smith. He told him of his discovery and then notified the coroner, Dr. Lynd. Wise, accompanied by Constable Smith, then returned to High park, where they found the body lying between two stumps in a dense ciump of trees. The head lay towards the north, and on the stump on the right of the body was the hat, while along-side of it was an umbrella. The right hand still grasped a rusty revolver and told only too plainly the sad story of death. Constable Smith undertook the unpleasant duty of searching the body. In the vest pocket he found a gold watch and gold albert chain. On looking in the breast pocket of the coats.

A petition has been filed in court by Mr. Dussault against the return of Mr. Bellean, M.P. for the county of Levis.

Hon. Mr. Blanchet forwarded for the Local Government two car-loads of provisions to the destitute poor of Labrador. It is rep rted that the by-elections for vacant seats in the Provincial Legislature will be held next month, and all on the same

The directors of the Richelien Navigation Company on Monday declared a half-yearly dividend of three per cent. to the surprise and disappointment of the shareholders, who had been led to expect a higher rate.

had been led to expect a higher rate.

The prayers of the congregation of the Montreal cathedral were offered on Sunday for Rev. Dr. Potts, minister of St. James' (street Methodist church. This was an exhibition of Christian union in spirit.

The Government have received from the Federal authorities and from the several Provincial Governments copies of official documents and Parliamentary reports to replace those destroyed by fire at the recent burning of the Parliament house.

Stolen Bank Bills Peappear, MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—Several years ago here a robbery of \$40,000 of a new issue of the Consolidated Bank bills was perpetrated the Consolidated Bank bills was perpetrated and never recovered. They were unsigned, but in those that have turned up the names have been forged. The bills have been forwarded heretofore from all the European countries, and the greater part from Germany. To-day an Italian citizen presented ten of these ten dollar notes at a broker's here, which he said he had received from the great city of Rome in his native. from the great city of Rome in his native land for redemption. The notes were as new and beautiful as the day they were issued, and must have been kept carefully. The here was told of their history and worthless-ness. It is strange how long these notes have been concealed, and their abstraction here was as great a mystery as ever happened, and was beyond the ken of our most experienced detectives.

The Exchange Bank, The indignation in Montreal against the Exan iniquitous manner, is actually greater than ever. It is said that Mr. Crathern and other ever. It is said that Mr. Crathern and other shareholders will take steps to prevent Messrs. Greene and Ogilvie having any power whatever in the bank. The immediate relatives and friends of the absconding president assert that the latter has documentary evidence that the directors authorized and had full knowledge of his dealings in stock with the money of the bank. This is believed to be a fact here, yet the directors have taken no means to show the falsity of the charge, or to clear themselves from such a hiderus stain. There is a nice prospect before these officials and others, as at the last meeting Mr. Crathern and other shareholders threatened there would be over 100 actions brought against the directors for damagea by the shareholders, such as are now pending against the directors of the Consolidated Bank.

The locomotive engineers and firemen employed on the Canada Pac fic railway at Winnipeg have refused to accept a reduction in wages, and have struck work. The superintendent has telegraphed to eastern Canada for men to take their places, and expects to get all the hands he wants in a few days.

Municipal Elections.

Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—In the mayoralty coutest Logan defeated Mayor McMicken by 510 majority. The aldermanic contosts were as follows:—Ward 1, Mulvey and Ham; Ward 6, McCreary and Drewery, all members of the present Council; Ward 2, Ald, Wilson and George Brown; Ward 3, Stewart McDonald and Joshus Callaway; Ward 4, Ald, Bawlf and Charles Wishart; Ward 5, Samael Polson and Kenneth McDonald. Among the defeated were Nixon, Burridge, and Montgomery, of the present board. The result is considered a victory in favour of honest civic government.

At Brandon to-day T. M. Daly, a Conservative, was elected mayor. His opponent tried to raise a party issue, and the meeting at which the alleged discontent among farmers was aired was in his favour. Daly's election, therefore, shows that the people of Brandon still favour Conservative rule, the howls of the Grit wire-pullers to the contrary not-withstanding.

North-West Farmers Asking for an Extension of Time.

A great many farmers in Southern Manitoba who made entries for homesteads and pre-emptions in 1879-800 are now applying to the Land Department for an extension of the time in which they are required to pay for their pre-emptions. The facts of the case were stated by a farmer from the Pilot Mound dustrict, who intends to have an interview with Mr. Pierce, Acting Land Commissioner, on the subject. He states that many farmers in that neighbourhood perfected their homestead entries during the past few months, with the hope the coming harvest would enable them to pay the pre-emption dues at the required date, but now find themselves unable to raise the money. So far there has not been a very good market for even good grain, while frosted wheat has been totally unsaleable. Farmers have thus been able to realize only a small fraction of what they expected from the results of their season's work, and cannot meet all their liabilities. They say that the dealers in agricultural implements are forbearing to press for their payments, and now the Canada Pacific railways is showing them favour in reducing the rates on frosted grain. They therefore urge that the Government should be no less lenient with them, and extend the time for the payment of their pre-emption dues. If this is not done, they point out, not only the

the payment of their pre-emption dues. If this is not done, they point out, not only the farmers directly affected, but the whole coun-try will suffer. They can, of course, secure their homesteads, but the loss of the pre-emp-tions would be a very bitter one indeed for them to bear.

Billions of Fairles Chased by the Ice-Breathing Giant.

Sunday at Regina was such a fine characteristic North-west day. The wind came from the north-west. The sun was bright, and had a hard struggle through a sky of hoarded snow, which fell some ten hourselster. As it were some twenty feet on either side was a phintom sun. The prairie was a snowy sea, the snow lying in billowy ridges, over which the snow-dust hurried before the blast—the snow-dust which, caught up and given lite, looked like myriads of fairies chased by the bellowing ice-breathing giant, some going straight forward and others speeding now this way now that, like bewildered game, but all, without once looking behind, making south-east for dear life, their gossamer skirts blown around their delicate limbs, the cadence of their in-

Join McClary, of Storrington, was kicked by a horse recently and will not recover.

John McCann, a farmer of Hibbert township, county of Perth, while driving home from Seaforth last week, attempted to change his seat in the waggon and fell out, striking his head on the ground, fracturing his skull, and died in about five hours.

On Tuesday Ben Felds and Ed. Holmwood, Burlington Beach fishermen, were out on Lake Ontario, when the boat capsized and both were thrown into the water. Folds was drowned, but Holmwhod clung to the boat and was rescued by a party from the shore.

Arthur Burns was killed on the Canada Southern railway at Hawtrey last week. He fell from the tops of the train between the

Palmerston, where his mother now lives.

On Thursday the first fatal accident occurred at the Glendower iron mine, near Kingston, Charles Harper, an Englishman, being killed. He was at the bottom of the shaft, 150 feet down and awaiting the return of the bucket in order to retiil it, with ore. The bucket after it had been emptied, became detached, and fell like a shot down the shaft past the stagings, through which there was only room for it to go. Harper at the bottom of the pit hearing the clatter looked upwards, and was struck in the face and knocked insensible. He was got out of the mine, but died two hours afterwards.

A sad accident, resulting in the death of

died two hours afterwards.

A sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Isaac Wilson, an old resident of West McGillivray, occurred about four miles weat of Parkhil the other day on the town line between West Williams and McGillivray. At the time Mr. Wilson was driving in company with one of his sons on their way home from Parkhill. When hear his own home the horses which he was driving becoming numanageable sprang across the roadside ditch, throwing Mr. Wilson from the spring seat of the waggon against a fence, causing such inthe waggon against a fence, causing such injuries as proved instantly fatal. It is thought his neck was dislocated.

St. John's, Nfid., Dec. 7.—To-day, while the Warford family were crossing from their home on South-west Arm, Notre Dame bay, to Little bay, a sudden squall capsized the skiff and all five of the occupants were drowned. Their names are Henry Warf ad, Sarah Warford, his wife, Matthias and George Warford, nephews, and Amelia, a daughter.

AlWell-known Citizen of Windsor Drown AlWell-known Citizen of Windsor Prowned DETROIT, Den 11.—Dan Jones, one of those lost on the barge Enterprise, was a well-known citizen of Windsor. He owned a large foundry on Caurch street, which was burned last summer, and had recently begun the erection of a brack foundry on Sandwich street. He had gone up on the Balize to operate the steam pump used in railing the Enterprise. He was thirty years old, and married.

Alfred Adams Struck by a Grand Trunk Engine and Expires Shortly Afterwards.

A sad accident occurred near Teronto the other evening to sapremising lad about who would oppose the introduction of the aystem would be small fry lawyers and potting are encouraged by the fact that if they approve of such a library the Mechanics Institute of the town will present its library, the first time of the corporation as a nusleus.

The Canada Pacific railway has given \$1,000. The lad had been sent on a ge is 114 years, and he wilk seven of care. From all accounts the roll. The lad had been sent on a ge is 114 years, and he wilk seven of eight in attending to the freignt awaiting shipment at the line of the years, and he wilk seven of eight in attending to the freignt awaiting shipment at the line of the years, and he wilk seven of eight in attending to the freignt awaiting shipment at the line of the years, and he wilk seven of eight in attending to the freignt awaiting shipment at the line of the years, and he wilk seven of eight in attending to the freignt awaiting shipment at the line of the years, and he wilk seven of eight in attending to the freignt awaiting shipment at the line of the years, and he would oppose the introduction of the kingston rounty ide of the system would be small fry lawyers and potting the first time of the years, and he will account the first time and was structed in the world. The land had been sent on a measure by the first time of the years, and he will account the first time the rount had been such as a time.

Two Connection farmers went to law over was struck of the brack of the said has the first time of the years, and he will account the first time to the right in attending to the freignt awaiting shipment at the line of the years, and he will also the wild and the line at time.

Two Connection farmers went to law over was struck of the said has the line at the line at time.

Two Connection farmers went to law over the little of the freignt awaiting shipment at the line at time.

Two Connection farmers went to law over the little of the f hand, on making a careful exam nation of the injuries sustained at once pronounced the case hoveless, and after temaining in an insensible condition for an hour and a half the poor lad expired.

Ralph Richards, of Markham, who is charged with arson, was admitted to bail by, Judge Boyd on Monday. He will be brought up at the driminal assizes in January.

William B. Robson was before the Toronto Magistrate Monday moruing charged on remand with having set fire to German's each factory in Markham. The evidence against him was not sufficient to commit him for trist, and he was discharged.

In a street fight at Morrisburg Out the

In a street fight at Morrisburg, Ont., the other afternoon a man named S. Hopper was stabbed in the neck just below the left ear by a man named James Griffin. Hopper lost a large quantity of blood, but the wound is not considered dangerous. So far Griffinhas not been arrested. has not been arrested.

In Danville, Que., on Thursday morning J. L. Goodhue, of the firm of J. L. Goodhue & Son, belt manufacturers, committed suicide. An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily unane was returned. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew him, and had always taken a foremost part in promoting the prosperity of the vilciage.

Accused of Bigamy.

London, Dec. 6.—At the County Court to-day Wm. Morgan, an elderly resident of the township of Adelaide, was charged with bigamy, in having married one Mary Greer in 1857, and then while she was still living contracted a second marriage in 1882 with Mary Jane Anderson. The evidence for the prosecution was not of a strong character, and the jury disagreed and were discharged, Morgan being ba led till, the next court on his own recognizances.

A fire broke out in the wholesale drug house of H. Haswell & Co., McGill street, Mont-real, last week, gutting the whole interior. Loss estimated at \$30,000 to \$40,000, fully

A fire broke out in the stable adjoining

A fire broke out in the stable adjoining the carding mills owned by George Howe & Co., Brussels, Ont., on Friday. The flames quickly spread to the man building, part of which was a two-story frame, the remainder being brick. The building is a total loss, but part of the machinery was saved. Loss about \$8,000; insured in the Gore Matual for \$4,000.

An extensive fire occurred on Saturday in Craig's great furniture and electric light manufactory at Montreal, which consumed the whole block of three-storey buildings, in which two or three hundred mechanics were employed. The estimated loss is \$40,000 or \$50,000, well covered in British insurance offices. The contents as well as the walls were reduced to ashes, and nothing was saved, the efforts of the whole brigade being employed principally to prevent the flames, which brilliantly lighted up the whole city, from extending to other premises. They were successful. A veteran freman named Guardian Johnston Cairns met with some injuries by a wall falling beside where he stood and the flying brucks striking him.

The building was insured for \$550, contents for \$3,000, fully covering Cause of the fire unknown.

PARTS, Dec. 5.—A fire broke out in Turnball & Thompson's block about three o'clock this morning, occupied by James Muir, dry goods merchant, totally destroying the stock, amounting to \$15 cm. goods merchant, totally destroying the stock, amounting to \$16,000. Insured in the Hartford for \$5 000. Western \$5,000. The building is insured in the Waterloo Mutual for \$4,100. James McRae, shoemaker adjoining, loss \$4,000, insured for \$1,500; Chas. L. Newell, fruit dealer, loss \$1,100, insured in the Hartford for \$600; Paris Transcript office, loss \$3,000, insured in the National of Ireland for \$600, Gore Mutual \$1,800. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was first seen in the rear of Muir's store.

Several Buildings in Picton Damaged, post-onice, and the second storey was the residence of Mr. Cadarette. The fixtures in the barber's shop were little damaged, the post-office fixtures were badly damaged, and Cadarette's furniture in the second storey was almost destroyed by fire, water, and smoke. The building is owned by R. Hadden, and is badly wrecked. The occupante of the adjoining block, separated from the burning building by a fire wall, were Harry Chadd. confectionery store and residence; R. Hadden, hardware; Frank Woods, hats, caps, and fur store and residence; E. Rorabreck, photograph galiery; and the Times printing office. All these parties suffered more or less damage in the removal of their greaks. Mr. Chadd's goods were badly damaged, the rest not seriously. All the parties are fully covered by insurance. The total loss will probably not exceed \$2.500. The companies interested are the British American, Western, Queen's, Royal, Lancashire, Imperial, Norwich Union, and Commercial Union.

RAILWAY NEWS Is is probable that the twenty-four o'clock system will be shortly adopted by the Canada

The Waterloo and Magog railway extension, from Sherbrooke to Magog, is being laid with rails at the rate of half a mile a

Ottawa, Waddington, and New York railway has been signed, sealed, and delivered to a gentleman in New York.

Two new Grand Trunk dining cars, the International and Continental, just out of the London car shops, have been placed on the route between Windsor and Suspension bridge.

Work on the Gatineau Valley railway has been stopped until spring. The contractors have made good headway. The location survey of the Ottawa Colonization railway is progressing favourably. It is anticipated that the Ontario and Que-

bec railway will be bridged and the rails laid to Perth before February 1st, and that at that time freight trains will be run ever the line to Ottawa. Passenger traffic will likely commence about July 1st.

The Mann Boudoir Car Company of Troy.

N. Y., are now fitting up in most fuxurious nianner the car in which Patti is to travel through the country. It is said that it will cost \$55,000. The carpets are to be of velvet, and the furniture most elaborately upholstered. The service is to be of cut glass and salid silver.

The traffic now being done on the New Brunswick R. R., especially on the upper portion of the line, is described as enormous. Nearly all the freight from and to the west passes through Woodstock now without the change of cars. From all accounts the roll.

railway line from some point on the Ontario and Quebec railway, in the township of Whitby, passing near Port Perry, to a point on the Northern and Pacific junction near Gravenburst, and also for a charter to build a railway from the line of the Midland in the township of Orillia to the village of Gravenburst, with power to extend it further.

hurst, with power to extend it further.

The signals employed in running trains are not uniform on this continent. The result of this is that if the employe of one line subsequently works on another he has to unlearn one system and learn another. In an emergency the mind will frequently leap back to the earlier lesson with most disastrous consequences. It having been demonstrated that a uniform time is advantageous, there should be no difficulty in adopting a uniform system of signals.

A special despatch dated Thursday afternoon from a Suspension Bridge correspondent, says:—Considerable excitement was
occasioned yesterday morning by the announcement toat an engine would be run
over the cantilever bridge. Superintendent
Burrows, of the New York Central, arrived
here about ten o'clock with his pony engine,
and proceeded to facilitate the connecting of
the tracks by taking charge of the work himself. Crowds of people collected and watched
with eagerness the finishing touches. At
11.40 o'clock the pony engine No. 513 started.
The passengers were Superintendent Burrows,
Superint ndent Hyland, Chief Engineer
Schneider and wife, Engineer Trew and son.
The frequent accidents which have lately

Schneider and wife, Engineer Trew and son.

The frequent accidents which have lately occurred on various railroads in the United States on account of booken rails are a theme of general discussion in railroad circles. The accidents are not believed to be due to the inferiority of the rails now in use. Railroad officials all agree that the rails are as good and strong as can be procured, but the trouble is that the practice of overloading cars has become too common, and that the rails cannot bear the heavy strain they are subjected to. Formerly a common car load was ten tons. Now this has been gradually increased to 25,000 ibs. The present maximum amount, 25,000 ibs., is believed to be much too large, and it is claimed that no more than from 15,000 to 20,000 ibs. should be allowed to be loaded into a car.

Assistant Traffic Manager Harder, of the

Assistant Traffic Manager Harder, of the C. P. R., is at present in Southern Manitoba arranging for the exportation of frozen grain to Ontario. Line cars by request are being placed at Manitou, Morden, Gretna, and already large quantities of grain have been shipped East. Cars are also being left at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Carberry in the West, and at Niverville, Dominion city, and Emerson on the Emerson branch. An arrangement has been, made with the Michigan Central, whereby a reduction of 2½ cents on every 100 lbs. shall be allowed on all frozen wheat shipped from Manitoba to all points on their line in Outario. This includes of course all places on the Canada Southern. The St. P., M., and M. has not yet finally decided, but is considering the question with a view to a reduction. The roads between St. Raul and Chicago will not grant any reduction of the regular tariff.

As this fine work appears, number after number, we are more and more convinced that it is a work Canada should be proud of. Nothing has been spared to make it deserving of Canada, and of lasting interests. Its editor is the well known Printipal Grant. of Queen's University, one of the foremost literary men in Canada, who describes Canadian history and scenery in words which none but a patriot, writing from pure love of his subject, could command. The illustrations are gems of art, and the paper and printing of equal merit. In fact, everything connecte with this national work is first-class. The publishers, the Art Publishing Company, 58 York street, Toronto, deserve all the success which the enterprise promises.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The National Roman Catholic Total Absti-ence Union numbers 36,939 members. The British Church of England Temper ance Society has a membership of 500,000. A series of meetings for the discussion of the Scott Act in Lambton county have been

have been secured by the executive of the Grand Division, to lecture under the anapices of the order during the present season. Statistics show that in Germany, where Sunday liquor-selling is open and untraminel-led, fifty-three per cent, of the crimes are

Mr. Booth, the blue ribbon apostle, saling for Australia, says that since his arrival in England 700,000 pledges have been taken at his meetings, and over 1,000,000 have donned the blue ribbon.

The Guelph Mercury says that the Sunday evening meetings of the Guelph Christian Temperance Club are evidently gaining the interest of the public since the attendance seems to increase as each successive week salls kin

A grand mass meeting in support of the Temperance Act in Oxford was held in the Baptist church at Burgessville last night. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Jas. Couts, from Halton county, and others. Morth Norwich is waking up.

The Grand Division of the order in Ontario The Grand Division of the order in Ontario intends hording its annual session in the city of Ottswa commencing on Tuesday, January 22nd, 1884. The use of the City hall has been secured for the occasion, and in anticipation of the Dominion Parliament being in session at the same time, a very large gathering of representatives is expected. A number of d stinguished members of the order from the other provinces and the United States. the other provinces and the United States are also expected to be present.

The annual meeting of the District Division Sons of Temperance, of the county of Brant, will be held in connection with the division at Paris, on Thursday next. Delegates will be present from the several divisions in the county. In the evening a public meeting will be held, when addresses will be delivered in the interests of the cause and order. Several new divisious of the order have been organized during the past two months, and over fifty have been added to the order during the past year. The num rical strength of the subordinate divisions has also been

of the subordinate divisions has also been greatly increased. greatly increased.

The Germans are generally regarded as the typical beer drinkers of Europe. Recent statistics, however, show that the German, with his average of ninety quarts a year, is a mere baby beside the Belgian, who consumes two hundred and twenty-rive quarts, in addition to which be manages to get away with twelve quarts of brandy. Indeed, all the figures point to a most terrible state of drunkenness in King Leopold's dominion. There is one tavern to every forty-four inhabitants, and the money, annually expended in these drinking-shops is \$95,00,000. Crime in these drinking-shops is \$95.00,000. Crime is also on the increase. Forty years ago offences accompamed with violence numbered 11.000 a year; now they have reached 36,000. In 1840 there were 204 shicides, and in 1880 there were 533. These figures are so very startling that there were a received from whose report they are taken, may, their zeal, have painted the picture with a many Rembrandtish shadows.

#### CURIOSITIES.

Cruckett county, Tennessee, claims to have the oldest mayor in the world. His reporte age is 114 years, and he walks seven or eigh miles at a time.

There is an lady in Rockwell, county, Texas, who has two children, each by one husband, and neither child ever saw it's father. There is just two year's difference

in the children's age to a day. Macon, Ga., used to have as a synonym for toughness a coloured man named Ben White, who had survived tumbles from Mercer University tower and other eminences, but he has been eclipsed by one Napoleon Harrington, an Alabama negro, who has done very well with a ball in his head, sent squarey through the centre of his forch

Prospective brides may be interested to learn that there are thirty-two days in the year on which it is unlucky to marry, acyear on which it is unlucky to marry, according to the authority of a manuscript dated in the fifteenth century. These days are January 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15; February 6, 7, 18; March 1, 6, 8; April 6, 11; May 5, 6, 7; June 7, 15; July 5, 19; August 15, 19; September 6, 7; October 6; November 15, 16, and December 15, 16, 17. Consequently January is the worst month and October the best month in the year for marriage.

It is quite clear that the habit of tobaccochewing can be only broken up in Virginia
by desperate means. Richard Spooler, of
Lynchburg, is a devoted admirer of "old
homespun;" but he felt its pernicious effects
and determined to save his friends from the
evil that was gnawing at his stals. He
announced to his companions that if anyone
asked him for a chew he would shoot him.
One evening recently while chewing in the
seclusion of the barn, Richard Newcomer, a
young companion, asked for a chew, and
Spooler, in quick vindication of his word,
shot the young man dead. There had been,
no quarrel. There were no high words. As
Brutus killed Cæsar in the capitol, Spooler
shot Newcomer. It was not that he loved
Newcomer and tobacco less, but that he loved
Virginis and her young men more. Some
people may regard Spooler as a crank or a
fanatic; but he is only a reformer in the
sacred cause of anti-tobacco. Already he
has reduced the number of chewers by one,
and if allowed to go free and shoars he will
who ask for a chew in a few yeet all those who ask for a chew in a few yest all those create a marked impression even on the black-toothed youths of Virginia.

A gentleman was recently before the Mansion House Police Court in London for assaulting a boy. The assault was admitted—the only defence offered was that the gentleman was irritated by the boy's persistent whistling, which exasperated him into giving him a box, on the side of the head. Sir R. Carden, who presided, fined the offender ten shillings, and remarked that while he did not like whistling, he could not help admiring the light-heartedness which it exhibited as the whistlers went about their business. But it light-heartedness which it exhibited as the whistiers went about their business. But it is a remarkable fact that this exhibition of light-heartedness comes from unexpected quarters. It is the boys of the pare, the outer casts of society, the newsboys, the bootblacks, and the waifs and strays who whistle most persistently. The prosperous boy seldom whistles. Theidler puckers up his mouth more than the industrious youth. Bad people-whistle more than good. Nice little Sunday school boys, whose hearts should be light, because of their goodness, do not whistle; but the corner loafer does. If whistling is a sign of light-heartedness, why do the wicked whistle? Herein lies a great mystery.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:—
"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal."

## TESTING ITS MERITS

So much has been said regarding the wond no much has been said regarding the wonder-ule cures made through the aid of the spirometer, the invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the French army, that many beautiful that many beautiful that many beautiful that many ignate the instrument, and also the scientific tanding of the International Throat and Lung institute. All who have so investigated express-themselves satisfied that the second control of the second of t nstitute. All who have so investigated express hemselves satisfied that the physicians com-prising the staff of the institute are thoroughly unlified medical men, that patients receive the latest and most scientific treatment, and that he spirometer is really a valuable addition to

One very prominent physician said: "If there sauything in inha ation it can be got out of the pirometer. I am surprised at the powerful effects roduced." Anyone suffering from Asthma, bronchitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Coneonsult the physicians of the institute personally and be examined; if not, write for list of uestions and copy of "International News," ublished monthly. Physicians and sufferers can try the Spirometer free. Consults IN PERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG IN-STITUTE. 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q.

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POWELL HROS. Springboro, Crawford County, Penn.

The following liberal offer appeared in the last issue of the Ladies' Journal, published at Toronto, Canada:—

Ine foliowing liberal offer appeared in the last issue of the Ladies' Journal, published at Toronto, Canada:—

"We presume you all read the Bible, more or less, and no doubt you are all interested in it. That you may study it still more closely we offer THREE FRIZES to the first three persons sending correct answers to the following questions:—lst. Does the word Reverend appear anywhere in the Old or New Testaments? 2nd. Which is the middle verse of the Bible? 3rd, Does the word Girl occur in the Bible? Not more than three prizes are given, and those only when the auswers to the three questions are correctly given; the first three correct ones in the order received will be successful. The names of the successful prize winners will be given in our January issue. The first prize to the first sending a correct answer to each of the three questions will be a Lady's Valuable Gold Hunting-case Watch, a reliable time-keeper. To the second person sending correct answers an Elegant Neck Chain, Heavilly Plated, a very pretty article. To the third will be presented a beautiful Solid Gem Ring. The only conditions attached to the above offers are that you must send fifty cents along with your answer, for which you will receive the Ladies' Journal for one year. So you see, in any case, you will receive full value for your half dollar, besides the possibility of getting a really valuable gold watch, fack chain, or ring, The Ladies' Journal is a 20 page fashion monthly, containing in each issue two full-size pieces of music, always the latest thing out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high price American fashion papers. Full page illustrations of the newest designs in fashions, full descriptive letterpress; household hints, domestic matters, a short story, young folks' department, besides numerous other interesting matters specially for ladies. If you do not get the Gold Watch, the Chain, or the Ring, you will certainly get full value for the money in getting the Ladies' Journal for one year. Do not delay. Add

ANOTHER EGYPTIAN

detachment of the Egyptian ar the march from Suakim to Berb ber 2nd. At the halting valley, thirty miles from force of eight bundred in Bashi Bazouks were utterly at Kabbabish Bedouins, who have the False Prophet. The troops ing with most of their Remingto camels, when suddenly over fi Bedouing, armed with another

ATTACKED THE DETACH The camels all stampeded, undred troops managed to f the blacks on three faces, the on the fourth. The fight laste twenty minutes, the Bedouins us and kill the Christian dogs
All the Bashi Bazouks were kille
the blacks threw up their han
"Peace be to you, true Musse
then went over to the Arabs. lowers is spreading like wilds saries and dervishes appearing upper Egypt and Assonan, the see for Cook's Nile tourists,

and file of the Egyptian army at moment is likely to declare f Prophet, who is now regarded population as the true Messiah conly 1,0.0 men are left to form at Suakim. The Arabs are into the town every night. Bal pects to leave on Wednesday or the latest, but he can now it events, and any march to Ber impossible. Already the effect Kebir is more than neutrali Egyptian Government is conquestion of laying a cable in the tween Suakim and Suez. K Abyssinia is collecting all' the and Gallas tribes of the south, the long coveted seaports. Another account of the Egypt ported that hill men were hove town. Mahmoud Taper Pash efface his defeat at Tokkar, o which a court-martial was forward 500 black troops as Bazouks against the hill trib Bazouks against the hil tribe remaining in Suakim. Three from the town the Egyptians was by several thousand men. T fought stubbornly, but were of Fifty, of whom half were offi This defeat of troops which been regarded as the flower of caused great consternation her to show that the task of open from Suakim to Berber with th Baker Pasha's disposal is near

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Your obedient servant November 24,

Arabi Pasha and the Fall The Constantinople correct ing with a gentieman who a from Ceylon, and who durin months had many and contin months had many and continuities of seeing and contern.
Pasha. This gentleman said of the Mendi would cause no ever to Arabi Pasha, who over repeated to me that his infigreat, and that England ough to see him march some d Carro." Arabi Pasha said the traick him so much as the struck him so much as the auce of Europeans as to Mohammedanism. What I pleased to call fanaticism wa

## ESTING ITS MERITS.

ch has been said regarding the wonder es made through the aid of the spirometer, ention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, exon of the French army, that physicians have been induced to investhe instrument, and also the scientificing of the International Threat and Lung c. All who have so investigated express ves satisfied that the physicians comg the staff of the institute are thoroughly led medical men, that patients receive test and most scientific treatment, and that brometer is really a valuable addition to

very prominent physician said : " If there ig in i ha ation it can be got out of the ter. I am surprised at the powerful effects ed." Anyone suffering from Asthma, nitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Con in its first stages or Laryngitis, should the physicians of the institute persond be examined; if not, write for list of ons and copy of "International News," ed monthly. Physicians and sufferers the Spirometer free. Consultati

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POWELL BROS. ingboro, Crawford County, Penn.

following liberal offer appeared in the e of the Ladies' Journal, published at to, Canada :-

e presume you all read the Bible, more and no doubt you are all interested That you may study it still more we offer THREE FRIZES to the first persons sending correct answers to the ving questions:—lst. Does the word rend appear anywhere in the Old or staments? 2nd. Which is the middle the Bibie? 3rd, Does the word Girl in the Bible? Not more than three are given, and those only when the ers to the three questions are correctly; the first three correct ones in the received will be successful. The names successful prize winners will be given January issue. The first prize to the ling a correct answer to uestions will be a LADY'S VALUABLE HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable time r. To the second person sending cor-nswers on ELEGANT NECK CHAIN, ILY PLATED, a very pretty article. To hird will be presented a beautiful GOLD GEM RING. The only conditions ed to the above offers are that you fifty cents along with your anfor which you will receive the Ladie for one year. So you see, in any case, all receive full value for your half dies the possibility of getting a really gold watch, heck chain, or ring, die Journal is a 20 page fashion, containing in each issue two fulles of music, always the latest th g high price American fashion papers. gamp price american rashion page illustrations of the newest distinctions, full descriptive letter hold hints, domestic matters, a young folks' department, b cous other interesting matters specially adies. If you do not get the Gold n, the Chain, or the Ring, you will cerest full value of the Chain.

get full value for the money in getting adies Journal for one year. Do not Address Editor of Ladies Journal, to, Ont."

ANOTHER EGYPTIAN DEFEAT. the Flower of the Army Routed at Sua-kim-Baker Pasha's Hopeless Undertak-

Another fearful massacre has befallen a detachment of the Egyptian army while on the march from Suakim to Berber on December 2nd. At the halting plane in a valley, thirty miles from Suakim, a force of eight hundred negroes and Bashi Bazouks were utterly annihilated by Kabbabish Bedouins, who have declared for the False Prophet. The troops were marching with most of their Remingtons packed on camels, when suddenly over five thousand Bedouins, armed with spears and old muzzle-loaders.

The camels all stampeded. About six hundred troops managed to form a square, the blacks on three faces, the Bashi Bazouks on the fourth. The fight lasted only about twenty minutes, the Bedouins crying "Join us and kill the Christian dogs from Cairo." All the Bashi Bazouks were killed. Many of the blacks threw up their hands, shouting, "Peace be to you, true Mussulmans," and then went over to the Arabs. The moral effect of this new victory of El Mehdi's followers is spreading like wildfire, his emissaries and dervishes appearing already in upper Egypt and Assouan, the usual halting-place for Cook's Nile tourists, and ATTACKED THE DETACHMENT.

PREACHING A HOLY WAR. The whole country is in a blaze. The rank and file of the Egyptian army at a favourable moment is likely to declare for the False Prophet, who is now regarded by the entire population as the true. Messiah of Islam. Now only 1,000 men are left to form the garrison at Suakim. The Arabs are firing shots into the town every night. Baker Pasha expects to leave on Wednesday or Saturday at the latest, but he can now merely watch events, and any march to Berber is deemed impossible. Already the effect of Telel-Kebir is more than neutralized, and the gravest consequences may ensue in the Delta as well as in Upper Egypt. The Egyptian Government is considering the question of laying a cable in the Red sea between Suakim and Suez. King John of The whole country is in a blaze. The rank question of laying a cable in the Red sea between Suakim and Suez. King John of Abyssinia is collecting all the Abyssinians and Gallas tribes of the south, and is ready to make a dash upon Massowah and acquire the long coveted seaports.

Another account of the Egyptian defeat at

Another account of the Egyptian defeat at Suakim says spice entered Suakim and reported that hill men were hovering near the town. Mahmpud Taper Pasha, anxious to efface his defeat at Tokkar, on account of which a court-martial was pending, sent forward 500 black troops and 200 Bashi-Bazouks against the hill tribes, he himself remaining in Suakim. Three hours march from the town the Egyptians were attacked by several thousand men. The Egyptians fought stubbornly, but were cut to pieces. Fifty, of whom half were officers, escaped. This defeat of troops which have hitherto been regarded as the flower of the army has caused great consternation here, as it tends caused great consternation here, as it tends to show that the task of opening the route from Suakim to Berber with the material at Baker Pasha's disposal is nearly a hopeless

The blacks fought back to back in groups or pairs, some with clubbed muskets, and many of the rebels were killed. The fight occurred on the 2nd inst. Forty-five men had returned to Suakim by the 4th, including fifteen cavalrymen and two officers, who ran all the way with news of the dieaster, and ten wounded blacks. ten wounded blacks.

The Standard's Cairo correspondent say

established south of Suakim on the Berber frontier. The news of the revoltat Sennaar Dongois or Khartoum.

A sergeant of the black troops in the late

There is a panic at Suakim among the Egyptian officials. The fall of the garrisons at Tokar and Sinkat is expected daily, owing to starvation. It is stated that Othman, chief of the slave dealers, was killed in the fight. The British ship Hanger holds the town, and there is no rear for the safety of Europeans.

The Thearre of War.

Sir Samuel W. Baker writes as follows to the Fines.—

The Thearre of War.

Sir Samuel W. Baker writes as follows to the general anguarance of a vast paying "the general anguarance of a vast paying the general anguarance of a vast paying the region is and general anguarance of a vast paying the general anguarance of the slave trade in depolulating the region; and general gener

The northern limit commences at the First Cataract of Assouan; the southern is the Equator. This enormous territory is divided from Lower Egypt by arid deserts, impossible of access except by camel transport. To the south of those deserts the rainy zone is reached in latitude 15°, and the country would become a mine of wealth were it developed by railway communication from Suakim.

It is impossible to offer an opinion concerning such development without information respecting the policy of our Government, upon which everything depends.

EGYPT CANNOT STAND ALONE; the seeds of disruption have taken root. The Soudan was annexed by Mehemet Asi Pasha. The equatorial provinces were annexed by His Highness Ismail Pasha, the Khedive, whom I served for nearly five years to suppress the slave trade, he having risked a revolution in the Soudan by orushing that hateful institution in respect for British sentiment. General Gordon Pasha followed my footsteps and encountered every species of difficulty for the same object during nearly six years. These efforts must have been distasteful to the British Government, as they were regarded in passive silence, and neither the Khedive nor his agents received the acknowledgment of thanks for the risks of a dangerous enterprise in the cause of common the seeds of disruption have taken root. The dangerous enterprise in the cause of common humanity. Hicks Pasha and his unfortunate officers have fallen, and the Soudan will be-

PANDEMONIUM OF THE SLAVE TRADE, The defeat of an English general and the de-struction of a British consul (Moncrief) will be regarded as a death blow to our interferonce in the Sondan. The slave-hunting will be revived in tenfold horrors, and the work of General Gordon and myself will be utterly overthrown. The territories that we annexed are the only portions of Egypt that are prosperons. The equatorial provinces under the able administration of Dr. Emin Bey (a German) are periectly contented, free from slave-hunters, and the revenue leaves a favourable surplus. Steamers traffic upon the Affert Nyauza, and success has rewarded our most sanguine anticipations. If ignorant and cowardly pessimists suggest the abandon-ment of the Scudan because we have suffered reverse, they would

DESTROY THE ENTIRE FABRIC

which was instituted by his Highness Ismail Pasha and would darken the first gleam of advancing civilization.

Let England declare a policy in Egypt, instead of weakening her own prestige and paralyzing the authority of the Khedive by interference with substantial aid. The fact of the bare announcement that we should withdraw our troops must have weakened the position of General Hicks and have strengthened the determination of the enemy. Orientals cannot comprehend a policy of stereotyped m rality when they witness the

Your obedient servant, SAMUEL W. BAKER,

November 24. Arabi Pasha and the False Prophet,
The Constantinople correspondent of the
Morning Post na. had an opportunity of talking with a gentisman who recently arrived
from Ceylon, and who during the last few
months had many and continuous opportunities of seeing and contenting with Arabi
Pasha. This gentleman said:—"The victory
of the Mehdi would cause no surprise whatever to Arabi Pasha, who over and over again
repeated to me that his influence was very
great, and that England ought to be prepared
to see him march some day or other on
Cairo." Arabi Pasha said that nothing had
struck him so much as the complete ignorince of Europeans as to the power of
Mohammedanism. What Europeans were
pleased to call fanaticism was a spirit of selfsacrifice and devotion, combined with courage Arabi Pasha and the False Prophet,

and organization, which must make Europe tremble. It was that sentiment, and not his personal ambition, which had made him in the space of a few weeks master of the situation in Egypt. His name had become popular all over the Mohammedan world, and as a proof of this. Arabi Pasha showed piles of volumes which during his exile in Ceylon had been filled by the mest influential personages in India, who still continue going to Ceylon, as on a pilgrimage, to confer with the promoter of the Egyptian rebellion and write their names and words expressing hope in a speedy triumph in books which are purposely kept in the house occupied by Arabi. Ever since his arrival in Ceylon Arabi Pasha expressed the opinion that the Mehdi would triumph, as he knew better than Europeans appear to do the spirit of the populations, whose dread of heing overpowered by Christian nations is indescribable.

#### THE SOUDAN.

A Description of "The Country of the Blacks."

The Soudan, or "the country of the blacks," as the name signifies, is a wast region of more than 1,600 miles in length from Assonan to the equator, and of more than 1,200 miles in breadth from Massowah to the western limits of Darfour. As the greatest portion of this region is desert, and as it is separated from Nubia by other deserts, the connection between the Soudan and the land of the Puaraohs has never been very intimate, except possibly at a very remote period and in quite rec. at times. The Korosko desert from Wadi Halfa to Hanneck, which extends for many miles on both sides of the Nile, and which is, moreover, supplemented as a barrier by the rocks that obstruct the course of the river, used to be considered the southern boundary of Egypt. As General Gordon wrote some years ago, "it was THIS BOUNDARY OF THE DESERT

that kept the warlike and independent tribes of the Soudan quite apart from the inhabitants of Egypt proper, and that has made the Soudanese and the Egyptians two distinct peoples, who have not the least sympathy one with the other." The Soudan itself is sub-divided into the provinces or moudirs of Darfour, Bahr-el-Gazelle, Fashoda, Khartoum, Seanaar, Toka, Suakim, Berber, and Kordofan, besides the so-called Equatorial province. Of these, Kordofan is the immediate scene of the Mehdi's operations, and also of the defeat of Hicks Pasha. The town of Obeid, which is the administrative centre of the district, and the main object of Golonel Hicks' march, is aituated in the heart of this, region, and 150 miles distant from Duein, the nearest point on the Nile. The pursuit of ivory first carrised the Egyptians beyond the recognized limits of their sway, but it is probable that some political conception on a large seale first induced Mehemet Ali to attack and to annex the districts known to us as Sennaar and Kordofan, He may have feared the proximity of a hostile Ethiopia, or he may have wished to add the glories of that ancient kingdom to those he had appropriated on the lower course of the Nile. Runs of buildings of the later dynasties of ancient Egypt, still to be traced at Merowa and Khartoum, show that the Pharaohs had anticipated the Turkish Pasha in believing that the authority of the rule; of Lower Egypt should not be limited by the cataracts. that the authority of the rules of Lower Egypt should not be hmited by the cataracts. Whether there was wisdom in the resolve either in medern or in ancient days must re-

main very much a matter of opinion. THE EGYPTIAN CONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN need not have been followed by bad results. The ivory trade was, however, found in a short time to be far less profitable than that in human slaves; and the proceedings of the frontier. The news of the revolt at Sennaar leads to daily expectation of an attack on Dongois or Khartoum.

A sergeant of the black troops in the late battle stated that the Egyptians would have defeated the rebeis but for the conduct of the Bashi-Bazouks.

The fall of the revisions

> having "the general appearance of a vast steppe covered with low thorny trees (mimos, gum trees, &c.) and prickly grass. Villaged and cultivated patches are few and far beand cultivated patches are few and far between, and water is scarce. During the rainy season, which lasts from May to September, the teetse fly infests the country, and commits great destruction among the cattle of the region. Last year a change was decreed in the administration of the Soudan, which was then altered from the ten moudiris before mentioned into four ad-ministrative districts, viz., West Sondan, Central Soudan, East Sondan, and Harrar; but the rebellion of the Mehdi has prevented this arrangement being ever properly carried into force. The accounts for the year 1881 showed a revenue of nearly £475,000 sterling, and an expenditure of more than £511,000, leaving a deficit of nearly £37,000. E511,000, leaving a deficit of nearly £37,000. There is consequently no disputing the fact that, so far as information dare be given on the subject by the Khedive's Ministers, the Soudan has been a source of loss to Egypt. There is, of course, no way of estimating the enormous pecuniary sums that have been derived from the traffic of human beings, which supplies the secret why the Khedivial Government has clung so tenaciously to the possessions above Khartoum.

## CANADIAN SPRINTERS.

Comparison Between Our Pedestrians and Foreign Competitors, A well-known Woodstock man was in town

A well-known Woodstock man was in town a day or two ago. Met by a Mail reporter the talk turned on pedestrianism, and the Woodstock man let himself out.

"Who are the best men in Canada at short distances? Well, that's an easy question to ask, but by no means easy to answer. I've been on the turf a good many years, and I don't believe during that time I've seen more than two or three square uneand up. profesdon't believe during that time I've seen more than two or three square, up-and-up, profes-sional sprints. There is always some funny business going on, and the race is not to please the people, but to benefit the runners, of course, I don't mean to say that there are no square pedestrians, but there are two or three ways of fixing a 'job,'as the craft term

"So far as you know, who are the best men in Canada at their distance?"
"Well, I should say Jim Quirk, of Brantford, and William Boyd, of my own town, Woodstock, are about as good as they make them. Both are sure ten seconds men, and either is good enough for anything they want to do. K. S. Tisciale, of Tilsonburg, Gus Carruthers, of Toronto, McDonaid, of Dunnville, and Davis, of Hamilton, are about as good as each other, and I think about a fifth of a second slower than the other two. Then, of a second slower than the other two. Then, I guess, J. H. Warwick, of Toronto, and William Mayberry, of Paris, are about on a par and can get over the distance in 10; secs. This end, the first-class men, and they are

ght in saying that it was given 9; seconds order to smooth over the selling of the ce by Kittleman, who is the worst kind of hippodremist."

race by Kittleman, who is the worst kind of a hippodremist."

"How does England show up as compared with America?"

"Well, they have Hutchens, who is the best man in the world. But he is like the rest and when he was over here sold his races and didn't give any one a fair chance to really know what he was. Three or four of these men were over here last summer and one man, a Sheffield handicap runner, a bald-headed fellow, was kept here by a sporting saloon-keeper who tried to get on matches with the craft but didn't do it."

"How does the land lie as regards a quarter and a half mile?"

"I think Robinson, of Parkhill, is the best man I know of in that line. He can run a quarter in 52, and the half in 2.05. That's about as fast as they go. Johnny Raine and George Irvine, both of Ottawa, are dandies at any distance from a mile to ten. Woods, of Galt, takes the bun for the five miles, which he can get over nicely in 26½."

#### CAREY'S MURDERER.

United States Firebrands Demand a Respite—England Threatened if O'Donnell is Hauged.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A large delegation of Congressmen called upon the President today and presented a petition urging him to exert his influence to obtain a re-pite for O'Donnell. The delegation included Congressmen Cox and Robinson, New York; Morrison, Springer, and Finnerty, Ilinois; General Lefevre and Foran, Ohio. Murphy, Iowa; Maybury, Michigan; Lamb, Indiana; McAdo, New Jersey; Collins, Massachusetts; O'Neil and Burns, Missouri. Cox was the spokesman, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the many distinguished Americans of Irish descent in this country, concluding, "And you, Mr. President, are proud to be reckoned among the descendants of this gallant race." Here the President smiled and bowed assent. bowed assent.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The President said the Department of State would at once telegraph to Minister Lowell to obtain all possible information regarding O'Donnell's citizenship, and he (the President) would do all he could with propriety to further the wishes of the delegation.

BLOOD-AND-THUNDER FINNERTY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Citizen, whose editor, John F. Finnerty, member of Congress, aided in originating the Parnell fund and the fund for the defence of O'Donnell, says the sequel of the O'Donnell trial will be that the party of violence will henceforth be supreme in Ireland in politics. O'Donnell's killing of Carey was the boldest avengement of history, and the most hongarable, and his conviction by the usual English hanging jury and inevitably partisan English hanging jury and inevitably partisan English judge has put an end for ever in the Irish mind to all hope of even ordinary justice from Englishmen. The paper declares it will never again raise a cent to defend any Irishman in a British court, and never contribute or advocate the contribution of any more money unless it be for the purpose of BLOOD-AND-THUNDER FINNERTY. STRIKING TERROR INTO THE DEMON HEART

of the overgrown dastard that hesitates at no of the overgrown dastard that hesitates at no crime to maintain its iniquitous power, and that never fails to whine abjectly when forces superior to their own are applied to make her quail. The Irish race failed to save O'Dounell, but must not fail to avenge him. The editorial further declares that England shows no mercy, and Ireland will no longer show any, and while England points to her ships and cannons, Ireland may point to the wreck of Parliament buildings and the ruins of St. Ani's, and suggests that the New Zealander may be seen on London bridge trying to cross it on planks.

DIRE CONSEQUENCES TO ENGLAND.

DIRE CONSEQUENCES TO ENGLAND. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—"I endorse every werd of that article," said Representative Finnerty to-night, after perusal of an editorial concerning O'Donnell appearing in his paper at Chicago to-day. "In my opinion the Irish will destroy not only the English Parliament buildings, but will rule other inter-

be postponed for a time, England will no doubt grant the request, for she will not desire to offend America. The fact then of O'Donnell being an American citizen will have to be secured and an opportunity gained for giving him a fair trial. I don't want war, to be the outcome, for our, navy isn't in a good condition just now for a condict, but I do want justice for O'Donnell. It looks, however, as if he will hang at the time set unless this Government can interfere, or the alleged civilization of England may consider the moral sentiment of America."

#### BOWLED OVER

The Toronto Grit Organ Disproves Its Own As our readers know, the Toronto Globe has been leading a crusade against our North-West, and, in concert with the Chicago Tribune and New York Tipes, has been engaged in proving that the country is losing in population and that its trade is in a most de lorable ceudition. There is no doubt but that all its correspondents are taught to write in accordance therewith, and whatever "fixing" is necessary is done in the office. But even the lynx-eyed censor of its columns does sometimes nod. Now and then a sentence will slip in, bedded neatly in among the sentences of a long letter, which gives a glimpse of the real state of things, and delightfully knocks into pie the studied effort and settled policy of the careful editors. For instance, in a late letter from one of its own correspondents from the North-West the following sentences occur:— The mail matter received at the Winnipeg post-office has doubled in the past year, which shows how the population of the city is increasing. Over 1,300 lbs. of English mail arrived to-day.

One hardware house here has sold \$360,000 worth of goods aiready this year. This is 25 per cent mere than their whole tradelast vers.

One hardware house here has sold \$360,000 worth of goods aiready this year. This is 25 per cent, mere than their whole tradelast year. They only had one traveller out for three months on a short spring and fall trip.

Now here are two things incontestably proved. The people are not leaving the country mere rapidly than they are coming in, but judged by the test of correspondence the population is rapidly increasing.

The trade is not completely paralyzed, for in hardware alone one firm has sold so far during the year \$360,000 worth of goods, an advance of 25 per cent over the whole of last year's trade, and that too with but one traveller out for a limited period of three months. Surely straws show which way the wind blows. But how the editors must wind blows. But how the editors must stamp around with very chagrin when their own correspondents so shamefully give them away.—St. John Sun.

William Mayberry, of Paris, are about on a par and can get over the distance in 10½ secs. This end, the first-class men, and they are all good men, and can hold their own in most company."

"Who constitute the second-class?"

"Well, their name is legion, but the best of the crowd are Fralick, Fogg, Burns, and Kennedy."

"How do our sprinters compare with those of other countries?"

"On the wnole, I think, very favourably. Now Quirk will match himself against any man in America Carruthers beat McQuiggan handily enough, and in fact if they all got out in a path together Canada would nave a coup e of representatives in the first half thozen. The best men in the States are Rogers (who halls from Boston), Smith (a Pittsburg man), Kittleman (who says he comes from Kansas), McQuiggan (of Lowell), Duify (who was born in Ottawa), and J. S. Barnes, from Winnipeg. These are the best men, and our best man can down their best easy enough I guess."

"By-the-way, talking about Kittleman, do you believe in that fast time said to be made by Fred. Harmon when he got that race from Kittleman?"

"Not much; I think your paper struck it the residue of the prisoners who refuse to answer questions are tortured, and cages of violation of women are frequent. The writer appeals to the civilized world in behalf of the women, whose cituation, he says, is far worse than that of the men. The Times says these allegations demand serious investigation. Arrocities in Russian Prisons,

#### RELIGIOUS.

Archbishop Lynch has been unwell during the st week, suffering from a severe cold. The statue of Dean Stanley to be placed in estminster Abber will be recumbent and of

at Montreal. The latter had filled the position for six years.

Right Rev. Dr. Carberry, the recently conse-rated Homan Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, is expected to arrive in Canada from Home before Thristmas.

Christmas.

The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Free Methodists, and Bible Christians of New Zealand are considering a pian of union like that of the Methodists of Canada.

Rev. A. L. Parker, fellow of St. John's College, Winnipeg, was recently presented with a gold-headed cane at Carberry in recognition of his labours in the foundation of a mission at that place. Among the late subscriptions to the endowment fund of the Ryerson chair in Victoria University, acknowledged by Rev. Dr. Rose and John Macdenald, treasurers, is one of \$500 by Hen. J. C. Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

A caavass is about to be made of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the interests of the Superannuation Equalization Fund. Bishop Carman has issued an appeal, and intends devoting January and February largely to

The Archbishop of Canterbury lately preaches a sermon with reference to the want of sympathy between the various classes in England, and expressed his dread of the results if nothing is done to promote a better feeling than that of hate. The subject is also worthy of study outside of England. side of England.

The following advertisement appears in Washington paper:—"The prayers of God's peple are most earnestly requested for the thoroug purification of a young church whose pastor an officers are inveterate tobacoo users, mucagainst the wishes of its members."

foundation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The new Church started with one hisbop, four presbyters, and seventeen laymen, and not a dellar's worth of property. Now it has ten bishops, 107 clergymen, over 70,000 communicants, and \$1,000,000 worth of property.

The Bishop of Toronto has lately made the following appointments:—Rev. John Gibson, recently ordained, to the incumbency of Norwood; Rev. W. W. Eates, of Ivy, to the rectory of Richmond hill and Thornhill; and Rev. C. E. Sills to the incumbency of Iyy. Mr. Sills was formerly of Shanty Bay. He removed to the diocese of Michigan, but after a few months' absence returns to this diocese.

Now that fit tribute has been paid to Luther's memory, it should be borne in mind that next year will bring around the quincentenary of the death of John Wyclif, the "Morning Star of the Reformation." The Wyclif Society, of England, is making preparations to observe the event, and desires as far as possible the co-operation of the Christian world.

death of John Wyclif, the "Morning Star of the Reformation." The Wyclif Society, of England, is making preparations to observe the event, and desires as far as possible the co-operation of the Christian world.

The second blennial conference of American church workers among the deaf was held at Philadelph a. A number of papers bearing on the religious welfare of deaf mutes were read. Bishop Stevens ordained a deaf mute to the priesthood, the first, it is said, ever ordained in the Protestant Epissopal Church.

The American Old Testament Revision company has completed the third revision of the Minor Prophets, and the notes of the meeting have been sent to England. The English company will probably complete its work in January, and the American company about the same time, and the new revision of the Old Testament will, it is expected, be published next spring.

An English curate named Tyssen recently went over to Rome, and very soon afterwards came back to the Churca of England. "I hear." he writes to the Lendon Guardian, "that some months ago an announcement appeared in the Guardian that I had joined the Church of Rome, and I should be glad therefore that a similar announcement should appear of my having resumed my allegiance to the Church of England."

Lugland."

The Presbyterian Church has thirty-four missionaries in Syria, six of whom are at home recruiting. There are four native pasters, thirty-one licensed preachers and one hundred and sixty teachers. The faculty of Syrian Pretestant College in Beirut consists of six professors with a cerps of native tutors. There are 19 churches and 39 preaching places, 3 boarding schools, and 119 Commen schools. Total number of pupils, 5,815.

The reception tendered to the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, at Ofnstantineple, is regarded in Rome as a great loss to the Roman Catholics in the Holy Land. Patriarch Nicodeme is a Russian protege, and the Sultan, by granting him, extraordinary honours, is supposed to indicate his willingness to favour Russis in Syria, in order to counteract French influence France is the only nation, that protects Romai Catholics there. Hence the fears of the latter Rev. Dr. Wm. Shelton, D.D., who for over fift years was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Buffile, N.Y., has bequeathed to that church is 1006 to be used as may be intermined by the diament buildings, but will ruin other intersets as far as possible. I can't say how nor
when, and if I knew it wouldn't be for me
to tell; but I do know that anch procedure
will happen."
"By a postponement of O'Donnell's execution, what will be gained?" was asked.

Timity church. Southport. Conn., \$2,000; St.
John's church, Bridgeport. Conn., \$2,000; St.
John's church, Bridgeport. Conn., \$2,000; he also
gave \$1,000 to be used as may de determined by the
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gave \$1,000 to Bishop Coxe.

A ceremony which rarely takes place in a Canadian Baptist church was performed in the North Torento Baptist church last Sunday by Rev. Elmore Harris. Mr. J. F. Barker, superintendent of Pickering College at Duffin's Creek, and a minister of the Society of Friends, was immersed by Mr. Harris. The novelty lies in the fact that Mr. Barker has not joined the Baptist Church, and dees, not intend doing so, as he purposes remaing a Quaker. Before performing the ordinance Mr. Harris submitted the matter to the deacons, and afterwards to the church membersalp. The deacons consented, and, a majority of the church members consenting, the rite was administered. gave \$1,000 to Bishop Coxe.

Ing, the rite was administered.

The new Lord Mayer of London is a strict Sabatarian. Having always practised Sunday observance himself and advocated it for others, he declines to break his own law in the case of his servants, and to drive to church in the city in a State coach. "I do not think it consistent," he says in a letter to his chaplain, "and I cannot reconcile fit to my conscience to take out four horses and put my servants inte State liveries diveries which prevent them, I am told, entering church themselves) for the sakes of going a very short distance to church. To ride for the sake of show on a Sunday merning would be inconsistent with the principles I have always quaintained." The Bishop of London warmiy endorses the decision of the Lord Mayer, and states that soon after he became Bishop he decided to decline all invitations to preach on such docasions. His Lordship adds that there is something approaching the absurf in the idea that after the service the exhaustion of preacher and hearers is such as to require the refreshment of biscuits and wine in the vestry.

Pere Hyacinthe, preaching in New York a few days ago, said that his church in Paris had a regular congregation of 1,300 souls, besides a large chance attendance each week. It had five priests and several aspirants for the priesthood. The chief object of this church was the following out of Catholicity in its eriginal purity and divested of the later. Reman accretions, and the extension of a broad form of religious worship and liberty. There were thousands of people in France who desired to worship their God free from the exactions of narrow ceremony, tenet, or dogma. There were thousands of people in Arabelic fold whose fetter ludgment disapproved of the narrow methods resorted to by the Church. The speaker then spoke of the reforms which, he said, were needed in France and in the Church, the substitution of voluntary for obligatory confession, the abolition of voluntary for obligatory confession, the Abolition of voluntary for obligator The new Lord Mayer of London is a strict

old form of partaking of the Lord's Supper, and in the Church services the abolition of the Latin tongue.

Many will have noticed with deep regret the death of a faithful, devoted, and energetic clergyman, the Rev. John Wood, viear of St. Mathew's, Luten, Beds. England, which took place in Toronto, November 22nd. The rev. gentleman was the son of the Rev. W. Wood, of Port Rowan, Ont., and grandson of the Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick halt, Derbyshire. England. He was born in the township of Walpole, on Lake Erie, April 12th, 1833, and was educated at the Grammar Schools of Guelph and Simcoe. In the latter school he was prepared for Trinity College, which he entered October. 1856, and succeeded in gaining two scholarships during has college career. Having taken his degree he was afterwards ortained deacon by the late Bishop Strachan, and appointed to the mission of Brighton. Having received priests orders he removed to Ottawa, and became curate at Christ's Church, under the Ven. Archdeacon Lauder. In 1864 he visited England, where a curacy was offered nim and accepted in the church in which his granditather had preached before him, at Ripley. Derbyshire, Here he gathered a new congregation and built a church and the work prospered under his care, but the climate of Derbyshire preving too cold and damp for his weak chest he removed to Luton, Bedfordshire. After many years of devoted and self-denying labours, during which he built a church, schools, and parsonage, his health declined, and he was obliged to seer restoration in the south of France and Alkiers. Being partally restored, he returned to his parish, but disease was gradually doing its work, and he was at last obliged to give up preaching, and with the advice of his bishop he determased to visit Coorade and see if the dry pure air of the mountains would afford relief, but the atmosphere proving too strong for him there he went to Minnesota, where he passed the summer. In the autumn, growing worse, he returned to Toronto for medical advice, but as it proved

#### JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Try Again. Margy with the flaxen hair
Sat the pluttre of despair,
"Five times six and eight times seven,
Add results, and by eleven
Multiply—oh ne, divide—
And I don't knew what beside,
Oh, this horrid, horrid sum!
Right I cannot make it come."
So said Margy, with a sigh,
"Crying: " its no use to try."

Grey-haired grandma, sitting near, Heard the sigh and saw the tear, "Margy darling, hither come; Let me see thy 'horrid sum." Scanning all the work, she saw Hiere a sip and there a flaw, "Ah, my Margy, plain to see Why the figures don't agree. Little maid, thy sore distress Is the fruit of heedlessness."

"Oh, but grandma, I have tried Just as hard!" poor Margy cried; "But the naughty farries go Somehow always wrong, you know." Then, to her supreme dismay, Grandma sponged the work away, And for Margy's eyes to read, Wrote in letters large and plain, "If at first you don't succeed, Try, and try, and try again."

When the wise old saw she read,
"Thank you grandma dear," she said.
Then with bright and cheerful air
Worked the sum with double care,
And the answer—happy, sight—
Came at last exactly right.
"Now," the little maiden cried,
Laughing, in her girlish pride,
"When my naughty sums go wrong,
"Try again" shall be my song,"

#### DICK AND D.

CHAPTER XIL

THE RUNAWAYS FIND SHELTER.

As soon as Dick dared he told Norry what had prompted this movement, and the child was quite willing to trustto his brother's superior judgment. Ahead of themwas a snowy road; shadowed by trees, and yet looking as though it must lead somewhere, since the railroad tracks were there, stretching far ahead of them.

Dick knew that Gurdle would miss them before morning. Perhaps he would only glance in during the night, and not be sure that they had gone; but they could not feel safe for a day or two, and indeed, not until they were within reach of Dr. Field's country-home, where Dick now took for granted the docter must be staying. He had heard from Dearing that the family, from time to time passed a few days in Marplains, and he concluded that some such visit was now in progress. though it must lead somewhere, since the railroad tracks were there, stretching far ahead of them.

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"Hold my hand tight, Norry," Dick whispered, "cause there's a bank near by, and its dark, and I'm afraid you'll slip. Are you cold?"

Norry, although with a little chatter of his teeth, said:

"Not so very." And then he added:

"You see, dark don't matter to me, Dick, does it?"

"No," the other answered. "I do sometimes think your eyes are better than mine, after all."

It seemed an endless road. Dick's chief, anxiety was to reach a railway station where he might ask his way, and perhaps beg a ride as far as Marplains station; but for two hours the boys trudged on, with no such reward, and then to Dick's dismay, Norry

The light grew clearer. Dick saw that it Norry by telling him of this, and in a few moments they were at the entrance of the

tumble down place, but at least it was a shelter, and so open that he thought Gurdle would never think of them concealing them-selves within it. He led Norry over to the most comfortable corner, and then took from his bundle an old coat, which made a covering for the child when he lay down with his head on Dick's knee. For himself and Trusty there must be no sleep that night. They must watch.

As he sat there Dick saw the light in the

As he sat there Dick saw the light in the cottage window move about; he thought someone must be ill, for he knew that it was long after midnight. It gave him a less lonely feeling to see a shadow on the blind, to know that some one was up and awake so near. Oh, if only he dared to go to the house and ask for a better shelter. But this he could not do without explanations which might lead to his recapture, and prevent his being able to warn Dr. Field of his danger. So he sat still while the morning b oke. The sun rose in a glorious fashion over the anowy country, and slowly everything seemed to awake to a new sense of life and brightness.

ness.

But poor Dick felt none of the day's sweetness. He was stiff and cold, and with day-light seemed to come only a new sense of

"He's blind," he said softly.

The woman peered down into the little thin

he had finished his bowl, and Trusty, who had shared the brankfast, wagged his tail in a most certented fashion.

While they were eating, a voice from upstairs called out:

"Nancy!"

And the young woman answered back:

"All right, father—one minute. That is my father; he's sick," she explained.

"Now I suppose," she added, "I can trust you here while I run up to him?"

Dick assured her that she might do so, and she disappeared for a few moments.

During her absence Dick looked around the comfortable little kitchen, wishing it might be their good luck to spend the day there. He described it to Norry.

There was a nice rag carpet on the floor, and one or two comfortable wicker-seated arm-chairs. The dresser showed a bright array of this and china, and the tall clock in one corner seemed to tick with a very homelike sound.

Altogather Dick thought Nancy and her father, whoever they were, ought to be very happy; and he wondered why it was that to himself and Norry, only glimpses of such peace and quiet could be granted.

Presently Nancy's step was heard, and she came in looking brighter.

"I've been talking to father about your little brother," she said to Dick, "and he says if you like you might leave him here for the day. Father doesn't mind children, and he had a blind brother himself."

Nancy stood looking down very pityingly on the tired little traveller.

and he had a blind brother himself."

Nancy stood looking down very pityingly on the tired little traveller.

'Oh, you are so good!" Dick exclaimed, "But—I would leave him if I thought that, no matter who came and wanted to take him away, you wouldn't let them—just until to night. If I wasn't back to night— But I will be. Oh, can you promise that?"

"Of course I will," Nancy said, in her brisk way. "I can't be made to give him up to anyone before night. Now where are you going in Marplains?"

Dick said he wanted to find the house of a Dr. Field.

"I know where he lives," she said, "But

"I know where he lives," she said. "But I s'pose anyone 'll show you."

Dick telt that he ought to be off at once, but he waited to see Norry and Trusty very

It seemed an endless road. Dick's chief, anxiety was to reach a railway station where he might ask his way, and perhaps beg a ride as far as Marplains station; but for two hours the boys trudged on, with no such reward, and then to Dick's dismay, Norry declared he could go no further.

The road just at this point was very desolate; the snow lay white on every side; the branches of the trees looked very black and gaunt; only the sky seemed friendly, for there a million stars were shining down upon the two poor boys with their faithful dog.

"You mustn't sit down, Norry," Dick said. "Can you get along a little way? I think I see a light somewhere ahead; perhaps we can get there and ask for a place in a barn or somewhere to lie down."

Norry very faintly answered that he would try, and so with lagging steps they went forward.

The light grow clearer. Dick saw that it

WORK FOR THE COURTS.

From the Kingston News.

The party press which is denouncing Conservative politicians as scoundrels and vipers and advises personal violence against them because they are accused of intending bribery probably forgets that two of the ensuing elections were caused by the unseating of Grit members for corruption. If, however, the furious penmen have neglecting their opportunities in net denouncing their unserupulous friends as criminals needing the attention of vigilance committees, they now have a CANTADIO DIII MONADY INCTITITE pulous friends as criminals needing the atten-tion of vigilance committees, they now have a fresh chance of vindicating their consistency. Telegrams have fallen into the hands of some Telegrams have fallen into the hands of some of our party which were sent during the Algoma campaign fram Mowat to Pattullo and from Mr. Young to Pattullo, directing that in dividual in his electioneering operations, and, according to The Mall, these are damaging, disgraceful, and corrupt. Actions are to be brought in court against Messrs. Mowat, Hardy, Pardee, and Young, personally, upon the strength of these communications, so that the public may judge whether there is anything in the conduct of these individuals which entitles them to be trusted further, any common honesty, any respect for law, any regard for the electorate, whose opinion is asked on the occasion of every election.

#### THE OPERATIVES.

Sir Francis Hincks on Their Wages Now and Then, Presently he saw the door of the cottage open, and a young woman with a red shawl ever her head came and put down a milk-can. She stood a minute looking up and down the quiet country road, and Dick saw that her face, though plass and weather-beaten, was every kindly in its expression.

In a moment he had decided to speak to her.

He woke Norry, told him to sit still where he was, and with Trusty at his heels he crossed the bit of roadway, and stood timidly in front of the woman.

"Well, why, I never!" she exclaimed.

"What do you want, boy?"

"If you please," Dick said, "my little brother and I have walked a long way, and we've' further yet to go—we must go—and I took the liberty of staying in your'shed, and I thought perhaps you'd let ns have a little breakfast."

The young woman stared at him a moment and then said:

"Well, upon my word! You staid over in the shed! Well, I must say you'd oughter teel cold. I don't know as I can't give you something or other t'eat. Where's your brother?"

Dick ran back to the shed. He returned very quickly holding Norry by the hand.

"He's blind," he said softly.

Sir Francis Hincks on Their Wages Now and Then.

It is pointed out by the Montreal Journal of Commerce, in which Sir Francis Hincks is the kealed up the face, though plass with the sentiment that the said surface, though plass was that her is pointed out by the Montreal Journal of Commerce, in which Sir Francis Hincks is and Then.

It is pointed out by the Montreal Journal of Commerce, in which Sir Francis Hincks is the leading writer, that the sentiment that the sentiment that the surface, the leading writer, that the sentiment that the sentiment that the surface, the leading writer, that the sentiment that the surface, the leading writer, that the sentiment that the surface writer, that the sentiment that the they never earned such wages. It is not for the interest of factories to employ "He's blind," he said softly.

The woman peered down into the little thin peaceful face.

"Why, so he be," she said in a much gentler voice, and then she added:

"I guess you can come right in."

They were at the back door, and she turned and led the way into a square, clean kitchen, where a fire was blazing cheerily and the kettle was already on. At one side there was a long wooden settle, and she told Dick that Norry had better ait there and get warm.

"And you say you've walked a good way?" she asked curiously.

"Yes, ma'am," Dick answered. "And

there was a long wooden settle, and she told Dick that Norry had better sit there and get warm.

"And you say you've walked a good way?" she asked curiously.

"Yes, ma'am," Dick answered. "And we've further to go; we've got an errand to Marplains."

"Marplains!" she echoed. "Why that's a matter of ten miles."

"Is it, ma'am? Well, we've got to get there—soon as we can."

"Why, he can't walk it," she said, contemptuously, pointing at Norry's drooping figure.

"I'm afraid I'll have to try," he said, in a said tone.

The young woman made no answer to this, but began bustling about, getting some breakfast for the wanderers.

She had some milk boiling in a few minutes, into which she broke up some pieces of stale bread, and never had anything tasted better to the two boys than this simple meal. Norry's face looked decidedly better after



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimentals from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dased and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and cary reputable gentlemen hardly lowes room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Harner has fallen upon one of these happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

DioLeur

### 25 YEARS.

MA WILLIAM PAVEY, Woodstock, On writes, "I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never failing remed for all diseases of the lungs. I would strong recommend it to all persons with weak lungs, or inclined to consumption."

inclined to consumption."

JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in the same place, write:—"This is to certify that the above testimenial of Mr. Pavey we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased to have an opportunity to testify in its favour. We have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of, and that gives so universal satisfaction."

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bropchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.

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All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined, when required, with proper constitutional remedies for the blood. &c.

OZŒNA, Ozena is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh, in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilage of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozena, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally requently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the host-ris or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish yellow colour, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "the disease is one of the most obdurate and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes se revolting as to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust even to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter and are extremely difficult to heal.

After ozena has continued some time the sense of smell usually becomes impaired and often lost.

Deafness is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the Eustachian tubes to the internal ear.

Pains in the head and over the frontal sinuses, impaired and income present and memory and are insparity fragmently

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For the Cure of STAMMERING. and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of the country address UTHERLANDINSTRUTE, 273 Spacing Avenue, Toronto.

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THOMAS CHARLTON, Plokering P.O., Ont Rivaledon This

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WARNING.

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

THOSE DAMAGING TELEGRAMS. Ow December 6th the Globe, in a fit of frantic terror, made the following confes-

"In the course of their former infamous operations, both in Algoma, and famous operations, both in Algoma, and Muskoka, they (the conservatives) values of the organ did not a ce deny it. The organ did not a ce deny it. The organ did not a lobe's view is on a steal for them copies of Government despatches. They drugged at least one supporter of Bettes in order to pick his of Education Mr. A.S. HARDY was induced to take a different view. While acting as Minister of Education Mr. HARDY had even his pockets." We accepted the statement, but translated

into its proper form as follows :-"The Globe in its guilty terror has let out the truth. Our friends are indeed " in possession of copies of telegrams that " passed between Mr. Mowar and Pattul-" Lo, and Mr. Young and PATTULLO. They "are very damaging and disgraceful and corrupt. On them actions will be taken, "we believe, personally against Mesers." MOWAT, HARDY, PARDER, and YOUNG,

Since that time the organ has repe of its hasty admission, and has
"Back recoiled, it knew not why,
Even at the sound itself had made."

n its last issue, a week after its first cor on, and nearly a week after our expo sure of the true meaning of that confesion, it gives out this :

There were no such telegrams. THE MAIL claims to have copies of them. THE MAIL-cannot have copies of what never existed. Between some of the parties named it so hap-pens that no telegrams whatever on any subect passed during the election. If there were slegrams between any of the other parties named, we have no doubt they were not such as The Mail states. If The Mail had any such damaging telegrams, it may be depended upon they would have seen the light ere

If there were no such telegrams of course they could not have been "stolen," as the Globe said they were, on December and that allegation of "stealing" have been a deliberate falsehood. The Globe knows that there were such telegrams, and that they are now in the "post" session of our friends" (not of The Mail) as we said on December 7th.

The organ knows very well that it is dodging. The telegrams arist. they will be produced at the proper time. All that these telegrams contain must come out, and Mr. Mowar must go as a consequence, if he does not go before, as we think he will.

" FIGHTING SHY."

Our morning contemporary is fighting very shy of a number of very delicate questions. It has abandohed, for instance, the discussion as to Mr. Mowar's notorious intrigue against Mr. Crooks in Oxford. The organ's attempts to explain have not been "consistent," viz.:

"Some prominent
Reformers of South
Oxford had thought
that, on account of Mr.
Crooks being a non-resident, and from the
fact that they had so
many men well able to
represent the riding, he
should not be re-nominated as the Liberal candidefa, and theta can-

It is very obvious that Mr. CROOKS was not the " spontaneous" choice of the electors of South Oxford. It is within our knowledge that Mr. Mowar tried to prevent him from being their choice at all.

The organ also abandons Mr. G. W. oss, apparently, in despair, This is

"We have no wish to have the last word th THE MAIL on what it seems to wish to grade into a mere wrangle." It is always best not to stay for the last

when you are getting the worst of out we will not interrupt it at length: The engagement into which Mr. Ross enin Mr. Gage some two years ago was rable as it is easily understood, a nothing in it of which anyone had reason to be ashamed. Mr. Ross ito assist at Teachers' Conventions ring lectures. He did so on two ocan that was all, and there it ended."

s the Globe's own confession;

is the Globe's own confession;

"No doubt Mr. Gage expected to be recouped for his outlay in paying what otherwise the conventions would have had to meet, by securing an increased circulation to his fournal and his other publications."

When the Globe published those words, "other publications," it gave Mr. Ross away. It wrote him down a book pedlar, and there it must stay—what is writ is writ, even if it be gross stupidity. But the act of Mr. Ross was also illegal, as we have proved. The organ fights shy of that phase of the case sitogether.

The organ also fights shy of the legality of Mr. Ross' position as a Minister. He was gazetted under false pretences. Mr. Chooks was falsely said to have resigned, but the Gazette was subsequently explained away as a "elerical error." It was not a clerical error, it was a stupid falsehood, indulged in at the expense of poor Mr. Chooks. Mr. Moway's power to remove his colleague was undoubted; why then was it falsely stated that he had "re-"signed?" Will the organ face that?

The organ is also significantly silent as to the coming down of the Grit "Coon in regard to Rat Portage. There is not a roar of any sort in the throat of the Grit lion now. Let us hear that music once again!

The news from West Middlesex is in-

The news from West Middlesex is indeed not encouraging to the Grit organ and we do not wonder at its reticence At the same time we so much enjoy poli-tical controversy, like other folks, when we are winning, that we regret to see the orcan running away.

MR. HARDY CONDEMNS MR. ROSS.
To be condemned by Mr. A. S. HARDY for any sort of offence is probably the cruelest thing any unfortunate official could suffer the force of humiliation could no further go. That, nevertheless, is what has happened to Mr. G. W. Ross.

Our readers know, the whole population of Ontario now know, that Mr. G. W. Ross, when an inspector of schools, illegally, and therefore corruptly, accepted the shilling of the service of a publishing firm to advance the circulation of their Educational Journal " and other publica-"tions," as the Globe put it. That Mr. Ross, in accepting that position, was guilty of an inexcusable offence, by which he forteited his position as school inspector, is now fully understood by the public.

The Globe made one or two very feeble attempts to defend Mr. Ross. It contended that there was nothing wrong, nothing disgraceful in the act of Mr. Ross; but it did not dare say his conduct tough sensibilitie somewhat shocked at the improprieties he was forced to recognize, but could not remedy. He drew a line, however, at such con at as that of Mr. G. W. Ross. And he opinion is contained in the following circular:

"CIRCULAR TO SCHOOL OFFICERS. "Gentlemen,-Representations having been made to the Department that certain Inspectors and Teachers are acting as agents in promoting the sale of School Readers recently authorized by the Department. I am directed to call the attention of all Teachers. "Come public property to the sudden 27 of the Public Schools Act, which "Conservative,"

are as follows:—

"No Tencher. Trustee, Inspector. or other person officially connected with the Education Department, the Normal, Model. Public or High Schools, or Collegiate Institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons, of any school, library, prize or text-book, map, chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationery, or to receive compensation or other reto receive compensation or other re-mineration or equivalent for such sale.

or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever,?
"I am to add that the Department will take notice of the violation of the above section by any Inspector, Teacher, or other efficial embraced

within its provisions.
"Your obelient Servant.
"ALEX. MARLING, 'Secretary.

"Education Department,
"Toronto, 4th August, 1883." That is Mr. HARDY'S opinion of Mr. G. organ knows very well that it is get the telegrams exist. They are ing; they will make the nerves of a Cabinet Ministers tremble; and the recognition of the recognit Mr. Mowar makes the misdemeanant a

Minister.
Fancy the satire of it! The jingle of the publishers money in the Minister's pocket would betray him as he walked about his office. The inspectors who may, like Mr. Ross, have been offenders would common prudence the yeomen of West Middlesex must keep him in private life. His party would be eighted beyond endurance with such a man, who can never be free from suspicion and attack. Mr. Ross should be defeated by the united intelligence and honesty of West Middlesex

sex. WEST SIMCOR AND CARDWELL Our columns yesterday contained a pretty full report of the proceedings at East Caledon, in the county of Cardwell.

Mr. HAMMILL's success in the county is, we are assured, beyond doubt. But the er interest taken in the double fight in West Middlesex tends to divert attention from West Simcoe and Cardwell. We trust it will not in any way divert the attention or dissipate the energies of our friends in these constituencies. Cardwell must be retained for Mr. Hammill. West Simcoe must be redeemed by Mr. Wylle. The independent and straightforward yeomen who used to elect Mr. Long will, we hope, see to it that the broken chain of the ical tradition is renewed and strengthened, never more in our time to be snapped by whatever strain Grit corruption may

did it? That was all, was it? A trifle. It was merely a school into pocketing the money of a school-publisher and using his influence in the end. Mr. Hammill had really honestly won the seat; his "defeat" was accomplished by means too discreditable to be successful in the end. Mr. Merenita's language on

his point may be repeated regarding Mr.

"He carried the standard to victory without a stain upon it, and if their opponents had left him to enjoy the honour he had fairly earned, they would have done a service to the country, instead of putting it to the expense and turmoil of this election. (Cheers,) If ever a constituency existed is which there was a fair, honest fight when their opponents were vanquished it was in the county of Cardwell."

Let the electors of Cardwell then see that Mr. Hammill's banner, which is Mr. Meredith's banner too, is carried on to

MR. MERADITH IMPEACHES MR. PARDEB.

"Turning towards Mr. Bardee, who at the significant motion was observed to tremble and become almost livid in countenance, Mr. Meredith raised aloft his arm and in tones of rightsous indignation continued, 'I never go behind a man's back. I say to you, Mr. Pardee, I tell it to your face, that I intend to arraign your before the public courts and at the bar of the house for the corruption and bribery practised in that (Algoma) contest."—Mr. Meredith at West Middlesex nomination.

WE take the above extract from the Free Press's report of Mr. MEREDITH'S speech in West Middlesex on nomination day. It more fully than before reveals to the public the nature of the evidence that will be produced in due time to overwhelm will be produced in due time to overwhelm Mr. Mowar and his colleagues. The corruption, illegality, and criminality of the Algoma election will be made so clear as to drive Mr. Mowar out of public life forever. Nothing se cynical, so reckless, and so criminal has ever occurred in the history of politics in this country. Mr. Merentri is known to be an honourable and moderate man. He would not use such language towards Mr. Pariner if he was not fully aware of the strength of his justification. Mr. Pariner must go too.

FALSIFYING THE FIGURES.

Ir anything has been taught to the Grit party in lessons too severe to be forgotten it is the utterly untrustworthy character of the Globe's facts and figures concerning elections. In 1878 the Globe deluded its people most shamefully as to the results of the election. In 1882 the same disgrace ful attempt to delude the public was made, greatly to the subsequent disgust of the Grits who depended on that journal. In February, 1883, when Mr. Mowar went to the polls, the Grit organ again fooled its people most deplorably, declaring that Mr. Mowar was coming back as strong as, if not stronger than, ever. These are facts that are within the knowledge of every Grit in Canada. They will therefore exercise a certain restraining influence on those who may wish to believe in the figures published in the organ of yester-

The Globe's statement giving Mr. Moway a majority of 13 is a stupid attempt to delude the people of the three constitu-encies in which elections are to be held on encies in which elections are to be held on Friday. It is very clear that the organ has heard of the prevailing opinion in West Middlesex, West Simcoe, and Cardwell that Mr. Mowar's Government is going. Consequently the organ makes a last desperate and delusive attempt to prove that Mr. Mowar's Government is strong. The attempt is not cleverly made at all. It is too easily exposed.

Let us offer to the public the real state of the political account as it exists to day.

Grit. Brockvirle, Bruce, N., Frontenac

Hastings, E. Hastings, Kent, W., Lanark, N., Middlesex, N., Monck, Norfolk, N., Ontario, S., Oxford, N., Perth, S., Northumberland denfr w, N., Weilington, C., Weilington, W.

Wellington, S., Wentworth, N., Wentworth, S., RECAPITULATION. Total Independent. Cardwell, Conservative...... Middlesex, W., Conservative...... 

forthumberiand, E., Art.
Lenfrew, S., Grit.

Conservative unseated and in appeal, and
therefore cannot sit. Muskoka, Conservative..... Grit incapacitated till case dealt Oxford, S., Grit..... Grit seats in Court.

Middlesex, E., Grit..... rescott, Grit.... Of these all but North Ontario stand for udgment, and that case will be tried early in January next. Return withheld.

Algoma, Grit..... From the foregoing statement it will be seen that Mr. Mowar has on the floor of the House, so to speak, 37 supporters, (including himself.) and that Mr. Merguira has 36 (including himself), and one member, Mr. Neglon, of Lincoln, is Judepender, Mr. Neglon, of Lincoln, is Judepender, Mr. Neglon, or Lincoln, is Judepender, Mr. Neglon, is Judepender, Mr. Neglon, is Judepender, Mr. Neglon, Indones, Mr. Neglon, Indones, Mr. Neglon, Indones, Mr. Neg nt. Now all the evidence points to the dent. Now all the evidence points to the fact that we shall win the three seats to be contested on Friday next, which will give 39 to Mr. MEREDITH. There are three seats in appeal which in all probability will not be represented in the House this session, and one similarly situated, vis., South Oxford, the member for which, Mr. Orooks, is incapacitated. There are six seats now held by the Grits which are in court, and which, if opened, we are confident will be

carried by our friends. The only remaining vote therefore upon which Mr. Mowar can rely is that of Algoma, of which ac return has been made, and which he can at best hold but for a brief period. Giving Mr. Mowar Algoma, he can then count on but 38 available votes this session, including his own and those of four of his Ministers. Mr. Meredith, on the other hand, will have, on Friday evening next, 39 votes at his back, with almost a certainty of carrying the six sents which will in all probability be opened by the action of the courts, thus giving Mr. Meredith a majority of the House when every seat is filled.

We entertain no hope of carrying South Oxford; but we do believe that we will carry the seats in appeal, viz, South Renfrew, East Northumberland, and Muskoka, which would make the Liberal-Conservative majority four in a full house.

We have some reasons for believing that there are five, if not more, of those gentlemen included in Mr. Mowar's following who for good and sufficient public reasons, arising out of Mr. Mowar's improper and unconstitutional conduct, have determined to cousult the real wishes of their constituents and the welfare of the country, and to give their support to Mr. Meredith.

These are all the facts. They are within the cegnizance of all experienced students of public affairs. They can be tested by

These are all the facts. They are within the cegnizance of all experienced students of public affairs. They can be tested by reference to the legal records and the facts of current political history. They will undeceive the deluded Grit mind. And they will convey to every intelligent man the conviction that Mr. Mowar must go.

MR ROSS OFFENCES. THE organ thinks that Mr. Ross has one nothing of which an honourable man need be ashamed. Let us put a few plain Was it honourable to jump at Mr

CROOKS' portfolio and office, and to publish what Mr. Ross, as well as Mr. Mowar. must have known to be a false statement that Mr. CROOKS had "resigned"! Was it honourable for Mr. Ross to sell his influence with teachers and trustees to the publishers and to peddle their books? Was it honourable to do this when Mr.

Was it honourable to no this when Mr.

Ross was a member of the Centual Committee which had the power of advising the authorization of school books?

Was it honourable to do this when such conduct was expressly forbidden by law, as we have shown day after day by quoting the statute?

as we have shown day after day by quoting the statute?

These things are not denied. They are confessed to be true. We say they are damaging, disgraceful, corrupt, and penal. Will the organ be good enough in justice to itself to make some defence of Mr. Ross in regard to charges which we cannot possibly make more clear, more specific, and more damaging to the Grit "Minister" of Education."

MR. MOWAT SURRENDERS. By advices of undeabted authority we earn that Mr. Mowar has surrendered, without conditions, to the law which he has so long resisted, and admitted the irresistibility of arguments which for two years at least he and his followers and organs have vehemently denied. We have elsewhere shown with what mischievous pertinacity Mr. Mowar and his friends have been maintaining the position of sticklers for the "award, the whole award, and nothing but the award." But we have now the most

The question will now, we understand, be settled on the lines suggested by Sir John Maddonald in 1871 and repeated in 1881. That proposition was formulate thus in a despatch to Mr. Mowar: "To the arbitration of 1874 your Ex

cellency's Government were unable for the reasons assigned to give their adherms in, but, with Ontario, they believe it to be of the greatest importance that the dispute should be settled, and they will be anxious to further in every way in their power the submission of the question, either to the Supreme Court of Canada or to an eminent legal func tionary to be mutually agreed on: or, if it be preferred by the two provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, although your Excellency's advisers would prefer that it should be decided in Canada, either "that it should be decided in Canada, either by the high legal functionary as suggested, or by the Supreme Court, with the right of applying to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for an appeal to the Queen from any decision which may be arrived at, should either the province desire it." province desire it."

As Mr. Dalton McCarthy recently As Mr. Dalton McCarthy recently pointed out in his very able speech, this result might well have been arrived at without all the illegal expenditure of public money, all the scandalous disturbance, all the deplorable vulgarization of public affairs, which have disgraced Mr. Mowat's action in Rat Portage and Algoma. Mr. Mo-CARTHY makes very clear the dishonest conduct of Mr. Mowat in refusing to go to the courts with the Boundary question, while he was willing to go by them with the while he was willing to go to them with the

MERCER estate case.

During the last session of the Local House Mr. MEREDITH moved a resolution on the subject of the Boundary question as follows :

as follows:

"That this House, in view of the declarations of the leader of the Government that the urgent importance of the immediate settlement of the boundaries of Ontario has been remeatedly affirmed by the Government of Canada before Confederation and afterwards, and the urgency has been increasing year by year," and that "it hever was so great as it now is," regrets THAT NO STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO FOR THE 'FINAL DETERMINATION OF THE BOUNDARIES IN DISPUTS BY MEANS OF A REFER-THE FINAL DETERMINATION OF THE BOUNDARIES IN DISPUTE BY MEANS OF A REFERENCE TO THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY. COUNCIL OF ENGLAND, although the Federal authorities continue to urge upon them a settlement by that method, and evince a willingness to agree to just arrangements for the administration of justice, and the management and disposal of the lands in, and the government of, the territory in dispute, pending the reference; and, in the opinion of this House THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EVILS ARISING FROM THE DELAY, WHICH HAS CCURRED SINCE THE REFUSAL OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE AWARD, OR

But Mr. Mowar has surrendered at last; has admitted his hypocrisy; has confessed his dishonesty; has yielded to fate and Sir John MacDonald; and has fate and Sir John Maddonald; and has carned for himself the just contempt of every honest man in Ontario, whose vote and influence were solicited in February last on the cry of "Provincial "Rights" in favour of "the award and "nothing but the award," but whose approval must now be sought for a total abandonment of the Grit position.

Ma. Mowar in effect confesses that, for three or four years; he has been inciting

been saking for votes on forged grounds; has been arousing public passion by coined falsehoods, and has been inciting almost to the pitch of murder the partisans whom he meant to betray.

Electors of West Middlesex, West Simcoe, and Cardwell, Mr. Mowar Must Go.

MR. MEREDITH AND MR. MOWAT THE Grit organ thinks that Mr. MERB-DITH is a " weak man." Now it is not of much consequence what the Grit organ thinks about Mr. MERBUTH, or indeed, about anything else. But there may be ome persons to whom a reply to such folly If Mr. MEREDITH is "a weak man," he

has exhibited an uncommon degree of per-sistence, courage, capacity, and eloquence during more than four years past, since he began to fully comprehend the dishonest and damaging rule of Mr. Mowar and his colleagues. It is possible that the public have learned to look on Mr. MEREDITH as anything but a weak man.

If Mr. MEREDITH is "a weak man" he

has succeeded uncommonly well in shatte-ing Mr. Mowar's forces in the province and in making Mr. Mowar's tenure of power impossible. We judge that the people will not accept the Globe's idea that Mr. MRREDITH is "a weak man." If Mr. MEREDITH is "a weak man," he

has managed to create an exceedingly atrong Opposition in the Local House, at Opposition so strong that it must necessarily overturn Mr. Mowar's administration. We are of opinion that the peopl will not look on Mr. MEREDITH as "a weal" the contraction of the c

We are told that Mr. MEREDITH is " We are told that Mr. MEREDITH is "weak man" mainly because he has changed his opinion on the Boundary question. To begin with, Mr. MEREDITH has not changed his position at all. He gave Mr. Mowar his aid in getting a settlement of the Boundary award on the basis of the award, till it became obvious that the

the Boundary award on the basis of the award, till it became obvious that the award was illegal, that the award was imperfect, that Parliament would not accept it, and that Mr. Mowar really did not want a settlement at all. Mr. MEREDITH then pressed for the only possible mode of settlement, a final judicial decision.

This Mr. Mowar has been fighting against. He aid not want a final decision—he preferred disturbance and "a "ory." He concealed the interview in which Sir John MacDonald prepared a settlement. He concealed the despatch in which a settlement was offered. He encouraged his Ministers to shout for "the "award and nothing but the award." He encouraged his press to declare that a Privy Council decision would be useless and not binding. He took violeut steps to seize Raf Portage. He took corrupt steps to plunder the Provincial Treasury for the payment of gacl-birds whom he named "special constables." He took proceedings with those gaol-birds that brought him face to face with Law. Then he turned and fled.

brought him face to face with Law. Then he turned and fled.

All Mr. Mowar's valorous detence of "Provincial Rights" was humbug. All his demands for "the award and nothing "but the award" was mere blust. He led his party into an ambush of the enemy and then left them! He egged on his followers in the disputed territory to illegal acts, and then he abandoned them.

Is Mr. Mowar then "a strong man?" He has deliberately deceived the public. He has betrayed his own party. He has left his instruments in the lurch. He has eaten all his awn challenges. He has turned tail on "Provincial Rights." He has he was nown himself to be a dishonest public man. If this he strength Mr. Measlie man. If this be attempth, Mr. Man DITH has none of it. If this be weakner Mr. Mowar will die of it

MR PARDEE GIVES MR MOWAT AWAY!

In order that the facts may be given to our readers from the Grit point of view, we take the following extracts from the Grit organ's report of proceedings in West

Middlesex on nomination day:
"Mr. Meredith on being called came for ward and entered at once-upon the discussion evidently under strong excitement. He said Mr. Pardee had appealed to lynch law a against Messrs. Wilkinson. Pringle, an others who were as respectable men as Mr. Pardee or Mr. Ross. He charged Mr. Parde Parage of Mr. Ross. The caurged and Transcoviolently with being guilty of corruption in Algoma, and boasted that he would impeach him before the courts. As to the contention that Ontario would stand by the award, he that Ontario would stand by the award, he said he had it on the best authority that already an agreement had been entered into between the Attorney-Generals of the two provinces looking to a settlement of the question. He challenged Mr. Pardee to deny it. "Mr. Pardee—I left Toronto on Monday. No agreement had been made then between the Attorney-Generals. They were in consultation about it, and had there been an agreement I have no doubt I would have been adment I have no doubt I would have been ad-

"Mr. Meredith contended that this was virtual admission of the statement in the telegraphic reports that an agreement had been made."

Mr. MEREDITH was simply stating facts, and every additional fact was more crushing than its predecessors to the Grit Min-

Mr. PARDEE and Mr. BLAKE and Mr. Ross have been guilty of inciting the Grits of West Middlesex to deeds of persona violence against men much more respect able than Mr. PARDEE, much more hon-ourable than Mr. BLAKE, and much less corrupt than G. W. Ross. Mr. MERE-DITH was right in forcibly condemning conduct so dastardly, and so very likely to lead to consequences disturbing

and criminal.

Mr. PARDEB was certainly guilty of ruption in Algoma, and so was Mr. Mowar, and Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Harpy. The facts will come out in due time, and will diagrace the whole Grit Administration in a pack. Possibly they may consign some of them to the gaol for which nature evidently fitted two or three of them. Mr. MEREDITH was irresistible.

them. Mr. Meredith was irresistible, necessarily, on that tepic.

Mr. Pardee gave Mr. Mowar away about the boundary award. For two years Mr. Mowar has been shouting, "Stick to the award?" For two years Mr. Feasee has been howling like a street-corner hoodium, whose manners he has carried into politics, "Stick to the award?" For two years Mr. Harby has been shrieking on every hustings, between spaces of Since the Refusal of the Parliament of Canada to give effect to the award of Canada to give effect to the award of Canada to give effect to the award of the canada to the For two years Mr. PARDEE has been snickering in his placid mood, "Stick to "the award!" And for two years the organ has been making itself black in the face with violent advice, delivered in the very worst English printed in any part of her Majesty's empire, "Stick to the award!" But Mr. Mowar has concluded that he has tried that game too long; that popular credulity is exhausted; and that tricks are in vain. And so he has concluded not too, stick to the award. Mr. Pardee wishes to concede it, but shuffles and confesses. Mr. Mowar does not dare to appear upon any platform just now—he would be hissed from it promptly by indignant citizens.

tent in its disho oncealed even from his own friends the act that he had an interview with Sir John MacDonald over two years ago. He dishonestly concealed from the Legislature a despatch from the Ottawa Government a despatch from the Ottawa Government in which his duplicity was exposed; and only laid it onthe table after The Main had taken the trouble to have it telegraphed from Ottawa in full. And he is now doubling, twisting, shifting, and deceiving, in regard to the very same boundary

Life is too short to follow all the dodges of so mean a second-rate schemer as Mr.
Mowar in regard to this question. When
he has gone the people of Ontario will be
amazed to think that they could have tolerated so transparent an imposter so long. Let West Middlesex, West Simcoe, and Cardwell declare that he Must Go.

"We trust the rumour that Hon. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works in the Mowat Government, is about to be elevated to the beach is reliable. He is eminently to the beach is reliable. He is eminently qualified to perform the duties of a judge, and will take with him in his new position the respect and good wishes of his friends and opponents. It is no secret that Mr. Fraser has long been dissatisfied with his position in Mr. Mowat's Cabinet. He has been made to suffer by reason of the jealousy of his colleagues, who resent his superior abilities and popularity. He has not been in accord with their public policy in some respects, and his recent refusals to appear on the public piatform with Hardy and Pardee is very noticeable and have codssioned much comment. We commend Mr. Fraser for his mauliness and independence, and trust that he may be long spared to occupy the bench, of which he will be a distinguished ornament."

What private information our contemporary has we do not know. We do not share our contemporary's opinion, fully, as to the merits of Mr. Fraser, but admit that, as a lawyer, he would be fully quali-fied for the position of a judge. It is very well known, as we have said, that five, if not more, of the members whom Mr. Mowar counts among his following, are quite determined to give their support on legitimate public grounds to Mn Mere-

Thus the Grit Government and the Grit party are dissolving with the rapidity of panic. It would be interesting if when the Legislature met there was only Mr. HARDY to wink at Mr. PARDEE and accept the dismissal that the House will gladly give them. Let the electors of West Middlesex, West Simooe, and Cardwell make this consummation sure.

A STARTLING STORY.

Our Ottawa correspondence this morning contains the damaging truth regarding Mr. Mowar's arrangements as to the Boundary dispute. Finding himself face to face with a contempt of court on a habeas corpus writ, (which would be nothing the wing. It is that Mr. Mowar endired that Mr. Miller has his (Mowar's) head in chancery, and that when he (Mowar) comes out it will be with so battered a reputation out it will be with so battered a reputation of the his party will execute him for his wild begs for a way of escape. A case has begs for a way of escape. A case has been arranged, therefore, which will go before the Privy Council. Mr. Mowar withdraws his army of occupation, and Mr. Fraser will kindly consent not to shed anybody's blood during the interval. Mr. Mowar abandons his "cry" betrays. withdraws his army of occupation, and Mr. Fraser will kindly consent not to shed anybody's blood during the interval. Mr. Mowar abandons his "cry," betrays.

his partizans, and leaves his party in the ditches into which he led them.

That he should seek to abandon public life and go back to the Bench is natural. Our correspondence states the startling rumour that prevails. We protest against any such idea being entertained. Mr. Mowar must not be allowed to escape in that way. He must meet his political doom like a man, and fall with his fellows in corruption and conspiracy, his colleagues in treason to the peace of the State and the true rights of Ontario.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

those able articles in the Grit organ con-The Reformers want the bribers turned out

of West Middlesex at once. We move that It is stated that Mr. G. W. Ross is now looking to South Oxford for a seat. After his defeat in West Middlesex a special effort will be made to vacate Mr. Crooks' seat in order that Mr. Ross may occupy it.

Mr. Blake, who himself lives in Toronto has been in West Middlesex telling the electors that outsiders have no right to interfere in the contests now pending there. Mr. Blake thinks his hearers are fools.

Mr. Sturges Hardy is on the warpath, but his organs unanimously abstain from publishing reports of his speeches. There are things said which it were better not to print. Mr. Boston O'Brien, the talented Liberal

Statesman now in a Winnipeg gaol, will shortly be released, as his term will be up. But Mr. Mowat will not have the advantage of his services during the pending electi The correspondent of the Montreal Witness (Grit) sets afloat the rumour that Mr. Mowat may agree to "surrender the disputed territory as far east as Winnipez river, which would then ferm a natural boundary between

The Kingston Whig says that "on Amherst island twenty straight Reform votes were not polled for Mr. Allison." This is an important admission. Of course if there were not twenty straight Reform votes polled for Mr. Allison, all the rest must have been crook However, there is to be an election trial.

That was an unfortunate simile in which Mr. Blake indulged when, replying to Mr. Thos. Cowan, who had just dissected some of his atterances, he said Mr. Cowan reminded him of a man who broke his arm "beating the wind." Come to think of it, the hon-gentleman is a somewhat windy speaker.

Richelieu Robinson, the gentleman who twists the British lion's tail, is going to move in Congress for the annexation of Ireland and Canada to the United States. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Robinson does not mean any harm, and that if he "makes, a record" for the next election his object will be attained.

Miss Timme, the Charleston, S. C., girl, who disappeared from the Georgia Femsie Seminary at Chester, has been found working as a domestic in the Cave Spring Deaf Mute Instituté. She had read dime novels until she had concluded that she was beneath the iron heel of parental tyranny, and should get out where a bright-haired that in blue and gold could resoue her.

SOUTH SIMCOE.

Trial of the Petition Against Colonel Type whitt...The Charges Withdrawn whiti—The Petition Against Colonel Tywhiti—The Charges Withdrawn.

BARRIE, Dec. 11.—The South Simcoe election trial took place here to-day before Mr.
Justice Armour. It charged the sitting member, Colonel Tyrwhitt, with bribery and corruption, and claimed the seat for Mr. Dunn.
This claim, however, was withdrawn ten
days ago, and the triel was merely to unseat
the member. Messrs. Bethune and Loun'
appeared for the petitioners, and Messra.
McCarthy and Pepler for the respondent.

After the examination of several witnesses,
his Lordship stated that no case had been
made out.

THE ELECTION WAS AS PURE as any election could possibly be. He did not think they could press personal charges of bribery against Mr. Dunn, as he was not the petitioner. He would, however, let the respondent be called.

Col. Trawhitt said—I held no committee meetings from the feet that the committee

GOING TO PIECES.

Mr. Mowat's Government, like his party, is going to pieces.

"Mr. Wood abandoned it just in time to escape defeat and discredit. Mr. Young could not stand the strain of the damaging policy of his colleagues and the coming fate of the Administration. Mr. Crooks gave way immediately on coming once more under the pressure of the load that Hardy and Parder had prepared for him. And in our last issue it was announced in our despatches that Mr. Mowat's friends were preparing for his return to the bench as an escape from his present position.

It appears that another change is looked for. In the Irish Canadian of yesterday the following paragraph appears:

"We trust the rumour that Hon. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works in the following paragraph appears:

"We trust the rumour that Hon. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works in the following paragraph appears:

"Col. Trrwhitir said—I held no committee meetings from the fact that the fight was principally between the Conservative party, I assumed that Mr. Cockburn was a Conservative, but until to-day I had thought he had been in the North-West. I did not know that there would be an election. I knew that old Mr. Lennox and Col. Banting were working in my behalf. I did not know that young Lennox was working for me. I did not was working for me. I did not was working for me. I did not have repudiated that he election without bribery or unducted the election without bribery or unducted the election without bribery or unducted and forty dollars, besides the expense of a livery team that I hired for the campaign. I will swear positively that I did not know young Lennox or Cockburn was a conservative party. I assumed that Mr. Cockburn was a Conservative, but until to-day I had thought the had been in the North-West. I did not know that there would be an election. I knew that old Mr. Lennox and Col. Banting were working in my behalf. I did not know that there would be an election. I knew that old Mr. Lennox and Col. Banting were working in my behalf. was because it was asserted the convention that had nominated me had been packed. relied for my election upon the Conservati

party.
Mr. BETHUNE stated that after what his Lordship had said he would ask that the petition be dismissed without costs. After a petition be dismissed without costs. After a consultation this was agreed upon.

The JUDGE thought the parties acted wisely. The election could only be set aside on the strictest construction of the law. The only question was the agency of Lennox, and that was far from being satisfactorily established. He was glad they had relieved him of a disagreeable duty, as he would have been compelled to carry the case to the full court. He would, therefore, dismiss the case without costs, and declare Col. Tyrwhitt duly elected.

MOWAT GIVES UP.

He Abandons the Territory and Withdraws his Army—His Friends seek for his Ke-appointment to the Beach. OTTAWA, Dec. 11 .- A curious statement is OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—A curious statement is afloat in generally well-informed circles to this effect. Mr. Mowat's reason for sending for Attorney-General Miller and offering to pay all the expenses of the trip was, so it is asserted, because he had either to get Mr. Miller to agree to a case on the boundary dispute being made up for the Privy Council of England, or he had to appear in court as a defendant in the case of Chief Constable Creighton, arrested by Mowat's specials in Rat Portage and put in gaol. If he (Mowat) did not put in an appearance in the Creighton did not put in an appearance in the Creighton case judgment would be given against him. If he took no notice of that it would be con-If he took no notice of that it would be con-tempt of court. Finding himself in a quan-dary he resolved to send for Mr. Miller and have a friendly suit prepared. This suit, it is said, will be brought before the Privy Council at an early day, the several lawyers engaged to leave for England shortly. This is an important statement, and throws light upon Mr. Mowat's action in getting the Attorney-General of Manitoba to come to Toronto, the Ontario Government footing the bill.

that it seemed as if they had heard of it be-fore. From all I can gather I think it likely that some such way which Mr. Mowat may go has been binted at by his friends.

DISINGENUOUS POLITICIANS ample Stories Manufactured Against the National Policy.

From the Kingston News. The Grit press are clever in discovering points against the National Policy. The other day the Ottawa correspondence of the Giobe referred to the closing of the Londonderry iron works with the remark that their "financial difficulties show how little Six Locard Tillar's resign has done to Sir Leonard Tilley's policy has done to foster that line of industry. The works were established and prospered under a low tariff. Then the Tilley tariff came into operation, and in a short time the company were so embarrassed that the Government had to undertake to carry their Government had to undertake to carry their coal supplies from Pictou to Londonderry over the Intercolonial railway for nothing. A Halifax despatch, however, in the same paper stated that "gross extravagances existed in the early management of the concern," which dissipated nearly the whole capital. A few years ago it received a new start, and has held up well until recently, when it was compelled by increase of business to purchase a mine of its own, and this led to embarrassment. This explanation of course effectually settled the anti-N.P. argument of the Ottawa correspondent.

Another illustration of the ingenuity referred to may be found in what happened lately in Brockville, A Mr. Beique, of Montreal, had a contract for the construction of waterworks in that town. A quarrel crose,

Montreal, had a contract for the construction of waterworks in that town. A quarrel rose, the Council stopped supplies, and the employes were left for a time without their pay. Mr. Beique paid \$2,000 in the bank at Montreal, and telegraphed that the sum should be paid to the foreman at Brockville, but the bank there refused to pay it till the foreman received a power of attorney. received a power of attorney. Cheques were then sent to Montr al for the conwere then sent to Montr-al for the contractor's signature, and all this of necessity involved delay. A letter was concocted by certain Brockville Grits and sent to the Globe in which it was said :—"You will see the great boom for labourers has collapsed in Canada. Brockville is an example of the great boom that Tupper is preaching about through England; here we are in starvation; no pay, no clothes." Now what connection existed between the Government policy and the temperary difficulties of a contractor it is hard to see. But the party which can abuse the Government and threaten rebellion in Manitoba because some of the farmers had their wheat frozen, can probably spy the malign influence of the N. P. in the present condition of Ireland.

Miss Martel taught school at Aurora, Ill., where a fellow named Saillard met her and became passionately attached to her. Miss Martel refused him and returned to her home in Montreal. Saillard, having no money, walked from Chicago to Montreal, and persecuted the girl with his letters and attentions until her parents handed him over to the rolice.

A SCANDALOUS

Grushing Facts for Co of Every Honest DISHONEST AND VILLAIN

From Our Own Corres STRATHROY, Dec. 11.—Du week l'ading partisans of Me and Ross, finding themselves out the constituency, and th basest possible methods con secure votes enough to pro-cause, have been boasting cause, have been boasting "spring" something prior t that would startle the elector week ago, one Ireland, from amongst those who said it. How and disgraceful and unfair are known to be when they ar none believed they would ress me as made public in a Tuesday morning. What a One E. Rowland, jr., comes o davit that he induced James of a respectable farmer in Ca the so-called Liberal comi Strathroy, that he LIED TO HIM FROM BEGINN

that he put words in the youn and supplied the answers, in a suming the character of a half-Johnston, the Conservative can a conversation with him, and t money about him which he sai tion purposes. It is not neces to any fair-minded man that to any fair-minded man that who could thus lie would avparticularly if promising to party interests. E. Rowle he swears he lied, an seeks to destroy the reputatifarmer, to injure the feelings to disgrace his connections, an To assist G. W. Ross and keep in power. Take one instance untruthfulness of Rowland's swears that Weeks told nin t untruthfulness of Rowland's s
swears that Weeks told nim t
money at Roach's hotel, whe
tion of this is sorupulously a
affidavits made by the other p
More than this. Weeks was
the Grit rooms, where the
him. Two young men name
nected with the Age office) gut
whilst Rowland and his consp
PERPETRATED THEIR FIEND

and they were thus enabled sufficient that they saw and or did not see in order to What Rowland knows about t base act he has been guilty of him), is between his own cone God. It only needs plain per the matter plainly to be convirtand's scheme was deeply plain ned only by a man with full careful and the convirtance only by a man with full careful and the convirtance of the convirtance

vil ainy.

The electors of West Middl many contests; they know we resort to when they feel the g from beneath their feet; by learned that there is still a learned there is still a learned the learned that there is still a le which violent partisans are wil in order to achieve a victory, ing affidavits, sworn to by t oerned, furnish convincing prodeity of those who profess pur tongues and hands are busily dwork of their masters. WEEKS' AFFIDAVI

I, James Weeks, of the town doc, in the county of Middle declare :-1. That I have read a statute made by Edward Rowland, bell, S. Beswick, George Gordo Cox, on the tenth day of Decen 2. I say that the statements money from one McLean or the be expended for corrupt purpos tion of Middlesex or others

3. On Saturday last I went committee rooms and there Rowland, who made one of the tions.
4. That I did not tell the to take receipts for all the

statement that I did so tell

5. I never told the said I division, and, on the contrar ment to the contrary is untre 6. The said Edward Rowla himself to me to be a half Alexander Johnston, and tha he procured my signature he got by fraudulentl that it was a receipt or vouch ing of the papers for my division. I did not read the signed or know its contents.
7. I did not tell the said Row tended to use any money to tors, or give him the names of intended to bribe, and the ntterly false. Nearly every of sons named in the said statem strong Conservative or a str and could not be influenced i land's declaration is a base sl.n quite as respectable as he is. 8. I never received any mon body acting on behalf of, of. Alex. Johnston, and I veril the whole matter was, and is vised and concocted by the Rowland in the interest of Mr. 9. I say that the statements the declaration of the said D. Juntrue. I never told him that any other sum, or that I had gi Innes or anyone else, or that good Conservative whom I cou that he was a man who atter mittee meeting, and would northat he was one of the easy-to nobody would respect. I dit that I had got \$75 in money froston's committee at the last elegith had been disposed of as he allow anything else that he allege or anything else that he allege money. I never made the stat leges as to Mr. Arnold, and I him that they were fixed or that effect. I did not meatic names of the parties in the div calculated would get the money that a meet ng was to be he Brydges, when the parties wou anything to that effect, and his the contrary are wholly untrue.
16. No person call ng himself my place, but a person calling was there, and was discussing ters there with me, and in the ssion he asked me if Arch John Murphy were men w bribed, and I told him that the

was a good honest fellow.
11. I verily believe that the tion was and is a plot to injure election and to destroy my ch 12. I have not directly or is given, or promised any sum other thing in connection with to anyone. And I make this so be anyone. And I make this set ion conscientiously believing be true, and by virtue of the the thirty-seventh year of I reign, entitled, "An Act for the of voluntary and extra-judicial Taken and declared before making lith day of December, 188

Reformers, as they are, told me that he had fixed Nels

who is also a respectable ma

elieve, open to any such inf

the course of the conversation,

his question, I told him that I

member of our committee, and

THE SECOND DECLAR I, James A. McLean, of the Thomas, in the county of Ellaw, do solemnly declare:

1. That I have read what p NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### SOUTH SIMCOE.

of the Petition Against Colonel Tyn-hitt—The Charges Withdrawn, BIE, Dee, 11.—The South Simore elec-ial took place here to-day before Mr. Armour. It charged the sitting mem-, and claimed the seat for Mr. Dunn. claim, however, was withdrawn tell ago, and the triel was merely to unseat member. Messra. Bethune and Loundard for the petitio ers, and Messra. rthy and Pepler for the respondent.
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THE ELECTION WAS AS PURE

election could possibly be. He did nink they could press personal charges bery against Mr. Dunn, as he was not ner. He would, however, let the dent be called.

TYRWHITT said-I held no committee ngs from the fact that the light was pally between the Conservative party. e, but until to-day I had thought he had in the North-West. I did not know he was in the riding and did not rememeting him. Did not know that there I met several Conservatives in Ivy, t the time it was not thought there at the time it was not thought there do be an election. I knew that old Manack and Col. Banting were working in behalf. I did not know that young Lenwas working for me. I did not him. I took it for granted that was one of my supporters. I consed the election without bribery of a influence. My expenses were about nundred and forty dollars, besides the nse of a livery team that I hired for ampaign. I will swear positively that d not know young Lennox or Cockburn working for me. Had I known so I inly would not have repudiated them. Mr. McCarthy—The reason of the split inly would not have repudiated them.
Mr. McCarthy—The reason of the split
because it was asserted the convention
had nominated me had been packed. I
I for my election upon the Conservative

BETHUNE stated that after what his ship had said he would ask that the on be dismissed without costs. After a ation this was agreed upon.

JUDGE thought the parties acted v. The election could only be set aside strictest construction of the law. The stion was the agency of Lennox, and as far from being satisfactorily estab-He was glad they had relieved him sagreeable duty, as he would have ompelled to carry the case to the full He would, therefore, dismiss the case it costs, and declare Col. Tyrwhitt duly

## MOWAT GIVES UP.

bandons the Territory and Withdraws Army—His Friends Seek for his Re-cintment to the Bench. AWA, Dec. 11.-A curious statement in in generally well-informed circles to fect. Mr. Mowat's reason for sending torney-General Miller and offering to I the expenses of the trip was, so it is ed, because he had either to get Mr. ed, because he had either to agree to a case on the boundary dispeing made up for the Privy Council of nd, or he had to appear in court as a det in the case of Chief Constable ton, arrested by Mowat's specials in rtage and put in gaol. If he (M. wat) t put in an appearance in the Creighton argment would be given against him. took no notice of that it would be conof court. Finding himself in a quanresolved to send for Mr. we a friendly suit prepared. This. t is said, will be brought before the Council at an early day, the several engaged to leave for England to leave for England
This is an important statement,
rows light upon Mr. Mowat's action
ing the Attorney-General of Manitoba
to Toronto, the Ontario Government

RUT A MORE CURTOUS RUMOUR ie wing. It is that Mr. Mowat realizes and that when he (Mowat) comes be with so battered a reputation is party will execrate him for his wild campaign among the rocks and roots Portage. He (Mowat), it is affirmed, is to back out of the whole affair, throw blame of the ill-advised Pattullo exis endeavouring to open up negotia-or his return to the judiciary. On ationing the rumour to two or three ere they looked so down in the mouth seemed as if they had heard of it be-From all I can gather I think it likely me such way which Mr. Mowat may been ninted at by his friends.

#### NGENUOUS POLITICIANS Stories Manufactured Against the

From the Kingston News. Grit press are clever in discovering against the National Policy. The ay the Ottawa correspondence of the eferred to the closing of the Lony iron works with the remark that ncial, difficu ties show how little nnancial difficulties show how liftle onard Tilley's policy has done to hat line of industry. The works stablished and prospered under a riff. Then the Tilley tariff came eration, and in a short time the were so embarrassed that the nent had to undertake to carry their plies from Picton to Londonderry Intercolonial railway for nothing." despatch, however, in the same ated that "gross extravagances ex-the early management of the conwhich dissipated nearly the whole A few years ago it received a new ad has held up well until recently, was compelled by increase of busi-purchase a mine of its own, and this parrassment. This explanation of ectually settled the anti-N.P. arguthe Ottawa correspondent.

the Ottawa correspondent, er illustration of the ingenuity remay be found in what happened in Brockville, A Mr. Beique, of I, had a contract for the construction orks in that town. A quarrel trose, neil stopped supplies, and the em-ere left for a time without their pay, ue paid \$2,000 in the bank at Mont-telegraphed that the sum should be the foreman at Brockville, but the refused to pay it till the foreman a power of attorney. Cheques signature, and all this of necessired delay. A letter was concocted in Brockville Grits and sent to the which it was said :- "You will see oom for labourers has collapsed in Brockville is an example of the om that Tupper is preaching about England; here we are in starvation; o clothes." Now what connection stween the Government policy and orary difficulties of a contractor it o see. But the party which can Government and threaten rebellion because some of the farmers had eat frozen, can probably spy the influence of the N. P. in the present

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#### A SCANDALOUS PLOT.

**Grushing Facts for Consideration** of Every Honest Man.

DISHONEST AND VILLAINOUS TACTICS.

From Our Correspondent.

STRATHROY, Dec. 11.—During the past week I ading partisans of Mesers. Cameron and Ross, finding themselves beaten throughout the constituency, and that only by the basest possible methods could they hope to accure votes enough to prop up a falling cause, have been beasting they would "spring" something prior to election day that would startle the electors. This was a week ago, one Ireland, from Adelaide, being amongst those who said it. Bad as they are, low and disgraceful and unfair as their tactics are known to be when they are hard driven, none believed they would resort to the base me as made public in a broad sheet on Tuesday morning. What are the facte? One E. Rowland, ir., comes out with an affidavit that he induced James Weeks, the son of a respectable farmer in Caradoc, to enter the so-called Liberal committee-rooms in Strathroy, that he From Our Own Correspond

LIED TO HIM FROM BEGINNING TO END, that he put words in the young man's mouth and supplied the answers, in short that by as-suming the character of a half-brother of Mr. Johnston, the Conservative candidate, he had a conversation with him, and that Weeks had money about him which he said was for election purposes. It is not necessary to suggest to any fair-minded man that the individual to any fair-minded man that the individual who could thus lie would swear to his lie, particularly if promising to promote his own party interests. E. Rowland, jr., lied, he swears he lied, and now he seeks to destroy the reputation of a young farmer, to injure the feelings of his family, to diagrace his connections, and what for? To assist G. W. Ross and keep Oliver Mowat in power. Take one instance of the utter untruthfulness of Rowland's statement. He swears that Weeks told him that he got the money at Roach's hotel, whereas confirmaswears that Weeks told him that he got the money at Roach's hotel, whereas confirmation of this is scrupulously avoided in the affidavits made by the other parties present. More than this, Weeks was inveigled into the Grit rooms, where the parties awaited him. Two young men named Evans (connected with the Age office) guarded the door whilst Rewland and his conspiring associates

PERPETRATED THEIR FIENDISH WORK,

PREPETRATED THEIR FIENDISH WORK, and they were thus enabled to swear to-sufficient that they saw and omit what they did not see in order to avoid perjury. What Rowland knows about the money, what base act he has been guilty of (or someone for him), is between his own conscience and his God. It only needs plain people to look at the matter plainly to be convinced that Rowland's scheme was deeply planned, and planned only by a man with full capacity for such vil ainy.

The electors of West Middlesex have seen many contests; they know what men will resort to when they feel the ground slipping from beneath their feet; but they have learned that there is still a lower depth to which violent partisans are willing to descend in order to achieve a victory. Let the following affidavita, sworn to by the party concerned, furnish convincing proof of the duplicity of those who profess purity whilst their tongues and hands are busily doing the dirty work of their masters.

WEERS' APPIDAVIT.

WEERS' AFFIDAVIT. I, James Weeks, of the township of Caradoc, in the county of Middlesex, solemnly

declare:—

1. That I have read a statutory declaration made by Edward Rowland, James Campbell, S. Beswick, George Gordon, and James Cox, on the tenth day of December, 1883.

2. I say that the statements contained in the said declaration as to my having received maney from one McLean or through him to be expended for corrupt purposes in the election of Middlesex or etherwise is wholly matrice.

antrue.
3. On Saturday last I went into Mr. Ross' sommittee rooms and those assw. Edward Rowland, who made one of the said dedara.

4. That I did not tell the said Edward Rowland that the bank burst by neglecting to take receipts for all the monies paid for election purposes at last election, and the statement that I did so tell him is false. 5. I never told the said Rowland that I had received one hundred dollars for my sub-

had received one hundred dollars for my sub-division, and, on the contrary, I told him that I had received no money, and his state-ment to the contrary is untrue.

6. The said Edward Rowland represented himself to me to be a half-brother of Mr. Alexander Johnston, and that the room in which I was was his committee-room, and which I was was his committee-room, and he procured my signature to the receipt which he got by fraudulently representing that it was a receipt or voucher for the sending of the papers for my poling subdivision. I did not read the paper which I

signed or know its contents.
7. I did not tell the said Rowland that I intended to use any money to bribe the elec-tors, or give him the names of any electors I intended to bribe, and the statement con-tained in the said Rowland's declaration is utterly false. Nearly every one of the per-sons named in the said statem nt is either a sons named in the said statem at it either a strong Conservative or a strong Reformer, and could not be influenced in an improper way, and the statement contained in Row-land's declaration is a base slander upon men

way, and the statement contained in Row-land's declaration is a base slander upon menquite as respectable as he is.

8. I never received any money from anybody acting on behalf oi, or in the interest of, Alex. Johnston, and I verily believe that the whole marter was, and is, a scheme devised and codeocted by the said Edward Rowland in the interest of Mr. Ross.

9. I say that the statements contained in the declaration of the said D. James Cox are untrue. I never told him that I got \$100 or any other sum, or that I had given it to one Innes or anyone else, or that Innes was a good Conservative whom I could trust, and that he was a man who attended no committee meeting, and would not attend any, or that I had got \$75 in money from Mr. Johnston's committee at the last election, and that it had got \$75 in money from Mr. Johnston's committee at the last election, and that it had been disposed of as he alleged or at all or anything else that he alleges as to said money. I never made the statement he alleges as to fine parties in the division whom I calegiated would get the money, or tell him that they were fixed or anything to that effect. I did not meation to him the names of the parties in the division whom I calegiated would get the money, or tell him that a meet ng was to be held at Mount Brydges, when the parties would be fixed, or anything to that effect, and his statements to the contrary are wholly untrue.

10. No person call ng himself Cox was at my place, but a person calling himself Cox was at my place, but a person calling himself Avery was there, and a took of the discussion he asked me if Archie Murphy and John Murphy were men who could be bribed, and I told him that they were strong Reformers, as they are. He also told me that he had fixed Nelson Vrooman,

Reformers, as they are. He also cold me that he had fixed Nelson Vrooman, who is also a respectable man, and not, I believe open to any such influence, and in believe. Open to any such innence, and in the course of the conversation, in answer to his question, I told him that Innes was not a member of our committee, and I said that he was a good honest fellow.

11. I verily believe that the whole transac-tion was and is a plot to injure Mr. Jounston's election and to destroy my character and in-fluence.

12. I have not directly or indirectly paid 12. I have not directly or indirectly paid, given, or promised any sum of money or other thing in connection with this election to anyone. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of her Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the suppration of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Taken and declared before me at Strathroy, this 11th day of December, 1883.

C. G. Genne, Com.

James Werkes,

THE SECOND DECLARATION I, James A. McLean, of the city of St.
Thomas, in the county of Elgin, student atlaw, do solemnly declars:—

1. That I have read what purports to be s

statutary declaration made on the 10th day of December, 1883, by one Ed. Rowland before E. W. Scatcherd, a commissioner, &c., and I am therein and in the published statement in which the said declaration appears re-

am therein and in the published statement in which the said declaration appears referred to.

2. I say most positively that I did not in a bed-room in Rosch's flotel or elsewhere hand to anyone any sum of money or any package onenvelope containing money, or any package onenvelope whatever, to be handed to the said James Weekes or to anyone, nor am I aware of any such package, envelope, or money being handed to or left with the said James Weekes or anyone else for any purpose whatever, and I have not directly or indirectly paid, given, or promised any sum of money whatever to be expended about the election, and I do not know of any such money being paid, offered or promised for such a purpose, and the charge contained in the said dediration and statement is a false and slanderous one.

3. I am the acting se-retary of Mr. Johnston's Central Committee, and upwards of fifteen charges of unblushing bribery on the part of Mr. Ross' friends have a ready been reported to me, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously be lieving the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the suppression of extra-judicial oaths."

Declared before me at Strathroy, in the county of Middlesex, this Ilth day of December, A.D. 1883.

C. C. Goine, Com.

(Signed), C. C. Goine, Com. J. A. McLean. We ask all fair-minded politicians, Reform or Conservative, Grit or Tory, all independent thinkers and men of generous impulses, which side of the story is the most probable? Mr. McLean swears solemnly that he did not directly or indirectly give one dollar or any other sum or parcel or letter to Mr. Weekes, or to anyone else, Mr. Weekes swears just as positively that he received no money, and did not state that he had. But Rowland and his friends must "apring" something on the electors, AN INFAMOUS PIECE OF BUSINESS. that he had. But Rowland and his friends must "spring" something on the electors, and they have "spring," and little good will it do them, for a more infamous piece of business, even though the charges were true, was never concocted by anyone. If true, then Rowland admits that he stole a letter, opened it, and became conversant with its contents, that he lied seven or eight times in order to deceive young Westes, and not feeling secure another person was sent out on Monday in order to mislead and deceive Weekes. But the solemn statements, of Mr. Weekes give the lie direct to his traof Mr. Weekes give the lie direct to his tra-ducers, and Rowland appears before the public in a character that no decent man would care

o occupy. if you allow your minds to be impressed by Rowland's actions, if you allow your pointons to change, save to condemn the vile tactics resorted to, if you awerve from your allegiance to the Conservative cause in consequence of this plot perpetrated in the light of day and in an intelligent constituency, you will be doing a grave wrong, and endorsing a fraud upon the part of men who hold your interests only of value until an election is over. Po not be mislead, do not be cajoled. The day will come when some conscience less hardened than that of the main conspirator will refuse to bear the burthen of this great wrong, and the facts will be known, and those will prove Rowland, jr., to be unworthy of connec-ELECTORS OF WEST MIDDLESEX, prove Rowland, jr., to be unworthy of connection with any respectable political party. We say let every liberal-minded Reformer by his

BEBURE SUCH VILE TACTICS

Electors of West Middlesex,—If any other broad sheets or circulars are issued containing statements such as that now replied to treat them with contempt. You can see that the plot was kept back in order that little time might be allowed to prove its utter falsity.

#### NOTES OF SPORT.

A project is on foot in England to erect a memorial fountain in Birmingham to-Captain Webb. Steps are to be taken in England next season to ensure that cricket bats are of the standard dimension. Bats of illegal width have been popular of late.

A New York man proposes to try John L. Sullivan's hitting powers by betting \$1,000 that he can't fell an ox with four blows. Sullivan has yet to be heard from. Axel Paulsen, the Norwegian skater, will make another visit to Canada this winter. He will be accompanied by his brother, who is said to be the better skater of the two.

Johnnie Ward, the famous League pitcher, has entered Harvard to pursue a course of studies. He is educating himself with the money earned during his professional career.

The latest freak of Montreal inventive genius is a game of lacrosse on snow shoes. There is going to be a fine exhibition of fire-works at the winter carnival on February.

Harry Kelly is training a rising English sculler, named Brightwell, for a race with Perkins, a man who thinks of challenging Ediott, the ex-champion, Largan also wants

DEAR SIR,—The beautiful Singing Doll came safely, and far exceeded my expectation of what a Singing Doll could be. Our little folk were charmed with its beauty, but when it sang their delight was unbounsed. It will be to them a thing of beauty and a constant joy. Sincerely yours,

REV. J. B. ARBOTT.

Medford, Mass., Aug. '18, 1888.

LEGAL.

J. J. B. Toronto.—Qu.—"Can a person secure a patent for a fence, and after a patent has been granted to one person, can any other parson build that fence on his own property?" Ana—Yes, and over; patent grante to the patentec the exclusive right, privilege, and liberty of making constructing, and using and vessions to be used the patented invention. Sec. 16 of chap. 26, Dom. Statutes of 1872.

A. K., Strowness.—Qu.—"Musta Public School teaches do statute labour?" Ans.—Yes. The only persons expent are persons engaged in her Majesty's naval or miditary service.

A. L., Delhi.—Qu.—"When property is willed to a person and his heirs, or to a person for life, and to his heirs in fee, cen the devisee make an absolute deed of the property so as to ber the heirs?" Ans.—Yes. The devisee takes a life estate and also a vested remainder in fee, by virtue of the limitation to his heirs. These two estates conclusion, and give tife devisee an estate in fee, which he can dispose of absolutely so as to bar the heirs. The rule in Shelly's case.

G. W., York.—Qu.—"A married woman owned real estate at the time of her death, which she willed to her grandson. Her husband survived heef, Has he any interest in the land 7 Ans.—Sie was married before the 4th of May, 1859, hence her husband has a life estate as "tenant by the courtesy cannot be barred by the williof the married woman unless the marriage took places since the 2nd of March, 1872.

A. B. Huntswille.—Qu.—"A dies and wille his property to B. Is B obliged Consupport As children 7 Ans.—B is not lexally liable for the support of A's children. It seems a hard case, yet there appears to be no remedy:

W. H. R., Hawkesbury.—We have stated a great many times that farmers' sons are liable for the statute says eyery male person 21 years of age, not assessed for property, must do two days road work or pay the tax.

Inquirger, Peel.—Qu.—"Can the people of the neighbourhood of her will be the death of the occurred of the householders of the neighbourhood. The graal ng of license un

W. S., Minto.—Qu.—"There are eighteen concessions in Minto. There is an overplus of about four rods in each concession. The owners of the 18th concession that their concession is the last. "Can they legally do so?" Ans.—Where an overplus of this kind occurs the rule is to divide it could be tween the various concessions where it occurs unless it is quite clear from the surveys and maps that it was always intended the excess should be given to some one particular concession.

G. H. I. Manitoba.—On.—"How far is law is

should be given to some one particular concession.

G. H. I., Manitoba.—Qu.—" How far in law is a father responsible for contracts made by his son, who is a minor, the son living with and working in the interest of his father!" Ans.—If the contract was made for the father, that is, if he constituted the son his agent to make the contract, or if the father adopted the contract after it had been made for him by the son, he cannot now repudiate it, or escape liability. A minor can make a valid contract as agent for another, if properly appointed and empowered to do so.

READER, Siloam.—The question to be determined between the adjoining owners is, where is the true line? If A is chopping on his own land he cannot be distorbed, if he is It spassing on He land, he will be liable for any canfage B may sustain thereby. We cannot say whether the old blaze or the new survey fixes the correct line. The parties must settle that the best way they can.

Subscriber, Vesta.—Qu.—A sold certain

Subscriber, Vesta.—Qu.—A sold certain lands to B, some time clapsed between the sale and the execution and registration of the conveyances. In the interval C, cut and removed number from the loss, who should sue for the damage, A or B? Aus.—B become the owner at the time of the purchase, He is the proper party to sue for damage done to the property.

necessary that such by Jaw should be summated to the people. See cap. 18. sec. 27 Ontario Statutes of 1883, and 24-26 C. Q. R., page 16.

P. D., Lake Taillon.—Qu.—"When a mistake is made in a deed prepared by the solicitor for the purchaser, can the vendor be compelled to execute a new deed at his own expense? Ans.—If the mistake was made by the solicitor the correction should be made by him at his own expense? You should execute the corrected deed when the same is tendered you for execution.

H. A. M., Sydenham.—Qu.—"Is a collecter of taxes for 1833 elig be for election as member of a municipal Councir of 1844, if all the taxes are goolected and the roll returned before the first meeting of the Councir in January?" Ans.—We think the collector should be free of his office before the is nominated, at all events, he should be before the election. So long as any part of his work remains unfinished he is still in respect thereof collecter. Holls v. Beard, 1 U.C.L.J., N.S. 125. The qualification for councilman, news, etc., is as follows:—In townships. Freehold, \$600, or leasehold, \$3,000, and in the proportions where the qualification is partly freehold, \$600, or leasehold, \$3,000, and in the proportions where the qualification is partly freehold, \$600, or leasehold, \$3,000, and in the proportions where the qualification is partly freehold and partly leasehold.—Sec. 73, cap. 18, Ontario statutes of 1883.

G. P., Colchester—Qu.—Can I garnishee the wages of an employe of the Mionigan Central raffrond who resides is Canada? The debt was contracted in Canada? Ans.—If the person to be garnished and the money are in Canada, you can garnish for any balance due to the employe in excess of \$35. See sec. 125, chap. 47, R.-S. O.

J. S., Stoke's Bay.—Qu.—"Can a township ciery or treasurer be elected rever?" Ans.—

seem to be the proper course. But the enacthem, as somewhat inconsistent with other parts of the school law.

SUBSCRIBER, Lovat.—Qu.—"When the cierk of the municipality in which a Union school is situated neglected to make a requisition on the cierks of the other municipalities, parts of which are in the section, for their proportions of the annual amount required by the trustees, and it has not been collected, what can be done?" Ans.—The school law requires consolidation and simplification. Its provisions are so namerous and they have been so frequently amended since the revision of the statutes that it is difficult to progounce an optition with certainty. There appears to be no remedy for the oversight. The trustees must do wishout the money this year, and collect it next year. In addition to the annual amount required for the next year. They can borrow the balance required to make up the deliciency and pay off the loan when the money is collected.

N. F., Brussels,—Qu.—"Are the horses and buggies of a minister of the Gospel exempt from saxation f. Ans.—No. The personal property of any person under the value of \$100 is exempt.

Subscripter. Mount Forest.—Qu.—"Is there any office in Canada where money left typecople in England for people in Canada can be traced out." Ans.—There is no public office, but almost any solidator would undertake the business. Such matters become to the ordinary business of a solicitor.

INQUIRER, Tablet.—Qu.—"Would a man be liable to prosecution for buganty by getting married againswhose first wife left him fourteen years ago!" Ans.—Where he halbend or wife has not been heard from for seven years the presumption of life ceases, and, the burther, or the state of the minimum of the person of the minimum of the married againswhose first wife left him fourteen years ago!" Ans.—Where he halbend or wife heard by the married againswhose first wife left him fourteen years ago!" Ans.—Where he halbend or wife heard by the married againswhose first wife left him fourteen years ago!" Ans.—Where

proof is devoired on the party who multitains that the absent person is still living and to render the accused person, criminally liable it would have to be shewn by the prosecution that helknew the absent person, was still alive—a prosecution under the circumstance could not

GENERAL, RIDGETOWN.—Fruit evaporators are made by ome firm in Pennsylvania. COVENTRY.—There is no such firm at the address given—No. 8 Wellington street east.

MANSPIRIO.—We do not know of any firm in Canada that manufactures the class of dies you wish. Bishop's Crossing.—Revolving disc pulver-izers are not in use in Ontario as far as we can find out. R. S. I., Belleville.—Have no idea what actuated the mevement. Better consult a history.
W. B. Scarboro.—Dr. W. G. Grace played with the English eleven which last visited Toronto.

with the English eleven which last visited Toronto.

A CONSTANT READER, Wingham.—If you want to dispose of your live foxes, write to T. Campbell, Y. S., Master Toronto Hunt Club. Toronto.

J. J. D., Brantford.—Repe 40 or 45 feet long, of which 12 must be clear between contestants. on ground of which is feet has been loosened to depth of 6 inches.

'A. A. C. & Wiarton.—The expenditure of the Deiminion Government for the fiscal year 188783 was \$28.805,295, eThe fiscal year is from June to June of each year.

J. JaD., Brantford.—You neglect to say if the tux-of-war will be between four or forty men, and so we cannot undertake to say what length of repe would suit you.

Sattrytulke.—There is not a military papen, published in Canada. Some years ago the Vois undeen Review was issued in Ottawa, but it suspended for lack of support.

J. L. U., Chatham.—(1) The highest run on record in three-ball billiards is 1,831 points, made by Vignaur-against Slosson in the last game between them at Faris, April 1644, 1890.

W. L. W., Simcoe.—It is not possible (for males) to take a degree in Toronto University by merely passing the examinations withou, attending any lectures. An attendance at lectures of at least one session is compulsory.

E. G., Whitby.—By addressing John Hallam, leather merchant, or John, Taylor, of Taylor & Morrison, Toronto, you will receive all information about public fibraries heregand elsewhere, as these gentlemen have made a study of, the subject.

R. E., Bryangton.—Mathematically speaking, the top of a waggen in motion moves faster than

and on Friday, the 14th of Decemb r, let the result in West Middlesex prove that four hundred men refuse to endor-e a party of slander, of conspiracy, and double dealing.

It has been shown that over twenty of thirty bribery agents are now actively employed plying their nefarious trade upon behalf of Messrs. Ross and Cameron. Beware half of Messrs. Ross and Cameron. Beware half of Messrs. Ross and Cameron. Beware half of Messrs. Ross and control of the purchase. He is the property to see for damage done to the property.

Subscriber, Vesta.—Qu.—A sold certain as these gentlemen have made a study of the subject.

R. E., Bryanston.—Mathematically speaking, the top of a waggen in motion moves faster than the bottom, but the difference cannot be said to exist on an ordinary toold, and, anyway, is so inappreciable that it is foolian to say that the top of the waggen in motion moves faster than the time of the purchase. He is the property.

Subscriber, Vesta.—Qu.—A sold certain as these gentlemen have made a study of the subject.

R. E., Bryanston.—Mathematically speaking, the top of a waggen in motion moves faster than the bottom, but the difference cannot be said to exist on an ordinary toold, and, anyway, is so inappreciable that it is foolian to say that the top of a waggen in motion moves faster than the bottom, but the difference cannot be said to exist on an ordinary toold, and, anyway, is so inappreciable that it is foolian to say that the top of a waggen in motion moves faster than the bottom, but the difference cannot be said to exist on an ordinary toold, and, anyway, is so inappreciable that it is foolian to say that the top of a waggen in motion moves faster than the bottom, but the difference cannot be said to exist on an ordinary toold, and anyway, is so inapprecially the difference cannot be said to exist on an ordinary toold, and anyway, is so inapprecially the said of the said to exist on an ordinary toold, and the top of a waggen in motion moves faster than the bottom, but the top of a waggen in mot score, and leaves the balls tresses then appet the balls and play. B has no right to spot the balls and tell A to plays again. (3) Spotting the balls is not a stroke. (3) A player who, in break, scores and leaves the halls frozen, spot the balls and goes on with his break. READER, Whitby.—" Will you please answer through The Weekly Main the following questions:—1. Is there any such relationship as first cousin remoyed? 2. Define second cousin. A and B and W and X marry; the former have a child called C, and the latter one called Y: C and Y are cousins, and the children of those cousins are second cousins. The child of Y would be first equish removed to C.

would be first cousin removed to C.

COOL BURGESS OBJECTS.

To the Corresponding Editor of The Mail.

SIR.—I notice in The MAIL in answers to correspondents the following:—
SUBSERFER. City.—Cool Burgess had at one time the reputation of being the best; nigger minstrel in America. He has retrograded since.

Cannot give his age.

In answer to the above, and in jugice to myself, and as part of the above has a tendency to injure my reputation throughout the Dominion, allow meets inform you that I have not retrograded but have improved as a minstrel, in the opinion of those, who ought to know sest, and an receiving new the largest salary [8150 per week] ever paid any man that put cork on his face. I am now end man of Leavitts Gigantean Minstrels, and as for my age I was born in the city of Toronto, Dec. 15th. 1810. Be kind enough to insert in your valuable paper and obligs.

New York, Dec. 3.1884.

COOL BURGESS.

New York, Dec. 3, 1884,

O'SULLIVAN—At 24 Elgin avenue, Toronto, on RIOE—On the 6th inst., at 155 Seaton street, the wife of O. F. Rice, of a son.

STEVENSON—At Bradford, Nov. 30th, the wife of Dr. Stevenson, of a son.

semiler, and early the property of the propert

MACDONNELL—At Winniper, on the 6th inst., John Milnes Macdonsell, barrister-st-law, in the 36th year, of his age.

ELLIOT—At his residence, 29 St. Vincent street, on Wednesday morning, 12th inst. John Elliot. Equ., late County Clerk, in his 85th year.

MUSTARD—At Victoris Square, on the evening of the 2th November, John Gordon Mustard, aged 73 years, 3 weeks, and 4 days. WEBS —On the morning of the 10th December, 1883, as his/late residence, 170 Victoria street, in this city, after a long and paintul illness, Joseph Webb, in the 71st year of his age.

HOURL—On 10th inst., Augustus T. Houel, aged. Clark and Mrs. H. Macdonald. of this city.

Bowick—On December 8th, 1883, Margaret, beloved wife of Thomas Bowick, in the thirty-second year of her age.

\* STOREY—On Saturday, the 8th inst., at No. 8 Huron street. Annis Armstrong, teloved wife of Thomas Storey, aged 32 years 5 months.

RENTON—At 508 Kingston road, on Dec. 8th, Thomas Renton, blacksmith, aged 50 years.

KENNEDY—At Los Angeles, on the 25th ult., of consumption, Peter Kennedy.

MATHESON—At Point Edward, on the 4th inst., Amanda Kilgabeth, beloved wife as the consumption. consumption, Peter Kennedy.

MATRESON.—At Point Edward, on the strings., Amanda Elizabeth, beloved wife of tieo, N. Mathèson, aged 35, years.

ARDAGH.—At Orilla, on the 30th Nov., the infant son of 3. A. Ardagh, M.D.

ARGGE—At Brainerd, Minnesota, on the 3rd inst., Thomas Alfred, aged 31 years and 8 months, fourth son of Andrew Argue, Cobourg.

STEWARD—On the 6th inst, at the residence of her son, C. Annell Steward, 309 Borden street, after a long-liness, Mrs. Mary M. Steward, reject of the late Win. Steward, late marine manager British America Assurance Company.

Partneson.—December 1.

Bon, still-born.

Ross—At Lochee, Dundee, Scotland, on the 2nd Oct. 1883. Mrs. Jane Ross, aged 78, only surviving sister of the late Rev. Andrew Ross, of Cromarty and Bundee, and great grand-daughter of George Ross, merchant and towns-broker-of Gothenburgh, Sweden, and treasurer of the British Factory of Merchants there, youngest son to Andrew Ross, of Shandwick, Rosshire, and heir male of line and representative of the ancient Earls of Ross, whose daughter Eurlphain married John Randolph, Earl of Murray, and afterwards Robert the Second, King of Scotland, and ancestor of the Stuartine line.

Maedical.



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

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

TIS A SOVEREIGN BALM For Chills, Sudden Colds, Liver Complain Dyspepsia or Indigestics, Sore Throat, Cough 20, 20. Used Externally, it ours Boils, Felons,

prains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothach ain in the Face, Neuralgia, Chapped Hand Scalds, Burn Rhoumatism, &c. Sold Everywhere, 25c. and 50c. per Bottle.



THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS

Musical Justruments.





THE OF SCOTLAND sten's Fluid Beel Musical Instruments.

For Beautiful Rosewood Square Pianofort with Stool, Book, and Music.

NEW STYLE No. 1,892. DIMENSIONS: Length, 7 feet; width, 3 feet 6 inches: we 1,000 pounds. 7.1-3 octaves; elegantly polished rosewood case. Two large round of keys, capped hammers. French grand action, overstrung base, new scale, beautiful carriyre, with placed foot pedals and rods, improved son pedal, Beatty's Original and Str Frame, Scrool Deat, Bevelled Top, Oges Moulding on Plinth. Double Extra Wrest P provements. Good judges in both hamispheres prohounce this elegant Plane the brings and workmanship ever owned for anything like the price, which is ext and is special for the present season. Every one I sell at this time proves a wondernment for me, as it never falls to sell more. My plan is to introduce them at a small private that the provent season is never falls to sell more. My plan is to introduce them at a small private that the provent season is never falls to sell more. My plan is to introduce them at a small private that the provent season is never falls to sell more. My plan is no introduce them at a small private that the provent season is never falls to sell more. My plan is no introduce them at a small private that the provent season is never falls to sell more. My plan is no introduce them at a small private that the provent season is never falls to sell more. My plan is no introduce them at a small private that the provent season is never fall to the provent season.

A SPECIAL OFFER - - A BARGAIN, To any person who will remit me \$173.75 within six (6) days from date of this newspaper, I will box and deliver the above Pianoforte on board cars with Stool, Book, and music, for only

I Desire this Beautiful Pianoforte introduced. Order now. Nothing saved by correspondence. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.



WILL MAKE TO ORDER IN ANY NAME BROOCHES AND BRACELETS IN STERLING SILVER, ALSO IN 10 AND 15 KT. GOLD.

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matches and lewellers

Miscellaneous, FREE! FREE!! FREE!!! This Season's new Descriptive Catalogue and



CARDS. No. 1 Quality, 10 for 10c., 50 for 40c., 100 for 75c., 500 for \$3, 1000 for \$5.

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Miscellaneous. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms outfit free. Address H. HALLET 50 New Chromo Cards for 1884, name or 40 all Gold and Silver, 160, Busted, Nassau, N.Y.

YOUNG MEN learn TELEGRAPHY here a Circulars free. VALENTINE BRUS. Jan ville, Wis. 50c. to \$2.00 per hour at



ENDLESS AMUSEMENT FOR ONLY 30

Our Christmas Budge

# DESIGNING WOMAN

# Plot for Alhambra Court

CHAPTER XLL UNEXPECTED PERPLEXITIES Ronald Chaillie hurried on till he reached a large clump of evergreens.

He had almost passed it when a figure stole out from its depths and confronted him. It was Marie.
"What it it?" he asked quickly, anxiously,
Marie replied with some excitement:
Madame Las.—"

Chaillie

"Madame Las-"
"Madame Juliette!" corrected Chaillie sterely, and emphatically.
"Madame Juliette," pursued the woman, "is lying on the grass, yonder, dead, I'm afraid."

Chaillie echoed the word with the utmost Chaillie echoed the word with the utmost amazement, and the utmost indifference to Madame Juliette's fate.

Marie suppressed the smile which threatened to show on her thin lips, and hurried on.

"I happened to be coming from the garden with a handful of night-blooming jasmine, which madame had ordered me to get for her sitting-room, when I caught sight of madame dragging something from the bushes.

"Instead of going on to the sitting-room I went to see what madame was doing."

"Right!" nodded Chaillie.

He emphasized his approval by slipping his

"Right!" nodded Chaillie.
He emphasized his approval by slipping his ngers into his pocket and transferring a olden half eagle to her hand.
Marie courtesied her thanks with sparkling

"Well, what was she doing?" Chaillie

"Well, what was she doing?" Chaillie asked impatiently.

"Bragging a man from the bushes."
At that unexpected reply Ronald burst into a suppressed laugh.

"Just like her!" he muttered to himself. With a sign he bade Marie proceed.

"Madame had barely got the man out when another man appeared on the scene."

"Ah!" breathed Ronald.

"He stole softly up behind madame and stood there listening.

"Directly he took something from his breast and held his hand over madame's shoulders. Madame's head dropped at once. The next moment he caught her and let her ship softly to the ground."

"Well done, by Jove!" breathed Ronald to himself again, his eyes blazing intently on the woman's composed face.

Then he asked aloud as Marie paused an instant:

was all crouched up at madame's

What was said?"

"I was too far off. I tried my best to get up to them, and just as I was almost upon them the big man pointed toward me and they both ran."

"Your mistress is in no danger. She will come round all right, and I wish you had gone after the meu instead of running for me. But it's too late now. So you'd better take the flowers to the room and keep your own counsel." Carefully emphasizing those last four words

He thoughtfully watched her out of sight.

After a little he muttered uneasily:

"There's a mystery here. But how am I

"There's a mystery here. But now am I to unearth it?"
He paused, then resumed again.
"Yes, a mystery in which each of them involuntarily betrayed a breathless interest.
Now what am I to do?"
He answered himself by turning to go in quest of Madame Juliette.

Where are the men?" "There was but one," she answered coldly, and he escaped, thanks to a sudden and stony stillness.

nancountable raintingfit which seized me."
Ronald stared at her in amazement. The next be thought admiringly.
"By Jove! it was well done. That man is a genius, if he is a humpback. I wouldn't mind employing him."
Madame Juliette seemed to suddenly resulter horself.

There were two !" she exclaimed. "I vas hurrying after one when I stumbled over

She seized Chaillie's arm in a sudden ex-itement, and then as quickly released it.
"Why should I tell him?" she thought
wiftly. "I am sufficient unto myself." wiftly. "I am sufficient unto mysen.
Ronald read her like a book. But he wisely refrained from direct comment.
"Who was the man?" he asked.

"How should I know? Some insolent trespasser."

Ronald was wise again. He dropped the subject with one remark:

"'Udy made an ass of himself," he said contemptuously.

Madame Juliette made no reply, and when they joined Alba and Mr. Udy she was her

own matchless self. own matchiess self.

By tacit consent the subject was dismissed as soon as Chaillie and Madame Juliette had eclared their search barren of result.

Udy listened with furtive interest, but nade no remark.

Chailtie soon took his leave, Mr. Udy po

As they stood together on the portico steps, Chaillie made an ther attempt to solve the mystery that troubled him.

"Who is Galen Kimbal?" he whispered

Who is Galen Almoat? ne whispered hurriedly. "Where were you..."

He was silenced by Mr. Udy's lean fingers on his handsome white throat.

In the whith heat of passion, Mr. Udy answered, auddenly dropping his vicious fingers to his side. Mind your own business !" he hissed in

the lowest whisper.
Chaillie laughed pleasantly, with a clear ringing good night.
But as he galloped off to the lodge he touched his stinging throat with a gleam of the eye which Mr. Udy would not have cared

While Chaillie and Udy were parting so questionably on the portico steps, Alba was putting to Madame Juliette the question which troubled her own mind,

"Cousin Juliette," she said, her clear, awest eyes looking straight into madame's own "Cousin Juliette, why should Uncleaned have been so terribly excited? Ashland have been so terribly excited?

"Because he's a superstitious idiot! 'The roice of the dead,' indeed."
Madame Juliette interposed that honestly contemptaous reply with what seemed so much unnecessary energy that Alba laughed, Madame Juliette smiled, and then went on

"It certainly seems a singular coincidence that Galen Kimbal's name should have been mentioned. But doubtless the wag that

ed the prank is an old acquaintance land's and had the wit to do two thi naitate the voice of some deseased person ailude to the mysterious disappearance aien Kimbai."

iething in Alba's grave face, as she con-l, startled her into a hurried question; id the voice seem familiar to you?" she

It was strangely like papa's."
hat low, sad, broken reply shook Madame ette out of her assumed character for a

d !" she ejaculated in unfeigned nt her head thoughtfully. She lift-

nbt Ashland—"
Mr. Udy's voice bidding them good-night on the doorway interrupted her.
He had quite recovered his usual manner,

and said composedly as he was turning away:

—"I do not feel quite satisfied to retire without first inquiring of the bervants whether any trespassers have been observed about the grounds to-day. I suppose there is no objections to my doing so, Albat?"

Alba replied cordially in the negative, and Madame Juliette volunteered, the remark that it was a highly proper proceeding, at the same time indignantly adverting to what had just passed between Alba and herself.

Mr. Udy instantly took his one,
He made a few well-chosen remarks and then with a mind at ease on one point at least, retired to prosecute his inquiries.

He found no one but Aunty Phemie in the kitchen.

"I sent de whole kit an' tolleck obem ter bed," she explained, in reply to his question, "leas' ways all but 'Tus, and he's orf doin' up de night chores nobody knows whar, 'cept unself."
Quickly deciding that there was really no

Quokly deciding that there was really no need to make inquiries of any one but Aunty Phemie, he stated his business.

"Yes, sah," nodded Aunty Phemie; "ef dar'd been a chick or a child dat was strange hanging roun' dey'd ebery one ob em tol' me. Dat's de odahs, sir."

That statement made, she mentioned the peddler.

That statement made, she mentioned the peddler.

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Udy.
And he instantly followed the ejaculation with a series of hurried questions.
But they elicited nothing important.
He put the final one.

"Then he was a total stranger. He did not remind you of any one?"
For a moment Aunty Phemie was startled.
The next, she answered solemnly:

"I nebber set eyes on him afore. But he did min' me orful, of de whole lot ob peddla'a. He was dat thin, an' dat pale, an' dat tired-looking, I 'clar, it made me ache ter look at him."

Mr. Udy said good-night.

looking, I 'clar, it made me ache ter look at him."

Mr. Udy said good-night.

Aunty Phemie watched him depart with meditative eye.

As he disappeared she shook her new and splendid Madras craftily.

"Cotch me a tellin' ob anybody dat a peddla—a PEDDLA—"minded me ob de pore murdared marse! No, 'deed. I'se too much ob a 'ris'crat fur DAT.

"But what on yerth ebber set him a-think-in' ob prowlers?"

That proving a question beyond Aunty

in' ob prowlers?"
That proving a question beyond Aunty
Phemie's abilities, sne gave it up.
Mr. Udy ascended to his room more completely dispirited, more completely unnerved
than he had ever been in the whole course of

than he had ever been in the whole course of his atrocious life.

He glanced about the softly-lighted luxurious chamber with a shudder of disgust.

"Faugh!" he muttered, hurriedly moving to the door again, "the air of the house stiffes me. I'll walk off this wretched horror and decression."

and depression."

In the lower hall he met Brutus. Alba and Mariame Juliette had retired, and he was closing the house for the night.

He stopped, as if in doubt whether to pro-

Mr. Udy set his mind at rest by asking for "The night is so hot," he plausibly explained, "a turn or two in the night air will cool me off."

plained, "a turn or two in the night air will cold me off."

He walked rapidly, hurrying to the more distant and open part of the grounds, with a vague, shivering district of the shrubbery.

"If I could only account for it," he muttered, his mind clinging perversely to the startling event of the evening. "Don't I know he is dead? Didn't I secretly watch him consigned to his grave? Then—then—Do THE DEAD COME RACK?"

At the moment that he spoke he was walking slowly through an open, moonlit space, his hands locsely locked behind him, his head bowed, and his Panama crushel low on

his foreheast.

His voice, suddenly and unconsciously raised in uttering those concluding words, broke startlingly upon the dead silence of the

him.

His eyes fixed themselves in a stony glare of mortal horror; his body shivered into a

CHAPTER XLIL ASHLAND UDY'S FATED STEP.

"The dead come again!"

Ashland Udy uttered those nushed words, and then stood, voiceless, motionless, breathless as before.

And no less motionless was the object which had rivetted his gaze—the noble form of a man some few yards distant.

He stood with folded arms, his fair, curly head bared to the moonlight, and his eyes gleaming coldly and rebukingly from his white, wasted face upon the miscreant before

Presently his lips parted, and the deep, hollow voice which had wrung so mysteriously through the Court of Deligats broke warningly upon the silence of the open grounds. "Thou art the man," breathed the clear, hollow voice, a slowly lifted finger emphasizing each word—"thou art the man. Then beware! The avenger is abroad. The hour of retribution has come!"

of retribution has come!"

Ashland Udy heard no more.

He uttered one word—his Maker's name and fell insensible to the ground. His guilty conscience and his superstitious tears had together proved too much for his already shaken nerves.

Nearly two hours later Madame Juliette, bending over the sliding table of the buhl cabinet, suddenly lifted her head and listened Yes—she certainly heard a stealthy foot-step in the gallery. Could Marie be playing

the spy there?

She sprang from her chair, caught up a candle, and opened the door. It was not Marie but Ashland Udy, his face flushed, and his little grey eyes gleaming with a singular expression of malice and Madame Juliette held the light full in his

face and stared at him in questioning amaze

"The heat sent me to the grounds, and I have just got in," he said pleasantly.

And Madame Juliette noticed that even his suppressed tones rang with secret exultation.

Her mind leaped at once to the probable "You surprised someone prowling about the grounds?" she asked hastily, a vivid interestin her eyes.

Madame Juliette looked at him half curious

ly, half doubtfully. Should she tell him of her own adventure there? While she still hesitated he settled the question for her. He bade her a hasty good-By that trifling act he sealed his own fate. Madame Juliette looked after him indiffer

Madame Juliette looked after him indifferently.

"It is just as well," she thought. "Why should I disturb myself about his affairs? If that poor, idootic creature is a victim of his, let him escape. If he proves dangerous to me, I am fully able to cope with him."

Definitely settling the question thus, Madame Juliette returned to her room and the task which had engaged her.

Not long after she rose from the buhl cabinet with a sigh of relief.

"Thank Heaveu he is not tampering with her ilie!" she whispered. "Thank Heaven, he is honestly doing his best for her. For the present, at least, her life is safe."

Those fervout words were called forth by the result of the careful analysis she had just made of Mrs. Urquhart's mediones.

By adroit management she had contrived to secure a portion sufficient for her purpose without either exciting suspicion or attracting attention.

she then went to her dressing ro She threw off the wrapper she has fter dismissing Marie. Presently she thoughtfully rep

The first faint flush of the early day had

The first faint flush of the early day had scarcely touched the eastern skies the next morning when Mr. Udy awoke.

He opened his eyes with a strange sense of something unusual having occurred.

Bewildered, uneasy, he started up in bed. The next instant it all rushed upon his mind.

His face flushed, a malevolent light leaped to his eyes; a smile to his lips.

"Ah, yes! Ah, yes! I remember," he chuckled gleefully, rubbing his hands together. The dead alive. Mine ancient enemy within my power. Ass that I was to be even momentarily fooled!"

He slipped out of bed, assumed a dressing-gown, and hurried to the bureau.

From an upper drawer he took a gentleman's fine linen handkerohief, He held it wide between his hands and gazed at it with profound satisfaction.

Helaughed. He spoke.

"Ghosts don't drop pocket handkerchiefs," he chuckled.

After a little he locked it away again, and went and sat down by the window.

As he sat there the malevolent light grow

After a little he locked it away again, and went and sat down by the window.

As he sat there the malevolent light grow brighter in his eyes, the malevolent smile more orused on his lips.

"Yes," he muttered, gazing unseeingly out upon the despaning flush in the east—"yes the plan's good enough and simple enough. It need never be known that I lifted a finger in the matter. Yes, it will do. And I guess I'll keep another thing secret. I won't tell that I swooned under the eyes of a supposed ghost, and awakened to find myself confronted by the awful apparition of—a linen pocket handkerchief. I guess I won't."

As the laugh with which the concluding words had been uttered died on his lips he resumed, thoughtfully weighing each word:

"Yes, safe enough. One dead, and the other as good as dead. What is there to lear? Nothing."

With that belief firmly fixed, he went into Boston.

He was, however, later than usual in reaching his office. Before leaving Alhambra Court he had deemed it expedient to visit the scene of his previous night's terrible fright.

Fresh from that satisfactory research, he arrived at his office. Fresh from that acceptance arrived at his office.

In three minutes he bad penned a telegram.

In twaety he had despatched it with his own

It was addressed to Richard Blackwood, Richmond, Va., and ran briefly:

"Have you the time to work for a \$5,000 reward? If so, I will write. A. Udy."

The answer did not reach him till late in the afternoon.

he afternoon. It proved satisfactory. "Unavoidably delayed. Yes.
"R. BLACKWOOD."

"Unavoidably delayed. Yes.

"R. BLACKWOOD."

A smile of satisfaction overspread Udy's countenance as he read it. He drew a sheet of paper before him.

"Let him suffer for the deed of which he was found guilty," he muttered, taking up a pen and dipping it in the ink. "The man I hate. The man who robbed me of the girl I loved. The man who once dared to call me a 'sneaking villam' to my face. Yes let him suffer, Let him suffer because I hate him. Let him suffer because his own words prove he means war. Let him suffer because while he lives I must feel vaguely uneasy."

His suspended pen touched the paper as he uttered the last word.

But, instead of commencing the letter, he began to draw aimless lines,

"Uneasy!" he presently repeated. "Why

gan to draw aimless lines,
"Uneasy!" he presently repeated, "Why
te — should I feel even vaguely uneasy?
clearer case never went before a jury,
lackwood himself said so. And he, as he
enly declared, worked is up for humanity's

With those words, and a well-satisfied mile, he drew forward a fresh sheet of paper and commenced his letter.

In due time it was finished. He read it

wice to be sure that it was just what he de ired it to be.

At the second reading he muttered it alowly in carefully suppressed accents. "Boston, Mass., June 14th, 18-

"Boston, Mass.", June 14th, 18—,

"Richard Blackwood, Eaq., Richmond,
Va.—Sir.—Your telegram just received.

"Briefly: you will remember that, at the time of the escape of old Cyrus Radeliffe's murderer, a reward of five thousand dollars was offered for his recapture by the old man's incensed nephew and namesake, 'Cyrus Emerson Radeliffe.

"So far as I am informed, that offer has never been withdrawn. Further: The man who wishes to win it has now the opportunity. The murderer lives! There is no mistake. I have seen him with my own eyes, and have heard him speak with my own eyes, and have heard him speak with my own eres! Last night he was in the vicinity of 'Alhambra Court,' a palatial residence some few miles out of Boston.

"Having made the above statement, permit me to make another. I am not engaging your services: neither do I wish to be in any way mixed up in this most deplorable affair. I make known tacts. You are at liberty to use them or not. as pleases you.

"You can easily understand why I decline to actively exert myself in the cause of justice, to be in any way associated with you in the matter.

"Trusting to your honour in this connection, I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours, "Ashland UDY."

Mr. Udy expuessed his approval by a nod of his sleek head and a grim smile.

That done, he proceeded to fold the sheet. A little later it was sent on its fated mission, no thought entering his malignant mind of the tremendous results destined to flow from its coutents.

The day which had closed so auspiciously to Ashland Udy's malevolent mind had passed both quietly and pleasantly at Alhambra Court.

Mrs. Urquhart, almost entirely recovered from her alarming illness.

Mrs. Urquhart, almost entirely recovered from her alarming illness, had descended to preakfast, and occupied herself much as usual loging the day. during the day.

The morning brought Chaillie as a physician; the evening brought him as a guest, and a welcome one to both Mrs. Urquhart and

Every hour more madly in love with Alba, and every hour more determined to win and wear her, he brought his splendid fascin tions to bear upon both mother and daughter with a signal success that filled his soul with proud extitation and confident delight.

As he made his adieux for the night he retained Alba's hand in his own for a minute,

"You have not," he similed down at her, in carefully tutored tones of gentle friend-liness—"You have not yet fixed the day for that drive to Black Glen Lake, Will you permit me to do so? Shall it be to morrow afternoon? What do you say, Madame Juli-He glanced smilingly at Madame Juliette, and back again to Alba, still holding the latter's hand in a light, questioning class. As he anticipated, Madame Juliette had no objections to offer, and Alba was readly pleas

objections to offer, and Alba was really pleased with the arrangement.

He turned to Mrs. Urquhart.

"And you, dear madam," he smiled, reinctantly dropping Alba's hand—" and you
will consent to reconsider your decision not

o join us?"
Mrs. Urquhart smiled and shook her head
Before she could do more, Chaillie hurried o fort, and I think the drive might possibly do you good—certainly it could do you no harm."
But Mrs. Urquhart again shook her head, and reiterated her first decision.
"I am too lazy," she smiled, in conclusion. So Chaillie allowed himself to be denied.

lack Glen Lake, in a direct line

me Juliette.
"Walk -walk, by all means," cried both

So the landau was left on the highway, and they penetrated the glen to the borders of the lake on foot.

they penetrated the glen to the borders of the lake on foot.

It was a very insignificant lake indeed, being a tiny, natural basin, fed by a pretty, voiceless brook which reached it, and crept away again, through a tiltering crevice, as though hushed into silence by the sullen gloom of its surroundings.

Not a sunbeam ever kissed its dark waters, not a flower ever bloomed on its edge.

Madame Juliette looked silently down upon its stillness; she looked off at the wild, rugged beauty of the glen rahe looked up at the leafy gloom of the mighty trees; she turned to the ragged, shrubby walls of rock towering close beside them.

She shuddered.

"Come away!" ahe cried. "The Black Glen! It is well named—it makes me shiver with its blackness! If it were my property I'd lay every tree to the earth!"

Alba laughed. "You will be glad, then," she said, " to

"You will be glad, then," she said, "to hear that it is reported that a certain, enterprising individual has fixed a covetous eye upon the glen for manufacturing purposes. Should he secure it he will certainly lay many of these trees to the earth, if not all!"

"The Vandal!" cried Chaillie, as they turned away... "To me there is a delightful spell in the wild, weird gloom of the spot. I could wander here for hours."

"And I also," said Alba, softly.

"Faugh!" ejaculated Madame Juliette, hurrying away to a promising gleam of sunlight some distance ahead.

The sunny spot proved to be an open, circular space, well supplied with seats for such as were not over-frastidious.

Alba and Madame Juliette appropriated the trunk of a fallen tree.

Chaillie took possession of the grass at their feet, as affording the best means of feasting his eyes on Alba's loveliness.

CHAPTER XLIIL THE "DEVIL'S HOLD."

As Madame Juliette seated herself, she drew a deep breath, looking with satisfaction first at the patch of sunlight on the grass and then at the open sky above their heads. She turned to Alba with a shiver.

"I feel as if I had been on the borders of Hadea," she said, "and I am quite satisfied that that se-called lake must be 'The Devil's Hold of which you were telling us. "But where are you going?"

Madame Ju'iette asked the question as Alba rose to her feet and swung her hat upon her says by the strings.

Alba rose to her feet and swung her hat upon her arm by the strings.

"Only back into the thicket for some exquisite mosses and lichens which I noticed as we came here. But are you quite sure you don't mind being left alone?"

"Bless you, child," laughed madame, good-naturedly, "why should I mind? But perhaps you "mind, going alone among those ugly shadows?"

Alba quickly reassured her on that point.

of Blackwood's stamp is a surety of safety not to be despised. And more, it makes him a doubly desirable choice on my part for this emergency. Already convinced on the right side, he is bound to unmuzzle."

the amiable with a soft laugh, Aloa sprang upon the next moment vanishing among Madame Juliette's ugly shadows.

She hurried on her errand, and in a little while a soft laugh, Aloa sprang upon the next moment vanishing among Madame Juliette's ugly shadows.

basket-like from her arm.

Absorbed in her agreeable task, she had wandered some distance from Madame Juliette, finally pausing in the wildest part of the glen.

ette, finally pausing in the wildest part of the glen.

She stopped, suddenly warned by the deep, ruddy glow of the stray sunbeams that sunset was near at hand.

As she did so,her, eye was caught by a beautiful variety of trailing moss hanging from the crags.

"I can reach that, I am sure," she thought, "and it will not detain me five minutes."

Placing her hat upon a rock she quickly approached the intervening brush.

She stretched out both gloved hands to force a way through its tall heavy growth. The branches crashed apart.

As they did so she uttered a suppressed, terrifed cry, and then stood motionless in the very extremity of speechless terror.

One of the ruddy sunbeams had fallen upon the forehead and gleaming eyes of a man surprised by her swift movements in the very act of watching her.

"For Heaven's sake be ellent!" he entreated. "I mean you no harm. Do not call your friends hither!"

The voice was the voice of the mysterious

The voice was the voice of the mysterious speaker at the Court of Delights. More, the face, pale, wasted, and noble, was startlingly like the face of the murdered Guy Urquhart. She stared mutely at him with wild, She stared mutely at him with wild, questioning eyes.

No less affected, but by widely different emotions, the stranger stood gazing down upon the pure, Madonna face raised, in its white, exquisite beauty, to his.

The spell that held both was suddenly broken by Ronald Chailtie's mellow, ringing

oice.

The man started, spoke, his low, rapid oice tremulous with anxiety and passionate

he cried. "In pity to a deeply-wronged man, be silent—silent as the grave:"
With a slight bow he turned swiftly away, hastily pushed through the laurel brush, and disappeared.

hashily pushed through the laurel brush, and disappeared.

For an instant Alba stood breathless and motionless, and henvery soul thrilled by the loving touch of the light hand and the grand voice still ringing in her ears.

The next she stared impetuously after him.

"Who can he be?" she whispered.

She hashily thrust aside the laurel.

Nothing but the wild, craggy face of the rocks met her gaze.

Not a living creature was in sight. He had disappeared as completely as if the earth had swall wed him.

Sudd nly she started back with a hushed ejaculation. "The Devil's Hold!" she whispered.

CHAPTER XLIV. As Alba gave half incredulous, half amazed voice to the a tounding thought which had presented itself, ther eyes suddenly widened

ly sheeting the rocks from an overhanging crag above down to the rugged ground below, had just caught her notice.

In a second her eager hand had swept it

own in whites weaving. Slowly and noise-lessly she had dropped its om her magic loom as a beautiful, friendly streen which man's genius could never reproduce—a screen which shut from careless eyes a small, bowl-shaped, recess, some two feet wide and deep, and six

high.

Evidently the eavity was the work of Nature's own hand, and had been fashioned in conformity to the rugged beauty which marked the whole gien.

If a breatheless, half-awed wonder, Alba entered, and curiously touched one of the

ry direction.

the had scarcely done so, when she was
reled into a hurried flight from the spot.

donald Chaillie's voice had again broken
on the growing hush of the evening, this
se with an unmistakable ring of anxiety in with swift feet Alba flew back to the spot where she had left her hastily improvised

If she was somewhat breathless when she directly ran up to Chaillie and Madame Juliette, the fact that she had been running was If her eyes were unnaturally lustrous and her cheeks unnaturally flushed, neither o them could see it in the gathering gloom of

the woods.

The last ray of sunlight had departed some minutes before, and every instant the even ing shadows were growing deeper and more

ninutes before, and every instant the evening shadows were growing deeper and more incanny.

"The horrid place!" grumbled Madame Juliette, as she joined them. "I did not know but that that frightful monster of 'The Devil's Hold' had spirited you away forever," Momently hastened by Madame Juliette's morbid horror of the glen they soon reached the landau, and, a half an hour later, entered the lodge gates of Alhambra Court.

Chaillie remained to tea, and it was a late hour before Alba could give a minute's uninterrupted thought to the mysterious stranger of the Black Glen.

But all through the evening his sad eyes had haunted her, and his deep voice rang in her ears. All through the evening a great, yearning pity filled her soul—a great longing desire to aid and comfort.

"The voice of poor papa," she thought; "the face of poor papa, "she thought; "the face of poor papa, "she thought; "the face of poor papa, stranger's wish."

The next few days passed without noteworthy event.

Nightly Madama Juliette made her analysis.

The next few days passed without noteworthy event.

Nightly Madame Juliette made her analysis at the buhl cabinet.

Heurly Mr. Udy watched for some reply from Richard Blackwood.

Daily Ronald Chaillie prosecuted his suit at Alhambra Court.

The morning fellowing the last of the days thus briefly recorded opened to Mr. Udy with a terrible startling event.

He was sitting alone in his office, casting an impatient eye over his mail, when a quick rap sounded on the door.

"Ah! Richard Blackwood!" he exclaimed. "He has come at last!"

"Ah! Richard Blackwood!" he exclaimed. "He has come at last!"
With a smile of intense satisfaction expanding his countenance, he started up and opened the door.
But as it swung back, a swift and awful change passed over h s visage.
Livid as the dead, his hand fell weakly from the lock and he staggered back as suddenly as if he had received a blow.
An instant he stood glaring at the visitor on the threshold in wild-eyed horror and mute questioning.
The visitor silently walked in and closed the door.

The visitor shentry warms the door.

"You don't extend a very warm welcome to your old employe, Mr. Udy," he said, quietly.

"Another from the grave!"

The visitor watched him an instant longer, and then appropriated a chair close in from the said.

of him.

He was a man of Mr. Udy's own height, and so singularly like him in other respects that the skilful hand of the costumer might readily have transformed him into his

counterpart.
While the stranger was composedly gazing at Mr. Udy, a tempest was raging in Mr. at Mr. Udy, a tempest was raging in Mr. Udy's soul.

"Where have you been all these years?" he demanded hoarsely. "Why are you here this morning?"

"One question at a time, Mr. Udy," nodded the ether, "First, then, I have not been where you ungratefully put me—at the bottom of the Amazon. Second, I am here to talk over a little matter of mutual interest—a matter of business, you understand, and—""

"You can't send any telegrams till you attend to me," answered the other, com-

posedly.

In his impotent wrath Mr. Udy lifted his "Martin Bisby," he panted, "I'll be even with you for this-"

The sentence was cut short by a rap, loud and imperative.

Mr. Udy started, the flush losing itself in a deadly pallor.

He hurried to the door.

A messenger with a telegram stood there.
Tearing off the envelope, he mastered it's contents at a glance. ntents at a glance. They ran briefly:

"Will soon be on the track. Will call. "R. BLACKWOOD."

Mr. Udy crushed it in his hand, saying hurriedly to the messenger:

"An answer—wait."

At sight of his livid features Bisby half started from his seat, crying amazedly:

"What's the matter?"

Mr. Udy pushed him roughly back, taking no notice of the involuntary question.

"See here," he panted. "This telegram comes from the party I wish to telegraph. If you want to utterly ruin me, interfere with my sending the necessary reply. Quick! What have you to say?"

To be continued.

To be continued.

About thirty-five years ago two well-known citizens walked into Windust's celebrated saloon which was then situated in Park row, and asked the proprietor if he would trust them for a bottle of wine until a pending bet was settled, as they were old customers. Windust promply complied with the proposition. After the wine was drank he was informed that Customer No. 1 had bet that when the steeple of Dr. Spring's old brick church fell it would fall towards the east, and Customer No. 2 bet it would fall towards the west. The old church was pulled down many years afterwards. The bed was decided a draw, and—mirabile dictu!—each of the principals stepped up and made good for the contract of their younger days. Two gentlemen of this city made, a bet a few days ago that a bottle thrown in mid-ocean would not be heard from again within a year. To prove it sufficient funds were placed in the hands of Mr. Henry N. mid-ocean would not be heard from again within a year. To prove it sufficient tunds were placed in the hands of Mr. Heary N. Collier, dealer in watches, No. 3 Maiden lane, to pay for a fine gold watch. A bottle enciosing an order for this watch signed by Mr. Collier, and letters of instruction, written in English, French, German, and Spanish, will be thrown overboard from the steamber Bothnia on her present trip, and the order for the watch will be sufficient inducement to the finder to report the circumstances to Mr. Collier. The order for the watch does not expire with the time limited in the bet, but being good forever, it may be heard from, being good forever, it may be heard from, though not for years.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious nee of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every ten ency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are the prince in a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well ortified with pure blood and a properly neurished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins († lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labelled.—"James Errs & Co., Homceopathic Chemists, London." 26 EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMPORT

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Her eyes are lovely. I won't tell
What hue their loveliness may show;
Her braided hair becomes her well,
In celour like—but ab, no! no!
That is my secret—red or brown,
It is the prettiest hair in town!

She walks with such a dainty charm, But whether she be short or tall. Of rounded limb or sylvh like form, Her figure suits me t tat is all ! Nor do I choose the world to know. If slik her dress or calloo. My precious girl is werth her weight,
Not in rough gold, but diamonds fine,
And whether that be small or great
I leave the reader to divine.
Ask me to gage her solid worth—
She would outweigh the whole round e

To rhyme her praise is such delight
That I must keep it to myself.
Lest one should better verses write
And lay me gently on the shelf.
I am not ealous, but, you see,
This charming girl belongs to me.

Fashion Notes. Very rough wool cloths are conspicuous among the new winter goods.

A polonaise for winter wear will have a full waist, to be worn with a helt.

Figured sash ribbons are plentiful, but figured bonnet ribbons promise to be patronized only by way of exception to the rule, and there, for the most part, brocaded with circles or lozenges of velvet or single leaves. Yokes of velvet are not only seen in evening and house dresses, but on coats of dark green and brown cloth. A rolled puffing of cloth and velvet outline the high-shouldered sleeves, and there is a velvet belt around the

by young ladies with cloth dresses. They are made with points in front, the upper one small and the lower very long, and the back is a plain, straight band. Jet belts of fine beads very close together are worn with vel-

beads very close together are worn with velvet waists.

The newest bodice for young ladies' home wear is the man-o'-war blouse, an exact imitation of a sailor's blouse, with loose seeves buttoning tightly in a wide band at the wrist, and with the regular deep, loose, turn-over marine collar tied with a bunch of broad ribbons in front, er fastened by a silk cord, caught together in a sailor's knot. The blouse is long, falling in a soft pour over the tunic or skirt drapery.

Some of the newest overdresses are so long as to reach the bottom of the dress-skirt,

some of the newest overdresses are so long as to reach the bottom of the dress-skirt, both front and back. The drapery at each side is usually caught up very high with buckles, or loops of ribbon run through a slide. The other extreme is a very short bunchy tunic or panier everakirt. Either style is equally fashionable. The question of suitability and becomingness is therefore the only matter to be settled in making a choice of the two very opposite styles. Very few of of the two very opposite styles. Very few of the gray dresses now so much in vogue are

trimmed with colours.

Cloth dresses have a very wide band of fur around the skirt, or up its front breadths when it is of leng fleece, but the short curied Astrachan is put in three or feur narrow rows acress the three breadths of the front rows acress the three breadths of the front and sides; a cellar or a plastron of fur or of feathers is made to be removed in the house on some dresses, while others have an edge of fur arranged like lace inside the sleeves, and extending slightly up the outside seam; and there are Astrachan, collars an eighth of a yard deep, lined with satin, and intended to stand up around the neck and against the ears in true Russian fashion.

at Mr. Udy, a tempest was raging in Mr. Udy's soul.

"Where have you been all these years?" he demanded hoarsely. "Why are you here this morning?" "Why are you here this morning?" down and the ears in true Russian fashion.

Gray, there is no deubt, will continue to be the fashionable colour this winter. Gray, tender, melancholy, severe, Quaker, silver, dove, nuns', with its creamy sheen—gray in all tones and shades, from the somewhat dingy tint very appropriately called "London smoke" to the pretty blush gray christened by the French people "pschutt." Every day seems to add another tint and another name to the list of grays. "Crepuscule" is said to be the best shade, though, no doubt, will continue to be the fashionable colour this winter. Gray, there is no deubt, will continue to be the fashionable colour this winter. Gray, tender, melancholy, severe, Quaker, silver, dove, nuns', with its creamy sheen—gray in all tones and shades, from the somewhat dingy tint very appropriately called "London smoke" to the pretty blush gray christened by the French people "pschutt." Every day seems to add another tint and another name to the list of grays. "Crepuscule" is said to be the best shade, though, no doubt, will continue to be the fashionable colour this winter. Gray, tender, melancholy, severe, Quaker, silver, dove, nuns', with its creamy sheen—gray in all tones and shades, from the somewhat dingy tint very appropriately called "London smoke" to the pretty blush gray christened by the French people "pschutt." Every day seems to add another tint and another name to the list of grays. "Crepuscule" is said to be the best shade, though, no doubt, while the best shade,

call it by. Crape is not worn fer as long as it used to be, and is dispensed with entirely upon journeys. Travelling dresses for ladies in meurning should be very simply made of firm, close-textured material. Lustreless American silks are very suitable for such, and the bonnet wern with such a dress should be of silk or bombazine, without crape or unnecessary felds; the long veil, if it is desired, can be of fine black tulic rather than of heavy crape. Fine diagonal cloth makes the best mantles, the style and cut of which must, of course, depend upon individual taste. In Paris various materials are considered good for mourning; brocades, stripes, and figured goods are worn, and no special regard is paid goods are worn, and no special regard is paid to the kind of material used either for dress or mantle so long as it is black enough

worn with the crape bonnet or veil For and About Woman. Oneen Victoria uses a cane when walking.

Pauline Lucca is to receive £1,000 for three encerts in Moscow. Miss Anna Dickinson was worth \$200,000 before she tried to be an actress. Miss Edwina Booth, a daughter of the actor, is a great favourite in Beston society.

Mrs. Betsy Hemstead, of Livingston, N. Y., celebrated her one hundredth birthday last Tuesday. Mrs. Jeshee, the Hindoo lady of rank who is now studying medicine in Philadelphia, still retains her graceful native dress. Minnie Hauk is a good fire-escape. When the ery was raised in the gallery at Selma, Ala., she kept right ahead with her song and

The removal of the cancer from which Rosa Bonheur is suffering is so dangerous an opera-tion that it is feared that it cannot be per-formed. She is in a critical condition.

Miss Fanny Davenport wore a string of highly pelished cranberries around her neck the other night, and one of the morning papers referred to her "magnificent coral necklace."

Miss Alice Freeman. President of the Wellesley College, is slight and griish in figure, with a youthful face. She is a Doctor of Philosophy, and at the head of a college 500 strong.

"Why not be married quietly at home in-"Why not be married quietly at home instead of church?" said a fond parent to his daughter, who is engaged. "You know I owe over a year's pew rent and every member

of the vestry is sure to be there, rain or ahine?"

At a recent temperance meeting in Boston a thrifty old lady observed that she knew something of the evils of rum. "I have burned three husbands, and all were hard drinkers. But I am glad to say," she continued, "that I didn't fight with them. As soon as I found they would drink I got them to insure their lives heavily and let them go ahead. Ah, me! each one of them died from the effects of liquor, and thanks be to a kind Providence, each death netted me a clear \$10,000.

A heapty contest which has been raying

a clear \$10,000.

A beauty contest which has been raging in St. Louis resulted in the overwhelming election of Miss Flora Merrell. She has been awarded the gold medal of beauty, as a local artist puts it, "for she has features of Grecian purity of outline, her cheeks softly tinted with rose o lour, and lustrous grey eyes, 'twin stars of beauty,' fringed with dark lashes, shining out from beneath delicately pencilled eyebrows. A lovely dimple in each cheek adds to the beauty of the race as the rose bud mouth parts in a smile, disin each cheek adds to the beauty of the face as the rosebud mouth parts in a smile, displaying a rew of glistening pearls. Her hair, which is of pale gold, worn in loose curia over a white forehead, when flowing falls far below the alim waist. Add to these attractions a graceful figure and sweet, unaffected mannet, and you see before you the St. Louis

The prevailing Anglomania in New York has reached a new development. The example of Ellen Terry and Caroline Hill, another

English actress who is playing at Wallack's, has produced a noticeable effect in the walk and carriage of many New York girls. Both of these English women walk like grenadiers. They stride about the boards like sentinels at dress parade, and have a certain square shouldered and military carriage that one never sees in Americans. If their example will also produce the healthful effect of inducing American girls to take plenty of outdoor exercise, they can be pardoned for lengthening the female stride.

Jewelled Pet Does Jewelled Pet Dors.

Pet dogs in Paris wear jewellery. Beautiful gold bracelets endireds the fore paws of every black self-respecting poodle. Moreover "when monsieur poodle accompanies his mistress," says the Paris correspondent of the Sun, "he requires a buttonhole, simple violets in the morning, a gardenia or some fine flowers when they go to the Bois together in the afternoon, or when monsieur poodle appears in the drawing-room on madame's reception day. If the dog is a Skye or a pug or a short-haired terrier, he will wear pearls and even diamonds in his mistress' drawing-room, and a coat of sealskin lined with silk and satin when he goes out to ride."

Superfluous Hair.

Superfluous hair is now removed by electricity. The current is applied at the root of one hair at a time, and when the hair as been killed it is pulled out. It does not return. The process is not very painful. From 30 to 50 hairs are removed in au hour, and the cost is from \$5 to \$10 each hour. The charge seems high, but it is explained that the operation requires considerable skill and care. The customers are nearly always ladies: but now and then a gentleman whose evebrows mest call to have the connecting arch taken away. The shock which kills the hair leaves a little sore, and the surface that has been treated is somewhat red and irritated, much as it would be if the person were suffering from a slight rash; but this very quickly disappears, and after that there is not the slightest trace remaining.

To the Editor Woman's Kingdom. Dear Madam,—I read with great interest your column headed "Woman's Kingdom." I have seen a great deal about the dress of young women, but you never say anything as to what it should cost for one who is not extravagant, per year. Please let me have your opinion and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER. [Some of our lady friends might furnish "Subscriber's Daughter" with useful information on this subject.]

A WOMAN AND A QUILT. I saw in last Saturday's DAILY MAIL an ac-I saw in last Saturday's Daily Mail an account of a young woman in the township of Amaranth who made a log-cabin quilt containing 3,803 pieces. Let me say something. I know a woman in the village of Brechis, township of Mara, who has a log-cabin quilt containing 7,362 pieces, which she put together entirely herself, which can be seen at any time at said village. She also has several other quilts worthy of inspection. W. Mc.

In the answers to correspondents in your Woman's Kingdom would you answer the following questions:

1. In preparing MS. for publication does the writer write on without interruption, and are the divisions of paragraphs and sentences of separate speakers in conversation attended to by the publisher, or should the MS, be exactly as it would be when printed?

2. Are Canadans who wish to write forced.

MSS. FOR PUBLICATION.

exactly as it wou d be when printed?

2. Are Canadians who wish to write forced to send their productions to American magazines, or are there any home publications that would furnish a market for short articles and stories?
3. In the case of a writer having a large 3. In the case of a writer having a large work to publish, say a novei, what would be the course to be followed, and would gou furnish the name of a publisher. RUTH.

[1. Prepare your MS. as you wish it to appear in print. Be careful to write only on one side of the paper. 2. There is practically no home market for magazine articles or stories. 3. An author as a rule publishes his first novel at his own risk. Messrs. Harper & Co. and Messrs. Leslie & Co., New York, are large publishers.]

In Illinois a State census taker was re-cently doing one of the interior towns, and at one nouse he interviewed the proprietor.

After certain inquiries he said : "Have you a wife?" "Yes. "First one?"
"No; the last one out of four."
"Any children?"
"A few."
"How many?"
"Thirteen."

"Any idiots?"
"Well, let's see," scratching his head in a thoughtful attitude, "I guess there's one. That's me. Put it down in the book that way, anyhow, on general principles.

An amusing incident that occurred to the Rev. Frederick Baylis Allin, assistant rector of Trinity church, Boston, is called to mind by the number of weddings that have taken place there of late. A young couple called at his residence to be united in wedlock and after the ceremony had been pronounced the groom, taking a coin from his vest pocket, handed it to Mr. Allin and departed. When they had gone Mr. Allin looked at his fe

# SCROFULOUS,

INHERITED CONTAGIOUS. IN 1870 Screfuleus Ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption. Some of these Ulcers were not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, the edges rough, ragged, and seemingly dead, the cavity open to the bone and filled with offensive matter. Everything knewn to the modical faculty was tried in vain. Gradually the bone it self became diseased, and then the suffering began in earnest. Bone Ulcers began to take the place of those hitherto on the surface. I became a mere wreck. For months at a time could not get my hands to my head because of extreme soreness.

Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use the Curtcura Remedies, and after two years peristent use of them the last ulcer has healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the breat where was once a mass of corruption in now a healthy skin. My weight has increased from one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred and fifty-six pounds, and the good work is still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all through the Cutioura romedies.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

Custom House, New Orleans.

Sworn to before United States Commissioner.

J. D. CRAWFORD.

of Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humours, and thus remove the mo t prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of Disfiguring blotches, Iching Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions and Loat some Sores caused by Impure or Poisoned Blood, to purify and beautify the Skin, and regione the Hair so that no trace of disease remains, CUTICTRA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diurctic and Aperient, and CUTICWAR and CUTICWAR, and CUTICWAR, are initiallible. They are the only is unedies that succeed when physicians and all other means fail.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

The half has not been told as to the great cura-tive powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have said undreds of dollars for medicines to cur-diesdes of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES CHAS. A. WILLIAMS. Previdence, R.L

AGRICULTU

We will always be pleased of enquiry from farmers on ar-ing agricultural interests, and given as soon as practicable. AGRICULTURAL EDO

The recent action of the

cultural and Arts Associatio

scheme for a course of rea tural subjects appears to meet eral approval of the agricultu of the province. The Simcoe at its November session adopting report of the Standing Finance regarding the matter. "That they view with heart effort now being made by the and Arts Association of Ontar farmers' sons and others intaculture to pursue a course of subjects pertaining to practice and trust this effort will be any the purpose of increasing the the purpose of increasing the farming community in this committee recommend that fi be given by the county to the secure the highest number examination to be held in July value in the aggregate of \$100, \$20, \$15, and \$10, upon the fe tions :- First, the candidates the age of 25 years; second, ce a certificate from the rees cipality where they reside the been bona fide residents of the coe for at least one year previous fermination." The prizes

HOLSTEIN CATT

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If you want your mutton to be juicy, feed turnips to your sheep, aid of turnips a four-year-old we made to eat as tender as chicken, It is claimed by many breeder are most profitable if facted and mid-winter. This is no doubt go in the coldest weather a large per food is consumed in simply main animal, instead of putting on flesh. At a recent convention of she and wool growers held in Philade

L. Hayes advised farmers to g money for their carcasses, and to money for their carcasses, and to a take care of itself. Regard the stas machines for converting grass grain in the shortest possible time ton, with wool as the mere incider for the best mutton will get the this is the system in England—mutton producing and combing wing country in the world.

an expe ienced sheep raiser good way to control a flock of take a ewe lamb to the house a pet of it. Use nothing by and give it a name, teaching at the call. Whenever the lamb something as a reward, such a grapiece of bread, or anything hat is but never give it a blow. When grown, place it in the flock and youly to call that one sheep, wo others will follow. As sheep in

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JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

Custom House, New Orleans.

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AT BLOOD MEDICINES. alf has not been told as to the great cura wers of the CUTIGURA REMEDIES. I have undreds of dollars for medicines to cur s of the blood and skin, and never found ag yet to equal the CUTIGURA REMEDIES GRAS. A. WILLIAMS. nce R.L

of CUTIOURA, small boxes, 50c.; large 41. CUTIOURA RESOLVENT, 31 per bottle. IRA SOAP, 25c. CUTIOURA SHAVING SOAP, old by all druggists. POTTER DRUG AND GAL CO., Boston. OP & LYMAN, Toronto, Do

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. The recent action of the Provincial Agri-

cultural and Arts Association in preparing a scheme for a course of reading in agricul-

scheme for a course of reading in agricultural subjects appears to meet with the general approval of the agricultural community of the province. The Simcoe County Council at its November session adopted the following report of the Standing Committee on Finance regarding the matter:

"That they view with hearty approval the effort now being made by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario to encourage farmers sons and others interested in agriculture to pursue a course of reading upon subjects pertaining to practical agriculture, and trust this effort will be appreciated. For the purpose of increasing the interest of the farming community in this scheme, your committee recommend that five cash prizes be given by the county to the candidates who secure the highest number of marks at the examination to be held in July, 1834, of the value in the aggregate of \$100, viz: \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, and \$10, upon the following conditions:—First, the candidates must be under the age of 25 years; second, they must produce a certificate from the reeve of the municipality where they reside that they have been bona fide residents of the county of Simcoe for at least one year previous to the date of examination." The prizes will be paid upon the order of the examiners at Toronto through the secretary. ugh the secretary.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holsteins, or as they are sometimes called, Dutch or Friesian cattle, are attracting considerable attention in the United States, and seem to be gaining in public favour. Their admirers claim that they unite milk, cheese, butter, and beef. Certainly, as milkers, they are hard to equal, it being a not un common thing to find them giving 30, 40, and even as high as 45 quarts of milk per day (American measure). Their yield of milk ranges from 10,000 to 18,000 pounds per annum. They 10,000 to 18,000 pounds per annum. They are mixed black and white, of large build, very docale, and mature early as milkers. In the last fifteen years they have made very rapid progress in popular favour in the United States, and in the Western States especially. A year's test has just been completed by Fred. C. Stephens, of Attica, N.Y., with his cow Echo, the record showing a product of 18,120½ pounds of milk, or 115 pounds more than the famous cow Aaggie. Echo is ten years old, and weighs 1,610.

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price paid for a daughter of Mercedes—
\$4,200—and since then Mr. Stilwell has \$4,200—and since then Mr. Stilwell has given the highest price ever paid for a Holstein, \$5,000, securing against strong competition Jacob (608), also out of Mercedes. The purchasers of Mercedes 3rd, the \$4,200 califreterred to above, give their reasons for paying such a high figure for the animal as follows:—"We fully believe the Aaggie, Netherland, and Ægis families have no equal. They stand at the head as milk-producers, and as butter cows some of them are, as individuals, only second in their breed to the wonderful Mercedes, while as a butter family the Netherlands have no equals in the Hols. oducers of milk, as these qualities are essessed in a wonderful degree by all the ree families, which will thus be united. If

three families, which will thus be united. If this experiment proves a success the whole Holstein interest of the country will be bene-fitted. Should it prove a failure, of which we have no fears, we will at least have the satisfaction of having made the attempt." Holsteins were exhibited in Canada for the first time at the Toronto Industrial exhibition of this year, but it is probable that future fairs, not only in Toronto but elsewhere, will

#### include among them exhibits representatives of this popular breed. DISEASED BONE.

J. L., Perrytown .- "I have a mare that has a running sore in her under jaw. Please inform me what is the cause and what will

Open up the sore and dress the parts with a lotion composed of carbolic acid, one drachm, and water, two ounces. If no relief follows this treatment have the mare examined by a veterinary surgeon, as it is probable a portion of the bone is diseased.

## TENDER FEET.

Noxon.—"I have a young cow that appears to have tender feet, especially the front feet. She was troubled last winter the same way, but was not as bad in the summer. She has a good appetite, but is shrinking in her milk and is losing in condition."

Possibly your cow is affected with rheumatism. Cleanse the feet thoroughly by bathing with lukewarm water, and give morning and night one drachm of nitrate of potash and one drach of nowdered colchicum. Continue this medicine for twelve days.

#### BRITTLE HOOFS.

PEREYTOWN.—"I have a horse whose hoofs get hard and break away. Can you tell me what will soften them, and start them to grow?"

Poultice the feet with bran poultices for several days, and then apply a cantharidine blister around the coronet. Have the horse carefully shod as soon as the blister ceases to act, and give him regular exercise.

#### LIVE STOCK.

If you want your mutton to be tender and juicy, feed turnips to your sheep. With the aid of turnips a four-year-old wether can be made to eat as tender as chicken.

It is claimed by many breeders that pigs are most profitable if facted and sold before mid-winter. This is no doubt good logic, as in the coldest weather a large per cent of the food is consumed in simply maintaining the animal, instead of putting on any extra

At a recent convention of sheep breeders' and wool growers held in Philadelphia, Mr.J. I. Hayes advised farmers to go shead and raise sheep in the best way to get the most money for their carcasses, and to let the wool take care of itself. Regard the sheep merely as machines for converting grass, roots, and grain in the shortest possible time into mutton, with wool as the mere incident. Aiming for the best mutton will get the best wool; this is the system in England—the greatest mutton producing and combing wool producing country in the world.

An experienced sheep raiser says that a

An experienced sheep raiser says that a good way to control a flock of sheep is to take a ewe lamb to the house and make a pet of it. Use nothing but kindness and give it a name, teaching it to come at the call. Whenever the lamb obeys give it to the call. Whenever the lamb obeys give it something as a reward, such a grain of correpiece of bread, or anything that is acceptable, but never give it a blow. When the lamb is grown, place it in the flock and you will need only to call that one sheep, when all the others will follow. As sheep follow their bills to see how the yield would be thus

eader the training of one is the training of all, and it is a saving of time and labour to

Horses should be kept out of all hard storms, which are frequent during this month. One of the best cures for a severe cold is a warm stable and perfect rest, with a good run in the yard or pasture on pleasant days. It is too late in the year to permit horses to remain out of doors through the night. Young colts and yearlings need plenty of nutritious food. Much depends upon the care which colts receive during their first winter. Oats are excellent for them; if com is used, it should be fed with wheat bran. Use the brush freely on all horses and colts, and keep the skin clean and active.

Sheep left out in the storms at this season of the year will be apt to run at the nose or cough all winter. Many a figrmer, who is too careless to drive his sheep under cover when a storm is coming, will say: "Somehow or other my sheep dont winter well: I feed them just as other folks do, but a lot of them are poor." That big cold rain they were exposed to in December was the cause. Now is the time to look out and prevent it. Cold rains affect sheep more than any other stock. When wet they huddle together and shiver and catch cold, get catarrh, consumption, and grow poor. This is not what we keep sheep for, but woel, laints, fat and profit. Neglect wont do it. Feed and care will.

A correspondent from Jacksonville, Ill., writes as follows: On a farm just out of town is a roan steer that so far exceeds the average size as to render him a noticeable monstrosity. He was dropped eight years ago by a medium-sized cow brought from Missour. From tip to tip he measures 18 feet; greatest height over hind legs, 64 feet. He has just flesh enough to keep him alive, yet in this condition he weighs 2, 250 pounds. His body is funnel-shaped, very light in the hind-quarters. Some idea of his coarse bone may be formed from the knee measurement, 23 inches around. When I went to look at him he was on the barn floor eating hay from a low loft. A horse led up to his side did not reach half way up the side of this long-legged, useless beat."—Breeder

The Food of Pregnant Animals.

All animals in a pregnant condition should be well fed, and especially if they have to accomplish a certain amount of labour or yield milk. The appetite is generally increased, and there is a tendency to fatten. This tendency should be somewhat guarded against, as it may prove troublesome, particularly if it is allowed to proceed to an extreme degree, when it may retard the development of the fætus, induce abortion, cause difficult parturation, or give rise to serious after-consequences. This precaution is more to be observed in the second than in the first half of pregnancy, when the food should be plentiful, but not in excess, and flesh more abundant in the apimal than fat. The food should also be of good quality, very nutritive, easy of digestion, and not likely to induce constipation. Indigestion should be carefully guarded against, and unaccustomed, hard, damp, bulky, fermentable, mouldy or otherwise hurtfully altered food should be avoided, as it is likely to prove indigestible, occasion tympanitis and produce other injurious results.—Rural World.

Shoulder Lameness in Horses quently stumble on going up hill, and will make a shorter step with the lame leg than with the other. He goes equally lame on soft or hard ground, which is not the case when the lameness is in the foot. In shoulder lameness there is no difference in the temperature of the two fore feet.

THE FARM.

If there is a large accumulation of coarse They will not only scratch it to a fine condition, but be benefited by the exercise.

There is no better way of saving seed corn than the old-fashioned one of selecting the best ears at husking time; or before the corn is cut braiding the husks and hanging over a pole in the garret where the frost cannot come until the moisture has thoroughly dried it and it out.

Potatoes intended for seed should receive Potatoes intended for seed should receive no rough handling at any time. If any are brussed, spread thinly in a dry, cool place until the surface has dried over. If put in large bins while the skin is bruised many of the eyes will have their vitality mjured. This is the cause of many unexplained fail-

res of the potato crop. Professor Beal, of the Michigan Agricul-tural College, comes out against the crow, not so much that he pulls the young corn and so perplexes and injures the farmer, as that he kills frogs, toads, etc., which are great con-sumers of insects, and, worse than all, that he is a persistent robber of birds' nests, eating both eggs and the young bird and the eating food of these birds is insects, rubs, worms,

A Kansas farmer has discovered a new way A Ransas farmer has discovered a new way of putting in wheat. He has a narrow iron wheel attached behind the drill, which follows in the drill row and firmly presses the soil with the seed to a greater depth. The chief danger to Kansas wheat is from violent winds, which blow away the surface and leave the plant roots awayed to the cold of leave the plant roots exposed to the cold of winter. By this method he grows upwards of fifty-six bushels per acre. The plan is worth trying in other localities.

Heavy Manuring Pays.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., is reported in the Ohio Farmer as having raised a crop of six rowed barley, estimated at eighty bushels per acre. The field was a four acre lot, manured heavily last year for mangolds, showing that heavy manuring and high culture is not lost on 'subsequent crops. On adjoining land devoted to corn and potatoes last year, and not as highly cultivated or manured, the yield was sixty bushels per acre. The barley weighed up to the standard, 48 pounds per bushel.

In the same journal was given the experience of one who has learned to manure high to prevent the winter killing of wheat. On walking across a field in winter he found that the poor spots froze hard, while the rich Beavy Manuring Pays,

waiking across a field in whiter he found that the poor spots froze hard, while the rich places yet remained unfrozen and the wheat healthy. In other words, highly manured land is warmer even in cold weather than poor land, and is consequently less subject to al-ternate freezing and thawing at the beginning and ending of winter.

Varieties of the Potato. The condensed reports from correspondents in 53 counties of the State, in the late bulletin issued by the New-York State Agricultural Society, give the names of the varieties of the potato which have succeeded the best in those different localities. The Burbank, was placed at the head of the listin 34 counties, Beauty of Hebron in 9 counties, Early Rose in 6, Chili in 2, and Conqueror and Late Rose in 1 each. Among those which stood high, but not first, were Mammoth Pearl, Peerless, Early Vermont, White Star, Snowflake, White Eliophaut, Early Ohio; James Vick, and Queen of the Valley.

Rust is wheat.

Rust is one of the most formidable ensities the grain farmer has in west, muggy seasons, such as the present. Warmth and moisture favour its development. In seasons slike in their heat, rainfall and humidity, the rust is not equally danaging. It breaks out in what appears a capticious manner. A denothing rain is sometimes followed by less trust than that whoth appears after a slight shower or even a leavy dew. There are antecedent conditions which largely determine the degree of liability to rust. The microscopic spores of the fungus known as rust float about in the air awaiting favourable opportunities for development, and when they meet circumstances of the proper kind, they multiply with astonishing rapidity. During moist, hot weather, the sap vessels of the plants become ruptured, and fungoid germs attach themselves readily. If the plants, some scientists think, are healthy and vigorous, they resist the attempt of the pranaite to establish itself, much as healthy animals refuse to become the abode of parasites which thrive on their weaker fellows. Anything, therefore, which weakens the vitality of the wheat plant renders it liable to become the pray of rust. Exhaustion of food elements in the soil, the presence about the roots of sour, stagnant water, sowing too late in the fall for proper development to resist the winter, are common and easily preventible causes that predispose to rust. Of non-preventible causes, hard winters and cold, backward springs, which prevent the healthy development of the wheat plant, are among the most prominent, next, of course, to warmth and moisture. These conditions have existed this year, as they did in 1876, when the damage from rust was widespread and very serious. Fortunately, midge and weevil are this year, as they did in 1876, when the damage from rust was widespread and very serious. Fortunately, midge and weevil are not among the pests of the present summer, as they were in that unfortunate season. "What cannot be cured must be endured," but the causes which can be reached should not be suffered to exist. Good farming in the broadest sense of the term, which includes proper selection of lands for different crops, proper preparation of the soil, and proper culture, is the best preventive of serious damage from rust.

#### THE POULTRY YARD.

Plenty of pure water should be given fowls

Egg shells should always be crushed before teeding them to fowls, for when fed whole it is apt to teach them the bad habit of eating

their eggs.

Charred corn is an excellent food for laying hens and serves to keep them healthy and vigorous. Do not feed entirely, but give once a day and be careful when preparing it or it will burn to ashes.

Periods of incubation are as follows: Common hen, fifteen to twenty one days; duck, twenty-six days; turkey, twenty-seven to twenty-sight days: 200se, twenty-seven to twenty-nine days; pea hen, twenty-seven to twenty-nine days; guinea hen twenty-five to twenty-nine days; guinea hen twenty-five to twenty-nine days; dincks from the common hen have hatched in eighteen days, and in other cases run along till twenty-two or twenty-three days, but the average is between ninetsen and twenty-one-days.

When the ground is frozen, and especially if covered by anow, fowls will need an additional supply of food. Some of it should consist of, fruit or vegetables. Hens are always picking at grass when running at large, and in summer make this no inconsiderable part of their living. If a cabbage that has failed to head is hung by a string from the top of the hen-house within reach of fowls, it will be surprising to note how quickly it will be picked to pieces. By this method the cabbage is kept from the diff. nothing is more beneficial. They are best prepared by boiling, and mashing up, while not, with commeal and bran, adding a little salt and red pepper as condiments. Thus prepared and fed once a day, they are greatly relished by fowls, and form a cheap, wholesome, and nutritious diet.

some, and nutritions diet.

The market is never overstocked swith poultry or eggs. Both command good prices at-all times of the year. Then why not devote a portion of your time to looking after and caring for poultry? The duties of the poultry yard are light and pleasant, and, to those who make it a secondary pursuit, is a healthy and recreative pastime, and tends to unburden the mind from the many pressing and active cares of life, which otherwise would weigh heavily if there were no home enjoyments.

enjoyments.

There is no doubt that a well-kept flock of poultry is the most profitable of all farm stock. But a little flock well kept, like a little farm well tilled, brings the most profit to the farmer. Just so many as can be kept without crowding, and with ease and convenience, will be the most profitable. Poultry will not hear crowding any more than sheep or pigs or people, and it is well known that when any of these are too closely kept disease appears and works mischief. It is a necessity of the case, because cleanliness must be sacrificed to necessity. enjoyments.

Fowls, whether allowed to run at large of Fowls, whether allowed to run at large or kept in close quarters, should be supplied with materials for forming shells. The best substance for forming egg-shells is bone dust. It should be prepared from fresh bones. The next best material to entire bones pulverized is made by burning bones and then reducing them to powder or small grains. The pulverized shells of oysters and clams are very good, and a fair and cheap substitute for either of them is found in marble dust, which may be obtained of the manufacturer's of grave stones and monuments. Air slacked lime should be furnished fowls for forming egg-shells if no better material can be readily obtained.

Care of Poultry. Care of Poultry.

Before the beginning of winter the poultry yard should be carefully looked over, and all diseased fowl culled out carefully. Most of the diseases that trouble fowl are contagious and spread rapidly when the poultry are confined to the same room, and sit side by side upon the same roost. Particularly is this the case with roup or catarrh, and with scabby legs. The latter is caused by a minute insect that burrows beneath the scale on the leg, and may frequently be cured by bathing the legs in a mixture of kerosens and water, and in mild cases sometimes by the use of kerosens upon the roosts. If, however, only one or two in the flock are affected it is better to dispose of them at once, unless very valuable, and them try by the use of kerosene to prevent and then try by the use of kerosene to prevent it irom spreading through the flock retained. —American Cultivator.

A Successful Breeders, Management. Mr. D. W. Andrews, of Lynfield, Mass., is a successful breeder of poultry on a large scale, keeping 1.500 hens through the winter, and 4,000 and 5,000 in summer, changing them every two years. The breed he has selected as, on the whole, the most profitable, is a cross made by breeding pure yellow Leghorn roosters to pure white Brahma hens. He uses old roosters for breeding purposes. He sets his hens (he not use an incubator) all along the course of the will and spring, and markets many broilers in April. The broods average about eight or ten each, but of these he raises but about half, owing to depredations from foxes, wessels, mink and owls from the woods close by. He gives them one warm meal a day, each morning, which consists usually of boiled fishes' heads and onions thickened up with meal. For the remainder of the day he gives them all they will eat of oats, corn and wheat screenings. Occasionally he mixes, a little sulphur with the meal. Has had no trouble from disease of any kind and the fowls are in the finest of health. In summer he gives them free range, and they ramble beyond his bounds into the Mr. D. W. Andrews, of Lynfield, Mass.

soedland around. In winter they are at up. Mr. Andrews estimates that his is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hen.

The Best Breads.

A writer in an exchange regards the light Brahms as the best fewl for all purposes, and these are his reasons: les, they do not roam all over the premises and are essily confined. 2nd, they lay larger eggs than any other and more of them than most breeds. 3rd, they are good sitters and excellent mothers. 4th the young chickens grow up quickly; a gree consideration for those who raise spring chickens. 5th, when full grown they are as larg as two ordinary chickens.

ens. 5th, when full grown they are as large as two ordinary chickens.

But all do not agree... Another man says that farmers keep poultry more for eggs than meat, and thinks the Hamburgs and Leghorns are best. He, the, gives his reasons. He has 25 hens and he gets nearly 25 eggs a day and has one hen who frequently lays two eggs aday ! The cost of keeping two small fowls is no more than the cost of keeping one large one. He gets three or jour eggs at the same cost as a large fowl produces one egg. New then you have beth sides.

#### THE DAIRY.

A Canadian breeder, whose name has not transpired, has purchased, at a high price, from the breeder, Mr. Richard Weisted, of Ballywalter, Ireland, the high-bred two-year-old handsome Booth heifer, Maid of Mowbray, She is of the Aylesby M tribe, sired by the Warlaby bull Royal Mowbray (42330), and is said to be one of the nicest heifers that has yet left the shores of Ireland. Breeders Gazette.

Gazette.

The Swiss cow is large-bodied, but fine boned, sof the style of the Shorthorn; the horns are light, short clear, and tipped with black; the colour is chestnut brown, mixed with white; the nose, tongue, hoofs, and switch are black; a mealy-coloured band surrounds the black nose; the udder and teats are large and well formed, and while they differ to a great extent from our common notions about the right form which a cow should have, yet they are excellent and profitable cows, yielding twenty to twenty-five quarts of shilk daily, and the milk is rich in butter of an excellent quality. The skin is yellow, soft, elastic, and covered with soft, silky hair: they carry remarkable escutcheons, and are extremely even in appearance, showing careful and good breeding for a considerable length of time.

Apoplexy, "blind staggers," or "trem-

ance, snowing careful and good breeding for a considerable length of time.

Apoplexy, "blind staggers," or "trembles," is caused by disorder of the brain produced by indigestion and disordered stomach or liver or both. It is the same in cows as in horses. Probably the cow has stopped chewing the cuid, which is a certain indication of indigestion. Give her a pint of linesed oil; repeat the second day, and also give her a bran mash with a tableapoonful of carbonate of soda in it every day for a week. Feed lightly for a week or two, and gradually get up to full feeding. This trouble is caused by over-feeding—giving too much grain food or feeding of frozen grass, mouldy corn-fodder, or other indigestible food. If the oil does not affect the bowels, freely give twenty-four ounces of epsom salts, dissolved in warm water, followed by drinks of thin warm bran alop of linesed gruel; this will relieve the stomach if impaction of the indigested food in it has occurred. This disorder affects the whole nervous system, and one of its first effects is to stop the flow of milk.

beings did. Why all this talk shout pure water? Because the cow cannot drink offensive water without having her health affected any more than a human being can drink such water without such result. But while we all acknowledge this, both as applied to cows and human beings, we were virtually told in this convention that we can drink milk that is worse than the water in any stagnant pond in the universe with impufitive. It cannot be done, and we do not believe that any reader of this journal will think that it can be. If there is one who does, we beg that he will be undeceived at once. Western Rural.

Houston, Texas, Dec. 7.—J. W. Rose, a wealthy carriage manufacturer, disappeared on Sunday. His wife and her supposed stepson tell the grand jury that Rose is Cornelius Krum, who in Kingston, New York, in 1866 committed a heavy forgery, deserted his wife and two children, came to Texas, made money, and married Mrs. Dagnall. He revitured to Kingston in 1876, after the charge of forgery had been outlawed, and promised to bring his first wife to Texas. Failing to do this, his son followed him a few months ago, threatening exposure. Rose shot six times at his son, wounding him, and when he showed signs of recovery sent him to Florida, Rose assuring him that the second wife was only his mistress, and at the same time inducing her to say she did the shooting. The boy has now returned to Houston to compel reparation to his mother, but the father's whereabouts is unknown. Houston, Texas, Dec. 7 .- J. W. Rose,

Percheron Blood Will Tell.

A. M. Stein & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., handle 2,000 horses annually, mostly heavy draught. They say of the grade Percheron-Normans: "We handle more of the Percheron-Normans than of any other breed. There is more demand for them. They give the best satisfaction, no matter how fittle of the blood there is in them. Generally they have good feet, and last better on our pavements than the Clydesdales or other breeds. Tell the farmers of the West to keep their Percheron-Norman mares and breed them. Would advise breeding to Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."—Chicago Tribune. Nearly 1,400 Percheron-Norman horses have been imported from France and breed in their pusity by M. W. Bunham, of Wayne, Ill., who, within the past few months has purchased 390 of them from the best, breeders in Brance, particular attention being given to pedigrees and French records. Percheron Blood Will Tell.

The Governor-General has received from the British ambassador at Washington as handsome gold stem-winding watch, the inscription on which will tell its own stopy...

"Presented by the President of the United States to Ezra C. Roach, master of the British barque Brazil, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in recognition of his humanity in rescuing the grew of the American schooner Nellie Bell at sea, April 2nd, 1879."

Mrs. Geo. Simpson, Togonto, says:—"I have suffered severely with corns, and was unable to get relief from treatment of any kind until I was recommended to try Holloway's Corn Cure. After applying it for a few days I was enabled to remove the corn, root and branch—no pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

while some workmen were cleansing out the River Joanna, one of the small streams at Rio, in Brazil, they found a very old cedar chest buried in the mud. When opened they found it to contain many valuable articles, such as lamps, awords, works in gold, and diamonds. These articles were taken at once to the museum. They are supposed to have belonged to the Jesuits, who threw them into the stream when pressed in their flight from Rio.

MAIL now and avoid the crush at the end of the year. Do not risk the loss of one or two numbers at that time which would spoil the stories. Remember, we cut off sharp wiren subscription is up. Send your dollar now. Address THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

Summary of the Report of the Bureau of Industries as relates to live stock, the clover, root, and fruit crops, the fall work of farmers sowed old grain; others sowed of maddition to statistics of the grain crops of Ontario—s summary of which has already been published—the November report of the Bureau of Industries contains tables relating to live stock, hay and clover, field roots, etc., together with information concerning fruit and fruit trees, the threshing and marketing of grain, the new crop of fall wheat, tile draining, fall ploughing, meat supplies, and the honey produce of the year.

HAY AND CLOVER.

There is a large surplus of hay and clover in the country, the total crop exceeding last season's by 2,036,793 tons. Last year the area was 2,339,521 acres, and the average yield 1.15 tons per acre; this year the area was 2,339,521 acres, and the average yield 1.15 tons. Broken weather during the first ten days of haying delayed operations, and a portion of the crop was poorly cared, but the beful for it was gathered in fair condition. The second crop of clover obtained a late start, but the weather being favourable it made a sigorous growth. The reports to the Bureau show, however, that the midge has this year extended to all parts of the province west of Dundas county. Throughout the western senious and the counties bordering on Lake Ontario it has been very destructive. The low temperature was also unfavourable for, and, while some crops were drowned out by the excessive rainfall, all kinds ripened late; hence, in a large measure, the destruction class of the midge were amitten by September's frost.

Butter, Market Budoan, the high was demanded by competent tile-drainers, and single was amitten by September's frost where the province west of the midge were amitten by September's frost where the contribution was specified by competent tile-drainers, and such the first ten destructive. The low temperature was also unfavourable for, and the first ten of the first of the province west of the midge were amit The low temperature was also unfavourable for early maturity, and fields that escaped the midge were smitten by September's frost. Where the experiment was tried of pasturing clover until the 10th or 15th of June a good yield of seed has been obtained—the first brood of the midge being too early, and the second too late, to do it any injury. Alsiks clover, which thrives best on moist, loamy soils, is grown only to a limited extent in the province. It was a heavy crop this year, and there will be a moderate, supply of seed.

POTATOES, TURNIPS, ETC.

The rains of May, June, and July delayed.

POTATOES, TURNIFS, ETC.

The rains of May, June, and July delayed the seasonable planting of potatoes, and hindered the preparation of the ground for other roots. The subsequent drouth caused the land to bake, and autumn growth was slow. Carrots and mangolds, which go deep into the soil, suffered least; but turnips were almost everywhere stunted, and the average produce per acre is 150 hashels less than last year. In districts visited by drenching summer rains, as in the valleys of the Thames and Maitland rivers, much injury was done to the potato crop, and in the western counties of the Lake Ontario group the rot was prevalent. As a result, the average yield for the whole province is 15 bushels per acre less than last year. The acreage and produce of the several crops for 1882 and 1883 are as follows:

Totals... 294,400 55,725,496 265,289 65,512,871 FRUIT CROP.

The failure of fruit has been general throughout the province. The show of apple blossoms was full of promise, notwithstanding that this was the off-year for bearing, but the cold winds and rains which prevailed throughout May and on into June blasted the prospect. The trees, however, have made a healthy growth of young wood, and fruit buds are abundant. The effects of last year's blight are nowhele visible now. A small surplus of peaches was produced in the Niagara peninsula and slong the lake shore in Norfolk. Cherries were scarce and dimost worthless. The plum crop was large, but the quality was injured by the curculioning the lake shore in contact. Grapes ripened slowly owing to continued low temperature. 

HORSES AND CATTLE. The settlement of the North-West has opened to Ontario farmers a new market for horses, and the efforts they are making to supply the demand is shown by the noticeable increase in the return of horses this year. For 1882 and 1883 the figures are:—

It is shevidence of the rapidly enlarging market for Canadian cattle, as well at home as in Echland and the United States, that the as in Expland and the United States, that the returns for 1883 show an increase over those for 1882 of nearly seventeen per cent., chiefly in the number of store and young cattle. The heavy rains of the early summer produced abundant pasturage, and the open, fall permitted stock to run for about a month longer than usual. A great number of well fatted animals have been sold off the grass; but the partial failure of the root crop discourages stall-feeding, and the large surplus of hay will be used to carry store cattle over to the next grazing season. In some districts, however, such as Wellington county, many stockers have been tied up for the winter and will be fed on hay, roots, and stained barley for the Easter markets. The number of cattle in the province in 1882 and 1883 was as

Working oxen 1883.

Working oxen 17,086
Milch cows 691,808
Store cattle (over 2 years) 322,154
Other cattle 790,949 Totals..... 1,821,997

SHEEF, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

The aggregate returns of sheep show a diminution of some 43,400; whoily in the fine-woolled breeds, however, there being an increase in the coarse-woolled breeds of 16,463. The reason of the decrease in the former class is not apparent. An unusually, large mortality in lambs this year no doubt accounts for it to some extent; but, failing good prices for wool, it is not simprobable that farmers find the larger muttan-producing sheep more prefitable for shipment to foreign markets. The American demand absorbs the greater past of the surplus of lambs in the St Lawrence and Lake Eric counties, and the export of well fatted yearlings and two-year-olds to Great Britain is steadily growing in volume. Increased attention is given to sheep-raising in the northern and anewer districts, the grasses of which produce a prime quality of mutton. Following is a comparative statement of the returns of sheep for 1882 and 1883:— SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Coarse-woolled (over 1 year)... 1,044,859
do., (under 1 year)... 581,109
Fine-woolled (over 1 year).... 150,465
do., (under 1 year).... 95,451

The returns of poultry show a decrease this year in the number of geese, and an increase in the number of turkeys and other towls. The statistics for 1882 and 1883 are:

BUTTER, MAPLE BUGAR, AND HONEY.

The return of dairy butter made in the province last year is incomplete, many farmers being unable to give their produce as asked for in the schedule sent out. The quantity as given is 34,406,114 lbs., but the total is probably one-third more. The weather of last spring was unfavourable for sugar-making, and the maple sugar product is less than one-half of last year's. The figures for last year are 5,073,610 lbs., and for this year 2,404,685 lbs.

The past season has been a highly favour-sable one for honey, and from everyabes keeping district a splendid yield is reported. The rainy weather of last spring and early summer were conducive to an unusually abundant growth of clover and other, honey-producing flowers, from high the bees reaped every mantage. In some cases the yield has been as high as 200 lbs. per colony. Thesbeetkeeping industry is found to be a very profitable one in almost every section of the province.

FERGUS CHRISTMAS SHOW. plendid Display of Fat Cattle from Wel-

First Cattle from Wellington County.

First Cattle from Wellington County.

First Cattle show of the centre riding of Wellington county was held to-day, and judging by the large attendance of exhibitors and buyers, must have proved a statifying success for all concerned. From an early hour this morning until past noon exhibitors were constantly coming in. Those with pigs and sheep had no difficulty in getting along, but it was a different matter with the exhibitors of fat cattle. The roads are rough and frozen and very hard on the feet of cattle. In fact some who were expected to exhibit are conspicuous by their absence, owing to this one cause. The President, Mr. Caston, and Mr. Mair, the secretary, have been busy all day in looking after exhibits and exhibitors. Probably in no part of Canada is greater interest manifested in the raising of fat cattle than here. Although a very good dairy country the farmers find it more to their interest to raise and fatten stock. In fact it would be hard to find better animals anywhere than are here to-day, and the prices paid for some proves the correctness of this assertion.

So far as the weather was concerned it was a cold of course, but the well-to-do farmers cared little for the breeze, wrapped up as the

fat stock show of 1853 was closed and the cattle off the field.

One of the principal buyers here to-day was Mr. David Craig, who was purchasing for the firm of R. Craig & Co., Brampton. He has purchased some very fine salimals for exportation, the prices paid being, although reasonable for such fine stock, very satisfactory to the sellers. Another buyer is Mr. Hugh Kellis, of Toronto, who has also made several purchases. Messrs. Tyson Bros., of Guelph, paid ten cents a pound to Mr. John S. Armstrong for a fine steeler rising three years old and weighing 1,855 pounds. Mr. Tyson also bought from the same party a yearling steer weighing 1,250 pounds and a cow. The county of Wellington is for thoroughbred cattle, such as Devons, Shorthorns, Galloways, and Herefordshires,

\*\*SECOND TO NONE\*\*

In the province. Taking Elora as a centre, there are within a radius of 15 miles some of the best breeders in the country. Messrs, J. & W. Watt, J. & R. Hunter, J. & R. Moqueen, Groff, Simstrong, Stone, Rund, and -Morae may be mentioned as veryenthusiastic and successful breeders. Mr. McRae is allowed the paim at the show

Following is the complete list of prize-winners:

Best fatted herd of five cattle, Peter Rennie;
2md, James Lindsay.

Best oow, four years old and over, Joseph
Thompson; 2nd, Samuel Williams.
Best oow or heifer under four years, James
S. Armstrong; 2nd, Peter Barnett.
Best heifer under three years. Peter Rennie;
2nd, David Rea; 3rd, Peter Barnett.
Best ox or steer, three years old or over, Geo.
S. Armstrong; 2nd, John S. Armstrong; 3rd,
Peter Rennie.

Best steer under three years, John S. Armstrong; 2nd, George S. Armstrong; 3rd, Peter
Rennie.

Sweenstakes for best ox, steer, over, or belfer.

strong; 2nd, George S. Armstrong; 3rd, Peter Rennie.
Sweepstakes for best ox, steer, cow. or helfer, John S. Armstrong.
Best fatted pair ewes, John Ross; 2nd, Wm. Tindal, jr.; 3rd, James McQueen.
Best fatted pair wether lambs, T. & A. Armstrong; 2nd, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair wethers, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair wethers, James Lindsay, James Lindsay; 3rd, Wm. Tindal, jr.; 2nd, James Lindsay; 3rd, Wm. Tindal, sr.
Best fatted torkey, John S. Armstrong; 2nd, James McQueen.
Best fatted turkey, dressed, Asher Farrow; 2nd, Hugh Roberts.
Best fatted pair ducks, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair ducks, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair ducks, Hugh Roberts; 2nd, Asher Farrow.

has discouraged the production of pork. As a consequence, farmers will kill or sell early in the season. Elsewhere peas and discoloured barley are being fed, and a good quality of pork will besent to market. The returns of hogs show an increase of less than 1 per cent. over those for 1882, the numbers over and under one year being—

1883. 1882.

Over 1 year. 216,229 252,415
Under 1 year 661,513 597,811

Totals 907,812 850,235

The returns of poultry show a decrease this year in the number of geres, and other fowls. The statistics for 1882 and 1883 are 2—

Turkeys 255,867 310,058
Geese 491,001 533,357

Turkeys 55,008,351 4,508,705

FALL WORK OF FARMERS.

A smaller area of fall wheat has been sown

COMPLETE TREATMENT and arrests the progress of the sumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarris Solvent and Sandford's Inhaler, all in one pad age, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sandpont RADICAL CURE, POTTER DEUG AND CHEMIC CO., BOSTON.

COLLING
The instant it is applied to the instant it is applied PLASTERS with a Porous Plasts with a Porous Plasts NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, De

460 TOWER STREET, TOWNS CHEAP CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Gold and Silver Watches Given Free to Those Sending Correct Answers to Bible Questions

What a Toronto Newspaper is Doing to Encourage Bible Study.

Here is what appeared in a recent issue of Coronto Truth:—
Some little interest was manifested Some little interest was manifested in the Bible Questions given some weeks ago, and a great deal of satisfaction expressed by the recipients of the handsome gold watou and other prizes we gave. We want more of your readers, and every one else, to study up the Bible, the best of all books; and in order to encourage this study, we offer the following valuable prizes for correct answers to the subjoined questions:

IST PRIZE.—One Gentleman's Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch, genuing American movement, ordinarily retailed from \$65 to \$90.

1.—The shortest verse in the Old Testa

2.—The shortest verse in the New Test ment.

3.—The number of books in the Bible.

4.—The number of Chapters in the Bible.

5.—The number of Verses in the Rible.

The Apocrypha is not included in the term

(Ribla.)

Bible."
The following are the conditions attaching to this competition:—

Each competition must, with his or her answers, enclose \$2, for which Truth will be sent to any desired address for one year. Competition is open to old or new or non-subscribers. In the case of old subscribers, their term of subscription will be advanced.

one year. Each question must be answered correctly to secure a prize.

The first seven persons sending correct answers to all the five questions will win the

answers to at the live questions will win the prizes.

The competition will remain open till New Year's day. The names of the winners will appear in Truth of January 5th, 1884.

No information beyond what is contained herein will be supplied to any competitor. Now we want to give these, valuable witches to some one. Who will be first?

As we have had Truth on our exchange list for some time past, we can conscient only As we have had Truth on our exchange list for some time past, we can conscientiously say it is one of the best family papers printed. Its tone is good and pure, its selections carefully made, and its stories of a very high order. It is a 28-page weekly magazine, containing in each issue 2 full size pages of newest music, either vocal or instrumental; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, pithy editorial paragraphs on current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter press descriptions; a Young Folks Department; Health Department; Ladies Department; Temperance Department; Sport Department; busides a lot of Miscellaneous reading. Just the paper to interest every member of the family. Address S. FRANK WILSON, publisher Truth, Toronte, Ont. Sample copies of Truth sent for 5 cents. Am nual subscription \$2.00.

Mante See the List under the heading 'Mechanics Wanted" on the



Everybody wanting Mechan advertises there

Every Mechanic seeking employ-ment examines that list.

ertisements of "Mechanics Wa Justions Wanted," "Situations Va-ticles Wanted," and "Lost or F-cents each insertion of twenty we

"Wal, I declar'!" he cried aloud;
"This beats the very dickens!
They ve gone an' shifted round the time,
As shure as chicks is chickens. never heard, upon my word, Of anything to beat it. I ra'lly think them city folks Hev got theer minds unscated.

An' what is this I read in heer? Groat Casar! Save the flock! They're goin, to saretch the hours out To twenty-four o'clock!"

worthy farmer scratched his ear, a deepest meditation; gazed perplexed upon the clock ith mental agitation. "For sixty years I've ploughed along As reg'lar as the sun, sir, An' used the good, old-fashioned time Without a hitch, by gum, sir.

But times hev undergone a shift, If I be not mistaken. An some new cranks try every day To give this world a shakin. They string my fields with telephones,

Or some new-fangled trashes, They send out one-wheeled railway trains To everlastin' smashes. An' yet they be not satisfied With the customs they hev slander'd, But they must go an' riginate A new an' fresh 'time standard.'

An' some fine day, when we arise,
Our daily race to run,
We'll find that while we've bin asleep
They've turned around the sun.
But ra'lly now. I didn't think
(Nor my old Sal, I reckons)
They'd go an' steal from Father Time
Some lifty score of seconds. Ah! now I see theer little game,
As I m a calculator—
They've backed theer clocks a quarter hour,
To steep a little later I"

Dividing Happiness, "My dear," said the annt of a young widow to her niece one day. "is that your husband's portrait on the wall?"

"Yes, auntic."

"How blissfully happy, and what a heaven on earth must have been his life below," simpered the aunt.

"Ah, yes," said the widow, "but we devided the thing up, so that when he became blissful in heaven I became happy on earth.' Didn't Leave a Will and He Was Glad of It

"So your mother-in-law is dead?" "Yes, she died last week at three o'clock," was the irreverent reply.

"Ah, she was an active woman, and I understand, was well fixed financially. Did

'No she didn't. Why, man, that will of "No she oldn't. Why, man, that will of hers was the burden of my life, and if she had left it I beheve I should have been a raving lunatic before six months. It went against her will to die, and I believe she would be hanging on yet if it hadn't gone along with her. No, sir, she didn't leave any will, and I'm looking forward to a peace-

He Proposed to Take His Dinner a la Wheel-barrow. A rough fellow from the country got into a swell restaurant by mistake and was much at a loss how to conduct himself. Finally the water said to him:
"Will you dine a-la-carte, sir?"

"Will you dine a-la-carte, sir?"
"What's that, you grinnin' ape?"
"Will you take your dinner a-la-carte?"
"No, siree. Prices is too blamed altituinous to take it in them quantities. Jist you ring mine in on a wheel-barrow. I guess hat'll be enough for me to sample the vittles y, and then if I want more you kin trot out our cart. Now get around pretty peart for m mighty holier.

Why They Refesed Him,
Captain Nuglin had company and sent his
attle hoy to the butcher's for a roast. The
boy came back without the meat, and, appearing in the drawing-room where the com my was seated, said:

"Ah," replied Mr. Nuglin, not knowing what to say, "probably, my son, he did not know you."
"Yes, he did, and that is the reason he wouldn't let me have it. I went up to the other place, but the fellow told me to get out. You'll have to send the money, pap, or they won't let you have it."

What Prevented Her From Being Married in Three Months,
A young lady visited a clairvoyant for the purpose of having the penetrable curtain of destiny moved aside from the shadowy outlines of the inture.

"This card," said the old woman, "shows that you often meet a dark complexioned that you often meet a dark complexioned.

that you often meet a dark complexioned

"That's true," simpered the young lady.

"And there is love in it, too," pursued the hag, catching on to the self-accusing blush.

"Well, yes, there is considerable truth in that," observed the damsel.

"These be happy in the thought that you will be married in three months—one dollar, please," said the oracle.

"Oh, that can't be," explained the young lady, "the gentleman of whom you speak is already married."

What He Would Say, A husband and wife were talking gram-

mar.
"Would you," said she, "say scissors are, or scissors is?"
"I'd say scissors are, of course," he replied.
"Would you say molasses is, or molasses "Molasses is, of course."

well; that you had the grunts, that Tommy had a sore inger, that the baby had the colic, that Katie had the headache and that I was trying to make an average by being well enough for iour."

She went out of the room and didn't speak

A few days ago a man with a meek and humble expression and wearing a summer suit of clothes applied to one of the railroad passenger agents for a dead-head pass to

'And you haven't any money?"
'And you haven't any money?"
'Not above twenty-five cents."
'Hadn't you better be worth your fare to edo before taking a wife on your hands to

"You don't understand the case," protested the man. "I'm going to marry a widow worth at least \$5,000, and the hist thing I shall do will be to remit you the price of the ticket. I'm poor and the widow knows it, but she marries me for love."

He protested so long and carnestly that he was passed over the road. Two days elapsed and then a letter was received from him, saying:

Heaven bless you for your kindness leached here all right, and married the ridow, according to programme. It turns not that she isn't worth a copper. In this mergency, may I ask you to pass us both to Detroit, where I have hopes of striking

on match was shot last Saturday at ile, Ont., between the Ottawa and lle Gun Clubs, four on a side, 10 th, conditions 21 yards' rise, Ottawa 27 birds to Kemptville's 13. The score was made by Mr. A. W, Throop,

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-

PRODUCE. The local market has not improved since outlast; indeed, it may be said to have been inactive and dull. Receipts have been small but apparently sufficient, as there has been very little enquiry heard for anything. Prices, however have been fairly well maintained. the only decidine being on some grades of barley, and the fail on them insignificant. Holders seem by no means anxious to push seles, which act—combined with steadiness—may be regarded an overlowed the selection of the selection of the combine of the selection of the combine of the selection of the combine of the co

Totalbu.,53,839,680 52,637,266 31,241,335 44 932 883 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

PEAS—Inactive, but have been in good demand at 76c, for No. 1 and 74c, for No. 2 in car lots. Street prices firm at 74 to 75c.

RYE—Quiet and rather easier, but worth 62c, either for car lots or on the street.

HAY—Pressed quiet and easy at \$11.50 to \$12 for timothy. Market supplies decreased, but enough for the demand; prices easy at \$6 to \$3 for clover and inferior, and \$9 to \$11.50 for timothy.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TRADE—Seems still quiet, but showing some signs of improvement.

HUTTER—Very little change since our last. The demand has continued to be conflued to choice for local consumption, and all of this quality offered has been readily taken at 18 to 19c., as would a great deal more had it been obtainable; indeed, we are not sure that something more may not have been realized in some cases, but this was for very exceptionally fine only. Medium and inferior have continued neglected, with no shipping demand heard and prices purely nominal, save for one small sale at 13c. Stocks are accumulating. Fox-lots of rolls have come in more freely and have sold more cheaply at 15 to 17c. Street receipts have been small; pound r.l s have varied in quality, and ranged from 18 to 21c., most going at 22 to 22c. I large rolls very scarce at 20 to 21c., and tubs and crocks of ine dairy 19 to 20c., but only choice worth these prices.

CHEESS—wall; only small lots of fine have been selling, and these at 12 to 12c.

EGGS—Still rising, with all offered wanted; round lots of fresh have been worth 2to 25c., and of limed 20 to 22c. Street receipts very small, and really new-haid worth 25 to 25c. and of limed 20 to 22c. Street receipts very small, and really new-haid worth 25 to 25c.

FORK—Has been moving in some little degree, with small lots selling at \$15.

BACON—New has been offered more freely, and has sold in ton lots at 35c. for long clear and 75c. for Cumberland, and in cases or smaller lots at half a cent more. Holls and bellies easier; a car of bellies sold at 12c, and small lots have gone off at 12t to 13c.

LARD—Quiet and easy, at 10t to 11c, for tinnets and palls in small lots.

HOSS—Offerings small all week, and prices strady out unchanged at 25.50 to \$5.75, with all lots prices inger; small, and prices firmer at \$5.50 to \$5.75, with all otter by small, and prices firmer at \$5.50 to \$5.75, with all lots up to 35c. Dairy also going in country is small, and prices firmer at \$5.50 to \$6.

SALT—Stocks of Liverpool running low, and pr

TRADE—Has shown but little change generally, TEA—Lines have continued to be held firmly and offered slowly; sales have consequently been few. Young Hyson has sold at 53c, for a tine of fine, and 38c, for one line of good first, and at 34c, for another, but no mevement in low-grades reported. Gunpowders have sold at 22c, for low-grade, and at 41c, for good. A chop of Ping-Suey changed hands at 31c. Low-grade pans and Japan dust have been scarce and wanted, a line of fair brown dust sold at 10c; GROCERIES.

Totalbu. 5.589,680 Ed.37,985 3,944.85. 14.592.857
The following are the Liverpool qiobalants for search of the control of the

RIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

Calfskins — Offerings small and prices nominally upchanged.

Sheepskins—An advance reported in The Mail of Wednesday has not been carried out; so prices thus far remain at 50c, for the best green, and country lots range from 50c. fo dry to 75c. for green.

Wool—Decidedly dull; no demand from dealers and prices almost nominal at about 18c, for Cotswold and 19 to 20c. for Leicester. Fuled almost equally quiet, but super worth 24c., and extra 30c. Very little demand from the factories; only one small sale reported.

Tallow—Unchanged at 7c. for rendered and 34c, for rough with dealers selling round lots of rendered at 71 to 8c.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, 25c. No. 2 inspected. \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; calfskins, green, 10 to 80c.; weel, fleece, 18 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; weel, fleece, 18 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; weel, super, 24 to 25c.; tallow, rough, 35c.; rendered, 7 to 75c.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PETERBORO'.

KINGSTON. Dec. 12.—Flour. No. 1 super., \$3.05 to \$3.50; fall wheat, \$1.01 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; barley, 55 to 60c.; peas, 75 to 76c.; oats, \$1 to 32c.; oatte, (live weight), \$1 to 5c.; beef, \$1 to 5c.; mutton, 5 to 7c.; dressed hors, 6 to 7c.; hides, 5 to 7c.; sheepskins, 50 to 55c.; wool. [3 to 20c.; butter, 19 to 21c., tub; 22 to 24c., fresh; esgs, 28 to 30c.; cheese, 111 to 12c.; hay, none; potatoes, 80c. per bag; corn, 75 to 80c.; rye, 56 to 58c.

Dec. 12.—Flour. No. 1 super. \$5.60 to \$5.70: fall wheat. \$1.04 to \$1.08: spring. \$1.08 to \$1.10: barley, 55 to 50c.; peas. 50 to 70c.; cats. 35 to 50c.; cat tie. (live weight) 4 to 5c.; beef. 6 to 7c.; mutton. to 8c. dressed hogs. 8 to 80c.; hides, 7 to 8c. sheep skins. \$1.25 to \$1.30.; wool, 20 to 25c.; butter. 20 to 25c.; eggs, 20 to 22c.; cheese, 11 to 12c.; hay? \$7.6 to \$8.00; potatoes, 75 to 80c.; corn. 75 to 80c.

HANLLTON.

Dec. 12—Red wheat \$1.10; white wheat \$1.05; spring wheat \$1.10; bariey, 60 to 65c. peas, 70c.; oats, 35c; wool, 18 to 20c.; butter, 21 to 25c.

Receipts—Fiour. 37.962 bbls.; wheat, 200,000 bush.; corn, 216.000 bush.; cats, 133,000 bush.; rre. 14.000 bush.; briere, 22.000 bush. Shipments—Flour. 22.292 bbls.; wheat, 17.000 bush.; corn, 74.000 bush.; cats, 48,000 bush.; rre. 1,000 bush.; bar.ey, 41,000 bush. Receipts by cars—Wheat, 208; winter 16; corn, 348; cats, 97; rye, 28; bar-

Dec. 12, 10.26 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.041 for cash or December: \$1.051 for January; \$1.072 for February; \$1.12 for May; No. 2, 85c. asked.

Dec. 12, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—963c, for January; \$1.05 for May, Receipts—Flour, 11,193 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush.; cats, 6,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 30,000 bush. Ship-ments—Flour, 17,798 bbls; wheat, 20,000 bush.; corn, none; cats, 2,000 bush.; rye, 450 bush.; barley, 14,000 bush.

TOLEDO.

Dec. 12.—Barley—Quiet and unchanged: No. 1 Canada at 8ic.; No. 2 Canada at 78c. Rye—Held at 67ia. in bond.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; white and rad State, 81.0 to \$1.14. Corn—Unchanged; rejected, 6ic. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 State, 38 to 40c. Barley—Unchanged; No. 1 Canada, 84c.; No. 2 Canada, 78c. Rys—Quiet: nonrinally 67ic. in bond.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Dec. 12. 10 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 13,000; official yesterday, 35,259; shipments, 3,665; elit over, 6,000; light, \$4.70 to \$5.30; mixed packing, \$4.70 to \$5.20; heavy shipping, \$5.30 to \$5.85; fancy lots, \$5.90 to \$6.4 Cattle—Receipts, 9,800. EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dec. 12, 12.40 p.m.—Hogs—Receipts, 61 cars; shipments, 49 cars; 19 cars to New York; market higher; Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.70; good medium, \$6.70 to \$0; good heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.30; pigs, \$6 to \$5.30; all sold.

EUROPEAN MARKETS,

Betail Clothing.

HOUSE, CLOTHING NOW IN FULL BLAST.

Business Extremely Brisk, it's the Reduced Prices which is the cause.

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irs Horse and Cattle Food Company. Mitchell:

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The Press.

THE WEEKLY

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ery Homestead and Pre-emption Taken up by Actual Settlers-A Fine Neigh-

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WILLIAM N. YEREX. Parliamentary Botices.

APPLICATION ill be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act incorporating a Bank by the name of THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

沙事 本部经生 外

CHAPTER I. KANSAS KIT KNABBED BY An Indian stronghold on the the Territory and Texas, in a p bounded by the Red river and butaries on two sides, and by tains on its third. Rude huts

OR : SCIENCE

are scattered among the trees, circular space, marked by t The squaws and children hurr with welcoming cries, for two Kiowas and Camanches are en in a hasty and confused man in a hasty and confused many comes from Texas, rich with trancho and hacienda; the reservations, laden with the sp tlements, and red with the blo ters and half-civilized Indians.

Every conceivable sort of there. Clothing torn from the dered women and children, their blood, articles of merchan gutted stores of the frontier and cattle from the plundered and the arms and clothes of men who had vainly tried homes and dear ones.

The squaws, assisted by the were striving with great upp frightened cattle and horses formed for them by a circle of a tree to tree. Others were light setting up pot-holes, and soon banks of the stream and river were cracking and blaging are were crackling and blazing, an and smoke were curling up in f

In spite of all this turbulene was apparent to the young pri was a regular camping-ground, place, and that they were mak

This detachment had lately This detachment had lately the Texans or soldiers, and as a rior was borne into sight the children raised the mourning or no-min!" repeating it in wild ences, and, stooping to the grothe leaves and dirt and threw tair, and the warriors waved the bloody scalps affixed, and lamentations with shouts of joy But suddenly the lamentations But suddenly the lamentati and children were changed into cration and anger when a more known to be an important chie and ornaments, rode rapidly in band of breech-clothed, bare-b mounted on swift steeds. The angry cries was the appeara ner, who rode, bound to

handsome, sunburnt features eyes, that looked unflinchingly his captors and seemed to smil-pons brandished about his head "Kit! Kit!" was the cry of men and women, as he was bro and "Kansas Kit!" was ech

It was a sound of wonder the taken, for he was not only the but the most slippery of the da the frontier, the leader of most ful expeditions, and the terror ing Indians. Even while the vent to their joy at his captur upon him with fear and respect widows of the slain. According ing custom of the tribes they haggled the hair from their head and then, with the wildest rushed upon the prisoners, slas the knives. and beating them w tresses. The first act was dan

provided themselves with the rods used in the torture of the the mourners were too much wait upon ceremony and the were too insignificant for their With yells, that would have but the stoutest heart, they rupinioned scout with flashing kn ing eyes, but the warriors b lest their prisoner should receivand easy a release from life, an in guttural tones:

"No kill! No kill!"
But they did not hinder the

now as they saw him going like their own dodging manner, thi they became afraid of his escap their weapons hurried with wh

But, hark! that sharp, irreg rifles and bow strings, then wi the pursuers and more distanting, and they knew that the b

either killed or recaptured.

That pretty girl with the sad der face, sits bound and tre midst of all this hubbub. She for the bride of the chief.

Soon the slaughter of cows a on a large scale, and in a very ground in every direction was with horns, hides, and entrail man, woman, and child, seized could, and bore the yet throbb in chunks to the fires, to wrashould have the privilege of first.

parations for either a feast or both. And a strange feeling and partly that hope which con misery gives, came over her as parties of savages dragging n both Indians and white, into the

ween the two foremost warrion

He was a small, wiry-looking

despondent surprise by

ridiculous.

The other women and children

But they did not hinder the squaws from cutting the conhim to the horse and dragging ground. This preliminary tort of the privileges of their grief.
"One at a time, ladies! Be reasonable!" he cried, as they his pinioned arms. "I a

his pinioned arms. "I a Young."

As they pulled him from wriggled his lithe body from t gained his feet, and good advant that gain.

"Stand off, you crowd bruisers," he cried, planting the chin of one of the knife-flou with a force that nearly disloca neck. The stomach of the neal impress of his heel, then a either shoulder sent a couple m and he burst away, and, pinio ran like a deer in the direction ran like a deer in the direction had brought him.

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their weapons hurried with wh in hot pursuit.

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But hark! that sharn irreger

They were not left long in pursuers soon reappeared, trails feet forward, covered with sand and threw him into the ash middle of the encampment. dead, for he strove to rise, an

dead, for he strove to rise, and
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It was not one scream, but
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The Indians dropped their varies of terror threw themselve

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The Agent's Daughter ♥OR ÷ SCIENCE ÷ AGAINST ÷ SAVAGE ÷ FORCE

CHAPTER I.

KANSAS KIT KNABBED BY KIOWAS.

An Indian stronghold on the far borders of the Territory and Texas, in a piece of timber, bounded by the Red river and one of its tributaries on two sides, and by wooded mountains on its third. Rude huts and wigwams are scattered among the trees, and a large circular space, marked by the ashes of the fire of council or of torture, is in the centre. The squaws and children hurry from the huts with welcoming cries, for two large bands of Kiowas and Camanches are entering the camp in a hasty and confused manner. One band comes from Texas, rich with the plunder of rancho and hacienda; the other from the reservations, laden with the spoils of the settlements, and red with the blood of the squatters and half-civilized Indians. KANSAS KIT KNABBED BY KIOWAS. ers and half-civilized Indians.

Every conceivable sort of plunder was there. Clothing torn from the bodies of murdered women and children, stained with their blood, articles of merchandise from the gutted stores of the frontier traders, horses and cattle from the plundered farms of Texas, and the arms and clothes of the desperatemen who had vainly tried to defend their homes and dear ones.

The squaws, assisted by the boys and dogs, were striving with great uproar to get the frightened cattle and horses into a corral formed for them by a circle of ropes tied from tree to tree. Others were lighting fires and setting up pot-holes, and soon all along the banks of the stream and river the camp fires were crackling and blazing, and the steam and smoke were curling up in fifty places.

That pretty virl with the sad robes and sad-That pretty girl with the sad robes and sadder face, sits bound and trembling in the midst of all this hubbub. She is intended for the bride of the chief.

Soon the slaughter of cows and oxen began on a large scale, and in a very short time the ground in every direction was thickly strewn with horns, hides, and entrails. Every one, man, woman, and child, seized whatever they could, and bore the yet throbbing flesh away in chunks to the fires, to wrangle over who should have the privilege of dressing theirs first.

In spite of all this turbulence, however, it was apparent to the young prisoner that this was a regular camping-ground, or gathering place, and that they were making great preparations for either a feast or a sacrifice—or both. And a strange feeling of partly pain and partly that hope which companionship in misery gives, came over her as she saw other parties of savages dragging more prisoners, both Indians and white, into the camp.

This detachment had lately encountered the Texans or soldiers, and as each dead warrior was borne into sight the women and children raised the mourning cry. "Wah-homo-min!" repeating it in wild, varying cadences, and, stooping to the ground, caught up the leaves and dirt and threw them into the air, and the warriors waved their lances with In spite of all this turbulence, however, it

the leaves and dirt and threw them into the air, and the warriors waved their lances with the bloody scalps affixed, and answered the lamentations with shouts of joy and triumph. But suddenly the lamentations of the women and children were changed into cries of execration and anger when a mounted warrior, known to be an important chief by his plumes and ornaments, rode rapidly in, followed by a band of breech-clothed, bare-bodied herçes, mounted on swift steeds. The cause of the angry cries was the appearance of another prisoner, who rode, bound to his horse, between the two foremost warriors of the band. He was a small. wiry-looking man, with

He was a small, wiry-looking man, with handsome, sunburnt features and eagle-like eyes, that looked unflinchingly around upon his captors and seemed to smile at the weapons brandished about his head.

It was a sound of wonder that he should be It was a sound of wonder that he should be taken, for he was not only the most daring but the most slippery of the daring seouts of the frontier, the leader of most of the successful expeditions, and the terror of the marauding Indians. Even while the savages gave vent to their joy at his capture, they looked upon him with fear and respect. Not so the widows of the slain. According to the mourning custom of the tribes they had already haggled the hair from their heads with knives, and then, with the wildest screams, they rushed upon the prisoners, slashing them with the knives, and beating them with the severed tresses. The first act was dangerous, the last

tresses. The first act was dangerous, the last ridiculous.

The other women and children had already provided themselves with the bludgeons and rods used in the torture of the ganutlet, but the mourners were too much exasperated to wait upon ceremony and the other prisoners were too insignificant for their vengeance.

With yells, that would have terrified any but the stoutest heart, they rushed upon the pinioned scout with flashing knives and flaming eyes, but the warriors became alarmed leat their prisoner should receive too sudden

lest their prisoner should receive too sudden and easy a release from life, and cried aloud

and easy a release from life, and cried aloud in guttural tones:

"No kill!"

But they did not hinder the shorn-headed squaws from cutting the cords that bound him to the horse and dragging him to the ground. This preliminary torture was a part of the privileges of their grief.

"One at a time, ladies! Be modest! Be reasonable!" he cried, as they seized upon his pinioned arms. "I ain't Brigham Young."

Young."

As they pulled him from the saddle he wriggled his lithe body from their grasp and gained his feet, and good advantage he made

of that gain.

"Stand off, you crowd of petticoated bruisers," he cried, planting his toe beneath the chin of one of the knife-flourishing squaws with a force that nearly dislocated her dusky neck. The stomach of the next received the impress of his heel, then a quick shove of either shoulder sent a couple more sprawling, and he burst away, and, pinioned as he was, ran like a deer in the direction in which they had brought him. had brought him.

The warriors had stood laughing at the

The warriors had stood laughing at the sprawling of the overturned squaws. But now as they saw him going like a shadow, in their own dodging manner, through the trees, they became afraid of his escape, and seizing their weapons hurried with whoops and yells in hot pursuit.

The hearts of the prisoners palpitated wildly, for their own hopes of safety were bound up in the success of his desperate attempt. They, as well as the scout himself, knew that the Indians would only fire on him as a last gesort—the bullet would be too easy a death for so important a foe.

But, hark! that sharp, irregular sound of rifles and bow strings, then wild cheers from the pursuers and more distant ones answering, and they knew that the brave scout was either killed or recaptured.

They were not left long in doubt, for the pursuers soon reappeared, trailing him along, feet forward, covered with sand and blood, and threw him into the ashy circle in the middle of the encampment. He was not dead, for he strove to rise, and immediately the bereaved squaws sprang upon him with wild howls, when such a wild, frightful scream echoed from the air above their heads as split every ear and made the blood run sold in every vein.

It was not one scream, but a succession, a continuation of screams and shrieks combined of every horrible tone of which sound is capable. It ddilnot come from one spot, but circled about over the heads of the hearers, sometimes seeming in a dozen places at bnce.

their foreheads to the earth, crying as with one voice:
"Wakon-Loutin! The Wind Spirit! The Spirit of the Wind!"

Spirit of the Wind!"

The women captives cried out with terror, and the men looked up to see from whence came the sound—even Kansas Kit, aroused from the half-stupor caused by the abuse he had suffered, raised his head to see the cause. Nothing was visible but the blue sky through the tree tops, and the green foliage made half-golden by the yellow light of the sun. The poor stricken Quaker girl had nea. ly fainted with affright, and dropped her head with dry lips and face of deathly whiteness against the tree to which she was bound, when she heard a voice, low and assuring, say: and the men looked up to see from whence came the sound—even Kansas Kit, aroused from the half-stupor caused by the abuse he had suffered, raised his head to see the cause.

Nothing was visible but the blue sky through the tree tops, and the green foliage made half-golden by the yellow light of the sun. The poor stricken Quaker girl had neally fainted with affright, and dropped her head with dry lips and face of deathly whiteness against the tree to which she was bound, when she heard a voice, low and assuring, say:

"Fear not! They will not harm you. The Spirit of the Wind is your protection!"

With a wild thrill of astonishment and

The words of the Apache had given him hope, but it was dissipated by the expression of Lone Wolf's face, and as hope grew less the reckless spirit of resistance, grew great proportionately.

"Wa-al, old top," he said, looking up with an expression of humour that it must be confessed belied the feelings of his heart. "How are you, and how are all the wolves at home? When were you at the station? Did you get your bullets, and blankets, and rum and sugar? You grumbled, you know, last time I saw you there, because you didn't get as much as you deserved for murderin' the settlers at Skinner's Bend."

"Silence, dog!" exclaimed the angry chief.

"Don't wonder a bit at you bein' angry,"

that, even with his single hand, he might assail these fiends. It was in vain he wished, and tried to wrench his wrists free from the cords that bound him.

At last the drums and fifes and chichicoses cased their horrid din, and the headling became less. The council had opened. He could faintly hear the voices of the speakers, but was not able to distinguish words. At last two savages came into the hut with a wooden bowl, containing a black, greasy substance, and small bunches of wool. With last woo deserved for murderin' the settlers at Skinner's Bend."

"Silence, dog!" exclaimed the angry chief.

"Don't wonder a bit at you bein' angry,"

"Slence, dog!" exclaimed the angry chief.

"Don't wonder a bit at you bein' angry," answered Kit. "It's enough to make a mule mad to be cheated out of his honest arnings. If they'd even given you two or three yards o' rope, now, with a slip-knot and the loan of a tree."

With a cry of rage Lone Wolf struck his moccasined foot on the breast of the speaker, and dashed him back to the ground, at the same time drawing his knife to scalp him. But Kit's dander was raised also, and quickly drawing his feet to his chin he dashed his two heels into the pit of Wolf's stomach, sending him tumbling through the dirt for a considerable distance.

In an instant the savage was on his feet, and in a fury of passion hurled his hatchet at the offender, but his very fury rendered his aim unsteady, and the ax whizzing past Kit's head was buried with quivering handle in the tree behind him. Seeing his blundering aim,

speak.

"Dog of a white man!" cried Lone Wolf, striking the helpless savage with his foot; "you will be white no more. The children of the Kiowa have darkened your face so that your paleness may not make their hearts like the hearts of squaws."

The prisoner writhed and grinned and groaned to the great delight of the savages.

"Now, white man, listen to the words of Lone Wolf," said the chief, with his foot still on the breast of the dark form, "I call you Om-lish-caw, the Snake, for you have crept in among our people as a friend, and got our squaws and boys to teach you our words, that you might find out the talk of our conneils. You told lies about us, and sent the Quick Rider and his black horsemen to kill our people. Our brothers, the Chief's Santanta and Big Teee, are kept in the strong prison in Texas, because you said they did murder. Om-lish-caw, you shall lie no more. My young

preserve could remiss in the belay. The corrust has been when the belay in the beauty of the beauty

He pulled her back upon the sward, still holding her mouth. She was too much surprised and terrified to struggle. The captive girl was as much frightened as she.

"Don't be afraid, Miss Brandon, it's I, Kirt."

"Don't be afraid, Miss Brandon, it's I, whispering in his ear. The Indians guessed it, too, and the name "Waken Loudin" researched man was rolling his eyes wildly from side to side, and trying his eyes wildly from side to sid

devil to come and receive the soul of the sacrifice.

The boys stood with their arrows notched, the widows threws their blankets out of the way of their arms, and the fire torturers waved their splints to and fro to make them burn more fiercely.

The Great Medicine and his chorus danced around the victim with wild gestures of the arms and horrible contortions of the body, now throwing themselves flat, now jumping in the air, all the time singing at the extreme stretch of their lungs.

"Matcho Manito!" they sang, "listen to the prayer of the red man. The red man fears Matcho Manito and trembles when he hears his voice in the thunder, and turns from the lightning flash of his eyes. The red man wants Matcho Manito to be his friend. Look at this splendid present the red man give

Act the entrance of the camp.

"You must be very brave and very strong now, Miss Brandon," he said, "I am going to try a bold plan—it is our only chance. We must cut directly through the crowd of redskins, and to try to get to the canoes in the stream above."

CHAPTER IV.

AT THE STAKE—MYSTERY AND MUMMERY—THE BLACK DANCE—INVOKING SATAN—A DEVIL TOO MANY—A SERIOUS FIX.

She tried to speak, but tegror made her voiceless.

The stream above the camp as the sir, all the time singing at the extreme stretch of their lungs.

"Matcho Manito!" they sang, "listen to the prayer of the red man. The red man fears Matcho Manito and trembles when he hears his voice in the thunder, and turns from the lightning flash of his eyes. The red man wants Matcho Manito to be his friend. Look at this splendid present the red man give him. He was a great brave among his people. He has killed his enemies by scores. He has no fear, He would scold his enemies now and spit upon them, but they have stopped his month with a bone, for his tongue is as sharp as a scalping knife, and they did not want him to stab the ears of Matcho Manito. Come!"

"I HAVE COME!" exclaimed a deep, rolling.

Matcho Manito. Come!"

"I HAVE COME!" exclaimed a deep, rolling, speculchral voice, in the very centre of the prostrate circle of medicine men.

It seemed to proceed from the very spot where the prisoner's stake stood, and the actonished performers looked up, and seeing nobody to the voice sprang to their feet in undisguised alarm. The prisoner was alarmed too, and trembled with terror from head to foot. He expected that moment to feel the Satanic claws in his flesh.

Satanic claws in his flesh.

Some of the Indians turned and fled. But Lone Wolf was one of those persons who must see to believe. He had no respect for anything invisible. He laughed aloud at the consternation of the jugglers, but suddenly a wild mockery of his own laugh came rushing down from the air above his head until it roared in the very porches of his ears. His opinion of the invisible powers rose, so did



his captors and seemed to smile at the weapone brandished about his head.

"Kit! Kit!" was echoed in a sort of
and "Kansas Kit!" was echoed in a sort of
descondant supresses by the other heads. But no one was
the dispatched the prisoner with that, but Black
Bear stepped in to protect him as a matter of
property, and was assisted in pacifying the
Wolf by the captains and seniors, who used
the amagine argument that it around be close that the lips that uttered them seemed ose that the lips that u

to touch her ear.

Almost at the same instant Kansas Kit was startled by a voice at his ear:
"Keep up, brave heart! The wind shall

"Keep up, brave heart! The wind shall bring you rescue!"

He stared around in wonder, but not a soul was near him but the widowed squaws with their cropped heads abjectly buried in the ashes. Whence came those words of hope? Was it from one hidden in the foliage above, or in the wooded mountain side at whose base the encampment was? The nearness of the voice hindered such a thought.

Then there must be some white friend, some of his daring fellow-craftsmen disguised among the Indians about him. He scanned every dusky form and face within range of his vision, but saw no sign. He was lost in wonder. These thoughts took but seconds. Words are slow to express the action of the mind.

Again the frightful scream—more terrible Again the frightful scream—more terrible than before—more borrifying than their own war-whoops—caused the savages to grovel closer to the earth among the ashes, and then a wild, thundering voice, changing as the cry did from place to place, was heard in the air:

"Beware, redskins, beware! Comanches! Kiowas! Apaches! see that ye harm not the friends of the Spirit of the Wind lest the tornadces sweep away your dwelling-places."

Kiowas! Apaches! see that ye harm not the friends of the Spirit of the Wind lest the tornadoes sweep away your dwelling-places and your camp-fires be quenched by the blood of your people! Beware!"

The last word was so prolonged and seemed to die so gradually away that it sounded exactly like the fall of the wind, though there was not a breeze to rustle a leaf. The prisoners were lost in astonishment, and there is no knowing how long the effects of the scare would have remained on the savages but for the sounds of buffalo horns, followed by the clatter of horses' hoofs approaching through the woods, and before they had time to start from their recumbent positions a tall, powerful chief on a spirited horse dashed into the camp, and through himself from his seat.

This was Lone Wolf, the head chief of the combined tribes. He was dressed in a vest of crimson cloth, with a breast-plate of hairpipe, and a long, flowing mantle of blue, and his big, dusky head was befeathered and bedecked with brass and glass in the most approved style.

"How!" he cried, looking around on the prostrate people. "Why are the warriors grovelling like nigs when their white-faced.

prostrate people. "Why are the warriors grovelling like pigs when their white-faced prisoners sit straight?"

"The Spirit of the Wind! Wakon-Loutin!" cried the chief, who had arrived before him, and the words were echoed by several of the warriors.

warriors.
"What!" cried the facetious Wolf, addressing the other chief. "Is the Black Bear so much afraid of the whisper of the wind that he must lie down in the dirt like the hogs?"
Black Bear looked as savage and glum as his namesake when he answered:

his namesake when he answered:

"Black Bear is afraid of the sound of the wind no more than Lone Wolf. He is an Apache. He has heard the voice of thunder in the mountains and his heart never trembled. But the Wind Spirit has frightened the hearts of all the warriors—the Comanche and Kiowa as well as the Apache. The Wind Spirit is the friend of the prisoners of Black Bear—this white brave—who has often made the heart of Lone Wolf feel httle and chased the Kiowas over the plains. Black Bear will not hurt the friend of the Wind Spirit."

PLANTING HIS TOE BENEATH THE CHIN OF ONE-A SHOVE SENT A COUPLE

the amiable argument that it would be sheer foolishness to murder the prisoner right off, when they could have so much fun with him at the feast about to take place.

only prayed to Heaven that he would venture the third. The savage rubbed his head in doubt; the temptation was very great, but his fear of consequences was equally

the samiable arguments that it would be electroficial them to murder the reinconer right of when they could have so much the with mat the feast atom to take place.

"Ugh! Good! good!" exclaimed the Wolf, appropringly. "We will try how brave he is. The squaws will cut little to the off his Best and the boys shoot at his heart. Let them he beaten. Ugh the word, and the stood trembing before him, ready to wink with terror.

all but the Quaker girl, whom the Wolf of the word, and she stood trembing before him, ready to wink with terror.

All the terror was the man, and the red man gord and the stood trembing before him, ready to wink with terror.

All the words and the women prisoners are were dragged awart and combined in the huist between the word, and she stood trembing before him, ready to wink with terror.

All the words and the women prisoners are were companied to the word, and the stood trembing before him, ready to wink with terror.

All the words are word man, and the red man gord the word and word in the word of the word and word in the word of the wo

Not to kill him. No, he could do that by the mere continued compression of his hand, for already the eyeballs of the savage are staring from their sockets, and his tongue was lolling from his mouth. The scout has other designs than killing him.

With a rapid action he inserts the knife blade between the thicknesses of the deer thong that hold the gag, and the bone drops to the floor. In a moment he has inserted it into the mouth of the savage, who had laughed so heartily at seeing it in his, and binds it fast. The cord that bound his wrists binds those of his captive, and freeing his own feet he transfers the thongs to the anklea of the other. This is all done as quick as he could skin a rabbit.

He buttoned up the coveted coat on the new captive, and jumped into the despised homespun himself, for the ambitious Apache had left him nothing but his shirt. Then donning the plumed skin cap of the savage, and appropriating his arms and accouterments, he made a very passable looking savage himself. For, thanks to the two Kiowa artists, his face and hands were as black or blacker than his prisoner's, and his habit of wearing his hear long stood him in good stead now.

Just in time was this double transformation.

of all the warriors—the Comanche and Kiowa as well as the Anache. The Wind Spirit is the friend of the prisoners of Black Bearties white brave—who has often made the heart of Lone Wolf, rephretely acquainted with all the warriors—the Comanche and Kiowa as well as the Anache. The Wind Spirit is the friend of the prisoners of Black Bearties white brave—who has often made the heart of Lone Wolf feel bittle and heard the Kiowas over the plains. Black Bear will not huit the friend of the Wind Spirit.

CHAPTER II.

LONE WOLF AND KANSAS KIT—CONDEMNED TO TORTURE—A CHANGE OF COSTUME—THE TABLES TURNED.

A black frown settled on the brow of Lone Wolf, and a wolf-like growl arose to his lips at chest canning words, but as the Apache. It dishort come from one spot, but orcled about over the heads of the heart of the word above Kit with a look of surprise and triumph. The scout had bearence, and an inviting Apache stood on the spot, and their odies thrown into the spot, and their odies thrown into the prisoners of some one hold, frightful the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners of the expectation. The was at a glance that Lone Wolf, who was engaged in receiving the newly-arrived captains, had handed over the Quaster girl to the custody of the squaws, and he was happy to know that she was afe for the present. He would have been glad to have called out a word of encouragement to her, but the gray prevented him. He saw that this was going to be a great war council, for the new-comers had brought a red parameter to her, but the gray prevented him. He saw that this was going to be a great war council, for the new-comers had the was the friend over him the will almost drummers and shricks combined of every horrible tone of which sound is capable. It dishort come from one spot, but orcled about over the heads of the heartest of the centre of the encampment, and the saveges had already commenced the terrible war-dance around it.

Bruised, bound, and bleeding as he was, he or the centre of the encampment, and the saveges had

ORE SPRAWLING, AND HE BURST AWAY.

for the Quaker maiden. The stomach of Lone. Wolf is sore with the kick of your heels. He will be revenged. He will make you sore from the heel to the head. The squaws will shoot at you, and the arrows in your flesh shall be more numerous than the thorns of the prickly pear. Your mouth will be kept close that you may not call upon the Wind Spirit, your friend. Beat him, braves! make his bones sore, that I may see him kick."

Thereupon the braves commenced to thrash the captive most unmercitully, and it was pitiful to see the writhing of the victim, and his endeavours to escape the blows and make himself known to the torturers. Kit got up and shook himself, Indian fashion, with a grunt. He could not stand this—it was too much. He felt like taking his tomahawk, and splitting Lone Wölf to the brisket where he stood. But his own safety was the main thing. He said to Lone Wolf, in Indian, with the deepest guttural he could command:

"White prisoner belong to Lone Wolf. The Apache go."

"Ugh!" said the chief, never turning his The search of th

DANCEROUS GROUND—"NEVER HALLO TILL
YOU'RS OUT OF THE WOODS"—FOILED, NOT
TRIGHTEND.

Kanaaa Kit lowered his head lest the low
door top should strip him of the tall plumed
Apache headdress, which fitted him none of
the best, and stepped out into the open air.

But Kanaaa Kit did not wait long to take
notes of the surroundings. If the bonds of
the but and stepped out into the open air.

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the hut. He wound his way daringly
through the crowds of ladam, shough he expreted at overy moment to hear the slarun
announcing that his trick had been discovere
d. It was a boild venture. A common man
would have feel at once while three was inno,
and looked after his own safety only. But
Kanasa Kit was not made of each stuff. He
the choice of a chief, but now she had been
tradied for him, and belonging to the wild
Apache, Black Bear, and there was no known
ing when he might take it into his head

sign; no shot followed; no whoop was re-peated; only the loud, taunting laugh of the Spirit of the Wind rang through the air above heads; and when they turned again ho Manito and the prisoner had both

pot where the luminous spirit had stood, a par of rage sounded from the direction of the dreat Melicine's lodge, and Kitsaw his another than the lately garged, bound, and on the verse or stole the arms and clothes of the, and is in the camp of the red men." CHAPTER V.

DISCOVERED-A STRANGE SHOT-AT THE POINT DEATH-THE BLAZING AXE.

immediately the savages, male and female. ment, and great confusion and grappling of arms followed. If possible the women were more fierce than the men, especially the widows who had been robbed of their revenge.

"Kit is in the camp of the redman!" re-

peated the gasping Apache, excitedly, and Miss Brandon gave a barely suppressed ory of fear and anguish as she saw them begin to scatter from the inside of the railing in search

scatter from the inside of the railing in search of the daring scout.

Kit's own nerves shook somewhat, too, but he was a man of quick resolve. The girl's cry smote his heart. He knew that upon his quickness and determination her life depended, as well as his own. With one word of encouragement to her he cast the rifle he bore upon the ground, and sprang like a wild cat on the snoring Indian that lay at the base of upon the ground, and sprang like a wild cat on the snoring Indian that lay at the base of the mound on which they stood. One fearful slash of the knife and the snoring ceased with a gurgling sound that fell with sickening horror on the girl's ears, and nearly before the first yell of rage at his previous daring trick had died away, Kansas Kit was rebed in the buffalo hide of the slaughtered drunkard, and seizing his rifle sprang back to the girl's side.

turn savages, and join them to search for ourselves. Keep up your courage. It's our only chance. They'll never think of such a thing, and we will get a chance to slip away." With these words, which were spoken very rapidly as they ran, they rushed forward, and in among the scattering groups of yelling savages. Kit brandishing the rifle and yelling as hideously as any big-mouthed scalper of them all.

yelling as indeously as any big-mouthed scalper of them all.

The savages were scattering in every direction with the torches used in the dance and the blazing brands snatched from the fires, and favoured by the wild confusion Kit and his companion struck put across the camping ground in the same direction they had been pursuing before when curiosity unfortunately delayed their progress.

It was a trying moment, and both their hearts palpitated between hope and doubt. The girl's steps were wild and trembling, and Kit felt the necessity of assisting her by catching her arm with one hand to steady her. This was bad—lor passing one of the fires a warrior noticed the unIndianlike action, he sprang in the path of the fugitives with an inquiring grunt.

th an inquiring grunt. It was the last grant but one he ever gave, at that one was his death grunt, for as ansas Kit let go of the girl's arm to seize a sapon he heard a "zip" pass by his ear hich he knew was the sound of a builet, which he knew was the sound of a builet, though no report either preceded or accompanied it, and the savage threw up his hands and fell heavily with scarcely a sound. Astonished at this strange assistance, and connecting it in his mind with the white-robed figure that had announced itself as Matcho Manito, Kansas Kit strode over the corpse and was hurrying on once more, but the fall of the warrior had been noticed by several of his comrades, and they rushed to the spot with loud cries, women and men hemming the fingitives in the centre.

Kansas Kit grasped his weapon more firmly and endeavoured to pass from the circle, but

sindeavoured to pass from the circle, but right of the girl overcame her, and with she clung to his arm. This was noticed to Indians, and the squaws cried aloud astonishment. At the same time wild, still yells arose in full chorus from any part of the woods, and the savages rushing toward the fires in a great body, ging the corpses of the two braves that lad killed, and headed by the squaw he

gleamed with a pale silver light, and threw off a luminous exhalation, as though it were being slowly consumed. A knife was in his girdle and the blade of that was burning too.

No one knew who have he came. His appearance was so sudden that it seemed as if a portion of space had become luminous, as when a gas jet is lit by the electric spark. All st od mute in awe and wonder.

"Mortals! Red-men!" he said, in a voice like smothered thunder, "you have called for Matcho Manito, and he has come! Behold him! Does he look like a brute, that he should wear horns and tails! Matcho Manito is the Morning Star. I am he. You have been deceived and believed bad of me,

hold him! Does he look like a brute, that he should wear horns and tails! Matcho Manito is the Morning Star. I am he. You have been deceived and believed bad of me, and I am angry. You have mocked me with horns, and tails, and stinking smoke. Behold the fate of the mocker!

He raised the black wand in his hand and pointed it at the mock devil. A sound not so loud as the niss of a snake followed, and the mock devil threw up his arms with a wild yell and tumbled to the earth all aheap. The wonder and horror of the spectators were too great for expression, but the general shudder itself was almost andible, and was added to when a loud, triumphant laugh rang through the air above their heads.

"Hark, red-men!" resumed the deep voice; "hark to the voice of the Wind Spirit! He laughs at you because you did not believe and obey him. You want Matcho Manito to be your friend, and you disobey his messenger. Fools! Do you not know that Matcho Manito is the Prince of the Air, and the winds are his slaves. I am angry with you. You shall not kill the cautave.

and the winds are his slaves. I am angry with you. You shall not kill the captive. Matcho Manito will take him as he is!"

The burning knife flashed from his girdle, and at the same moment a series of wild war-whoops rang from the surrounding woods so close and fiercely as to make the savages forget both prisoner and devil and turn to meet their enemy; but of enemy there was no shall feel the yeargence of his fire!"

strange to say the thunder tones of his voice sounded in their very midst.

"Fools with red skins!" he ored, "ye have despised the warning of Matche Manito; now he will set his slaves upon you, and ye shall feel the vengeance of his fire!"

He waved the black wand, and with a wild burst of shricks many balls of fire, projected by uuseen hands, leaped out of the gloom, and sped toward the crowd of Indians. These burst as they fell with loud reports, filling the air and covering the ground with fiery serpents, whirling in fautastic and frightful circles above the heads and around the feet of the panic-stricken savages, who scattered in every direction. At the same time some half-dozen furious-looking figures burst from the direction of the mountain foot and fell upon the disordered savages with axeandsword, and thes of the lette circles of light around his heat. And all still the terrible din of cres in the or con-

tiqued.

The majority of the Indians fled in terro
but Black Bear and Lone Wolf, with a nur ber of their chosen braves, seemed deter-mined to resist and carry off their prisoners. They rushed toward the two, and Rit, cast-ing away the rifle, seized the hatchet which

ing away the rife, seized the hatchet which hung at his girdle, and with one arm around the girl dared the unequal fight.

"Courage! Courage!" he cried aloud to her; "these are friends. It is a rescue!"

That last word broke the spell of fear that had seized upon the Indians, for Lone Wolf, who spoke the English language fluently, caught it and repeated it in angry derision to the braves, who, one and all, were half inclined to fly from the demoniac assault and horrid din.

din.

The assailants, demon or human, had as yet conducted their assault with hand-to-hand weapons, but as the Indians took to the trees and began a covert fire, the sharpcrackling ripple of revolver-firing broke through the yelling and assured Kit that this rescue was not all supernatural. But he was hard pressed himself, for he as well as the girl had been wounded in the whirling style

hard pressed himself, for he as well as the girl had been wounded in the whirling style of combat he was forced to adopt among surrounding fees, but tast and heavy the blows of his hatchet fell, and many a howl of pain or death told the extent of his execution. The escape of himself and Ruth for so long a time from death seemed remarkable, but was owing probably to the desire of the chiefs to save them alive, and the closeness of the assailants, who did more harm to each other than to the intended victims. But he was wearing out, and at last when the resours having cut their way through the outer mass of the savages fell upon the immediate circle by which he and the girl were surrounded, Black Bear and his warriors seized upon the girl and commenced to drag her away, and he himself was striken down. He clung to her and she to him with the desperation of a death clutch, and in that moment of danger when a dozen savages were aiming the death-blow, when weakness and wounds, and the frenzied grasp of the girl were holding him helpless to the earth, he heard a familiar voice cry:

"Kit' Kit' Spake for the lower?"

voice cry :"Kit! Kit! Spake for the love o' Heaven

"Kit! Kit! Spake for the love o' Heaven! Where' are you, if yer livin'? It's me—Mike—Corduroy Mike!"

Inspirited by the sound, the hard-pressed scout made a struggle to raise himself—he parried one savage blow and avoided another—and staggering to his feet cried, waving his hatchet as a signal!"

"Here, Mike, here!"

Hardly had the words passed his lips when another blow with the butt of a gun felled him to the earth.

The principal din of the conflict raged in the railed inclosure, but Kit saw the crowd of savages near him break and scatter, he saw a stalwart frontiersman armed with a common wood-chopper's axe, dealing death right and left, and behind him the bright figure of Matcho Manito with the fast-falling axe of fire, its radiance mostly blackened with blood—he heard the full-toned voice of Corduroy Mike roaring his half-ludicrous battle cries:—

"On thim, ye sons o' glory! Faugh a ballaugh, ye buffi-hided beggars! Down with the naygers! Down with the black-m-tans!"

Kit tried to rise to the assistance of his brave friends, but the half-dead girl was wildly clinging to him, and the whirling wild fight—savages in flight and white men in pursuit—passed pell-mell over them. With the last breath left in his trampled and bleeding hulk he gasped out wildly:—

"Here, Mike, here!" and then the blackness of insensibility closed around him.

CHAPTER VI.

IN THE CAVEEN—OLD FRIENDS AND NEW FOSS.

When he came back to life and nain the

IN THE CAVERN-OLD FRIENDS AND NEW FOES, When he came back to life and pain, the glaring camp fires and the dark forest trees, and the horrid din of the fight were gone. Instead of these a rocky roof canopied the spot where he lay, a soft, mellow light beamed around, and the deepest silence prevailed. He made a movement to look around him,

when a cry of joy broke the silence, and a fine, weather-browned Celtic countenance, surrounded by curly black hair, and lit by gladsome eyes and white teeth, hung above four hours had passed

bis hair. His face became of an ashen bue, and he would have taken to his heels without waiting for the corporate coming of the design with the first of the corporate coming of the design with the first of the composition of the control has not that wortby appeared in reassuring Nick of time from the lodge.

There he was. The real close and all all the process of the Apacha. This was the signal for the protestre girl, and with calculed gurdle of the training corton blowing fiercely out of the instrillance of barraing corton blowing fiercely out of the instrillance of the principal field.

Ferward he came with the time-honoured below and agrow to help with the based to be very long—that is was natively useless for instrant—but Kit knew that it would not be well below and bounce. The medicine men took downage to go on with their mummery, and the hearts of the squares and warrior was the hearts of the squares and warrior was to die cheapity; and then his terrified charge a transplanced in heart and nerved his had.

"Match Monto! Take him! Take him!"

"Match Monto! Take him! Take him!"

"More Besiebub danced clumally around the victim. The boys drew their bows, the wish rows, the was the prisoner's head. At length Mr. Besizebub gave a bear spring to one side and drew the burst of the same and the warriors head like an eggaheli.

Before it was discharged, however, the slines of anticipation was broken by yell that seemed to come from vice less demont hovering in the sar. Every eye in the sland by the side of the bund of many, the hirt in the side of the bund man. The 'robe' flint covered it was long and flowing, the hirt in the side of the bund man. The 'robe' flint covered it was long and flowing, the hirt he side of the bound man. The 'robe' flint to be rendered visible by a mysteriorit light very little more. You have given the side of the bound man. The 'robe' flint to be rendered visible by a mysteriorit light to be rendered visible by a mysteriorit light to be rendered visible by a mysteriorit light to be rend

He stepped aside and revealed the form of Matchio Manito in the person of a tail man of rather dignified appearance and preposessing countenance. He was yet attired in the robe in which he personated Satan to the astonisment both of Kit and the Indians; but his visage no longer seemed to flicker with flame, and the luminous robe was clotted

his visage to longer seemed to flicker with flame, and the luminous robe was clotted with gore.

Kit looked at him in wondering enquiry, and had no difficulty in recognizing the features of the apparition. If Kit had wondered at the display of the brilliant deception, which had dazzled himself fully as much as it did the savages, he was still more bewildered now with thoughts of how those miracles had been performed. He looked to his friend, the dootor, for an explanation.

"You see, Kit," said that young gentleman, in answer to his enquiring look, "that my friend, Professor Dormouse, is a peripatetic wonder-worker, commonly called an itinerant showman—"

"On, millia murther!" roared Cordurey Mike, "doesn't he explain it beautiful?"

"In short," continued Dick Nelson, "Professor Dormouse is a magician—a necromancer—a conservator of the lost and black arts—"

"How in the name o' thunder can any man

"How in the name o' thunder can any man

"How in the name o' thunder can any man conserve what a lost? and who, for the sake o' wild cats, would care about consarving a backguard?" asked Corduroy Mike.

"He's a lineal descendant of the Witch of Endor, and a disciple of Cornelius Agrippa," continued Dick.

"He's a discindint an' disciple o' the ould fellow hisself, an' a tip-top fellow for all that!" said Mike, energetically.

"Well," said Nelson, "as our brave friend won't let me talk in my own way, I will be brief as a fire cracker. You must understand, Kit, that my friend is a travelling showman of varied accomplishments; and I, becoming disgusted with the disgustingly healthy state of my patients in Kansas, have joined fortunes with him to lecture on scientific subjects and exhibit chemical experiments. We were making our way to places where audiences were likely to be found and ready to be astonished when the amiable reds beat us from the trail, and after killing most of our escort, we were forced to take refuge, and glad to get it, in this cave, which opens on the other side of the mountain spur and runs clean through to the place where we rescued you. The open air exhibition which we gave to the Kinney

Dick Nellon.

"Don't mention it," repeated the professor. "If it hadn't been for your own brave friends, and principally Cordinov Mike, I am afraid your benefit would have been very lim. as we say in the profession."

Kan as Kit turned to thank Mike and ask him how he came there so opportunely, when the thought of Ruth Brandon struck like a

flash."

"But she, the girl, the young lady, Miss Brandon, where is she—is she safe?"

"Ruth Brandon!" the frontiersmen all cried in astonishment. "Why, she is

"Dead?" exclaimed Kit, passionately "Dead?" exclaimed Kit, passionately, springing up in spite of the stiffness caused by his wounds. "Great Heaven! how? Did she live until the very moment of deliverance to be killed by the savages at last?"

"Why," several of the frontiersman cried, in astonishment, "she was supposed to have been killed at the same time as her father and burnt in the house!"

Kansas Kit guoaned with grief and pain, and turning to the young doctor he said, bitterly:

bitterly :"You knew Ruth Branden, Dick? Didn't

"You knew Ruth Branden, Dick? Didn't you see her in the camp when you or your triends warned the Indians and encouraged me—however, you did so?"

"It was my friend," said Dick, "I had flown for help to the nearest settlement. "Twas I brought Mike and his friends. I did not see her, or I should not have left the camp without a search for her."

"Why." cried Kansas Kit, in passionate tone, "she was with me to the last. It was her I came to save. She was clinging to me and I to her when I was struck down, when I heard your voice, Mike, and answered you.

I heard your voice, Mike, and answered you. You could not help but see her." "Then bad scran to the white-face did I "Then bad scran to the white-face did I see at all, barrin' yer own, and there was no one clinging to you but a squaw and a lot of Injuns that I soon made short work of, "said Corduroy Mike, rapidly pointing to the blood-covered chopping-axe with a coolness of manner that, under the circumstances, was horrible to Kit.

"That was she!" cried the scout, excited-

ly. "The woman you took for a squaw was Miss Brandon. I darkened her face to save her from them."

"Oh, Mother o' Methuselah! why didn't

"Speak! speak! Did you kill her?" cried the soot, catching him by the arm.

The Irishman looked him in the eyes representilly and his face flushed.

proachfully and his face flushed.

"Awh, thin, Kit, is that what ye think, o' me? Is it Mike Kernan that would raise his hand to kill a woman, even if she was a nayger? I threw her oif from her howit o' you—forgive me for that same—but how could I know her? and the Injuns seized her in a moment. I thought she was one o' their wives that was helpin' them to kill you."

"Did they sill her?"

"No. I chased them some ways afther, and laid one or two o' thim out. The fellow that carried her could run like a hare; how-somever, I could have killed him too, but I didn's want to hart the woman. I would have liked to have given him an overhaulin', for he was a chief of the rap callions."

"A chief" cried Kit, impatiently. "Was it Lone Wolf—you have seen him at the station?"

"No it was some other bleaver."

"No, it was some other blaggard, with

"No, it was some other blaggard, with a far caubeen, and a bunch of feathers in it as big as a wheat sheaf."

"Black Bear—the Apache!" cried Kit, in an excited tone. "Then the poor girl is gone forever if not followed immediately. The Apaches are starting for their home."

The excitement of the moment made him forget his wounds, and every one present joined in his feelings as he paced to and fro excitedly. He was meditating what plan to pursue. The force present was so small even if he could expect them to leave their own homes and businesses to go along with him.

threw him into the greate-t astonishment by informing him that the greater part of twenty-four hours had passed since the conflict in which he had received his wounds. They feared to move him in his dangerous state, and, besides, when some of them had ventured to go out during the day, large bodies of Indians had been seen scouring about as if in search of somethin to devour. He needed a great deal of rest and quiet, the young doctor said, before going on fatiguing or exciting adventures. These words, intended to be quieting, only chafed him. He declared that he must go on the trail at once, that the safety of his own life should not cause him to leave the girl in the power of the savages.

"Go alone!" cried Mike, with a laugh.
"I'll be born and christened agin if you do, May I niver west corduroy again if I don't go wheriver you go."

"And I!" And I!" repeated several of the men.

"Hush! Mart!" aried Professor. Dan

"And I!" And I!" repeated several of the men.

"Hush! Hark!" cried Professor Dormouse, with his pollowed hands to his ears.

"What sound was that?"

All listened in breathless silence, and in a few seconds they could faintly hear a low, whining sound creeping through the vanited avern. They could not class it. It might e the wind in the mouth of the cave or the mouning of the trees and river without.

Kansas Kit had thrown himself flat, hunter fashion, with his ear to the ground, and after a moment's pames he raised his head and looked at the others in a bewildered manner.

"It can't be Indians," he said, "for the footfall of moccasins don't give a noise like that"

Even as he spoke the sounds he had heard ecame audible to those standing up—slight oncussions at about the intervals of quick potsteps—but very dissimilar—and Corduroy like, slapping his hand on his thigh, said,

"" What's to be done?"

"They are two enterpoose to the care."

"There are two entrances to the cave."
"Yes, but be my word," cried Mike,
they're coming like mad in both direc-

"Arm, all of you! We mu

"Get your arms and get into this recess," said Dormouse, quietly. "Leave the brutes to me."

They did as he bid them, and huddled away into a hollow recess at one side of the cave with ready firearms. The coolness of the magician ought to have been reassuring, but as they saw him take the two torches which had lit the place and crush them beneath his heel, their misgivings were very great. It seemed doubly horrible to have to fight the savage animals in the dark.

"Nelson!" said the magician in a low, calm voice, "we will have to call up all our powers; the brutes are coming in hundreds."

And in corroboration of his words the panting of some of the beasts and the barking of others, accompanied by whispering sounds that seemed like the footfall of the stealthy moccasin, echoed through the vault.

CHAPTER VIL

Dogs, Danger, and Drugs—spoiling a scent The cavern was long and narrow, with no apparent branches save indentations in the sides similar to that into which Dormouse had packed Kansas Kit and his friends. The Indians had known of its existence long before, but their Great Medicine, for his own proper purposes, had made young and old afraid to approach it by representing that the devil and all his legions held their home and orgies there. At the same time he himself showed his courage and his appreciation of Satanic proximity by building his lodge before the mouth of the cavern which opened into the camping-ground.

This cave he found very convenient and serviceable for the working out of the

for your benefit was the joint performance of my friend, the professor, and myself."

"I am sure I don't knew how I can ever repay you," said Kit, gratefully.

"Don't mention it, my dear fellow," said his rage at the indignity heaped upon him before his believed. im before his believers made him sacr

him before his believers made him sacrifice his secret to his revenge. Hence the appearance of the Indians and the hounds.

There was now no light in the cave except the very dusky glars cast by the embers of the small fire at which the men had prepared what meat they had. By this doubtful gimmer Kit and his companions could see the figures of Dormouse and Dick Nelson in hurried consultation. As the danger approached they seemed to be in doubt what course to pursue. Suddenly they called him and he sprang eagerly forward, ritle in hand.

"Kit," said Nelson, "you are better up to these things than either Dormouse or myself. What's best to do?"

"The dogs must be turned bick, if possi-

"The dogs must be turned back, if possible," said Kit, hurriedly; "it would be useless to try to fight such numbers with bullets. The savages expect that we will waste our ammunition on the brutes and leave our-selves at their mercy."
"We can drive them back by fire; we have

plenty of serpents left." "The sound and light would tell ou "The sound and light would tell our whereabouts, and they would besiege and starve us out—if not something worse. If we could only break the sceat and send them back, the reds might think we were gone and turn their search some other way."

"I have it!" cried Mike, who had joined them unperceived. "I have it, as sure as my clothes is cordured. Docther, give the bastes a snifter of that stuff you put to Kit's nose to bring him out of his faintin' fit."

"That's it, Mike—assafætida. I have plenty in my medicine chest. Come, Dor-

"That's it, Mike—assaicetida. I have plenty in my medicine chest. Come, Dormouse, assaicetida and hellebore—if the one don't break the scent the other'll put them that there'll be no scent in their noses."

Very rapidly, to the astonishment of Kit, the two scientific tricksters disappeared for an instant into a dark arch in the rock and re-appeared with some bottles and packages. These they divided, and one running in each direction until they came to a narrow part of the passage, they each drew one line of solution of assaictida and another of powdered white hellebore across the floor of the cell and ran back rapidly to cover.

"New field for the acquirement of medical distinction—practice rapidly increasing," oried Dick Nelson, as he took his place with the rest,

No one else spoke, for the dreaded brute No one else spoke, for the dreaded brutes were now approaching so hotly on the scent that their snuffing and the patter of their soft feet were plainly heard in the echoing corridor, whilst every time that one gave vouce the sound re-echoed like thunder from the vaulted root. They were coming from both directions. "Steady, men." cried Kit, "and be ready to fire if they jump over the lines."

"We are ready," the men replied.
"And so are we," said Nelson and Dormouse; and Kit noticed that each had a blue parcel in one hand and a lighted fuse in the

other. "Oh, thin, be gob," said Mike, "if they pass them lines their nostrils must be copper-plated. Listen to the bastes. I'm ateard they seemt it far off and won't wait to get s they access to the control of the said and the patter of many feet became slower, while the spuffling of the animals was plainly

"Talk about smellin' a rat," cried Mike, trying to keep in his laughter; "it's nothin' at all to smellin' a skunk. They've got it, by George! Ha! ha!

Suddenly a loud and varied collection of belching sounds, expressive of canine disgust, burst forth, resembling more than anything else the concert of a very large pond full of bass-toned frogs; then followed a succession of explosive and agonizing sneezes that made the place ring again, interspersed with painful yo ps and pitiful whines, and finally took place a grand retrograde movement in each light said retrograde movement in each irection, with a yelping, and sneezing, and oughing, and wild pattering of feet which

to'd the sad story of sick stomachs, and hanging tails, and general dog demoralization.

"Hurrah!" roared Corduroy Mike, rushing out, roaring with laughter, which the rest joined in heaftily. "More power to assafætida. May its smell never grow weak, as long as it keeps from my nose. What do you think of that, Kit! Is it hay wonder at all that the docthers can kill human oratures when the very brute bastes that wouldn't wink at a bullet 'll turn tale on their medicines?"

"It's true," said Kit, "that all the firearms we have wouldn't have sent them back so quickly."

"Oh, bad luck to the firearms when bloodhounds are in the way. I'd carry a bottle of

I, as well as the Indians, thought them supernatural."

Dick Nelson and Dormouse both laughed, and the former shook his head with mock seriousness as he said:

"Now, my dear Kit, you ask too much. Tricks of the craft must not be exposed, the secrets of science must be preserved, professional trust must not be broken. Signor Blitz did it, and he went down, Barnum did it, and he busted up. Eh, Dormouse?"

"Oh," said the professor, laughing, "I think we may trust our friend. No fear of him stealing our trade in this part; business is not encouraging enough."

"As you wil," said Dick, pomponsly. "Ask, Kansas Kitten, ask and be made wise."

"Well, first, the voices in the air?" said Kit.

Kit.

"Ventriloquism," answered the protessor, giving an exemplification by sending his voice floating around the ceiling of the cave.

"And the burning appearance of your face, and robe, and the blazing of the axe?" asked the enquirer after knowledge.

"Phosphorus and oil," was the answer.

"But the black wand, and the killing of the mock devil, and of the red that stopped me?"

Kit.

when the second of the cavery of the string and the second of the cavery of the second of the second of the cavery the hell bore fetched him. That's the stuff for my pocket when I get a box to put it in."

The Indian must indeed have been a gintton, for he sneezed and coughed most painfully, the tears rolling freely down his dusky cheeks, and his forehead striking the ground, as he supported himself on his hands at each convulsion.

"This means danger," said Kit, quickly.

"This means danger," said Kit, quickly.
"Seeing the retreat of the dogs they have sent men. Dick, if you can relieve this fellow's snorting any way do so, for we must pump their intentions out of him."

Dick undertook the task, and in a few moments the Indian's spasmodic sneezing and coughing eased off, and he, wiped his eyes and nodded and grinned his gratitude to his reliever. The light was not very good, although they had kicked tegether the embers of the fire, and caused them to blaze a little. In this uncertain light he gazed around upon the party, and no sooner did his eyes fall upon the face and figure of Professor Dormouse than he threw himself flat at his feet with a cry of fear, and began muttering phrases of adoration. Dormouse immediately saw his power over this savage, and determined to benefit by it.

"Listen, Kiowa," he exclaimed in a deep,

"Listen, Kiowa," he exclaimed in a deep, threatening tone, "Matcho Manito is angry with the redmen, and these white people are his friends. If the Kiowas hurt these people, his friends, he will send out his fires to de-

At these words the magician, seeing the trembling of the Indian, put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a paper containing a brown powder, and stretching his arm out over the head of the prostrate savage he sprinkled it on the fire, which immediately shot up in a blood-red flame, filling the whole place with a flood of angry light that nearly himded the bystanders. Even the prostrate Indian saw the glare, and started up only to shade his wild-looking eyes from its intensity. "Behold!" exclaimed the magician. "You have already heard my servant, the Spirit of the Wind, speak—now my slave, the Spirit of Fire, is hers. Speak, Paatah Manito, art thou here?"

"Master, I am here!" answered a wild. "Master, I am here!" answered a wild, fierce voice out of the very centre of the crimson flame, and even those in the secret recoiled, startled by the sound.

But the effect upon the Indian was wonderful. He started up and back from the fire with a look of horror, his face resembled that of a man stark mad, and his long, greasy hair seemed to swell out and try to stand on end.

end.
"Whence comest thou, Paatah Manito, and wherefore?" continued the magician in his deep tone.
"From the Lake of Fire at thy bidding

"From the Lake of Fire at thy bidding master, to burn to destroy!" answered the woice from the flame.

"You hear, Indian," said the magician, in a severe tone. "My slave, the fire fiend, is ready, and he shall first eat up the medicine men of the Kiowas."

arms we have wouldn't have sent them back so quickly."

"Oh, bad luck to the firearms when bloodhounds are in the way. I'd carry a bottle of assa@cdity myself, but I'm afeard o'scentin' my corduroys too highly for dacint company. Wouldn't it be an illegant thing to carry in yer snuff-box to give creditors and other bothersome visitors?"

They all laughed at this, and Kansas Kit's admiration of the readiness with which Dick and the professor applied medicines in such unheard-of manners of preserving life brought back his wonder at the mysteries of the night before.

"I must ask you, Dick, and our good friend the professor, how you gave me the

unheard-of manners of the back his wonder at the mysteries of the night before.

"I must ask you. Dick, and our good friend the professor, how you gave me the encouraging words in the Indian camp and produced the screams and voices in the air.

I, as well as the Indians, thought them supernatural."

Dick Nelson and Dormouse both laughed, and the former shook his head with mock er. seriousness as he said:

"Now, my dear Kit, you ask too much."

"Come," said the ladian, quickly and excitedly. "No one know the cave but me and Big Medicine. Come, I show you where to hide till Lone Wolf go away. Big Medicine got cut bad in the fight by the merry-tongued brave," he said, pointing to Mike, "he no come to show Lone Wolf the way."

Come."

Come."

In vain the chief roared and bellowed to bring his braves back to the combat, in vain he struck down his own people in punishment of their cowardice. Panic was unconquerable. Superstitions and bodily fear combined were more powerful than his tureats; he soon saw that he was going to be left alone in the conflict, and as an Indian chief has the natural amount of discretion, Lone Wolf turned his back on the din of arms and took leg road for the corral, lest all the horses should be gobbled up before he got there.

All was in wild confusion at the corral the mock devil, and of the red that stopped me?"

"Remington air cane," answered Dormouse, laughing. "The blue light and the fiery serpents, of course, you recognized; you have used them often on the fourth of July."

"But how do you carry a supply sufficient with you?" said Kit, laughing.

"Must carry large stock and great variety, because we are far fr. in base of supplies, said the professor. "Eligible places for exhibition are so confoundedly few and far between that the decrease of the stock has been as small as the increase of the returns. The display accompanying your rescue has been as small as the increase of the returns. The display accompanying your rescue has been the nearest approach to a successful performance and a decent sized andience we have had since we left civilization."

"Not a very 'paying' audience," said Kit. The professor shrugged his shoulders, and they all laughed.

"But we will have to remedy that as soon as we can," e.ntinned Kit. "I should think that a few such displays would soon run out your stook of fireworks."

"Oh, no," cried Dick Nelson. "A little of them goes a long way. When we were-nit and of the behind that made them afraid to follow."

"It's quite a new and original mode of fighting Indians," said Kit, "and should be adopted by the government for I'm sure by what I have seen it would be better than their present plan."

Cordurcy Mike in his admiration of assafering and hellebore had strayed down or of shore the cornal when he arrived there, but Lone Wolf was a run of short measures, and knocking down the first fellow he met in possession of a horse he institute the mounts I and rode off like mad.

The chief rode straig t to the door, and at the would be deviced and the coordinate with the sound of the foot mule team, and they all laughed.

"Condition and the condition and but he sound of the coordinate with the conflict, and as an Indian chief has the conflict, and as an Indian chief has the soon as what he was in mid to five rome to cornal team of the cornal when he cr

der at the last expression, and he did actually do as he was bid and put his hand on the bloed-sprinkled cloak, and gazed at the crimson witness in a curious way.

"Why," said Lone Wolf, "that's Indian blood. Most of it—most all!" he cried, savagely. Then, in answer to the inquiring look of the other, he continue i rapidly and fiercely. "The white men came into our camp as few—not many. They killed our young men and chased them like prairie dogs. They all ran away like squaws and left me alone, so I come too."

"And—and—" cried Rice, excitedly, "was she in the camp—was she rescued—did they get her?" was she in the camp-was she rescued-

they get her ??

A sudden change came over the expressive face of Lone Wolf, and eareful cunning took the place of the blind ferocity which had led the place of the blind ferocity which had led him to speak with such unusual candour.

"No. ho, they didn't rescue her, I guess not," he said, with a saucy toss of the head.

"Lone Wolf never lets his prisoners be rescued—he kills them first. The Quaker squaw is in the camp, all safe."

"If you have the girl safe," said Rice, suspiciously, "why did you come without her?"

"Because afraid some of the escaped white might be hiding and see her; and you would.

might be hiding and see her; and you wouldn't like that, just yet."

"No, no, not yet," said Rice flurriedly.
"Time enough for that. They think she is dead. I told them so. I will go to the camp. But was't the cavalry?"

"No; settler men."

"No; settler men."
"How did so few beat you?" "The young men were frightened," said Lone Wolf, with a touch of his old ferocity. "They had the Pawpaw—the Black Dance and when the medicine man's devil came in, another devil—a white one—came and killed him, and talked in the air and scared them, and then the whites came and they ran

Rice had listened with some attention to this.

"It is all some trick—some humbug," he said. "But the Pawpaw—they only have that at great times when there is some big prisoner."

"Yes: yes," grunted Lona Wolf, revenge-fully; "great big prisoner; he worse than the devil. He get away no how you fix him—he quick as a snake and greasy as an eel."

"Who?" asked Rice.

"Kansas Kit, the scout."

"Kansas Kit," almost loared the other, jumping off the floor. "You had him and you let him go. Lone Woli, you are a foo! I have great reasons why this scout should be put out of the way. You were a fool to let him go. A stroke of a hatchet would have stilled all tales; now all is danger. He must die, Lone Woli. He should never reach the fort. Where can you seek him?" "He was wounded. He is in the moun tains or with the settlers on the other side."
"Kill him! kill him! It will be more in

your hands than the girl job!"

This remark brought back the thoughts of the noble red man to business.

"I will trap him," he said, "if you pay for his skin. But did you bring the price of the girl?"

"From the Lake of Fire at thy bidding master, to burn to destroy!" answered the voice from the flame.

"You hear, Indian," said the magician, in a severe tone. "My siave, the fire fiend, is ready, and he shall first eat up the medicine men of the Kiowas."

The savage trembled with terror and fell in an attitude of abject supplication. This threat struck home to him, for Kansas Kit had noticed by such clothes as he had on and the symbol tattooed upon his breast, that he was one of their medicine men, and had whispered the fact to Dormouse.

Dick Nelson saw with anxiety that the red fire was beginning to wane, and fearful of losing the effect they had gained on the mind of the Indian, he cried out with an impatient wave of the hand:

"Go 'wav, blackman! Go to your people, and tell them to vamoose the ranch, to akedaddle in peace, to mizzle, to chivey, to

the possession of the girl he had already bar-tered off to Black Bear, the Apache. Rice seemed very ill at ease, and walked back and forward impatiently. At length he said —

said :- "Did Kansas Kit see the girl?" "Yes, he tried to carry her off; only for that he could have run himself."
"Then," said Rice, in a low, decided tone, "we must kill him. You seek him in the mountains. I will see that he never reaches the fort."

CHAPTER IX. IN THE BOCKS-AN INDIAN QUARREL-A DANGEROUS PALL

"A lead pill of a dose o' hemp'd be the right medicine for him," said Mike.

"Lone Wolf won't go away antil he kills the white men," continued the Indian, "He think if he let them go they will go to the fort and bring the soldiers to kill his people; if he kill them they can't tell the soldier."

"Be me word he's a very sinsible Wolf."

"Liasten to the red man," cried the Kiowa, "for he is your friend—"

"Well, make one act of it," cried the doctor. "We must be getting ready another catertainment for Mr. Wolf and his dogs."

It was full time to think of something, for again a yelping and marmuring sound came distantly along the cavern.

"Oome," said the Indian, quickly and excitedly. "No one know the cave but me and Big Medicine. Come, I show you where to hide till Lône Wolf go away. Big Medicine got out had in the fight by the merry tongued brave," he said, pointing to Mike, "he no come to show Lone Wolf the way. Come."

"Is it safe? Can we trust him?" were the questions of several of the men, and for a moment sil stood in doubt. But at Kit's word they decided to follow him. No place, could be more unsafe than the one they were in.

CHAPTER VIII.

"ARABORADIS ABBO, WHICH BRING INTERPETED MEANS' SCOUNDELS BOTH."

Leaving Kansas Kit and his companions to their adventures, under the guidance of the Kiowa, whose faith or falsity time was to prove, we must lead the attention of the reader to the movement of Lone Wolf after the raight fight. The Indians descreted their camping ground with the speed of atterpanc, thinking that all the soldiers on the rotter and all the demons in the infernal world had assailed them.

In wain the chief roared and bellowed to bring his braves back to the combat, in vain he struck down his own people in punishment of their cowardios. Pani was unconquerable. Superstitions and bodily fear comother of their cowardios. Pani was unconquerable. Superstitions and bodily fear comother their cowardios. Pani was unconquerable. Superstitions and bodily fear comother the parts of the men and of a t

a sort of altar covered with sahes, and backed by a charred stake that looked ominous to Christian eyes. Around it were hung instruments undoubtedly meant for torture, and at sight of them the quick suspicions of the

scout arose.
Could this be some infernal forture-room or place of sacrifice into which the Indian had

entrapped them?

At the same time he heard a confused mur At the same time he heard a confused murmur of the yelping dogs and the angry cries of men, that echoed in a grim, threatening manner throughout the crypt in which they stood. Treachery and betrayal were the words that came to the lips of himself and companions, and drawing his kmife he seized the Kiowa by the throat.

"You traitorous rascal!" he cried, as he shook him angrily and raised the glittering blade above his breast, "if you have betrayed us I'll cut you into mince-meat and leave you to feed your hungry dogs."

The Kiowa dropped the torch in his affright, and one of the frontiersmen caught it up.

"Kill him! Kill him!" several cried, savagely, for the reverberation of the sounds grew louder, and seemed to be advancing from the impenetrable darkness of the sides of the caveru.

With doubt and curiosity struggling within them, and Kit still grasping the guide,
knife in hand, they followed his guidance
past the altar before mentioned, and the rude
implements and wild paraphernalia of the
torture and mummery and cruel initiations of
this friendly Society of the Spirit, up the
gradually slanting floor of the vault. The
sounds seemed nearer and more angry at
every step, and it was only the fascination of
curio-ity that led them on until at least in every step, and it was only the tascination of curio-ity that led them on, until at length, when the hubbub seemed to come from below and to shake the rock floor beneath their feet, the Kiewa turned and said, cautiously t "Keep back the torch!"

The man that held it obeyed, and in the the man that held it obeyed, and in the deeper darkness, thus secured, they saw a twinkle penetrating upward through the floor. Steeping forward a couple of steps. Kit saw a fong crevice in the rock, through which the hupbub and light came up distinctly, and the truth flashed upon him at once. They were in a cave above the one they had just left. "Put down your eye and see," said the In-

The direction was not necessary, for the The direction was not necessary, for the party were already disposing themselves in positions of observation. Gathered around the fire, which had been brightened by the addition of fuel, were Lone Wolf and his principal men engaged in the most approved Indian snap and gag. General bad humour prevailed, and everybody seemed to be desirous of biting every other body's nose off. Every word could be heard distinctly. The main argument was between low Wolf and Every word could be heard distinctly. The main argument was between Lone Wolf and one of his leutenant-chiefs, Buck-Tooth, who had been sent to seize the further en-

trance of the cave, as to which of them was to be ame for the escape of the white prisoners. Each was positive that they had not passed his way, and hence the loudness and heat of the discussion.

The altercation was in all conscience sufficiently ludicrous to the listeners without the assistance of Professor Dormouse. But Dick Nelson whispered:

"Lone Wolf is the best jawer. Buck-Tooth can't talk enough. Sling him a few words, professor, and get up a rumpus."

To be continued:

To be continued:

"Old Fritz."

The vitality of the German Emperor is a source of unceasing astonishment and admiration. He is now well on his way to 87—thirteen years older than his great ancestor, "Old Fritz," when that monarch's tough constitution broke down under the weight of years and the cares of Government—and his life has been one of the most wearing activity. Yet he was on horseback last Saturday, despite the weather, for three hours, and the next day he was busy all day in discharging various formal functions of royalty. In face of this marvelous and strained vigor it needs the Emperor's own words in his touching address to the Fourth Army Corps to remind the world how close he necessarily is to the end of his extraordinary career: "It was a joy and honour to me," he says, "to see the army corps once more. Probably it is the last time. At my age one makes no plans." Yet the event which the Emperor looks so steadfastly in the face will make the greatest changes, perhaps, in the foreign and certainly in the domestic relations of his empire. By no career of our time has the immense im-

no career of our time has the immense is portance of the personal element in politibeen more clearly illustrated. A resident of Bartholomew county, A resident of Bartholomew county, Indiana, captured an animal that beats the oldest hunters. It's head resembled that of a man, only it had one sharp horn on the top of it's head that bent back over its body about a foot long. It's body sloped off, and left it's tail like a blacksnake. It length was four and one-half feet; its weight 145 pounds.

A Caravan Pillaged by Kurdie ers—American Missionaries TREBIZOND, Nov. 9.—The mreceived from Erzeroum, to the a whole caravan had been stopp laged just outside that town, ha great excitement in this place among the commercial classes. trade is with the Persian frontie ble consignments of merchand continually despatched via Er

hough packages are occasiona

PERILS IN ASIA

len, nothing like such a wholesa this affair has occurred for man and the merchants are very anxi BOBBERY PLANNED AT ERAP The worst feature about it grave suspicion that exists as to having been planned at Erzeroum Mollah, attached to one of the man of considerable influence an hammedans of that place, is th the head of an association for the plunder, in close league with chiefs of that neighbourhood. posed to give the information the redoubtable marauders out on and with his friends to receive such portions of the spoils as d of coin or jewellery. His conn the present affair is proved by t some of the stolen property was on his premises. His arrest, he delicate matter, and while the 1 ties are besitating about it he w move off at a distance. Accord particulars which I have receisman who has just come from Er evident that the caravan was led guide into a regular ambush, for was it surrounded by the briga joined their ranks and shared in plundering.

The caravan consisted of so sons, chiefly Armeniaus of a pool a few traders, the whole travelli for mutual protection. Most of men who, having passed four or f service at Constantinople and ou as porters and labourers, were as porters and labourers, were a custom returning to their home hard-won earnings to settle down tors of the soil. While passin narrow gorge between two of spurs, almost within hail of twhich they were making, some six looking Kurds suddenly rose a ground on all sides, and the caground on all sides, and the car found themseives completely suri was useless to think of defen one or two of the tra armed with revolvers, and r "hammals" had their knives. of the band, as his men brought the shoulder, shouted out for a mans present with the caravan to and all others to throw away the he would give the order to fire. done, at a given signal the briga in, and so completely despoiled t that the latter were left with but or so in the way of clothing.

The poor "hammals" were fi

down with the butt end of a them quiet, and then beaten about to make them lively, and w slightest hesitation was manife plying with the demands of their prick of a yataghan was admin IMMUNITY FROM PUNISHM A great deal of indignation he sited at Erzeroum and this pl thought of a new feature have ported into the brigandage of A that of the Mussulmans being spa Christians alone attacked. His presents importality has been

Christians alone attacked. He greatest impartiality has been enthese gentlemen of the road, and medan has suffered equally with tian. Even in the present case the reason to believe that the immune by the few Turks in the carava not to the fazt of their being the Prophet," but allies of the his friends, who had purposely Armenians to assist the guide in Armenians to assist the guide in ... into the ambush. Recently an ... two American missionaries put the on their mettle, and cavairy pa weeks, compelling these Asiati see the necessity of lying close quiry into that affair had reache when it would be found conve sides to torget it. Needless to a petrators of the outrage upon Me and Reynolds have remained Officially they have not yet been although everyone about Erzer pretty well who was at the botter one, however, it would seem, is belp the aut. ) ities in the matter afraid of the consequences that w from giving information against t

Kurdish chief implicated The authorities are hardly to be not making arrests when witness come forward to identify and brit charges. Even Messrs Revno would prefer to forego their de ent of those by whom t ll-treated rather than it should co any direct action of theirs at the The readers of the Herald will The readers of the Herald will a collect their story. These two were making a round of visits scattered members of their flock proceeding from Moorh to Bitlis denly assailed by a party of Kn were stripped pretty well of all til ed, beaten most severely with stee about a bit with yataghans, and together and left to live or dis together and left to live or might decide.

A FEROCIOUS BEY. The author of the outrage, as the men well know, although they chosen to formulate any complhim, is a certain Mirza Bey, son Bey, the chief of the Ghuvné. He lent individual of forbidding apper Prophet," is very fanatical in his Christian and stranger. Hen feared by all the people about Me quite the Lord of the Bingholds himself in a vary read Bingholds himself in a very proud fashion a a show of submission from all wi

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF A He took offence, it would se manner in which Messrs. Knapp nolds made themselves at ho presence at the "khan," where to spending the night. When those had made their coffee, so far in him the first cup, they never offering him any at all. His disp soon made known to them, and he was they tried their best to resentment of the fancied elight to him a special brew. It was rea ever, and they have no doubt that to punish their presumption his followers was sent over night them in the morning.

them in the morning, There is no doubt that the centre ment is auxious to put a stop to doings of these beys, and by way ing the local authorities to more hions, and as some satisfaction Wallace and the aggrieved m pertain of the Turkish function parts are going to be removed from Lord Beaconsfield's Younge

Disraeli was essentially warmgenerous, and when he took his into public life he went with the st then carrying most youn ned at public schools and the toward humanitarian theories but from the first he showed ich would have made him with parliamentary Liberals. In speeches and writings his satire at aightest when levelled at the p of place-nunting, at political hyposhams, and dull arrogance. To pettine a in him; he had a poet's a took grand sweeping view of the

ook grand sweeping views of this ured up gorgeous visions of hum and natural trumphs. He mig come the most dangerous of R.

MILITARY MATTERS.

session of the girl he had already bar-if to Black Bear, the Apache. seemed very ill at ease, and walked ad forward impatiently. At length he

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CHAPTER IX. BOCKS-AN INDIAN QUARREL-A DANGEROUS FALL.

doctor and the professor ran to get raps, and came back lugging two heavy takes and some bundles. They hadn't bring all, they said. The Indian to bring all, they said. The Indian to no no of the torches which Durmouse ampled out, and lit it at the fire, while rty wonderingly waited to see how he to extricate them from a place of impassable rocks were on twoand advancing enemies on the other To their astonishment he turned into recess in which they had so lately d the coming of the bloodnounds. ning the torch around the rugged wall sed at a spot more rugged and less looking than any of it, and slapped his hand.

sh it open!" he said. roy Mike put his big shoulder to it h some exertion caused a door which ether imperceptible on the outside inward with a crunching sound that he stone pivot and socket that form-hinge. The Indian passed through torch, and the others hastily followand one of the men turned the ab back into its place, and then they d that a means of fastening had be in the shape of a stout, movable, brace, fitting into a notch in the stone l one in the tioor. They dropped this place, and felt much safer than when

each of the fangs of the dogs, were in a small cave that seemed to as it reached upward, and following e toward one side of it not far from ince, they found rude steps in the nich had been partly formed by the man. Up these the Indian led the d they soon arrived in a very spacious hamber, in which were piles of skins is, weapons, Indian and civilized, of what appeared to be plunder rontier homes. What attra of Kit and his companion most was altar covered with ashes, and backed red stake that looked ominous to eyes. Around it were hung instru loubtedly meant for torture, and at them the quick suspicions of the

this be some infernal torture-room or sacrifice into which the Indian had ed them? e same time he heard a confused mun he yelping dogs and the angry cries that echoed in a grim, threatening throughout the crypt in which they Treachery and betrayal were the t came to the lips of himself and

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wage shook with terror as he met gry eyes, and tried to speak, but his ce was stopped by the fierce grip of Kit. He gesticulated wildly, how-Dormouse said :him speak. Let him explain !"

released his grasp, and the half-d wretch gasped rapidly:— no, no: the white brother Kit, don't e. I his friend—I no fool him. No scome here. This is the temple of Kitchewah. No one ever in it but thers of the Friendly Society of the They no know the way. They come lindfolded). Big Medicine and me ow the way. The noise made by Lone nd his braves you hear. They look white men, and the white men are They very much mad. Come and ou can look at Loue Wolf and see him

doubt and curiosity struggling withand Kit still grasping the guide, hand, they followed his guidance altar before mentioned, and the rude ents and wild paraphermina of the and mummery and cruel initiations of endly Society of the Spirit, up the ly slanting floor of the vault. The emed nearer and more angry at , and it was only the fascination of that led them on, until at length, a hubbub seemed to come from below shake the rock floor beneath their e Kiowa turned and said, cautiously p back the torch !"

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"Old Fritz." ritality of the German Emperor is a if unceasing astonishment and admi-He is now well on his way to 87 years older than his great ancestor, ritz," when that monarch's tough con nd the cares of Government—and his been one of the most wearing activ-et he was on horseback last Saturday, the was on noiseback last caturday, the weather, for three hours, and the y he was busy all day in discharging formal functions of royalty. In face marvelous and strained vigor it needs peror's own words in his touching ad-the Fourth Army Corps to remind id how close he necessarily is to the his extraordinary career: "It was a honour to me," he says, "to see the proper once more. Probably it is the earn are one makes no plans." e. At my age one makes no plans,"
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ent of Bartholomew county, Inditured an animal that beats the oli It's head resembled that of a m ad one sharp horn on the top of it's at bent back over its body about a g. It's body sloped off, and left it's a blacksnake. It length was four half feet; its weight 145 pounds.

PERILS IN ASIA MINOR. A Caravan Pillaged by Kurdish Fr ers—American Missionaries Rob

ers—American Missionaries Robbed.

Trebizond, Nov. 8.—The news recently received from Erzeroum, to the effect that a whole caravan had been stopped and pillaged just outside that town, has occasioned great excitement in this piace, especially among the commercial classes. Our principal trade is with the Persian frontier, and valuable consignments of merchandise are being continually despatched via Erzeroum, and, though packages are occasionally jost or stolen, nothing like such a wholesale robbery as this affair has occurred for many years past, and the merchants are very anxious as to the future. future.

BOBBERT PLANNED AT MRAEROUM.

The worst feature about it is the very grave suspicion that exists as to the attack having been planned at Erzeroum. A certain Mollah, attached to one of the mosques, a man of considerable influence among the Mohammedans of that place, is thought to be the head of an association for the disposal of plunder, in close league with the Kurdish chiefs of that neighbourhood. He is supposed to give the information that sets these redoubtable marauders out on the warpath, and with his friends to receive and conceal such portions of the spoils as do not consist of coin or jewellery. His connection with the present affair is proved by the fact that some of the stolen property was discovered on his premises. His arrest, however, is a delirate matter, and while the local authorities are healtating about it he will doubtless move off at a distance. According to the particulars which I have received from a man who has just come from Erzeroum, it is evident that the caravan was led on by its guide into a regular ambush, for no sooner was it surrounded by the brigands than he joined their ranks and shared in the work of plundering. BOBBERY PLANNED AT ERAPROUM.

The caravan consisted of some fifty persons, chiefly Armeniaus of a poor class, with a few traders, the whole travelling together for mutual protection. Most of them were men who, having passed four or five years in service at Constantinople and other scaports as porters and labourers, were according to custom returning to their homes with their hard-won earnings to settle down as cultivators of the soil. While passing through a narrow gorge between two of the outlying spurs, almost within hall of the khan for which they were making, some sixty ferocious looking Kurds suddenly rose up from the ground on all sides, and the caravan people found themselves completely surrounded. It was useless to think of defence, although THE ATTACK. found themselves completely surrounded. It was useless to think of defence, although

one or two of the traders were armed with ravolvers, and most of the hammals" had their knives. The leader of the band, as his men brought their rifles to the shoulder, shouted out for any Mussul-mans present with the caravan to step aside, and all others to throw away their arms, or he would give the order to are. This being done, at a given signal the brigands rushed in, and so completely despoiled their victims that the latter were left with but a thin shirt

the country in all directions for a few weeks, compelling these Asiatic Rob Roys to see the necessity of lying close until the in-quiry into that affair had reached that stage when it would be found convenient on all sides to forget it. Needless to say, the perpetrators of the outrage upon Messrs. Knapp and Reynolds have remained unpunished. Officially they have not yet been discovered, although everyone about Erzeroum knows pretty well who was at the bottem of it. No one, however, it would seem, is inclined to help the auti ) ities in the matter, all being afraid of the consequences that would ensue from giving information against the powerful

Kurdish chief implicated,

The authorities are hardly to be blamed for not making arrests when witnesses will not come forward to identify and bring home the charges. Even Messrs, Reynolds and Knapp would prefer to forego their desire for the punishment of those by whom they were so ill-treated rather than it should come through any direct action of theirs at the court house. any direct action of theirs at the court-house. The readers of the Herald will probably recollect their story. These two gentlemen were making a round of visits among the scattered members of their flock, and while proceeding from Moorh to Bithis were suddenly assailed by a party of Kurds. They were stripped pretty well of all they possessed, beaten most severely with sticks, slashed about a bit with vatarisms, and then tied about a bit with yataghans, and then tied together and left to live or die, as chance

might decide.

A FEROCIOUS BEY. The author of the outrage, as these gentlemen well know, although they have never chosen to formulate any complaint against him, is a certain Mirza Bey, son of Moussa Bey, the chief of the Ghuvné. He is a truculent individual of forbidding appearance, and though no great stickly by the creed of the "Prophet," is very fanatical in his hatred of the Christian and stranger. He is very much feared by all the people about Moorh and is quite the Lord of the Bingholdagh, bearing himself in a very proud fashion and exacting a show of submission from all who cross his

ment is agxious to put a stop to the lawless doings of these beys, and by way of stimulat-ing the local authorities to more active exer-tions, and as some satisfaction to General Wallace and the aggrieved missionaries certain of the Turkish functionaries in those parts are going to be removed from office.

Lord Beaconsfield's Younger Days.

Disraeli was essentially warm-hearted and generous, and when he took his first plunge into public life he went with the stream which was then carrying most young men, not trained at public schools and the universities, trained at public schools and the universities, toward humanitarian theories of all kinds; but from the first he showed a disposition which would have made him unfit to work with parliamentary Liverals. In his earliest speeches and writings his satire always filbs straightest when levelled at the petty devices of place-nunting, at political hypocrisy, social shams, and duil arrogance. There was no pettine s in him; he had a poet's mind, which took grand sweeping views of things and conjured up gorgeous visions of human progress and natural trumphs. He might have become the most daagerous of Radical agita-

tors; but he cettled into his puope place as a defender of the institutions which had made and a defender of the institutions which had made most belight cultured, most spuried, and most tolerant aristocracy the world has over seen. If he had been educated at the College of Winchester, instead of its a private school of that town, and the had as he could at the College of Winchester, instead of its a private school of that town, and the had as he could at the College of Winchester, instead of its a private school. In the town, and the had a shoulder of the private school of that town, and the had a shoulder of the private school, and at another in Waithman tow where he spent a couple of years, he had much to put up with on account of his power of the provided in these places because it was exponded in the places because it was exponded in these places because it was exponded in the places beca ors; but he settled into his proper place as

A Warning to France from England and Germany.

A despatch from Paris, dated lat inst, says:—"The newest phase of the Franco-Chinese question is that war is believed to have been averted by reason of Premier Ferry's concession that French troops shall be withdrawn from Bacninh if it has already been taken, or that, if not, it shall only be invested pending the couclusion of the treaty. Marquis Tseng has telegraphed to the Peain Government, and is now awaiting a response. Should the negotiations fail there will be no English mediation. If any intervention is invoked it will be that of Russia. M. Ferry, the French Prime Minister, has informed Lord Lyons that it is his intention to confine the war to Tonquin. the war to Tonquin.

A WARNING TO FRANCE Report has it that the French Government has received a warning that England and Ger-many will adopt a common policy of opposi-tion to the French fleet blockading or attack-

tion to the French fleet blockading or attacking treaty ports.

It is authoritatively stated that M. Waddington, the French ambassador at London, hat informed Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, that France intends to occupy Bachinh and Sontay to satisfy her honour, but that the report that France would propose an armistice is incorrect.

It is semi-officially announced here that Admiral Courbet's latest telegrams to the Government betray no sort of uneasiness respecting the success of the French operations in Tonquin. It is also announced that, as now the civil and military power of France in Tonquin is concentrated in the hands of Admiral Courbet, the Government has acceded to the request of Dr. Harmand, the Civil Commissioner in Tonquin, for his recall, and he is authorized to return to France

asks Lord Granville to receive a deputation from the society in order to strengthen his hands in offering mediation. Lord Granville replied that he did not think the reception of a deputation now would further the desired object.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided to fix the amount to be applied for the redemption of the national debt at 100,000,000f., instead 60,000,000f., as proposed by the Budget

Committee.

Supplies of every kind for the French army and navy have been concentrated at Haiphong, and the stores are now complete and adequate. M. Dufrenil, the head of the French Commissariat in Tonquin, is dead.

A telegram has been sent from Marseilles to a London firm authorizing the charter of a steamer of any size which may be ready to go to Saigon on account of the French Government.

Another Chinese ironelad was launched at Stettin, in Germany, to-day. The Chinese

Another Chinese frontial was fauncied as Stettin, in Germany, to-day. The Chinese Legation at Berlin, with many invited guests, were present to witness the event. The Berlin Legation is entering into contracts for material of war, which is being sent to China in immense quantities.

That's Just Carlyle.

When the question arose of buying up and silencing the noise of the cocas and hens which disturbed Carlyle's rest at night, his wife left the Grange, as he has described in his "Reminiscences," to get this matter settled for him. She had to sart very early. We joined her at breakfast; but she was ill with headache, and could not eat. At the carriage door, early as it was, Carlyle appeared, just in time to say good-by. He asked with evident concern after her beadache, and whether she had eaten any breakfast. "No, quite impossible; but by and by she might have eaten a bit of toast if she had thought of taking it—too late now."

the Christian and stranger. He is very much feared by all the people about Moorh and is quite the Lord of the Bingholdagh, bearing himself in a very proud fashion and exacting a show of submission from all who cross his path.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF A CUP.

He took offence, it would seem, at the manner in which Mess:s. Knapp and Reynolds made themselves at home in his presence at the "khan," where they were all spending the night. When those gentlemen had made their coffee, so far from sending him the first cup, they never thought of offering him any at all. His displeasure was soon made known to them, and hearing who he was they tried their best to disarm his resentment of the fancied slight by sending to him a special brew. It was refused, however, and they have no doubt themselves that to punish their presumption a party of his followers was sent over night to waylay them in the morning.

There is no doubt that the central Government is auxious to put a stop to the lawless doiner of these here and however.

"Don't Feel Too Big!"

"Don't Feel Too Big!"

A frog vas asinging von day in der brook,
(Id vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel
too big!)
Und he shvelled mit pride, und he say, "Shust
look;
Don'd I sing dose peautiful songs like a book?"
(Id vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel
too big!)

A fish came a-svimming along dot vay;
(Id vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel
too big!)
"Fil dake you oudt off der yet," he say;
Und der leedle froggie vas shtowed a way,
(Id vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel
too big!)

A hawk flew down und der fish dook in :

(Id vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel
too big!)

Und der hawk he dink dot der shmardest vin
Ven he shtuck his claws in dot fish's sinkin,
(Id vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel
too big!)

A hunter was oudt mit his gun aroundt, (Id was beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel (id vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!) Und he say, ven der hawk vas brought to der groundt, Und der fish und der leedle frog was foundt: "It vas beddher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!)"

to "teach the good old morality we have received from our fathers." A bishop could not differ from the warning, by which 'Litramontanes may profit as much as freethinkers, to heware of "touching a religious sentiment of which they are not the judges." French national schoolmasters and schoolmistresses constitute a great army of eighty thousand. They are commonly the only educated and enlightened persons in their districts. The minds of the rising generation are intrusted to them to open and store with ideas. Outside school there can be no more potent "contributors to moral and social progress." By example, M. Ferry tells them, they can effect even more than by books; and he shows a generous confidence in sheir discretion by permitting them to choose any text-books of morality they prefer. A Republican, and an earnest Republican, himself, and as certainly not a zealous churchman, he displays not the smallest desire to convert his host of State teachers into propagandists of his own theological or political tenets.

he would give the order to size. This being does, at a given signal the brigands random deep that does at a given signal the brigands random bearing and the signal that the latter were desposed that the latter were desponded that the latter were desponded that the latter were desponded to the signal that the latter were must not expect a minist in our own age, steeped as it is in the comparison to make them involved the signature that the signature the signature the signature the signature that the signature the signature that the signat the eve of the crueffixion. He complains of the confused and contradictory accounts of the resurrection of Christ. and in one fragment, in speaking of Saint Paul's promises (1 Thessalonians, iv.) of the Second Advent, he utters the remarkable proposition that not to distinguish, in forecasting the future, the possible from the impossible, is the very climax of mental aberration. — Macmillan's Maguzine.

A King as a Brute.

I have heard Mr. Leitch relate many curious incidents which fell under his notice when at Rome at this time. Of the following

have his own account in writing:—

"Among my pupils was Lady Ogle, wife of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle. She was a Roman Datholic, and frequently, when I was giving lesson, she would be visited by ladies of a lesson, she would be visited by ladies of her acquaintance, including many of the Italian nobility. On one of these occasions the servant announced 'Is Principessa Colonna.' She sat down opposite where I was painting, and she and Lady Ogle had a good deal of conversation. Although I knew Italian I paid little attention to what they were saying, till the Princess, getting excited, used the words 'infame' and 'bestia,' and I observed Lady Ogle look surprised and ask her friend to tell her all about it. 'I was present,' said the Princess, 'and saw it all;' and then she proceeded to relate the following, which I translate as nearly as I can in' her own words:—

and then she proceeded to relate the following, which I translate as nearly as I can in her own words:—

"'You must know that when the King (Ferdinand II., "Bomba") married the Sardinian Princess at Turin, he stayed for a day or two in Rome on his return to Naples, and his Holiness (Gregory XVI.) was graciously pleased to pay his Majesty a visit of congravulation. On the occasion a very select party was got together at the Neapolitan Ambassador's, consisting of cardinals, monsignori, and some of the old noble families. The Pope was very gracious to the new Queen. He had heard of her musical accomplishments, and especially of her great interest in Church music, and as ahe said she was devoted to Marcello, his Holiness asked if she would have the kindness (gentilezm) to sing his favourite, No. 28 of the Psalms. The Queen replied that to do so would be a great honour. In the meantime the King, her husband, was sitting by, sulky, silent, and gloomy, with his elbow resting on the piano. The Queen turned to him and said playfully that he must turn the leaves for her. For answer his Majesty of the Two Sicilies rose and kicked the stool from below the Queen, who fell heavily on the marble floor. I need not tell you, dear Lady Ogla Sicilies rose and kicked the stool from below the Queen, who fell heavily on the marble floor. I need not tell you, dear Lady Ozle, of the scene which followed. The King immediately left without speaking. The poor Queen was carried to a bedroom, and I took my departure, when two great doctors, who had been hastily sent for, arrived. I heard that the Pope was terribly shocked."

Bewitching Night-dresses

Bewitching Night-dresses:

The advent, or rather revival, of the Mother, Habbard has produced an entire revolution in the night-dress business, and now every first-class house carries a stock of asthetic bed-robes. These novelties are made of some crushable silk, usually a figure, and consist of a deep, square yoke to which the full straight pieces are gathered. The sleeves are full and short—provided the arm is pretty—the bottom finished with a deep hem and the front closed with flat buttons and hooked down the skirt. Some individual ideas show a yoke and sleeve of heavy net run with silk darning. A charming toilet of this description was made. The material used was a pretty slate silk. When made up the seek and outs were finished with ball fringe and a yoke closed with a number of small, old ouff-buttons. Summer silks, of piain or figured patterns, are often used for night-dresses, and besides doing good service cost nothing but the making. In picking up silk nightpowns it is not necessary to have the whole dress of the same material. In crystal, gray, or black silk gowns the yoke is not infrequently in-

kiss. The tiny lips and little passionless face is moulded into smiles by a kis—the first lesson in the language of life—and as it rests in the arms that are made of tenderness, and pillowed on a mother's bosom, who shall fathom the deep, earnest love and proud hope of a mother's kiss? And when, too pure for earth, the little spirit wings its way to the somewhere unknown land, does it not seem as if her very life would go out with the last sad kiss to the pulseless clay? Should the infant be spared to be her stay in the decline of life, "mother's last kiss" will be a spell to keep the school-boy in the right path when other home influences are forgotten or field. And in later years "mother's last kiss" may prove the salvation of many a man whose lips have long been sullied and defiled by impurity. Though its influence hay slumber, it can never be effaced, and through good or ill the memory of that kiss will continue until he aleeps to wake no more.

poetry, women ought, on that hypothesis, to be the best poets. But, to employ Mr. Robertson's simile, it is experience filtering turough the heart that gives us great poetry; through the heart that gives us great poetry; and of the deepest and widest experience women, in the nature of our social life, know less than men. They are eften endowed with a larger capacity for joyousness, and sometimes with a deeper well of potentiality for suffering, but they see less and feel less than the other sex; and because they live less they must be less great where greatness depends largely on great experience. Mr. Robertson arges other reasons for the poetic inferiority of women, and prominent among these is the old-fashioned doctrine of the domestic mission of woman which makes children the best poems that Providence meanther to produce. This is not begging the question. True it may be that not less than sixty women are now living who write verse that would have made, in some sort, the reputations of as many men as many years years ago, But to the clear question which a book like this suggests:—Have women been excelled by men in poetry? No amount of chivalry will enable a critic to give any but a blunt and barbarous reply.

(Scene—A shaded verands at Newport. Ethel n a low-hung hummook—Edwin in a steamer hair. The young man is rolling a cigarette and peaking.)

I may smoke? Thanks, Petite,
You are awfully kind;
So I will, s'it vous plait,
If you really don't mind
A light cigarette.

So Newport strikes colours
This season to you;
And you've been a sudcess
Never mind how I knew—
A little bird told me.

Yes, we've heard in New York Of your conquests and beaux, Of your balls, routs, and german And, under the rose, That my lady is gruel. What have I been doing?
There's really no news,
of course in your absence—
Well, le rois' amuse!
That goes without saying.

Do I speak of a lady?
The fault I confess.
One must always do something.
Her name? You may guess.
No; you never have seen her.

She came to my office— You're sure she is bold, And vuigar, and horrid, And ugiy and old? She is truly delightful.

There's a charm about widows, A subtle romance, A pathos, a glamour, A spell in the glance— Which is lacking in maidens.

I am rude? Not at all.
I'm but speaking the truth.
Be content, mon amic.
With your charms of your youth:
Do not envy my widow.

Ah, well, she was fair:
She'd a pretty French name;
A manner vivacious,
Not twice seen the same,
Coquettish yet tender. She could smile, she could frown, She could weep, she could dance Could intoxicate me With her marvellous glance. I have ne'er seen her equal.

Yes, pout; 'tis becoming.

It cannot be true?
But it is, I assure you,
My dear little shrew,
How your scoldings amuse me!

Why, you're sufely not crying?
You foolish Petite!
Behold me, in metaphor,
Low at your feet,
Begging humbly for pardon,

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. CANADIAN

St. Andrew's Sunday school, of Winnipeg as given a contribution of \$100 to Manitobs

has given a contribution of \$100 to Manitoba College.

The Quebec Council of Education has granted the sum of \$350 to the St. John's High School this year, being an addition of \$100 to that of last year.

Mr. W. M. Tweedie, Gilchrist scholar of 1882, recently stood one of three in the first division at the examinations in English literature in London University.

A teacher in the St. Martin street school

A teacher in the St. Martin street school, Montreal, has been sued for \$1,000 damages by the parents of a pupil named Foucauld, whose wrist the teacher is alleged to have broken while administering punishment.

The Manitoba Gazette contains a notice to the effect that Rev. E. A. Stafford, late of Montreal, has been appointed a member of the Protestant section of the Board of Education in the place of Rev. Dr. Young, resigned.

Mr. McBrien, P.S.L of Ontario county,

Mr. McBrien, P.S.I. of Ontario county, is at present making special efforts to have a well-selected reference library established in connection with each of the schools in his district for the use of both teachers and pupils. He is receiving the hearty support of trustees and parents, as well as teachers and pupils.

The Harriston Public School Board has decided:—"That all children of school age be required to attend the Public School as required by law, and that the trustees be required to see that the law is enforced in their respective wards."

kiss. The tiny lips and little passionless face is moulded into smiles by a kis.—the first lesson in the language of life—and as it rests in the arms that are made of tenderness, and pillowed on a mother's boson, who shall fathom the deep, earnest love and proud hope of a mother's kiss." And when, too pure for earth, the little spirit wings its way to the somewhere unknown land, does it not seem has if her very life would go out with the last sad kiss to the pulseises clay? Should the infant be spared to be her stay in the decline of life, "mother's last kiss." will be a spell to keep the school boy in the right path when other home influences are forgotten or fled. And in later years "mother's last kiss." may prove the salvation of many a man whose lips have long been sullied and deflied by impurity. Though its influence may slumber, it can never be effaced, and through good or ill the memory of that kins will continue until he sleeps to wake no more.

THE KISS SENTIMENTAL is usually exchanged between lovers in the midday of life and pale inconlight of the garden, in some grotto or shady retreat, even swinging on the gate or listening to the mirmur of the sea as it breaks noon the sand. The sentimental kiss is too delicate to have a decided character. It flutters about and settles like a butterfly, and is received with a sigh and upturned optics. A hot sun, a dusty road, or a thunder shower are perfect extinguishers of the kiss sentimental.

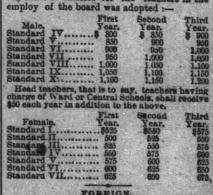
The vulgar, noisy kiss is a cemmon variety. It is given without one iots of tenderness or feeling. Shakespeare describes such a one: "And kissed her lips with such a clamorous mask that at the parting all the Church did echo." The classical ballad that describes the wedding of our Darwinian successors deciders:—

"The monthey married the baboon's gister."

The monthey married the baboon's gister.

we may expect young men to make teaching a stepping-stone to other professions. The desire for economy in public expenditure is highly commendable. The desire for so-called cheap teachers results very often in extravagance of the worst kind. The poor teacher is dear at any price; the one wish has already earned a character for efficiency should, if possible, be retained by the section."

Teachers' Salaries in Manitoba. At a recent meeting of the Protestan School Board heid in Winnipeg the follow ing scale of salaries for the teachers in the employ of the board was adopted:—



FOREIGN.

The total number of students mats at Cambridge during Michaelmas & 852, the largest number ever recorde ity College led, as usual, with 190.

Hon. James Marvin, late Chancellor of the University of Kansas, has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Interior, Superintendent of the Indian Schools in Lawrence.

of the Indian Schools in Lawrence.

The University of Edinburgh is soon to celebrate its 300th anniversary. Thirty thousand pounds will be expended on new buildings to commemorate the event.

Prince Napolepa's eldest son, who has been for some time a pupil of the tenham College, has been summoned back to France in consequence of his having been drawn in the conscription.

scription.

Friends of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all wealthy residents of Boston, have subscribed \$250,225 toward a permangent endowment fund to be named in honour of the late Professor Rogers.

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, makes a very sensible femark when he says, "we spend much time in our various schools teaching children the course of rivers. Why not teach them the course of great railways, which are far more important nowadays, and should be known to all."

them the course of great railways, which are far more important nowadays, and should be known to all."

The result of the completion of the Ferguson scholarships, open to all graduates of Scotch Universities of not more than two years' standing, has been declared. Glasgow University has been accessful in the department of mental philosophy, Edinburgh in classics, and Aberdeen in mathematics.

Two friends of the University of Pennsylvania have given \$20,000 to found a veterinary school. A handsome building is being erected. During the past year the endowments of the University have amounted to \$142,782. Nothwithstanding this, however, the expenses have been so heavy that the trustees are considerably hampered for want of funds, and appeal to the friends of the institution for assistance.

The late Sir William Taylour Thompson, K.C.M.G., C.B., has, by his will, bequeathed £30,000 to the University of St. Andiew's, in order to found bursaries for students of both sexes in equal numbers, and in the case of females, to assist them as far as practicable in qualifying themselves to enter the medical profession. Sir William was a native of Fife, and he was for many years her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plemipotentiary in Persia.

An anti-Vormon movement has been

SELLING HIS WIFE

There is at present an increased activity in all the dockyards of the Italian navy.

The British Admiralty have decided to pay more attention in future to Scotland as a recruiting ground for the navy.

The French Admiralty hope to be able to launch during the ensuing twelve months four ironelads and two fast cruisers.

Please are being prepared at Whitehall.

Plans are being prepared at Whitehall, England, of an armour-clad that will, it is understood, represent novel features of offensive and defensive strength.

King Alfonso has pardoned all the fugitive corporals implicated in the recent military revolt at Badajos upon their presenting themselves within two months to Spanish consuls abroad. They will be allowed to retain their

abroad. They will be allowed to retain their Broad Arrow reports that thirty-one officers of the British navy and marines, six on the active list, have qualified either as barrinters-at-law or for holy orders, four of the last being vicars and the remainder curates or in missions.

Bombs and ammunition are still found in

SELLING HIS WIFE.

An Englishman Who Disposed of His spense for a Quart of Beer.

Before Mr. Justice Denman, at the Liverpool Assizes, Betsy Wardle was charged with marrying George Chinnal at Eccleston bigamously, her former husband being alive. The case was a peculiar one. It was stated by the woman that as her first husband had sold her for a quart of beer she thought she was at liberty to marry.again.

His Lordship—That is not what she stated before the magistrate. She said then that he was title and would not work. When she left him she took the child with her, and he said if she would let him have the child he would not trouble her any further. He added that he would sell her for a quart of beer. Prisoner—Please your worship, he did so. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—Is there anybody here who knows that? Yes, my lord; Alice Roseby and Margaret Brown.

Margaret Brown.

Margaret Brown thereupon stepped into the box and was cross-examined by his lordship. She said she was present at the second marriage. She knew the first husband Wardle was alive; she was told that he had sold her for a quart of beer.

His Lordship—You believed it would be binding? Yes, sir.

His Lordship—And you thought it right she should marry again? She wished me to qive her away, and I did so. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—You helped her to commit bigamy. Take care you do not do it again or you will get yourself into trouble.

Alice Roseby was next called, and said she saw Wardle drink one glass of the quar.

His Lordship—I am not sure that you are not guilty of bigamy, or of being an accessory before the fact. You must not do this sort of thing again. People have no right to sell their wives for a quart of beer or anything else. (Laughter.)

George Chisnal the second husband, apparently just out of his teens, was the next witness called.

His Lordship—How did you come to marry this woman? Witness (in the Lancashire vernacular)—Hoo did a what? (Laughter.)

His Lordship—How much did you give for her? Sixpence. (Great laughter.)

His Lordship—How b

who asked him how long he had lived with the prisoner.

Withess—Going on for three years.

His Lordship—Do you want to take her back again? Awl keep her if you loike.

(Laughter.)

His Lordship—You need not keep her if you do not want. She is Wardle's wife.

Mr. Swift, addressing his lordship, said all he wished to say on behalf of this unfortunate woman was this—that she seemed to have met with a bad husband, in the first place, and an ignorant man in the second. He could only wenture to hope that his lordship would not think it a case in which she ought to be punished—at least, not severely. His lordship directed that Wardle should be called, and this was done without eliciting any answer.

tunate woman was this—that she seemed to have met with a bad hashand, in the first place, and an ignorant man in the second. He could only venture to hope that his lordship would not think it a case in which she ought to be punished—at least, not severely. His lordship directed that Wardle should be called, and this was done without eliciting any answer.

His Lordship (addressing the prisoner)—It is absolutely necessary that I should pass some punishment upon you in order that people may understand that men have no more right to sell their wives than they have to sell other people's wives, or to sell other peoples horses or own, or anything of the kind. You cannot make that a legal transaction. So many of you seem to be ignored of that that it is necessary I should give you some punishment in order that the second. be long, but you must be impra kept to hard labour for one week,

A Natural Conclusion.

By Jövel this room is in a pretty state!
There's nothing in the place it outght to be,
When I came in last night 'twas pretty late,
And then the place appeared all right to me.
Where are my clothes! I had a shirt! Ah, then
'Tis, hung upon the peg which I devote
To that dark object which I see is where
The shirt should be—a rubber overcoat.
I had another stocking, I am sure!
Aha! My watch on floor with broken face;
The stocking heath my pillow, where, secure.
It is my rule, at night, my watch to place.
A shoe upon the hat rack hung. That's good!
My hat is by the other, on the floor,
And in it has my wet umbrella stood
And dripped, instead of in the cuspadore.
It's quite enough to make an angel weep;
Expecially the spoiling of the hat!
Show me the wretch, who while I was asleep,
Entered my room and mixed things up like the

A Natural Conclusion

kept to hard labour for one week.

Ventilation of Sleeping-Rooms.

No time could be better than the present for beginning the practice of house ventilation.

These labour for one week.

No time could be better than the present for beginning the practice of house ventilation.

These labour for one week.

Indeed a maximum speed of 164 knots an hour diving the first the Ventilation of Sleeping-Rooms.

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The speed of 164 knots an hour diving the practice of the ventilation of Sleeping-Rooms. for beginning the practice of house ventila-tion by the window, which is still, in the ma-jority of houses, the readlest and the safest means of obtaining a regular and constant supply of fresh air. This practice, begun in warm weather, may be carried on with proper care, through autumn and winten. The constantly accumulating impurities de-rived from breath, from perspiration, from excrets of other kinds collected in sleeping-rooms, from the use of gas or lamp light, and

rooms, from the use of gas or lamp light, an too often, even now, from suction of sewag gas from waste pipes by the heat of house fires, etc., render it as necessary for health as for comfort that these should have free egress, and that they should be substituted by the pure outer air. Fresh air from the state of An accident of a somewhat novel character recently occurred between two of the large sea going Yarrow torpedo boats while manœuvring in the Bay of Spezia. They were steaming rapidly round one of the large Italian ironolads in opposite directions, and came suddenly in collision with one another. The bow of one boat not only penetrated the side of the other, but actually passed completely through the built, projecting a considerable distance out on the other aids. After a few seconds the boats were separated, and both steamed safely back into the harbour. This curious accident illustrates how easily these boats can be penetrated by one another, and also how efficient are the means for preventing their sinking in case of accident.

Referring to German and Austrian soldiers. without may very easily be had without draught, and without risk of cold even to delicate persons, if a few simple rules be observed. The cold air of winter of course enters with greater force, and in greater proportional volume than the more equable summer air, into a warm room. The aperture of ingress must be correspondingly diminished. Air from a window is preferable to that from an opened inner door, no matter how roomy the house, from its more reliable purity. If the window be the inlet, the fire, fireplace, or it may be the door of a room in summer acting as an outlet, or it may be opened from the top, the extent being regulated according to the outer temperature. There is then a direct inward current at the upper part, which follows the roof of the room, thus mingling with any heated waste products which require to be removed, and an interrupted current at the middle, the previous line of junction of the upper and lower sashes, both are broken and diffused by the blinds or curtains. Venetians for this purpose should be turned upwards. A window should never be made to ventilate by opening it from below, unless the open lower space be filled up in some vay, and ventilation be carried on at the middle, where the unshes join; otherwise, draughts are unavoidable. The ventilating pape is hardly less simple and equally efficient and safe method with either of the others. Window ventilation is especially unseful in bed-rooms, and its efficiency or otherwise cannot fail to affect the vital powers of the occupant, who, in his slumbers, must trust to other energies than his own for the removal of those impurities and morbific germs which his every breath multiplies around him. without may very easily be had without draught, and without risk of cold even

Referring to German and Austrian soldiers, the London World says:—"Persons travel, ling on the Continent cannot but notice the difference in appearance between the German and Austrian soldiers. The former, whether on or off duty, turn out a credit to the service and to themselves. They are clean, amarbelooking fellows, look overy inch what they are, and seem to take a pride in their profession. The Austrians, on the contrary, have sadly degenerated; a dirtier or more shambling lot it would be difficult to meet. While the German officers are the smartast of the smart, the Austrians show the other side of the medal. Though certainly clean in their habits, they seem to care but little for their personal appearance or the fit of their uniforms.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S HATERD OF FRENCHMEN.

A Belgian officer recalls the fact that Prince Li-Hung-Chang, who commands the Chinese forces on the frontier of Tonquin, was, with several other young Chinese officers, attached to the regiment of Carabineers in Brussals, under the auspices of the king, about, 16 years ago. They entered as privates, and Li-Hung-Chang rose successfully to the rank of corporal, sergeant, quartermaster, and sergeant-major. He lived in barracks, mounted guard, and performed all the duties of his position. He was very intelligent, but had no taste for work. As soon as he had fulfilled his duties he was in a hurry to leave the barracks, and often returned behind time—a breach of discipline, the only one of which he was guilty, which was winked at. One thing worried him like a nightmare—his tail. He did not long wear it Chinese fashion. Soon after his arrival in Brussels he applied to his Government for leave to cut it off. This was refused, and he wore it ourled round at the top of his head, which he never uncovered if he could help it. He repeatedly renewed his application, and at last, through the influence of friends at court, he was allowed to part with his caudal appendage. Prince Li-Hung-Chang had no love for France, atill less for Frenchmen, whom he never spoke of but as "those dogs of Frenchmen." He left the Carabineers early in 1870 to join the last Regiment of Artillery, then at Malines, and remained there till his regiment was sent into the provinge of Luxembourg, in July, 1870, at the beginning of the Franco-German war.

A correspondent writing from Amherst, Portage County, Wis., says that that place has a living curiosity in the person of a little girl thirteen years of age, and daughter of Max. Brose, who moved here a year ago. She has no eyes, but blue spots on her tace, which puff out a little below where the eyes should be. Aside from being blind, the girl has her other faculties as acute as anyone, and is very intelligent in every respect.

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The value of the personl estate of the late Bishop Colenso is found to be \$27,000. Brossiderable sums in the education and any one of the faculties as acute as anyone, and is very intelligent in every respect.

Bombs and ammunition are still found in great quantities at Sebastopol, and are being collected and bought by the Government, the money paid for them being devoted to the erection of a monument to the marines who were killed in the defence of the fortress.

M. Lessar, the well-known traveller, has expressed the opinion that the longer Merv remains independent the better for England, as it will always be easy to take, but very disadvantageous to keep. In this respect, he thinks, Merv bears a great resemblance to Candahar.

Candahar.

General Baulina, commanding the Regina brigade, at Padua. Italy, committed suicide November 18th, by shooting himself with a revolver. He was originally a waiter in a cafe, rose from the ranks, served with honour in all the Italian campaigns, and distinguished himself at the battle of Solferino.

Broad Arrow calls attention to the alarming spread of disease in the British army and navy, which is ascribed to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. It says:—'When the Acts were in operation the average number of patients in the hospital was 130. It seldom exceeded 200. It now represents 700. A large proportion of this extraordinary increase is due to one cause only?'

The huge pyramids of spherical shot and

The huge pyramids of spherical shot and shells deposited in various parts of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, are condemned to the melting furnaces for conversion into projectiles more adapted to modern requirements. One heap alone contains about 40,000 of the 13-in. shells which were supplied at the time of the Crimean war, and were the most formidable missiles used in the siege of School midable missiles used in the siege of Se

At the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, fought in 1805, the old Victory, the last remaining ship of this memorable battle, was dressed with evergreens and flars, as is customary on this anniversary. There are four survivors:—Admirals Sir George Rose Sartorius and Robert Patton, each aged 93; Commander Wm. Vicary (retired), 92, and Lieut.-Col. James Tynmore, R. M. L. L., aged 94.

There is in the English manufacture.

There is in the English navy a gunboat named the Frotic, the ways of which areso frollesome and free, and which is afflicted with such a constitutional "bias" toward the starboard tack that one set of engines is required to develop 100 horse power more than the other to keep her in a straight line—this eccentricity is inconvenient, but totally inexplicable. Her propellers are of the same type, the screws of the same pitch, and the biades in perfect accord. Ordered to the Cape, her commander found himself coing for New York, and concluded to put into Portshouth before he gos any further on the way.

An accident of a somewhat movel character.

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feminine graces with some of the self-reliance engendered by the residence on the Border,

The first chapters of this Story appeared in THE WEEKLY MAIL of December 6th, and will be continued in large instalments until concluded.

STATES OR GREAT BRITAIN FOR

ONE DOLLAR FROM NOW TO THE END OF 1884.

THE MAIL,

TORONTO

#### MR. BEECHER ON THEATRES.

The Propriety and Advantage of Visiting Them.

CHANGE OF VIEW REGARDING ACTORS AND THEATRES

After Rev. Mr. Beecher had fully answered a young man's inquiry as to how the Trinity should be addressed in public worship, at the Plymouth church prayer-meeting, a white-haired old gentleman in the front seat said that he desired to ASK A QUESTION.

ASK A QUESTION.

If it seemed personal or infelicitous he craved torgiveness. Amid profound stillness he read the following, but in so low a tone and so rapidly that one half the large audience could may hear an occasional word:

I have heard you state on one or more occasions, publicly, that you had never been to the theatre, at the same time advising others not to visit it. Some time since, I think you told me you went to see 'Pinators,' which play, judging from the attention it received from church members, must have been a most edifying, attractive, and intellectual ons. You have not told me, but the papers have, that you have recently been to Are the moral objections you had to the

"Not referring to any particular establish-ont, but taking the average theatre of the both s, in your opinion, is it a good place or a man to go with his children?"
"In Brooklyn I think there are any or eight

theatres which have performances every ever-ing except Sunday, with fraquent matinees. A great many of the people who frequent these places have the appearance of poverty. The receipts at all of them combined amount

If we, by our example, influence the attendance of others who cannot afford to go, is the advantage to ourselves in the amusement and instruction we receive, ample justification of

instruction we receive, ample justification of our attendance?"

Mr. Beecher settled himself comfortably in his chair before answering, and fixed his eyes on the clock. Some of the ladies exchanged significant glances. Mr. Beecher said that when a newspaper correspondent or an inquisitive "moral" man came to his house and endeavoured to pry into his private affairs, he considered him so impertment that HE PELT LIKE KICKING HIM FROM THE DOOR but a question like the one propounded, affecting public morals, was right and proper. "I don't do anything in a corner," continued the pastor, dropping into a conversational tone, "and when I went to the theatre, I tone, "and when I went to the theatre, I went in broad daylight. If I go again, I shall go in the same way. I happen to be in a situation which induces some newspapers to keep the public fully informed where I go and what I do. Actually, if I wear a new coat, some of them will mention it. So I do as I have a mind to, in accordance with my ideas of right, and don't care what people say."

Mr. Beecher said, continuing, that he was brought up to believe that the theatre was a thing of evil, and that going to one was almost as bad as going to the devil. He went West early in life, where theatrical companies

brooklyn, his time was too much engrossed with other affairs to pay any attention to the theatres, but he read with great interest a printed discussion that was then going on, in which the late Dr. Bellows and others participated. Mr. Beecher concluded that the opera and theatre were separate and should be so considered. He did not care much for opera—that is, he was not particularly fond tiness. equent librettos in some of the leading operas were simply iniquitous, and it was a mercy that they were printed partially in Italian or French, which most Americans

min a bond tells

did not understand and could not read. He

ventance at the theatre was a thing which every intelligent man should settle with his own conscience. It was a good deal like going to a hotel. There were good hotels and there were bad hotels. All that a man must do was to keep away from the bad hotels. After reading a great deal about the drama, Mr. Beecher had

DECIDED TO GO AND SEE SALVINI in "Othello." If there was nothing worse in the theatres than he saw there, he did not

know what non-theatre-goers made such a "rumpus" about. He was glad that he

went.
When Mr. Irving came, a cherished mem

When Mr. Irving came, a cherished member of the best society in the British kingdom, even a friend of royalty. Mr. Beecher decided to go and hear him, and he went to the matinee last Saturday afternoon. He enjoyed the acting thoroughly, and would like to go again. If any one cared to know, he was frank to say that the tickets were presented to him. It is not right to go to all theatres; but those which rank high are so very expensive that the very class who most need this kind of recreation cannot afford to go to them. They do not furnish amusement for the common peoole. So far as he was concerned the excitement produced was producious almost, amounting to intellectual intoxication. As to whether he would advise his people to go to the theatre, he did not want to advise them one way or the other. To the young man of slender means, he would say "Don't go!" And any amusement which so absorbs the attention that proper care is not given to business or daily work is hutful. Mr. Beecher considered that his habits were so well formed that he could go to a payer without having them destroyed.

The Source of Longfellow's Last Inspiration

An English clergyman, Thomas Morris Hughes by name, pleaded guilty at Warwick a few weeks ago to a charge of bigamy on which he had been previously convicted. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servi-

rical occasion, in which he said that a nce at the theatre was a thing which

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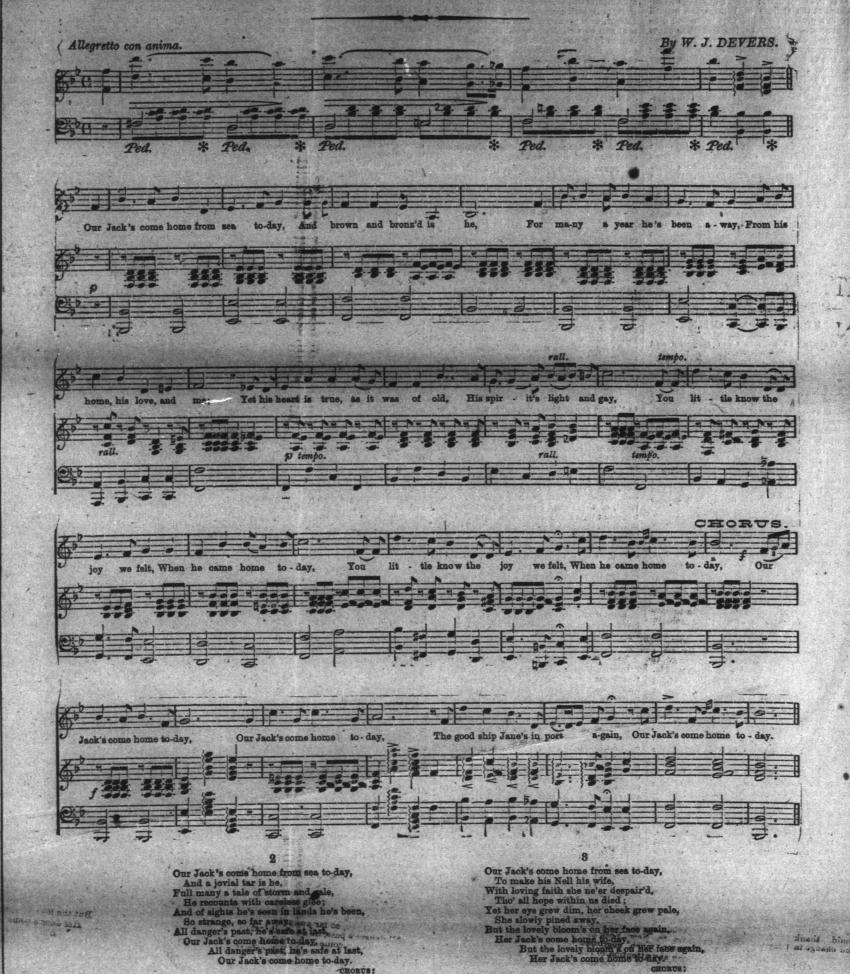
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Read every line in THE WEEKLY MAIL each week. Both they and their husbands have money which they are willing to spend when they can get good value for it, and they believe in people who have enterprise enough to advertise. Mr. Beecher considered that his habits were so well formed that he could go to a play without having them destroyed. In answer to a question whether he was going again, he said that he didn't know; he hadn't concluded his investigations. When he did go he went as a Christian gentleman who had a right to do as he pleased, in accord with his own conscience. "As to my example to young men," he concluded, "I advise every young man to follow in my footsteps, and when you are seventy years old, go and see the best actors you can find."

Several people remained to have a further talk with Mr. Beecher on the subject after the benediction was pronounced. They Use Baking Powders, Brushes and Brooms, Coffee and Tea, Spices, Matresses, Sewing Machines, Soap, etc.

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They Employ Dentists, Druggists, Dyers, Physicians and Dressmakers,

# San Blas is hardly more than an extensive thatched village. On the biuff beside it exist the ruins of an ancient, substantial San Blas shaken to pieces by an earthquake. Some old bronze bells from its church have been brought down and set up on some rude wooden trestles on the ground in front of the poor chapel, without a beifry, which now fills the ecclesiastical needs of the place. This arrangement is sometimes referred to as latorre de San Blas—the steeple of San Blas. My slight sketch of these bells made on a fly-leaf of my note book in the first instance came to have an importance far beyond its own merits, I have the gratification of knowing that it proved to be the source of nothing less than the last inspiration of Longfellow. The great and good poet died on the 24th of March, 1882. In his portfolio was found his final work, "The Bells of San Blas," dated March 16, which afterward appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. His memorandum book contained a reference, as a suggestion of a poem, to the number and page of Harper's Magazine of the same month, in which the sketch was published.

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sible for the following story, which, if not true, ought to be :—He says he was in a railstole for the following story, which, it not true, ought to be:—He says he was in a railway carriage when a little old gentleman, of very irascible appearance, entered with a little basket of fish, which he carefully deposited in the rack above his head. When the train started the Irish member began to smoke, to which the old gentleman strongly objected, as he hated the disgusting smell, and as it was not a smoking carriage. The Irishman paying no heed to his remonstrance, he fairly lost the little temper he ever possessed, and, snatching the cigar from the smoker, threw it out of the carriage window with a triumphant shout of "There!" The Irish member waited a few minutes, and then saying, "What a disgusting smell there is of fish; I hate the smell of fish!" he threw the old gentleman Basket of fish out of the window with the same triumphant shout of "There!" Collapse of the old gentleman, and triumph of the Irish member.

A few days ago a London clerk slipped on a piece of orange peel, broke his leg. was taken to the hospital, became delirious and died within 24 hours.

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