all leading fairs throughout the Country it is the newest, and most popu

Puntus. The most useful and cheapest article of the kind ever in-troduced, Simple in construction and cannot get out of Three attachments accompany each pump:

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3nd (which is represented in the company shower, and is invaluable for sprinkling truit trees, bushes, &c., with insect destroying solutions, the work being done thoroughly and without injury to the trees. Now that a new post has attacked the fruit trees in Canada, special attention is called to this feature of the Excelsior Force Pump. Send for circular.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and publi

The Toronto Meekly Mail.

VOL. IX. NO. 442.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880 .-- TWELVE PAGES.

LATEST CABLEGRAMS.

The Latest News the World Over.

The Colorado beetle has made its appearance the north of Scotland, and is creating great A despatch from Berlin says Prince Bis-arck has abandoned the project of a bi-me-

A St. Petersburg despatch says symptoms A St. Petersburg despatch says symptoms of the Siberian plague have appeared among the people of a village near Odessa.

It is anticipated that coal will reach a fausly high price during the coming winter The Capri, from Christiana for New York,

nas been totally wrecked on the Shetland islands. The crew were saved. The cattle disease has made its appearance on a farm in Essex. The whole of the cattle affected were immediately destroyed.

A London despatch says the fine weather seems to have entirely broken up, and there has been more or less rain daily since Satur-

The Rev. Augustus Stopford Brooke will

ereafter conduct services at Bedford chapel, sloomsbury, hitherto a chapel of the Church f England, on a Unitarian basis, understood that Dean Stanley will pay a final visit to the United States in 1881 with Mr. Thomas Hughes. The visit will be for the purpose of investigating the church question in the United States.

An Irishman has been shot in the mouth at Sheffield as the result of a quarrel between him and the Irish Brotherhood, an organization allied to the Fenian Brotherhood. The man is reported in a dying condition. NAIL-MAKERS OUT ON STRIKE.

A strike of 28,000 nail-makers of East Worcestershire and Staffordshire has commenced in opposition to a further reduction of wages, which they allege have already been reduced ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

A Rome despatch says:—A stream of lava is issuing from Mount Vesuvius near the new railway to the crater. Some imprudent visitors have been injured. LAWLESSNESS IN ASIA MINOR A Pera despatch says:—The condition of Asia Minor is lamentable. It contains two hundred thousand lawless refugees, who are without means of subsistence except by

DISLOYALTY IN SPAIN. A Madrid despatch says measures are to be taken in the Basque provinces to enforce the loyalty of the clergy and strengthen the hands of the authorities. The recent elections filled the Basque councils-general with Carlists and Democrats. Hardly any of the Government candidates were successful.

ATTACK ON AN EXPLORING PARTY. News has been received from the French expedition which started up the Niger on the 4th of April under Capt. Gallienie, with two doctors, two lieutenants, and a number of Senegal men. On the 11th of May, near the village of Dis, in the Barbara country, the expedition was attacked by a thousand natives. After several hours' fighting Capt. Gallienie retired with a loss of fourteen killed and eleven wounded. All his baggage was lost. The expedition refitted and started again by another route.

A LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED.

A telegram, dated 8th, from the officer commanding the British naval forces in the Dutch Indies announces that a stone lighthouse on the first point of Tonging Koelonge, on the west coast of Java, has been thrown jown by a violent earthquake. The light was of the first-class, and was for the guidance of ressels entering Princess Strait in the Straits

Thirty corpses had been recovered from the Seaham pit up to seven on Friday evening, when the search was suspended in consequence of an accumulation of gas. The Government Inspector has officially announced his conclusion that the number of dead is close upon

THE LIBERALS AND THE PEERS. It is improbable that the Liberals will much longer tolerate the obstruction of the House of Lords. Reform in the Upper is likely to precede reform in the Lower Chamber. The Sovereign's veto is now virtually passed away, but it is still, in fact, exercised by the leader of the Conservative peers. The Liberal orators during the recess will agitate for reform of the Upper House. Two things are deemed necessary, that the vote of a clear majority of all the members in the House of Commons may over-ride the decision of the House of Lords, and that the number of peers in the Cabinet shall be reduced.

A STRIKE DECIDED ON. An Accrington despatch says the weavers held an enthusiastic meeting to-night and de-cided to strike. They will be supported by a levy of twopence per loom throughout north-east Lancashire.

A SEAHAM VIOTIM. A despatch from Sunderland states that the body of Hindson, who took the Queen's prize at one of the Wimbledon shooting contests, has been recovered from the Seaham colliery pit in a horribly mutilated condition, the head having been torn off by the force of the explosion

CONTROLLING ELECTIONS IN SPAIN. A Hendaye despatch reports that the Ministerialists during the past week have very plainly hinted that if Gen. Campos continues to organize a Liberal opposition the Cabinet will unhesitatingly exile him. In the places where the Democratic candidates were successful at the elections for the councils-general the governors arrested the Opposition electors by wholesale. In Valencia peremptory order from the Minister of the Interior had to be obtained before they were released.

COLLAPSE OF A STRIKE. The strike of the nail-makers of eastern Worcestershire and Staffordshire, which began on the 10th, and in which 28,000 persons participated, has collapsed. The workmen were so destitute as to be unable to proceed.

OFFICIAL DISHONESTY IN BUSSIA. The London correspondent of a Manchester paper says:—"The new Finance Minister of Russia found the finances so disorganized and encrusted with defalcations that General Melikoff advised the Czar to appoint a commission to investigate the department. It is believed the recommendation will be adopted, but the result will not be made public. The commission will probably sit privately and submit the result to the Czar, who will dismiss the worst offenders."

The bodies of the twelve men which have been brought up are frightfully disfigured. There are eleven bodies near the pit-shaft. It will be some time before the other bodies can be recovered, and some may never be found, as they are buried under the debris of the explosion. Another fire has commenced in No. 3 shaft, at the ventilating furnace. This will delay the explorations.

Another Seaham despatch compiles a list from which it appears that 162 men and boys are missing. The latest official statement places the killed at 147. A broken safety lamp has been brought up from the main lamp has been brought up from the main seam, and is believed to throw some light on the origin of the disaster. No. I shaft is not yet clear. At eleven on Thursday night no corpses had been brought up, and it is not expected that any will be brought up before morning.

NIHILISM IN ENGLAND. ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TRAIN WITH A RUS-SIAN PRINCE ON BOARD-MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

London, Sept. 13.

A most diabolical attempt was made to-day to wreck the down express on the North Western railway. This train, which comes from Edinburgh and Glasgow, it appears, was supposed to carry among its passengers the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral Popoff, of the Russian newy, and come other Russian officials who had been visiting Greenook for the purpose of committee.

some other Russian officials who had been visiting Greecel for the process of committing Greecel for the process of construction there. The Nikilist refugees in England, it is believed, had eofocoted the plan of blowing up the train and destroying these officials, as well as the other passongers, for the purpose of demonstrating that even in England the life of a Russian Prince and his aides were not safe from their vengeance. By a most providential interposition, this well laid plot failed of accomplishment, although the escape was a very narrow one. Near the escape was a very narrow one. Near the station of Busby, a village not far from London, some plate-layers working on the track discovered. At a spot over two hundred yards from the village, some fish-plates which had been tampered with. The foreman of the plate-layers made an examination, which resulted in the discovery that 4 lbs. of dynamite had been placed under the plates. The plates which joined two of the rails had been removed and the dynamite placed underneath. The dynamite was connected to an india-rubber tube containing gunpowder. The locoremoved and the dynamite placed underneath. The dynamite was connected to an india-rubber tube containing gunpowder. The locomotive in its passage cut this tube in half, but at a point where, by an almost miraculous accident, the percussion caps which were intended to fire the dynamite had been misplaced. They failed to explode, and the train passed in safety over what was designed to blow it and its passengers into eternity. This train had passed only a few minutes when the discovery was made. Intelligence of the affair was at once sent to London, and the most skilled detectives of London, and the most skilled detectives of Scotland Yard with their foreign auxiliaries are now seeking to discover those who de-vised and tried to execute this horrible plot. Happily the chances of their detection are good. A careful record is kept of all refugees

good. A careful record is kept of all refugees from Russia, and suspicion already attaches to a lady and gentleman who have been often seen near Busby, and to some companions of theirs who frequently met them at a house near that place. It was two hours after the train had passed concealed in the fish-plate of the rail. Some metals and a burglar's jimmy were also found alongside of the rail. The railway officials

are in great consternation, and a number of porters and police have been echeloned along the line of the road near the scene of the dis-The excitement over the destardly attempt to wreck the train from Edinburgh yesterday has scarcely abated. To-day the officials of the road have gone to Busly, about sixteen miles from the Euston Square station, to investigate the discountance. gate the circumstance. They are led by cer-tain facts to think the conspirators were dis-turbed in their operations and did not com-plete the proper arrangements of their ap-paratus. Further search has revealed twenty even more pieces of explosive material, a

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Times says about a thousand operatives were present at the meeting in Accrington last night. A similar meeting took place at the same time in Great Harwood, at which the operatives also decided to strike if their district was selected for a strike by the wages committee. At the meeting of the wages committee in Blackburn, however, Accrington was selected for the strike, and a fortnight's notice thereof will be served this week. About five thousand weavers will be immediately affected, and the spinners must soon stop also. If the masters resolve to meet the strike by a lock-out throughout north and north-east Lancashire, or run only three days a week, as is probable, one hundred thousand operatives will be affected. It is understood that simultaneously with the issue of the notices for the strike, LONDON, Sept. 14. ly with the issue of the notices for the strike, the Lancashire masters will reduce wages 15 per cent. in all districts contributing to the support of the strikers, and devote the fund thus created to the support of the masters in Accrington whose hands are brought out by

A CLERICAL SCANDAL. THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST—
ANOTHER FIRE IN THE SHAFT—LIGHT ON THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The explosion in the Seaham coal mine makes 76 widows and 284 orphans. The large majority of the victims were single. A Seaham despatch says;—At two this morning the first of the victims of the disaster were brought up from the mine. Before all the bodies could be removed the fire again broke out, and was not extinguished until seven o'clock. One hundred and thirty is the lowest estimate of the dead. It is estimated that the princes and ponies in the mine.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise will leave Livespool for Canada on the 11th of Nov.

Outbreak of a Serious Insurrection at Herat.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE CITY MURDERED.

Ayoub Khan on the Road to Herat.

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL ROBERTS.

A Simla despatch says:—A serious insur-rection has broken out in Herat. The gover-nor of the city has been murdered. Ayouh Khan, accompanied by his principal officers and several hundred horsemen, have passed Zamindwar on the way to Herat. Major Mc-Gregor, with a brigade of British troops, has marched for Killa-Abdullah, near the Pisheen pass.

The Tribune's cable special says:—General Roberts' splendid success has relieved England from the dread of a Mohammedan uprising in India. The French press consider the achievement makes Roberts the foremost British general of modern times. The credit of the bold conception is due to General Stewart, late commander of Cabul. The detailed account of General Rureway' defeat Stewart, late commander of Cabul. The detailed account of General Burrows' defeat shows that the battle was lost through Burrows' incompetency. A heavy reckoning awaits both Generals Primrose and Burrows. In the battle and investment of Candahar many bundred lives were wasted in vain attempts to recover positions which they left in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Phayre completed the ignoble triumvirate whose military reputations are entombed in southern Afghanistan. He took two months to make a four days' march. to make a four days' march.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH CANDAHAR? No decision has been made as to the disposal of Candahar. It is believed that England will surrender the city, but expects to urge the retention of the Pisheen valley and the Khojak Pass, so as to seize Candahar the moment the Russians approach Herat.

SPANISH SUCCESSION.

Birth of a Heiress to the Throne of Castile-

REJOICINGS AT MADRID.

Court Ceremonial at the Queen's Ac

couchement.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

The Madrid correspondent of the Herald telegraphs as follows this morning:—"On Friday night, during a small reunion of the Royal family in the Palace, Queen Christina became somewhat indisposed. From that have blown the whole train into have blown the whole train into the air. The discovery of the misplaced fish-plates, which the miscreants had removed for the purpose of lifting the rails, and had evidently no time to replace before their hasty flight, proves how narrow their escape must have been from detection. The detectives are following up the case, and it is reported that the clues already in hand lead in the direction of a certain circle of Nihilist refugees in London.

There is little doubt that the placing of dynamite under the rails of the London and North-Western line was a deliberate attempt to wreck the express train to Scotland which passed over the rails two hours previous to the dissovery of the mine. There were 27 dynamite cartridges, each about three inches long and an inch in diameter, connected with the rails by a rubber tube, filled with powder and caps. The dynamite was soaked by the recent rain. No theory is propounded to account for the attempt.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

NOTICE OF THE ACCEINGTON STRIKE ABOUT TO BE GIVEN—A HUNDERD THOUSAND OPERATURES INDIRECTLY AFFECTED — A SHARE TRICE OF THE MASTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 14. NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU.

ordered the commanding officer of the halberdiers of the guard to send eighty messengers to request the instant attendance at the palace of the ministers, diplomatic corps, and the personages named by royal order to be present at the birth. Before their arrival King Alfonso, Queen Isabella, the Princess of Asturias, the Archduchess Isabella, and the ladies of the royal household had assembled in the bed-chamber of the Queen, with the Austrian physician. In another room close by were the two wet nurses from Santander, in their pretty costumes of velvet skirts and bodices braided with gold and silver. The interior of the palace was a scene of great animation. The guards came to occupy the gates and line the staircase and ante-chamber. Then came the Chamberlains and military household, who in fine uniforms filled the galleries. Anxious expectation was on every countenance. As carriage after carriage arrived with passengers, native and foreign, all appearing in full uniform except the United States and South American representatives, the Lord Chamberlain conducted them to the ante-chamber next to the chamber of the Queen. It was a brilliant assembly of the Queen. It was a brilliant assembly of the flower of the Spanish nobility, marshals and knights of noble and military orders in mediæval cloaks and sich costumes, judges, knights of noble and military orders in mediaval cloaks and rich costumes, judges, prelates, civil and military authorities, the mayor and aldermen of Madrid forming a strong contrast with senators and deputies in plain evening dress, amid the splendid ceremonial that revived all the gorgeous etiquette of the eighteenth century. Motionless as statues in the doorways stood the halberdiers in the gala costume of the musketeers of the time of Louis XV. Busy curiosity reigned in the brilliant gatherings, and the most intense anxiety was felt for the royal sufferer in the bedchamber, until the Austrian physician was at last able to inform King Alfonso that the Queen was happily delivered. The ancient usages of

sally from the foreign ters. Before any one de ter of Grace and Justice pre ling the birth, and it was witnesses according to The Naval Demonstration Threat-

many witnesses according to precedence. Then a solemn Te Deum for the happy delivery of the Queen was sung in the chanel of the palace by the Cardinal Primate and the Patriarch of the Indies in the presence of a numerous attendance of the nobility. All classes are highly elated at an event so fortunate for the dynasty. Directly after the presentation of the child the Duchess of Medina-Torres, the chief governess, conveyed her to the apartments which had been prepared in the storey below the royal bedchamber, and consisting of an ante-chamber, salon, and bed-room for two wet nurses, together with a bedroom for Lady de-Jacon, who had also acted as governess to King Alfonso twenty-three years ago. The bedchamber of the Princess is large and furnished very simply with cretonne curtains and sofas. In the wardrobe immense chests are filled with magnificent lace made in Madrid and abroad from patterns presented by Queen Isabella and the Archduchess Isabella, the mother of Queen Christina. The baptismal ceremony is to takeplace in the chapel within the palace in a week, when the Patriarch of the Indies. Cardinal Emparides

Patriarch of the Indies, Cardinal Bennrides, will haptize her with water brought from the river Jordan in Palestine for this special purpose in June last. At the christoning the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo will represent the Pope. The font to be used for this occasion is the same that served centuries ago for St. Dominick, and was brought down first from a celebrated convent in Asturias. When the crowd outside the palace saw the flag and light showing the birth of a princess or Infanta, as she is styled in Spain, some demonstrations of loyalty took place. Her name will be Mercedes Teresa, and her godmother is Queen Isabella.

LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.

The Survivors' Lives Endangered by Drowning Cattle.

Narrow Escape from an Explosion — The Lost Vessel's Halifax Carge.

St. John's, Nild, Sept. 11.—After the Anchor line steamer Anglia's collision, on Monday night, with the barque Trongate, in a fog, every effort was made to save the steamer, but without success. When the first boat was lowered it was discovered that the bottom had been pierced by the horns of the oxen swimming and scrambling for life in the water. The boat rapidly filled, and a rush was instantly made for the sinking steamer. In a short time the boats with all the ship's company and passengers were moving away from the steamer, and heading in the supposed direction of the barque. It was only by the frequent application of oars and boat-hooks that the drowning steers were prevented from working ruin to the shipwrecked passengers. It was a matter of speculation on board the steamer's boats as to the possibility of the barque being kept affoat. However, after half an hour's rowing, the doubt gave way to certainty, and the boats were beneath the bows of the Trongate. After

The Anchor has treet, and took part of the cargo there, proceeding to Boston to fill up.

The following was the Halifax cargo of the Anglia: -600 cases of lobsters, shipped by J. Baldwin & Co.; five hhds. and two cases

J. Baldwin & Co.; five hhds, and two cases of skins by D. Cronan; two cases of skins and 1,777 cases of lobsters by Robt. Baird; and 84 cases of lobsters by Bray & Hayes. Most of this is probably insured there.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Reported Conclusion of an Agreement with Anglo-French Capitalists. A London despatch says: Sir John Macdonald and the other Cana-Sir John Macdonald and the other Canadian Government commissioners have been successful, their financial arrangement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway having been concluded. The contract is taken jointly by a banking firm in London, a French financial association, and a firm of financiers in New York. The contracting parties will receive from the Canadian Government a certain number of millions sterling in cash or its equivalent, to be provided by the issue of Canadian Government bonds, not backed by an imperial guarantee, and a certain number of millions of acres of land. In consideration of these grants, the contracting parties ber of millions of acres of land. In consideration of these grants, the contracting parties undertake to form a company, to be called the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which shall construct and work the line in perpetuity. The Government furthermore gives the contracting parties, in addition to the surveys already made, the whole of the line thus far built. The cost of these items is put at between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY. A Letter from One of the Prisoners—An Appeal for Fair Play.

London, Sept. 10.—James Carroll, of Biddulph fame, sends a long letter to the Advertiser in reply to a couple from William Donnelly that have appeared in the Free Press. In the course of it he says:—"We are willing to stand our trial before any unprejudied jury, and demand in common fair play and justice that no efforts be made to bias them against us. Neither we nor our friends have made any effort to influence the public mind in our favour. We have been silent while column after column of matter malighing ourselves, our pastor, our friends, our nationality, and our community have remained uncontradicted. We have never even hinted that the crimes of the Donnelly family (cruel and terrible though they were) were a justification of their murder. Then why should it be demanded (at least indirectly) that we should be punished because, as it is alleged (though falsely), others, with the majority of whom we had no connection, may have done wrong?

A SCENE IN CHURCH. A Priest Refuses to Say Mass Owing to the Presence of an Excommunicated Parish

A CLERICAL SCANDAL.

A Catholic Priest Elopes with a Tender Lamb of His Flock.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—Detective Gamnon, by order of the chief of police, last verning arrested the Rev. Mr. Creed, a Catholic priest, on the written complaint of Jos. Juliard of West Defers, Brown County, Wiss. States Creed came to West Covington a few days ago with Miss Zoe, the daughter of Mr. Juliard. It was a case of elopment, States of Mr. Juliard. It was a case of elopment, of the miss were single.

Were Lives 10.

Sampon, Sept. 10.

School of the single J. L. Brackett, after applying vile epithets, and the most content of the maketeers of the time of Louis and Mr. Amend Honart, of West Defere. The states of the most intense anxiety was formal letter exommunicating Brackett was formal letter exommunicating Brackett was formal letter exommunicating that the Queen was labeled to inform King Alfonso that the Queen was happily delivered. The ancient usages of the most of the distance of the content of the maketeers of the time of Louis were reported to the content of the maketeers of the time of Louis and Mr. Amend Honart, of West Defere. The father and the father of the girl arrived here last evening, and when the girl was confronted with them she gave in and volunteered to return home. The parties were then released, and the girl departed with the father of the prospective and the first extraint of this practice. A few minutes after the Lord Chamberlain had announced the content to the distinguished personages the King entered, bearing, himself, on a fine of Madrid forming a trong contrast with senators and deputies in plain evening dress, amid the gellendid ceremonial that revived all the glendid ceremonial that revived all the greeces, amid the gala cost.

EXEMPON, Sept. 10.

SALBITATION ON THE STANDAR ON T

Extraordinary Infatuation of a Turkish Commander.

THE SULTAN CHANGES HIS MIND.

ened with Collapse. GROWTH OF MOHAMMEDAN FANATICISM.

LONDON, Sept. 11. An Athens despatch says the Porte's reply relative to the Greek frontier, to be presented on Saturday, declares that it is impossible to accept the proposals of the powers, and begs them, in the name of justice, to allow the recognitions to be recogned. negotiations to be reopened. GREEK VESSELS ON THE ALBANIAN COAST.

A despatch from Vienna says a Greek iron-clad and two frigates have been ordered to cruise on the Albanian coast.

ALBANIA'SS DETERMINED TO RESIST.

A Constantinople despatch says Biza Pasha telegraphed early on Friday that the Albanians had determined to resist. The Cabinet immediately met. It is reported that the Sultan is much incensed with the Albanians, and has determined that the troops shall employ force. ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ALBANIANS AND

A Ragusa despatch says:—The Albanian volunteers having momentarily quitted their positions near Dulcigno they were occupied by regular Turkish troops. The volunteers afterwards endeavoured to regain the positions, but were repulsed with the loss of a few wanded

A Constantin ople despatch says the naval demonstration has been postponed for a few days, as the ambassadors of the powers recognize the good-will of the Porte and the difficulties bese tring the surrender of Dulcigno. The Austrian and French ambassadors pointed out to Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the dangers for Turkey which might, result from the naval demonstration and the consequents absolute necessity of the surrender of Dulcigno. Russia favoured immediate action against Turkey, but was induced by England to share the more moderate views of Austria and accede to a postponement of the demonstration. Riza Pasha has assembled the notables of Dulcigno and explained to them the necessity of its surrender. The Sultan, he said, would reimburse them from his personal revenue for the cost of the fortifications they had erected. A MONTE NEGRIN MOVEMENT.

A Ragusa despatch states that 6,000 Monte-negrins with eight cannon are on the way to Dukigno, and are resolved to fight if resisted.

A Ragusa correspondent telegraphs:—
"When Riza Pasha, Turkish commander, with five battalions, reached half way between Soutari and Dulcigno they were met by the forces of the Albanian League, and a compromise arranged by which Riza Pasha proceeds to Dulcigno with only two battalions as if to place his neck in the halter. So the comedy proceeds 2"

THE FRENCH NAVAL CONTINGENT. Vice-Admiral Seymour's instructions arrived to-day. The French ships which are to participate in the naval demonstration have been heard from. They are expected to arrive here on Monday. A Paris despatch says new instructions have been sent to the French admiral in Turkish waters enjoining the utmost care and caution.

THE SULTAN'S MOODS. A despatch from Constantinople of Saturday says:—On Wedneyday the Sultan, who had seemed to be in a conciliatory mood, suddenly changed his tone and reproached Abeddin Pasha, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, with making unnecessary concessions to the powers in the Dulcigno affair. There can be no doubt that the changed tone of the Albanians and of the palace are intimately connected, but it is not easy to determine whether the Albanian menaces of resistance frightened the Sultan, causing him to abandon his intention to cede Dulcigno, or whether he never really intended to cede it, and privately instigated the renewed resistance. he renewed resistance.

A CERTICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A despatch from Ragusa yesterday says it is most desirable that the British Vice-Admiral Seymour should have his hands strengthened. A misunderstanding has already arisen between the Austrian and Italian admirals, the latter having failed to salute on the arrival of the former. The affair has been adjusted, a salute having been fired next day. The gravity of the situation must not be underestimated. In view of the explosive elements brought together, the success of the demonstration will depend almost entirely on Vice-Admiral Seymour's judicious arrangement.

A CRITICAL STATE OF ARFAIRS.

THE RAILWAY NEGOTIATIONS.

At a complimentary banquet given to the Hon. J. C. Pope, at P. E. Island, the Minister of Marine in replying to the toast of his health, spoke at some length, according to the Summerside Progress, referring to the delegation to England in connection with the Canada Pacific railroad. He said that so far as he felt at liberty to speak, he had little doubt but the mission would be successful. Further, that before the Ministers had left Ottawa, propositions had been made by two separate companies or syndicates offering to build the road. There was not much difference in the terms proposed by these companies. They wanted large quantities of land in alternate sections along the line of road, subsidised by money grants, allowance being made for the work already performed. These were not the only propositions that had been made, and hence even better terms might probably be obtained by the delegates now in England. For his own part he entertained no fears for the ultimate financial success of the road whether built by a company or by the Government. The line must become so very important, that the lands along its route will be taken up, and will doubtless be sold for a price that will more than recoup the Government for any possible cost of its construction. This view of the situation must be held by the great capitalists of the world who are willing to risk their fortunes to build and work it.

is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed, if they will only use SOZODONT and rub'it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

MURDER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

An Orchard Robber Deliberately Shot.

The Perpetrator Committed for Trial-In-quest on the Victim. HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—The public are again tartled by the news of another murder in

startled by the news of another murder in Lunenburg county, not very far from the scene of the Lake View murder. At Chelsea, a small settlement twelve miles north-east of Bridgewatz, in the direction of Annapolis, two families named Huey and Smith live near together. Robert Smith, about fifty years of age, is an old soldier, who, being pensioned, went to Lanenburg county some years ago, and bought a farm at Chelsea, where he has since resided with his family. On Friday evening last, Sniith saw young John Huey, aged 20, stealing apples in his orchard, and, without any altercation or warning, fired at him, the shot taking effect in the abdomen. Huey was taken home, and died from the effects of the wound next day (Saturday) at noon. Had Huey received medical attention it is thought his life might have been saved. The nearest medical man lives about thirty-five miles from the scene of the murder. A coroner's inquest was held, and the Tury returned a verdiet "That the de-

ceased came to his death by a gunsho wound, said shot being fired from a gun by Robert Smith." The prisoner was committed to the Supreme Court for trial.

SELKIRK REDEEMED.

Over 130 Majority for the Conservative Candidate. GREAT ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESULT.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10.—At the close of the poll in the Selkirk election to-day, the result as far as heard from is as follows:—

hear from, which, although in favour of Smith, will not materially alter the result. The Conservatives have a torchlight procession to-night, and there is immense enthusiasm.

The remaining polls in the Selkirk election give Scott (Conservative) five majority, leaving the total majority for Scott 131. Donald A. Smith leaves by special car for the east on Monday morning en route for England.

FOREST FIRES.

Dulcigno, and are resolved to fight if resisted.

LONDON, Sept. 13,

FANATICISM AN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Constantino ole despatch says:—A policy of reaction must be expected here. Fanaticism is rapidly increasing. Last week the Impure of a mosque in presence of the Sultan Imaum of a mosque in presence of the Sultan denounced him as an unworthy successor of the Khalifs, upbraided him for listening to those who wish to make Christians and Mussulmans equal, and told him that the Christians must be protected and cherished as children are by their parents, but must be kept in subjection, not treated as equals.

Buropean pressure is wanted pearer at hand

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 11.—A heavy bush fire is burning near the Grand Trunk, the smoke from which interrupted navigation on the bay last night.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 11.—The passengers by the Boston steamer report serious forest fires raging in Grand Manan. One of the fires raging in Grand Manan. One of the passengers states that Dark Harbour, one of the best timber districts on the island, is so thoroughly devastated that breaks miles in length can be seen through the forests. The fire is reported to have crossed the entire island on the eastern part, and it is also reported that a number of dwellings have been destroyed, besides other valuable property in the shape of fish houses, etc.

the shape of fish houses, etc.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—A relief committee has been formed at Upton for those burned out by the bush fires. It I eld a meeting last night and decided to fix its headquarters at St. Liboire. It was stated at the meeting that the losses had not been over-estimated by any means, and the number of families burned out will not fall short of 150. The St. Valerien losses are heavier than was supposed, and no news whatever could be received of the fate of the Wilson Mill section. The drought has been severely felt all over

posed, and no news whatever could be received of the fate of the Wilson Mill section. The drought has been severely felt all over the burned section, and men thrive eight and ten miles for water. An indication of this want is given by the fact that Mr. Morin's mill, at St. Valerien, and his houses and barns were burned. His mill dam also was burned to the dry bed of the river whose waters, when there are any, run it. Altogether, the calamity is one that affects the whole province and arouses sympathy everywhere. The distress is widespread, and reliuf furnished should be furnished promptly.

The Quebec Government has given about \$1,000 to the sufferers, and about \$1,000 more has already been subscribed in this city. The extent of the fire and destruction cannot be told, but is much greater than people have any idea of. It extends from the Grand-Trunk railway line, between Upton and Acton, up to the River St. Lawrence. Although the scene is forty miles from here, the city is full of smoke. The absence of rain causes apprehension of the fires extending still further and burning some of the villages hear its track. There is a law against firing rubbish at this time of the year, but this has been ignored by the habitans.

You Can be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug curealls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your allments—you will be wise, well, and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise, and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

Whitby Fall Fair—The Wanzer has taken the 1st prize. Thorough workmanship is bound to be appreciated.

From the Tormore County Fair—The Wanzer "C" has taken the 1st prize for shirt making.

wanzer "C" has taken the 1st prize for shirt-making.

These machines with all wearing parts of well-finished hardened steel cannot be surpassed. They will not only work well to-day but ten years from to-day. No trouble, no noise, easy running, and easy to learn.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT. Gov Gen Secretary

Depression in the Irish Linen Trade—Iraduction of Working Time—A Reduction of Wages or Working Time at Oldham.

London, Sept. 15.—The Manchester Guardian states that owing to the continued dispression in the Irish linen trade, flax spinners have agreed to notify their workmen that from the 4th of October working days will be reduced to four per week, The weaving factories so far have not joined this movement.

The Oldham cotton spinners have resolved to run their mills only four days per week, as an experiment, to continue one month. The cotton masters of Manchester have resolved to resist the demand of the Accrington operacotton masters of Manchester have resolved to resist the demand of the Accrington opera-tives for an advance in wages. They will either close their mills and propose a reduc-tion of wages, or return to three days per

At five mills in Accrington notice was given to-day. At other thirty mills no notice

of Oliver Joly, saddler, of Ontario treet, Montreal, aged 28 years, was drowned last night while crossing the river Berthier for Isle Dupads, with three children, one of six years and the other ten years. They were coming from Mineral on the steamer Berthier, and wanted to cross to Izle Dupads, There were seven in the boat. Louis Morean, Jos. Laforest, and Malvina Joly, the sister-in-law of Mrs. Joly, were saved.

From Montreal. MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The coroner's jury in the case of the late Mrs. Freeman returned a verdict of suicide while labouring under mental aberration.

Six thousand persons visited the Dominion Exhibition yesterday. This morning over one thousand excursionists arrived by train and steamboats.

The corner stone of the McGill College Museum, for the building of which Mr. Peter Redpart liberally donated \$40,000, will be laid on Tuesday next by the Governor-Genaral.
The Stock Market was inactive to-day, with little change in prices.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The strike among the lumber hands at the Chandiere mills is virtually over. Only a few men remain out. The mill men will cut off the night watch. Annexed to France.

From Ottawa.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Journal Official announces the annexation of the Society Islands by France. The St. Leger. London, Sept. 15.—The St. Leger stakes were won by Robert the Devil.

The Combined Fleet. London, Sept. 15.—All Governments except France have empowered their vessels to bombard Dulcigno if necessary.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Iow the Work Progresses—Inc Accidents—Two Chinamen F The work is rapidly progressing; a right way party of Chinamen, under direction Messrs, Urquhart and Walsh, were his shoulding lumning, and clearing at the

mile east of Emory; except a few bridges not yet completed, and a few rock cuts convenient to Gordon's creek, where men are daily opening the gap. A few days since, at the work a little west of Cemetery creek, a hole was made when a crevice was struck; Mr. McBride put in twenty-five kegs of powder, and prepared his wires for a blast. Before the blast, however, was ready some scattered powder squibbed and burnt his hand and the side of his neck, but nothing of a serious character. When the wire was apand the side of his neck, but nothing of a serious character. When the wire was applied a terrible upheaval took place, the quantity of rook is estimated at nearly 2,000 cubic yards. This was considered the best blast along the line. Thus, daily, the course is being cleared for the rail.

Some men are busy in and about Yale. The tunnel work is being prosecuted with vigotr. At west end of tunnel No. 2 two accidents occurred a few days ago; Con. Herrington was somewhat injured by Herrington was somewhat injured by a piece of rock falling from the bank at the piece of rock falling from the bank at the opening, and George Hawkins had his foot badly injured by a rock falling from a car.

A blast knocked down the four-mile bridge; which checked travel for a few days. In that vicinity, we learn, good progress is being made. More or less work is going on along the line to vicinity of No. 6 tunnel, where a large force is at work, preparing the approaches, etc. Recently two Chinamen lost their lives, one by a piece of rock rolling down upon him, and the other by being caught by a large stone that was pushed to the edge of the hill and caught and took a Chinaman with it down a precipice, killing him inedge of the hill and caught and took a Chinaman with it down a precipice, killing him instantly. These two accidents caused many of the Chinamen to stop work, and they refused to remain where so much bad luck was after them. We believe the gang, thus alarmed by these accidents, will be sent further up the road. Mr. Onderdonk and Mr. Bray have been up the line, laying out work as far as Cook's Ferry, and soon work will extend along the line fifty or sixty miles,—Emory Inland Sentinel.

THE BRADLEY KIDNAPPING CASE.—The Buffalo Express says that the celebrated Bradley kidnapping case has at last come to a close, which is satisfactory at least to Mrs. Bradley. It appears that Mrs. Pleasant Bradley had lived with her husband come fourteen years, after which she separated from him, and lived with a man named W. L. Sager at Montreal, Toronto, and latterly at Niagara. A misunderstanding arose between them, and Sager suddenly left, taking with him a child belonging to his paramour. He directed his steps to Lockmark N. V. was the father. After the referee had the two days under consideration, a pri arrangement was come to, as it was of there was no evidence to convict Sag contravening the United States laws. Was dismissed and Mrs. Bradley received child once more. Sagor has handed Mrs. Bley the deed of a house and lot at Nias valued at \$5,000; and a bill of sale of furniture, worth \$1,500, and an annuit \$300 for life. The counsel engaged in case were Mr. N. Murphy, of this city. Mr. Josiah Cook, of Buffalo, for Mrs. Bras Messrs. Miller & Cox, St. Catharines, Mr. E. Davis, Niagara Falls, and Messrs. Bo Rogers & Locke, of Buffalo, for Mr. S. It is the intention of Mrs. Bradley to an action for damages against Mr. Kirby magistrate at Niagara, who refused to is warrantagainst Sagor when requested; and Anson Warren, telegraph operator, for fusing to send a telegraph. During the month of August past, the counties of King's and Queen's, P.E.I., exported fish (principally mackerel) valued at \$32,967; lobsters worth \$69,914; and miscellaneous goods valued at \$41,683.

The value of goods entered for consumption at the Port of Charlottetown, during August, 1880, was \$47,204, and duty paid \$12,940.89, as against \$35,180 worth entered, and \$10.820.90 duty paid in August, 1879; an increase in this year over last of \$12,123 in the value of goods entered, and of \$2,119.99 in the amount of duty paid. A very favourable showing for Charlottetown, and one which does not look as if the N. P. were "ruining" her trade,

A FAMILY DROWNED.

EATIDITIUN. lice are not expected to seriously interfere, on account of the tardiness in punishing Bakewell, who shot two policemen.

First Day of the Great Show at Montreal.

INFORMAL OPENING OF THE FAIR.

A Glance at the Grounds and Buildings.

were taken back to that town and yesterday committed to Sarnia gaol, having pleaded

The criminal docket at the approaching

The criminal docket at the approaching assizes, exclusive of the Donnelly case, will, according to the present showing, be light. The cases are as follows:—The Queen v. Andrew Maguire, Whilton, and W. Smith, housebreaking; The Queen v. Douglas McDonald, forgery; The Queen v. John Nixon, rape; The Queen v. John Howard, assault with intent; The Queen v. John Stacey, larceny.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The verdict in the case

of Charles Foster, who was taken ill in the police station and died shortly after being taken home, was that death was caused by

an epileptic fit, brought on by excessive drink-

lock-up, where he will be kept for a

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Brantford, Sept. 10.—This morning a distressing accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred in the northern part of

the city known as Sand Hill, in rear of the

the city known as Sand Hill, in rear of the Grand Trunk railway depot. It appears that a son of the late Wm. Phipps, who was drowned in the Drumbo swamp with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scrivener, about two years since while hunting, jumped upon a waggon loaded with empty barrels. The driver observed the lad and ordered him to

get down, and in doing so the boy fell under the wheels of the vehicle, which passed over

his head, killing him instantly. The heart-broken mother was nearly frantic when she

observed her child, and no wonder, for during the past two years she has suffered untold

mental agony from the many deaths that have occurred among her family connections.

Lesperance, who was only 23 years old, leaves a wife and aged parents to mourn his loss. An inquest was held at Saint Scholastique and a yerdict of manslaughter returned, but

against whom the meagre account to hand

TARA, Sept. 10 .- Harry Chesterfield, a lad of fifteen years, and son of Peter Chesterfield, of this place, was kicked and instantly killed

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—The following is a rather extensive list of fatal accidents which

oating in the St. Lawrence near the Vic-

A man who died in a closet on Commission-

A man who died in a closet on Commissioner's street this morning has been identified as a seaman named Auguste Anderson, belonging to the barque Ottacoup, now in port. The medical evidence at the inquest left no doubt of the deceased elying from heart-disease, and the verdict was in accordance therewith.

The last accident is the saddest of all, as it

The last accident is the saddest of all, as it was accompanied by terrible physical suffering. At an early hour this morning, a young girl named Eulalie Payette, a servant in the family of the Mayor of the city, Mr. Rivard, attempted to light the kitchen fire with wood saturated with inflammable oil, when an ex-

osion occurred, setting her clothes on fire.

m. The alarm being given, the inmates of

yard and vainly end eavoured to extinguish the flames, which had enveloped her whole

the house came to the rescue of the pool girl, but too late, as the flames had done their worst, and were exhausting themselves, her clothes being burned off and

her body literally roasted. Throughout the fearful ordeal she remained perfectly conscious, and subsequently walked up stairs to her room, in which after some hours of dreadful suffering she was released from agony by death. With the exception of some carpeting being burned there was no damage to the

premises, as the city brigade was promptly of the spot and extinguished the fire.

PORT DALHOUSIS, Sept. 13.—A sailor named Harry Pitts, from Port Colborne, second mate of the schooner James Norris, was drowned here this evening. He was intoxicated, and in trying to get aboard the schoon-

er fell between the schooner and the wharf. His body has not yet been recovered.

MERRITTON Ont., Sept. 13.—An accident occurred here to-day by which a man named Wm. O'Leary lost his life. He was fireman

on the steam barge Lincoln, and was in the act of crossing the lock when he slipped and

tion at the time, and he was drawn in and cut

tion at the time, and he was drawn in and cut fearfully about the face and head, from which he died instantly.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—Further particulars have been received as to the Duclos accident in Dakots, Territory. The first news received as to the matter was that Mr. and Mrs. Duclos, with their children, were killed by a terrible hurricane. It now turns out that Mrs. Duclos escaped, but was seriously injured, and that Mr. Duclos and two children were hurled into eternity, and two more

ren were hurled into eternity, and two more children badly hurt. The family at one

children badly hurt. The family at one time resided in this city.

On Saturday afternoon a young man, while crossing the new bridge of the Occidental railway at the Chaudiere, fell through and was carried rapidly down the current. He would undoubtedly have been drowned but for Mr. Frothingham, the inspector of the works, who put off in a boat and effected a timely received.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—A woman residing at

nearly seven years old, was seen alive about ten that night and the following morning his

body was found floating in the creek.

THERT RIVERS, Sept. 14.—A sad accident happened this evening at the railway station, causing the death of Mr. Matthew Kane,

causing the death of Mr. Matthew Kane, formerly contractor of the Occidental railway. It would appear that when he was trying to et on the cars while the train was in motion, he fell, and went under the wheels. His arms and one leg were cut off, and other injuries sustained, which caused death.

The wheel of the barge was in mo

while catching horses in the

does not state.

day or two.

From Our Own Correspo MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—The Dominion Exposition, for which such lengthened preparations have been made, was opened to the public to-day, and was favoured by charming weather, which had a potent influence at this early period in drawing out a large number of visitors in the afternoon. There was no form visitors in the afternoon. There was no formal ceremony in connection with the inauguration, it being deferred until later on, when the Governor-General will make his appearance, and there will be a fitting demonstration in honour of his Excellency and the Exhibition

The grounds, when seen from the approach from the city on Bleury street hill, have a picturesque appearance. The buildings are in the form of a parallelogram, with the stately crystal palace, a miniature copy of the Sydenham palace, in the centre. On the west side are buildings for carriages, roots and grain, refreshments, and lastly, for the Manitoba productions. On the east side are buildings for the machinery, a restaurant, and a structure for housing sheep and hogs. In the rear of these buildings are ranged, the whole length of the grounds, the sheds for cattle, while the horses have stalls on the west or opposite side. The buildings are of a permanent character, and have cost alto-THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS permanent character, and have cost alto-gether a sum exceeding \$100,000. The grounds are not so large as could be wished, comprising only fourteen acres, the greater-part of which is covered with brick and

THE EXHIBITS. The number of exhibitors is enormous, b The number of exhibitors is enormous, being far in excess of any previous exhibition in Canada, and necessitating the erection of a capacious amnexe at the north end of the central hall. The display of exhibits this morning was the finest your correspondent has ever witnessed upon the opening day of an exposition. To say that everything was in order and in its place would be stating what would be wide of the truth, but it is only common justice to the committee which have occurred among her family connections.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—A wood train on the Occidental railway ran into a freight train standing at Saint Scholastique last night. The engineer and fireman on the latter jumped off the engine before the collision, but the fireman of the wood train, named Amable Lesperance, was not so fortunate, being literally crushed to death at his post. J. Whitman, who was engineer of the wood train, sprang from his box into the ditch at the moment of the crash and saved his life. Lesperance, who was only 23 years old, leaves only common justice to the committee which has laboured so zealously, and the exhibitors, to mention the wonderful transformation that has taken place in twenty-four hours. Yesterday morning the interior of the buildings was all empty spaces, whilst this morning the Crystal Palace, its annexe and many of the other buildings, were filled with the splendid manufactures and magnificent productions of manufactures and magnificent productions of this "Canada of ours."

It would be premature to enter into minute description or analysis of this huge Canadian bazaar until it has received the Canadian bazzar until institution of the control of wand in setting oir everything to the best advantage. But your correspondent would fail in his duty if he neglected to assure your readers that, taking it all in all, the exposition is one that Canadians—for it belongs to the whole of Canada—may well feel proud of. There are many entirely new and novel features introduced into it that have never been attempted in convention with any level. features introduced into it that have never been attempted in connection with any local or provincial exposition in the Dominion. Nothing has been left untried to make the happened to-day. A young girl named Mc-Mullen accidentally fell into the canal basin near Wellington bridge, and was drowned. The body of an unknown man was found affair a success, and to-day's experi-ence leaves no doubt that it will far surpass in every respect the high expecta-tions formed of it. In taking a hasty run through the central building your correspondent was arrested by a bird's eye view from

the gorgeon codes to be witnessed in the bazzars of Estern lands. The exhibitor have lavished honey in no stinted measure in fitting up their pagodas, show cases, and stands, and the most consummate taste in evidenced in the arrangement and display of the treasures they contain. The most simply and prosaic collections of confectionery and the knicknacks are built into structures of the most graceful design and tures of the most graceful design and proportion, and even stoves and furnaces are so disposed as to be actually picturesque. It is undoubtedly in a tasteful disposition of exhibits that the real charm and beauty of an exposition is to be found. In these days of off their goods to the best advantage never fail to produce a pleasing effect which every one must appreciate. The general

ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXHIBITS does not vary much from that which prevailed in former expositions of the kind. The body of the central hall is occupied chiefly with pagodas and glass cases, whose contents are dry goods, furs, millinery, musical instruments, cabinetware, and all kinds of manufactured goods and silver-plate. The machinery has a building to itself, and the source of power for driving it is a monster Toronto engine. Agricultural implements are displayed in the grounds outside, and are more numerous and creditable to local manufacturers than has been witnessed at any previous exhibition. The agricultural part is yet incomplete, but will soon be in order. In epitomizing the leading characteristics of the Dominion Exposition of 1880, I have no hesita-tion, without wishing to underrate other efforts elsewhere, in stating that it is the largest and finest that has taken place in Canada. It unmistakably proves by its exhibits, the pre-eminent position to which this country may aspire as a manufacturing nation. In every department the collections are beyond all precedent here, and the many novelties are certain to excite unbounded admiration. The citizens have subscribed liberally and made great efforts to get up outdoor sports during citizens have subscribed liberally and made great efforts to get up outdoor sports during the exposition, and the programme which has been issued leaves nothing further to be desired in the way of auxiliary amusements. There are also two theatres, several concerts, and a ministrel entertainment for those who wish to patronize them. Montreal is now en fitte for the next ten days. QUEBEC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBI

The annual exhibition of the Horticul-The annual exhibition of the Horticularal Society of the province of Quebec was shrown open to the public in the Victoria skating rink this evening. The display reflected the highest credit upon the society. The taste exhibited in the decorations is very noticeable, especially in the arrangement of the pyramids of flowers and rare plants which form the mass of exhibits. The fruit display is very large, and would be difficult to match in any country. The attendance of the public was immense, the large hall being completely filled. Quebec, Sept. 14.—A woman residing at St. Nicholas was accidentally poisoned a few days ago. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

Two boys belonging to Rimouski, named Paulette and Joseph Lepage, and aged respectively fourteen and eighteen years, were firing a miniature cannon at Levis a day or two ago, when four ounces of powder lying near ignited and set fire to the clothes and hair of the eldest boy, who was most horribly burnt. He has received the last sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 14.—Conductor Lunt, of the Eastern Extension railway, was killed yesterday at Basin Mills while some cars were being shifted from a siding.

On Thursday night last a drowning accident occurred at Baie Verte. Chris. Oulton, nearly seven years old, was seen alive about

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

DANVILLE, Sept. 11.—James Dejarnette, who killed his sister in a house of ill-fame, pas been sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 29. Denison, Texas, Sept. 11.—At Atlatta, yesterday, an Indian named Dixon was executed for the murder of Mrs. Washington a year ago. A spot was made in the centre of the prisoner's bared breast, and Abner Woods, his cousin, who had been chosen executioner, fired a ball true to the mark, Dixon died without a struggle.

London, Sept, 11.—It was rumoured last night that a murder had been committed near Mount Brydges, and a couple of county constables visited the place, but no trace of any such crime was found.

Two men named Peter Calvin and Jas. Campbell were arrested at Komoka a few nights ago on a charge of stealing a horse from Mr. Noble Scott, of Petrolia. They were taken back to that fown and verterday. The State Lost to the Republican Party.

GARFIELD RECEIVES HIS BLOW

THE SUPPORTERS OF HANCOCK IN ECSTACIES

Augusta, Me., Sept. 14.—There are no returns to show how the vote on the constitutional amendments has gone. The vote for governor is very close in the State, and it is impossible to tell to-night what the result is. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Garfield has eccived his blow in Maine. Plaisted is probably elected. The Opposition have carried the Legislature, but Congress is doubtful. A member of the Democratic committee tele-graphs that Plaisted's majority will probably be 3,000.

The latest returns from the counties thus far show that the Legislature stands:— Senate, Republicans 18, Fusion 13; House, Republicans 89, Fusion 62. Boston, Sept. 14.—An Augusta special says:—"The returns come in slowly this morning, but do not change the cutlook presented last night. Plaisted's election is not doubted and his majority is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 2,500. Blaine concedes him a small plurality. The vote was the

OAKVILLE, Sept. 13.—A young man was arrested here yesterday for trying to take his life by striking himself on the head with an axe. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, smooth face, and says his name is John Oliver, from Rockwood. He is evidently insane, and when arrested had no shoes on and his clothes were in a ragged, filthy condition. The chief constable has him in the lock-up, where he will be kent for a NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The 'Times' Augusta special says the result is a disappointment to the Republicans. It is attributable to the liberal use of money in the large towns where the voters could be easily

cedes him a small plurality. The vote was the

Ba B. Smalley, of the National Democratic Committee, sends the following from Montpelier, Vt.:—"We have elected Plaisted by 3,000 to 5,000 majority. We have four members of Congress and both branches of the Legislature. Have no fear for Indiana." The Post says:—"The political news from Maine was a surprise to Wall street, and had a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange market."

The Post's Washington special says:—
"The Fusion victory in Maine was quite as much a surprise to the Democrats here as to the Republicans. The latter cannot hide their disappointment and chagrin, while the supporters of Hancock are in eastacy over the triump."

The National Republican is dumbfounded It does not so much as allude editorially to the election. The Post trembles for joy, and formally thanks God for the victory. It is conceded that the result will have an im-portant bearing on the coming elections, and to-day there is sorrow in the departments.

A WIFE'S SUICIDE.

ad Ending to a Life of Intemperance an Disagreement—A Montreal Hotel-keeper' Wife Takes Paris Green.

Mife Takes Paris Green.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—For some time past Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, of the Freeman House, a hotel on St. Joseph street, have been living very unhappily together, and there have been frequent outbreaks between them which have necessitated the interference of the officers of the law. Mr. Freeman attributed the trouble to the intemperance of his wife and to difference with the trouble to the intemperance of his wife and to difference within the transfer to the second to difference within the transfer to the second to difference within the transfer to the second to difference within the transfer to the transfer to the second to difference within the transfer to th wife, and to differences arising, strange to say, from the fact that she was entitled, as heiress, to a large fortune in England. This morning Mrs. Freeman was indisposed, and did not leave her room. When dinner was ready a little girl went up to call her, but found the unately entered the room and discovered his wife in a dying condition. Without speaking a word, and before there was time to call a a word, and before there was time to can a physician, the unhappy woman breathed her last. Her husband raised her up in the bed and tried to rouse her, thinking she had fainted, but she fell back a corpse. During last night she kept a bottle by the side of the bed, and thinking it contained whiskey Mr. n traces of Paris green found in the room and evidence of that poison in the matter which the deceased had vornited in the mornng, there is no doubt her death is to be at-tributed to the fact that she poisoned herself. Some weeks since she drank a bottle of laudanum in the presence of a policeman who was called in to arrest her for boisterous conduct, but as she had been a habitual slave to the lrug it had no effect upon her. An inques as been opened.

PACIFIC JUNCTION R. R. Public Meeting at Bracebridge—A from Muskoka for the Ontario A

Bracebridge, Sept. 14.—A crowded an enthusiastic public meeting was held here last night in response to a call by the Reeve, in compliance with a large requisition, upon the announcement that the Ontario-Pacific Junction Company was prepared to construct the railway from Gravenhurst to Nipissin with the aid of the Ontario subsidy alone. number of speeches were made by prominent citizens, the general tenor of which was that citizens, the general tenor of which was that in the interests of this district and the province generally the Government should be called upon to pass the necessary order-in-Council to enable the railway works to be at once proceeded with. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted;—

Moved by J. W. Dill, and seconded by Aubrey White,

"That, having seen by the daily papers the present position of the Outario-Pacific Junction

present position of the Ontario-Pacific Junction Railway Company, and considering the im-portance to this district and Ontario of hav-

ng the construction of the same proceeded with immediately, be it therefore.

"Resolved, That the village council of Bracebridge do memorialize the Local Gov. ernment to issue an order-in-Council forth-with giving effect to the appropriation made at a former session of Parliament."
"Moved by H. J. Fird, and seconded by

E. F. Stephenson, and
"Resolved, That the development of this
district has been greatly retarded by the delays that have taken place in commencing the actual construction of the Pacific Junction railway from Gravenhurst to the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific railway at Lake Nipisssing. That the Ontario Legisla-ture four years ago voted a subsidy of \$8,000 meeting rejoices at the announcement that the Ontario-Pacific Junction Railway Company has made arrangements which will secure the construction of this railway im-mediately upon the appropriation to them of

the Ontario subsidy,"

Moved by W. C. MAHAFFY, seconded by Huber, and "Resolved, That it is manifestly in the in terest of the whole Province of Ontario to have the greatest facilities afforded for the settlement of the free grant district by the construction of this colonization railway, so that a place may be found for agricultural im-migrants, and that farmers' sons and others in the older counties who desire cheap farms may obtain them in this district without having to go to the Canadian or American North-West and thus depopulate our own proince."
Moved by Thomas Myers, seconded by S

C. D. Roper, and "Resolved, That the arrangements which have been made with all connecting railway companies for full and equal running powers over the Pacific Junction railway will furnish all parts of this province with direct access to the country to be opened up, will give them a share of the trade of the Ottawa valley and of the region tributary to Lake Nipissing, will enable the Ontario farmers to furnish the supplies for the lumber operations of the Upper Ottawa, and will also afford the only railway connection with the Canada Pacific and the Sault Ste. VEGETINE purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole system. Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

tension of the Canada Central railway is already nearly completed by Dominion Government assistance to Lake Nipissing, thereby rendering the whole trade for the time tributary to Montreal, the inhabitants of this district look with confidence to receive the hearty co-operation of the province in pressing upon the Ontario Government the urgent necessity of at once appropriating the Ontario subsidy by order-in-Council towards the construction of the Ontario-Pacific Junction rail-way."

Moved by JAMES BOYER, seconded by Moved by James Boyer, seconded by W. E. Foot, and
"Resolved, That a railway built from Gravenhurst to South-East Bay, Lake Nipissing, will bring into market a vast area of timbered lands hitherto untouched by the axe, and, by giving a great impetus to the lumbering business of that region, will largely increase the revenues of this province from timber dues and licenses."

Moved by John Adair, seconded by Jacob Westover, and
"Resolved, That copies of the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to each member of the Ontario Government, with a respectful request that the wishes therein expressed may receive their early consideration."

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Goods at Montreal.

Extensive Seizures of Undervalued

A FIRM OF IMPORTERS IN TROUBLE

Activity Among the Customs Officials Similar Frauds Said to be Perpetrat at Other Ports. MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—The Customs authorities here have lately been very vigilant in the execution of their duty, and have made some extensive seizures of foreign goods entered in the invoices produced far below their real value at the shipping port. For years past the local cork manufacturers have been loudly complaining against the undue competition they were subjected to by the Customs allowing manufactured corks to be entered at less than half their value. After bringing the subject under the notice of the present Government a new leaf was turned over, and the local appraisers were ordered to look into it and make themselves acquainted with the price of corks at the European shipping ports. They did so, and soon discovered that the Government had been systematically swindled for years past been systematically swindled for years past out of large sums for duty on goods passed through the Customs at an undervaluation. They then set themselves to bring the defaulters to justice, and in one case at least with success. It was not long until an in-voice of 52,000 gross of corks was entered from Oporto by Messrs. Brock & Co., of this city, to whom they were consigned on an invoice made out at the shipping port at 8½c. per gross. This amount did not represent half the actual price, and Mr. Moir, the appraiser, seized the whole consignment. The matter was referred to Ottawa, and after considerable correspondents. considerable correspondence, the owners of the goods were required to pay duty on the appraised valuation of 20c. per gross in place of 8½c., and were further mulcted in a fine of of 8jc., and were further mulcted in a fine of fifty per cent. upon the extra duty charged, amounting altogether to a penalty of several hundred dollars. It was thought that this example would have had a salutary effect, but it appears not, as the same firm of importers is again in trouble with the Customs, Mr. Moir having seized a consignment of 35,000 gross of corks just landed from Oporto for undervaluation. The discrepancy in the last case is not so great as in the previous one, but still it is large enough, if it had been passed, to involve the loss of hundreds of dollars to the revenue. So far the matter has been kept very quickere, as the Customs authorities decline the control of the cont here, as the Customs authorities decline to give any information and the local journals are in entire ignorance of it. It is of supreme importance, however, to the interests of manufacturers throughout the Dominion that such illegislimite to injectation with their trade should be stamped out completely, and it is to the credit of the Government that it has

shown a disposition to act with becoming determination in putting it down. It is stated on incontestible authority that the same system of defrauding the revenue has been and is systematically pursued at Halifax, Quebec, and Toronto as well as at Montreal. A DASTARDLY ACT.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—The grave of Mc-Auley, the fireman of No. 1 station of this city, was descrated some time between Saturday night and this morning. The handsome monument which was erected to his memory was upset and broken in several places by a heavy hammer or axe. It will be remembered that in October, 1878, Mo-Auley left his station on leave and never re-turned. Some days after his body was found some distance down the river with a bullet through the head. The occurrence created a great deal of excitement at the time, as there was little doubt of the unfortunate fellow having been murdered. His friends are greatly exercised over the desecration of his grave. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

HAMILTON NEWS.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.— Messrs. Young Bros., J. S. Mahon & Co., and D. McBride were charged at the police court to-day with a violation of the order-in-Council respecting the storage of coal oil. Mr. McBride had eight barrels stored in his warehouse, Messrs. Young Bros. seven, and Messrs McMahon six. These dealers compain that they have six. These dealers complain that they have kept this quantity and even more on their premises for many years, and no accidents have ever occurred, and they therefore think have ever occurred, and they therefore think that the limiting of the quantity to be kept within the city limits at three barrels is uncalled for, and will put them to a great deal of unnecessary troubleand expense. The magistrate, upon the application of Mr. Kilvert, M.P., who appeared for Messrs. McMahon & Co., adjourned the cases for one week, in order that the subject may be looked into and better understood. In the meantime the dealers have petitioned the City Council to pass a special local law applying to the case.

Messrs. W. E. Jenney, A. M. Mather, and G. W. Bronson, prominent members of the Lockport, N.Y., fire department, were in the city yesterday with reference to the grand firemen's demonstration on the 24th inst. The Lockport contingent of two companies and a brass band will arrive here by special train early in the day. Before leaving the depu-tation waited on the Mayor, and Chief Jenney tation waited on the Mayor, and Chief Jenney offered the services of Lockport Fire Company No. 1 as a body-guard for his Excellency the Governor-General on the day of their visit. As his Excellency will very probably be accompanied by a mounted body-guard from the artillery, he will thus be doubly guarded. The Mayor thanked the chief for this evidence of international courtesy, and promised to submit the offer to the reception committee at its next meeting.

at its next meeting.

The prospects of the Provincial Exhibition are most encouraging, and there is now every prospect that it will be a great success. It is rumoured that the Governor-General will probably extend his stay from Friday the 24th inst, until the following Thursday. The Recention Committee are head at work Reception Committee are hard at work getting their plans into proper shape, and they expect to give the distinguished guests a right royal welcome and reception.

A new manufactory will soon be in operation in Hamilton. Messrs. R. M. Wanzer &

Co., the well-known sewing machine manufacturers, are about starting an iron screw factory, in which from \$25,000 to \$50,000 capital will be invested.

Machine shops are evidently full of work at the present time. The city is making alterations in their water works awater and income. tions in their water works system, and sixteen firms were asked to tender for this work. Only two tenders were, however, received, other leading firms declining to compete on account of their being already overcrowded with orders.

LATEST HOME NEWS.

CANADA. The London cedar block pavement will be completed this season. A Detroit man is superintend the laying of the blocks. The annual pilgrimage from Ottawa to Notre Dame de Lourdes took place on Sun day. Several thousand Catholics participated

Some fishermen discovered a dead whale floating off Cow Bay, C.Bs, the other day. It was 70 feet long. They secured a large quantity of oil. A scheme is being agitated for the construction of a canal from White Falls to Perth, to connect at the latter place with the Rideau river, a distance of eight miles.

The rate of assessment of London has been fixed at two cents on the dollar. The rate in London East is seventeen mills on the dollar,

The effects of the gale last Wednesday, 8th, off the coast of Nova Scotia, were far more disastrous than at first supposed, and fresh particulars of devastation are daily coming to hand.

A spearhead of considerable antiquity, re-cently found in the harbour of Quebec, has been presented to the Literary and Historical Society of that city by his Excellency the

Governor-General.

The Pembroke assizes opened on Monday!
There are four criminal cases, the most important one being that of a man charged with committing rape. The Hon. R. W. Scott is acting as crown prosecutor.

At the Halifax civic elections, to be held on Oct. 1st, Mayor Tobin will offer himself for re-election. There will be no opposition. This will be the sixth year of his occupancy of the chief Magistrate's chair.

A telegraph line is being constructed between Yarmouth and Barrington, N.S., a distance of forty miles along the Atlantic shore. This will complete the telegraph circle of the western counties of that province.

The monument which the members of the North-West Mounted Police force have had constructed as a mark of esteem and respect to their late comrade Marmaduke Graburn will be shipped to the North-West shortly rom Ottawa. The Preston horticultural exhibition opened

Tuesday, and proved a grand success. There are six hundred more entries than last year, and a splendid assortment of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. The show will be open till the 17th. The London Ministerial Association on

Monday evening discussed the question of church socials, and came to the conclusion that, while they were a nuisance and an evil, the only thing to be done is to keep them in check and under pastoral supervision. The rain fall on Monday helped to subdue the fires at Upton, but there are still some

bush fires raging and doing damage to timber and hemlock bark. The bush fires in the vicinity of Battersea have been extingu and no further danger is apprehended. Several parties at Ottawa will engage in the

During the coming winter they will procure a large supply from the river. The shipments made this summer proved so satisfactory that it is likely a large trade will be built up. The team Prince Edward Island the Dominion rifle matches averaged 6 feet 1 inch. The shortest of them stood five feet

nine inches. They were about the most neatly equipped men on the field, and formed a strong contrast to some of the competitors. represent that island at the Dominion Exhib-tion at Montreal. He has also been authorize to visit the farms of Ontario and purchas twenty Shropshire rams for distribution among the farmers of Prince Edward Island. On Monday the hands at some of the mills in the Chaudière, Ottawa, struck for an adin the Chaudière, Ottawa, struck for an advance of fifty cents per week all round. About four hundred hands altogether quit work. The demand was refused and a slight disturbance took place. About two hundred hands returned to work yesterday morning, the worlder were discharged.

the remainder were discharged. The Chaudière lumbermen are experiencing some difficulty in securing sufficient boats for the transport of sawn lumber, and large quantities are being shipped by the railroads. The scarcity of raftsmen continues, and wages have advanced another 10 per cent. A num-

ber of men who emigrated to Michigan last fall are returning.

Within the past fortnight some very rich gold-bearing boulders have been found at Salmon river, five miles west of Harrigan's Cove, in Halifax county, and a number of areas have been taken up in the vicinity. A small crushing of ten tons of quartz, the first taken out of the lode at Harrigan's Cove belonging to C. F. Mott, has yielded 5 oz. 6 dwt.

At the invitation of Mr. Domville, M.P. a number of citizens of St. John met at the city building on Tuesday evening to consider the advisability of starting a public library, and thus utilizing the books—3,000 volume—collected by Mr. Domville. A committee was appointed to take charge of the books and find a place for their safe keeping, and report at a future meeting.

Messrs. Bowie and McTavish have re turned to the capital from an inspection of the second hundred miles of the Canad Pacific railway located west of Winnipeg.
The work of construction will be pushed on vigorously. It is understood the workshops and a repairing shed for the central prairie section will be established at Odorab, adjoin-ing the station at that town.

Complaints have been made that a farme from Aylmer, Que., makes a practice of allurfrom Aylmer, Que., makes a practice of alluring young boys and girls away from Ottawa by all sorts of false promises, and takes them to Aylmer, where they are employed in picking hops. The parents of two children succeeded in finding him out and compelled him to pay each of them thirty-five cents a day, which he did very reluctantly.

The excitement in the Gammell will case at North Sydney, C.B., is increasing. The trial is going on at that place. Mrs. Gam-mell has nearly all the barristers in North Sydney retained, and the opposing side had to send to Halifax for counsel. It is lieved by those interested that the last will will be proved beyond doubt, after which the body of the late Wm. Gammell will be ex-

Mr. Thomas Webster, Grand Scribe Sons of Temperance, during the past few weeks has been holding a series of successful temperance meetings in the East riding of Peter-poro'. A large number have signed the pledge card of the order, and considerable interest is manifested Mr. Webster advocates the close organizations, and especially the Sons of Temperance, as the best means of advancing

temperance, as the best means of advancing temperance principles.

Messrs. Curtis & Seagar, the British farmer delegates, accompanied by Mr. A. G. Smith, Dominion immigrant agent, arrived at Wingham on Friday night. They interviewed several prominent Huron farmers, from whom they derived a great deal of information. On Saturday morning they drove into the town-ship of Turnberry, accompanied by Mayor Willson and Dr. Tamlyn, Mr. Seagar ex-pressed himself delighted with the land in Lieut.-Col. Bacon has prepared the follow-

Lieut.-Col. Bacon has prepared the following table, showing the results of the shooting and comparing the number of prizes won, and the number of competitors from each province in the matches open to the Snider rifles:—Ontario—119 competitors, 153 prizes, \$1,768.50; in addition, London Merchants' cup, two rifles, and seven badges. Quebec—66 competitors, 89 prizes, \$1,019.50, besides the McDougall cup, Governor-General's special badge, and two badges. Nova Scotia—35 competitors, 55 prizes, \$614. New Brunswick—19 competitors, 21 prizes, \$244. Prince Edward Island—16 competitors, 16 prizes, \$147. Manitoba—3 competitors, 5 prizes, \$35. This does not include the prizes given

by Col. Gzowski or Sir John Rose to the Wimbledon team for 1881.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

UNITED STATES. The assessed valuation of the State of Ohio is 1,548 million dollars, against 1,168 milions in 1870. The Government has disposed of over eight million acres of public lands during the

past fiscal year. At a depth of 1,100 feet an artesian well at Little Rock, Ark., developed a strong vein of salt water, which rose 700 feet in the well. It is expected that it will take two months to convey the Egyptian obelisk from Staten Island to Central Park, and that five months will elapse before the monument will be

A Passion Play, a representation of the last days of Jesus Christ on earth, will be produced at Booth's theatre on December 6th under the management of Henry E. Abbey. No applause will be permitted. A meeting of Fall River manufacturers

Saturday appointed a committee to consider the reducing of wages in view of the present low price of prints. There will probably be a general reduction of ten per cent. promotion examinations. Two lady teachers have made charges of improper conduct in connection with these examinations, and the Board decided after some discussion to remit the matter to the School Management Com-By the wreck of the ship Eric the Ped or the coast of Australia on Saturday many American exhibits for the world's exhibition in Australia have been lost. A despatch re ports that the Eric's crew was saved.

A Port Huron despatch says "Dr." Buchanan, the bogus diploma dealer, who was thought to have committed suicide by drowning, was arrested on Thursday night at St. Clair and will be taken to Philadelphia. sion are at present in Muskoka. They examined some eight witnesses from the townships of McLean, Brunel, and Ridout, and visited the farm of Mr. Hill and his sons on Peninsula lake. Several witnesses were in attendance from Franklin, Sinclair, Chaffey Otto Richter, banker, of La Paz, Bolivia,

and Perry to give evidence before the com-mission proceeds to Bracebridge and Port Carling. sues Newton Pettis, formerly United States Minister to that country, in the Pennsylvania courts for \$2,500, alleged to have been obtained from the plaintiff a few months ago on worthless salary drafts.

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons has recently issued a circular containing the new regulations for the coming matriculation examinations to be held at Queen's University, Kingston, on 7th and 8th October next. The Registrar of the universities, in writing to a gentleman connected with the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, points out what a new field of labour medicine, exclusive of surgery, offers to women. The steerage passengers complain of the ventilation on the steamer Hecla, of the Cunard line, of bad bread, and there being no separation of the sexes. The steward was drunk during the voyage. At an investigation on Friday the steward admitted that the bread was bad bread was bad. of surgery, offers to women.

The steamer City of Brussels, of the Inman ine, which arrived at New York on Friday, reports a panic caused by a hurricane which it was thought would wreck the steamer. The passengers before landing presented a letter of thanks to Captain Watkins for his successful handling of the vessel. They highly praise the conduct of the officers and crew. The New York Tribune says the trade in live cattle between the United States and Europe, begun a few years ago as an experiment, has increased to a remarkable extent, and is superseding that in dressed meats. The shipments last season were 105,324 head, and thus far this year 118,000. The amount of trade in money is from \$32,000.000 to \$35,000,000 a year for the entire trade of the

country. It was reported at New York on Saturday that the Chinese embassy now in that city was on the point of going away, in consequence of the ill-treatment they received in the streets. Their business in the city is said to relate to the establishment of a line of steamers to China, and also of a consulate seemers to Crima, and also of a consulate here auxiliary to the one at Washington. Some members of the legation are said to have been subjected to insult upon making their appearance in public. The Minister's carriage was assaulted with missiles, and one of the attachés one pight had to expend the distance of the attachés. of the attachés one night had to grapple with one of a crowd of assailants. It is stated that a policeman refused to arrest the attaché's assailant. The gentlemen of the legation have borne these assaults in silence.

AQUATICS.

Special by Cable to The Mail. LONDON, Sept. 14.—The City of Richmond, with Hanlan and George Hawthorn, his attendant, on board, arrived at Liverpool today. The steamer was delayed thirty-six hours by an accident. All are well. Hanks suffered from sea-sickness, but not so much as on his previous voyage. He will come up to

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION. The Taking of Evidence Resumed at Win-

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Commission sat again today. Henry Carré was examined nearly all day in the endeavour to ascertain what was the cause of the increase in the cost was the cause of the increase in the cost of work on section 15, as compared with the engineer's estimate. Messrs. Campbell and McIlwaine were also examined respecting the location of the line in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie, their opinion being that the line had better be either close to that village or not be deflected at all.

FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of the Madoc Cheese Factory Madoc Cheese Manufacturing Company's factory was totally destroyed with its contents, consisting of some 300 cheese and all the apparatus. Nothing is known as to the origination of the fire. The hands say all the fires were extinguished at a seasonable hour on Saturday night. Saturday was the first night that the factory had been left without some one or two of the hands to protect it. The loss on cheese is estimated to be about \$2,500; on building and apparatus \$1,000. The building and stock were insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe for \$1,700.

A Project for the Prevention of French-Can adian Emigration Set on Foot by the Archbishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—A pastoral letter from his Grace the Archbishop was read in the Basilica yesterday on the subject of colonization. After deploring the continued emigration from this province to the United States and the evils thereon attendant, his Grace and the evils thereon attendant, his Grace makes a strong appeal to the generosity, the charity, and the patriotism of his people in order to induce them to take the necessary steps towards a discontinuance of the movement. He calls upon parents to provide for their children at home, and in order to help these latter he proclaims the establishment of a colonization society in the archdiocese. He further ordains the es-tablishment of lateral branches of the society n every parish and mission, to which each person is expected to contribute ten cents per annum, and he requests all the parish priests and superiors of seminaries and col-leges to lend their aid in making a return once a year of the funds collected to the council, which shall consist of his Grace, as president, and two laymen and two clergymen to be appointed by him. The letter is to be read in all the churches and mission chapels of the diocese where public service is held on the first Sunday after its reception. The Wimbledon Team. Wimbledon team for 1881

Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th Royals... Major Macpherson, G.G.F.G... Pte. C. N. Mitchell, 10th Royals. Pte. C. N. Mitchell, 10th Royals.
Capt. Thomas, 54th.
Capt. Balfour, 8th Royals.
Lieut. Ewan, 36th.
Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th.
Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd.
Pte. A. Wilson, 33rd
Staff-Sergt. Walker, Q.O.R.
Pte. Anderson, G.C.F.G.
Lieut. Crowe. W.F.B. Staff-Sergt. Walker, Q.O.R.
Pte. Anderson, G.C.F. G.
Lieut. Crowe, W.F.B.
Sergt. Weymann, 8th Cavalry.
Capt. Weston, 66th.
Col. Sergt. Hancock, 18th.
Lieut. Bishop, 63rd.
Sergt. Sutherland, G. G. F. G.
Pte. Walters, Wakefield Inf. Co.
Staff-Sergt. Saucier, 18th.
Quartermaster Corbin, 63rd.
Pte. Bradley, 25th.
Sergt. J. Ross, 50th.
Wheeler Ogg, W. F. B.
Pte. Morris, 18th.
Corp. Brady, Queen's Own
Pte. O'Grady, G. G. F. G.
Lieut. Hunter, N. B. Eng.
Pte. C. Bent, Cumberland Provisi
Sergt. Richard, 17th.

lected from the following:-

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. CANADIAN.

The estimates of the London Board

All the Public Schools in Elora opened las

week with a full attendance. All the classes are expected to receive increases in a fev

The Toronto Collegiate Institute will, we understand, be re-opened this week. Two large additions have been made, and the building will be very much improved in consequence.

The members of the Mount Forest High School Literary Society have commenced the publication of the "High School Outlook.

Its design is to assist teachers in prepari

A very successful lawn social was lately A very successful lawn social was lately given on the grounds of the Prescott Roman Catholic Separate School. The grounds, which are very large, together with the school buildings, were tastefully illuminated.

Mr. Cotton, of one of the London schools.

as been getting into trouble over the recen

The members of the Agricultural Commis

Mr. R. B. Hare, Principal Director of the

Hamilton Collegiate Institute, has been during the vacation studying the geological aspects of the Ottawa Valley. He has brought back with him some rare and in-

entrance pupils, etc.

Education for this year show a proposed e

Fresh News Gathered From O

ENGLAND. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild has remitted cent. of his tenant farmers' rents. Messrs. Bertram & Roberts pay £20,

Palace and grounds.

A Distinguished Service Reward of a per annum has been conferred upon Sir M. Muir, M.D., K.C.B., Director-Generate Army Medical Department. Truth understands that the new Boa the Admiralty have confirmed the Mr. Smith's Board for three new fas of the Iris class. These vessels w

able additions to the navy, which is ably deficient in vessels of this really The Royal Commission on Mines Garswood colliery, near Wigan, for the purpose of making experit the view of ascertaining which of safety lamps now in use is the sa The results of the experiments

A peculiarly distressing gun accident occurred at the house of Mr. Oliver, keeper, situated near Astley, A loaded gun was standing in Oliver's son, not knowing picked it up and pointed it at about twenty years of age. denly went off, lodging in destroying the sight of the l dreadfully disfiguring the nose.

One of the most recent acts of Mr Grantully Castle, was to accede t wishes, not alone of the employers to iron Trade Arbitration Board of the of England, but likewise of the men. would recommend her Majesty to con honour of knighthood upon Mr. Rupert tle, of Wolverhampton. This act of Premier is warmly approved by the repre-tatives of almost every industry in the c

teresting specimens of stones, his tourmaline and parakoids being specially deserving of no-tice on account of their great beauty. These specimens with others contributed by lovers of science are to form the nucleus of a natural cently established at the Centenary London, is likely to be a success. S history and mineralogical museum for the The Markham Township Council have adopted a very sensible resolution directing their clerk to notify the Trustees of Public relics, are coming forward as contrib School Boards which have neglected to send in their applications to the Council to levy the school rate for 1880, according to the Public School Act, that a special meeting will be held in September for the purpose of receiving the same, and that the Council will expect the Boards which have failed to make the required amplication to pay the express of collection of society tickets, an effort bei progress to form a complete set of tokens of membership from the establish

the required application to pay the expense of holding said special meeting. The new Model School in connection with The new Model School in connection with the Normal School, Ottawa, was informally opened last Wednesday, when the enrolling of scholars was completed and classes organised. There was every appearance of a most successful inauguration, and the school promises to be one of the most, if not the most, popular in that city. The formal opening took place on Friday afternoon in the Normal School building, when addresses were delivered by Dr. Hodgins, Principal MacCabe, and others, Invitations to be present were extended to the M.P.'s, M.P.P.'s, clergymen, and friends of education generally.

down for the fall and winter terms is upon us but the Kingston School Board have not don very much towards increasing the accommodation of their schools. In a letter recently dation of their schools. In a letter recently written to a Kingston paper it is suggested that the school trustees in that city make an astrompt, to buy the old Commercial Bank buildings, now known as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. The building spoken of is large and substantial, with commodious yard and excellent outbuildings, fit for dry or rainy weather, and with plenty of room for a gymnasium. It is said that the property is for sale cheap.

The Ontario, Agricultural College held its

The Ontario Agricultural College held it annual athletic sports and harvest-home pro-ssion last week on the College grounds The grounds were beautifully laid out for the occasion, and the sports were entered into with the vim of old athletes. The commit tee had issued a large number of invitations, and between 800 and 1,000 people were present. At the conclusion of the sports, the harvest-home procession, headed by the Artillery band, moved off. It consisted of wood-cutters, men with handspikes, oxen dragging logs, together with all the sowers, reapers, and heavy machinery of the College. The proceedings were terminated by the presentation of the Governor-General's medal for general proficiency in the College, Mr J. L. Webster, of Nova Scotia, being th nappy recipient.

The Jesuits have established nine college throughout the various provinces of Spain.

The Professorship of English History in the
University of Dunedin, New Zealand, ha
been conferred upon Mr. H. M. Brown
Canandaigua, N.Y., has been enjoying six weeks musical convention. The proceedings consist of lectures on music and cognat subjects, and performances on the organ piano, and other instruments, all designe for the instruction of those attending th

The educational reformers in France ha made certain popular changes in the curriculum of the schools. The study of Latin will be diminished, and Greek made optional English or German must be studied, however as a set off. The examination week, which has just closed the educational year in the lyceums and schools, has seen the last of the Latin annual oration. Next year the oration will be in French.

will be in French.

Spurious degrees from well-known universities are seen in England as well as in America. The General Medical Council in England have refused to register a medical practitioner who based his claim on what professed to be a diploma from the University of Aberdeen, dated 1849. He had paid £35 for it and passed an examination by two Glasgo doctors at the office of a medical agent London. The document was a forgery.

It is announced that the police will visit
the Jesuit scholastic establishment throughout France, to execute the decrees against t authorized congregations. At the Jesuit in-stitutions at Dijon the police found only one regular priest, who is a new director of the establishment, and one Jesuit representative of the socity in his civil capacity as proprietor of the building. Is is believed that the police will find all the establishments of the society

similarly evacuated,
The School Management and By-law, Committee recommended, with regard to a petition emanating from the Oldham School Board, England, on the question of the metric system, which had been referred to the committee for consideration, that the Board should send a reply to the petitioner stating that they did not consider it expedient in the present state of public business to ent in the present state of public business we urge the question on "the attention of the Government. This metric system now used in France, and employed in many scientific measurements, is inveighed against most strongly by Professor Piazzi C. Smith, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his work on the Great Pyramid of Egypt, as being nothing else than the "mark of the beast and the false prophet."

The Rev. J. W. Grubbs officiated at what was intended to be a mock marriage, at Springfield, Mo., but afterward declared that the knot was legal, and made a formal record of the certificate. The couple were indignant at this action, and had the clergyman prosecuted. He was fined \$25 for making a false return; but he has appealed, and for months the pair will not know whether or not the are husband and wife.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Country Journals.

a year for the privilege of supplying refr ments to the people who visit the Cry Palace and grounds.

6400,000, and they will, no doubt,

ed with interest by those engaged in pursuits. The experiments may extend everal days.

The Methodist Museum of Antiquitie

gentlemen in all parts of the country, have been engaged for years past in the lection of old Wesleyan manuscripts and the museum is already rich in the ma of letters written by the Wesleys, ports of the founder of Methodism, &c. Am the interesting features of the museum

of Methodism.

A young man named Richard Blundel the employ of Richard Rainford, far Altear, whilst returning home from Lipool, was stopped at Little Crosby by a poinan, who charged him with being drand attempted to take him to the lock Blundell, insisting on his being sober, resis and a scuffle took place between him and policeman. A man named Frith was pas by at the time in his trap, took Blundell and drove him home, the policeman pursu Blundell died the next morning from the fects of the encounter. Blundell being fects of the encounter. Blundell being sidered a steady young man, the case

Another charge of cruelty to cattle at Woodside lairage was heard on the 1st, fore the Birkenhead stipendiary. Will Nelson, a cattle salesman of Liverpool, Neison, a cattle salesman of Liverpool, summoned for having tied up a number bullocks in such a way that the pressur the ropes so chafed the heads of the anir that they bled profusely. It was proved the defendant was not responsible for crueity. The bullocks were Colorado cat and had to be specially secured on board s but the inspector for the port thought so more humans method of twing should but the inspector for the port thought s more humane method of tying should adopted—an opinion in which the magist concurred. A second defendant, similar

Our Mold correspondent (says the Manc ter Examiner and Times) telegraphs that officer in charge of the Flintshire Cou Prison at Mold received a few days ago authorisation from the Prisons Commission directing him to give up possession there the Rev. Francis Xavier Pailloux. On Fri the Rev. Father, accompanied by two lay also by two elerical brothers, took up abode at the gaol, which is now re-nar Saint Germanus House. Germanus was Bishop of Auxerre, who early in the fifth tury was sent by the Gallican Bishops to tend a conference held at Saint Alban's tend a conference held at Saint Alban's vertain Pelagian doctors. He was present what is known as the "Hallelujah Victor gained at Maes Garmon, near Mold, by ancient Britons over their Saxon invad The rev. brothers, who expect to be joined nearly 100 members of their order, stated it will be about twelve months before all in the laterations are completed.

Amongst the more painfully suggestiems of information contained in Sir E W. Henderson's valuable report upon actions of the Metropolit the year 1879, is a statement to the that "forty-three bodies of persons unknown found dead or drowned, were photographut had not been identified." The vast of our overgrown metropolis, and the g impenetrability of its life and death sec are dismally epitomised in this simple sente Within twelve months over forty hu beings have perished amongst us, so utt exempt from family or social ties, so a lutely forlorn of interest to their fellow-n that all the efforts of the authorities to tain any identification of their remains proved ineffectual. These nameless d though their portraits, taken after de have been submitted to public inspection all the London police offices, appear to been known to no one.—London Telegraph

ful alterations are completed.

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have made charges of improper conduct in connection with these examinations, and the Board decided after some discussion to remit the matter to the School Management Com-The members of the Agricultural Commission are at present in Muskoka. They examined some eight witnesses from the town-ships of McLean, Brunel, and Ridout, and

visited the farm of Mr. Hill and his sons on Peninsula lake. Several witnesses were in attendance from Franklin, Sinclair, Chaffey, and Perry to give evidence before the com-mission proceeds to Bracebridge and Port The Royal College of Physicians and Sur geons has recently issued a circular contain the new regulations for the coming matr lation examinations to be held a ation examinations to be held at Queen's University, Kingston, on 7th and 8th October

next. The Registrar of the universities, in writing to a gentleman connected with the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, points out what a new field of labour medicine, exclusive of surgery, offers to women. Mr. R. B. Hare, Principal Director of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, has been during the vacation studying the geological aspects of the Ottawa Valley. He has brought back with him some rare and in-

esting specimens of stones, his tourmalin and parakoids being specially deserving of no-tice on account of their great beauty. These specimens with others contributed by lovers of science are to form the nucleus of a natural history and mineralogical museum for The Markham Township Council have adopted a very sensible resolution directing their clerk to notify the Trustees of Public School Boards which have neglected to send in their applications to the Council to levy the school rate for 1880, according to the Public School Act, that a special meeting

. The

will be held in September for the purpose of receiving the same, and that the Council will expect the Boards which have failed to make the required application to pay the expense of holding said special meeting. The new Model School in connection with The new Model School in connection with the Normal School, Ottawa, was informally opened last Wednesday, when the enrolling of scholars was completed and classes organised. There was every appearance of a most successful inauguration, and the school promises to be one of the most, if not the most, popular in that city. The formal opening took place on Friday afternoon in the Normal School building, when addresses were delivered by Dr. Hodgins, Principal MacCabe, and others. Invitations to be present were extended to

Invitations to be present were extended to the M.P.'s, M.P.P.'s, clergymen, and friends The time for the Public Schools settlin down for the fall and winter terms is upon us but the Kingston School Board have not don very much towards increasing the accomm dation of their schools. In a letter recent dation of their schools. In a letter recently written to a Kingston paper it is suggested that the school trustees in that city make an attempt to buy the old Commercial Bank buildings, now known as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. The building spoken of is large and substantial, with commodious yard and excellent outbuildings, fit for dry or rainy weather, and with plenty of room for a gymnasium. It is said that the property is for sale cheap.

The Ontario Agricultural College held its

The Ontario Agricultural College held its annual athletic sports and harvest-home pro-ssion last week on the College grounds. The grounds were beautifully laid out for the The grounds were beautifully laid out for me occasion, and the sports were entered into with the vim of old athletes. The committee had issued a large number of invitations, and between 800 and 1,000 people were present. At the conclusion of the sports, the harvest-home procession, headed by the Ar-tillery band, moved off. It consisted of wood-cutters, men with handspikes, oxer reapers, and heavy machinery of the College. The proceedings were terminated by the pre-sentation of the Governor-General's medal

for general proficiency in the College, Mr. J. L. Webster, of Nova Scotia, being the happy recipient. The Jesuits have established nine colleges throughout the various provinces of Spain.

The Professorship of English History in the University of Dunedin, New Zealand, has been conferred upon Mr. H. M. Brown, Canandaigua, N.Y., has been enjoying a six weeks musical convention. The proceed

ings consist of lectures on music and cognate subjects, and performances on the organ, piano, and other instruments, all designed the instruction of those attending made certain popular changes in the curricu-lum of the schools. The study of Latin wil

agish or German must be studied, however, a set off. The examination week, which just closed the educational year in the runs and schools, has seen the last of the stiff annual oration. Next year the oration will be in French.
Spurious degrees from well-known university

ties are seen in England as well as in America. The General Medical Council in England have refused to register a medical practitioner who diploma from the University of Aberdeen, dated 1849. He had paid £35 for it and passed an examination by two Glasgow doctors at the office of a medical agent in

London. The document was a forgery.

It is announced that the police will visit the Jesuit scholastic establishment throughout France, to execute the decrees against unauthorized congregations. At the Jesuit in-stitutions at Dijon the police found only one regular priest, who is a new director of the establishment, and one Jesuit representative of the socity in his civil capacity as proprietor of the building. Is is believed that the police will find all the establishments of the society

Committee recommended, with regard to a petition emanating from the Oldham School Board, England, on the question of the metric system, which had been referred to the committee for consideration, that the Board should send a reply to the petitioners stating that they did not consider it expedient in the present state/of public business to urge the question on the attention of the Government. This metric system now used in France, and employed in many scientific measurements, is inveighed against most strongly by Professor Piazzi C. Smith, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his work on the Great Pyramid of Egypt, as being nothing else than the "mark of the beast and the false prophet."

The Rev. J. W. Grubbs officiated at what was intended to be a mock marriage, as Springfield, Mo., but afterward declared that the knot was legal, and made a formal record of the certificate. The couple were indignant at this action, and had the clergyman prosecuted. He was fined \$25 for making a false return; but he has appealed, and for months the pair will not know whether or not that are husband and wife.

ENGLISH MAIL

Fresh News Gathered From Old Country Journals.

ENGLAND. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild has remitted

Messrs. Bertram & Roberts pay £20,000 a year for the privilege of supplying refreshments to the people who visit the Crystal Palace and grounds. A Distinguished Service Reward of £100 or annum has been conferred upon Sir W. Muir, M.D., K.C.B., Director-General of

he Army Medical Department. Truth understands that the new Board o dmiralty have confirmed the order o of the Iris class. These vessels will cost over \$400,000, and they will, no doubt, be value additions to the navy, which is lament-deficient in vessels of this really useful

The Royal Commission on Mines met at wood colliery, near Wigan, on the 1st purpose of making experiments with mps now in use is the safest and best. its of the experiments will be await-interest by those engaged in mining The experiments may extend over A peculiarly distressing gun accident has

eper, situated near Astley, Warwickshire, loaded gun was standing in the house, and iver's son, not knowing it was loaded, iked it up and pointed it at his sister, a girl and twenty years of age. The gun sud-niy went off, lodging in the girl's face, troying the sight of the left eye, and adfully disfiguring the nose. The sufferer s in an exceedingly critical condition. One of the most recent acts of Mr. Gladone before he started on his tour in the antully Castle, was to accede to the wishes, not alone of the employers upon the England, but likewise of the men, that he rould recommend her Majesty to confer the conour of knighthood upon Mr. Rupert Kettle, of Wolverhampton. This act of the Premier is warmly approved by the represen-

cently established at the Centenary Hall, London, is likely to be a success. Several London, is likely to be a success. Several gentlemen in all parts of the country, who have been engaged for years past in the collection of old Wesleyan manuscripts and relics, are coming forward as contributors, and the museum is already rich in the matter of letters written by the Wesleys, portraits of the founder of Methodism, &c. Among the interesting features of the museum is a collection of secretary tickets an affort hoirs, in collection of society tickets, an effort being in progress to form a complete set of these tokens of membership from the establishment of Methodism.

tatives of almost every industry in the coun

A young man named Richard Blundell, in A young man named Richard Blundell, in the employ of Richard Rainford, farmer, altear, whilst returning home from Liverpool, was stopped at Little Crosby by a policeman, who charged him with being drunk, and attempted to take him to the lock-up. Blundell, insisting on his being sober, resisted, and a scuffle took place between him and the policeman. A man named Frith was passing by at the time in his trap, took Blundell up, and drove him home, the policeman pursuing. and drove him home, the policeman pursuing. Blundell died the next morning from the ef-fects of the encounter. Blundell being considered a steady young man, the case de-

mands a most searching inquiry.

Another charge of cruelty to cattle at the Woodside lairage was heard on the 1st, before the Birkenhead stipendiary. William Nelson, a cattle salesman of Liverpool, was summoned for having tied up a number of bullocks in such a way that the pressure of the ropes so chafed the heads of the animals that they bled profusely. It was proved that the defendant was not responsible for the cruelty. The bullocks were Colorado cattle, and had to be specially secured on board ship, but the inspector for the port thought some more humane method of tying should be adopted—an opinion in which the magistrate concurred. A second defendant, similarly charged, got off upon a technicality.

Our Mold correspondent (says the Manches-

Our Mold correspondent (says the Manchester Examiner and Times) telegraphs that the officer in charge of the Flintshire County Prison at Mold received a few days ago the authorisation from the Prisons Commissioners directing him to give up possession there to the Rev. Francis Xavier Pailloux. On Friday the Rev. Francis Xavier Pailloux. On Friday the Rev. Father, accompanied by two lay and also by two elerical brothers, took up his abode at the gaol, which is now re-named Saint Germanus House. Germanus was the Bishop of Auxerre, who early in the fifth century was sent by the Gallican Bishops to attend a conference held at Saint Alban's with certain Pelagian doctors. He was present at what is known as the "Hallelujah Victory," gained at Maes Garmon, near Mold, by the ancient Britons over their Saxon invaders. The rev. brothers, who expect to be joined by nearly 100 members of their order, state that it will be about twelve months before all needful alterations are completed.

Amongst the more painfully suggestive

Amongst the more painfully suggestive items of information contained in Sir E. Y. W. Henderson's valuable report upon the transactions of the Metropolitan police during the year 1879, is a statement to the effect. that "forty-three bodies of persons unknown, found dead or drowned, were photographed, but had not been identified." The vastness of our overgrown metropolis, and the grim impenetrability of its life and death secrets, are dismally epitomised in this simple sentence. Within twelve months over forty human beings have perished apposed to a utterful. exempt from family or social ties, so absolutely forlorn of interest to their fellow-men, that all the efforts of the authorities to obtain any identification of their remains have proved ineffectual. These nameless dead, though their portraits, taken after death, have been submitted to public inspection at all the London police offices, appear to have been known to no one.—London Telegraph.

The Warrington Guardian announces that Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with whom rests the appointment of the local magistrates, has felt it necessary to refuse to appoint Major Pickmere as a Warrington borough magistrate, although one of the four nominated by the local Town Council. It appears that Mr. Bright's attention has been called by memorial to the fact that Major Pickmere holds an ordinary license, as well as that of a wholesale wine and spirit merchant, having purchased, but not used, the license of a place near by which has been closed. The Guardian remarks:—
"The curious anomaly, therefore, is now witnessed that a gentleman who was our mayor some years ago, and is our mayor-now, and has ast on the bench, and will continue to sit for one year after he retires from office by for one year after he retires from office by virtue of the Municipal Act, will not be able to qualify as a permanent magistrate, because of Mr. Bright's antipathy to licensed victual-lar."

An inquest was held on the 1st inst. at Bolton, touching the death of William Horrocks, aged thirty-nine years, spindle and fly maker, of Firwood. A well-to-do tradesman, named Daniel Buxton, grocer, of Folds-road, who is in custody of the police on the charge of causing the death of Horrocks, was present at the inquiry. From the evidence it appeared that on Saturday night the deceased and his daughter called at Buxton's shop to burchase' some grocerics. The former had lately been dealing at the co-operative stores, and Buxton commenced twitting him about it. Deceased said he had a right to go where he could save his money. A quarrel ensued, and Buxton in a fit of passion wrenched a stick from the hand of Horrocks and broke it in two. Deceased observed, "But for law I would kick you out of the shop." Buxton afterwards dealt the deceased a violent blow under the ear, and he fell to the ground dead. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Buxton was committed to take his trial.

A singular game same was heard at the

Mundford police court, Norfolk, on the 1st inst. The head gamekeeper to Mr. Lyne Stephens, a large landowner, summoned a farmer's sou named Giles, and two labourers, for searching for and pursuing game on several different dates, and Mr. Giles was also summoned for authorising the other defendants to commit the offence. It appeared that the farm is held on a yearly tenancy, game rights being reserved. The tenant complained of an excess of hares on the farm, and wrote to his landlord's arent. telling him to choose behis landlord's agent, telling him to choose be-tween hares and rent, which he could not pay unless the game was kept down. No notice was taken, and he employed men every night with dogs to drive hares away from the crops, but not to kill the hares. When the dogs did kill some they were left on the ground, not taken away. The defence was that this was the only resource to see the hat this was the only resource to save the crops, and that killing was accidental. The Bench held that a technical offence had been ommitted, and fined the defendants one penny each and costs.

Higher education among the middle classes has, within the past few years, wrought a far greater change in the social status of women than all the vapouring wordiness about their abstract rights and wrongs could ever have done; and here, as in other cases, práctice has shown its advantage over theory. Secure in the possession of that power which has been aphoristically identified with knowledge, the true "girl of the poriod" "secured". the true "girl of the period" regards as use less and effete all question as to her intel lectual equality with man. And well she may do so, considering the evidences of her power and capacity in the face of the world. Take, for instance, the recent examinations of London University. In French two ladies stand in the first class, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German there is a lady in the first class, while one has obtained honours in Latin, two in English, and two in mathematics. These, together with the student from Newnham, who has taken honours in botany and chemistry, may smile at the old-fashioned prejudices which deny to womankind any footing on the difficult paths of science.—Londo

The iron trade in the North Staffordshir district has still an upward tendency, more remunerative orders having come to hand re-cently than manufacturers have received for ome considerable length of time past, and still better prices are expected. All makers, especially finished iron manufacturers, are very careful as to how they accept orders, be ieving that if they find just sufficient work for their hands until the market revives that rade will be in a very satisfactory conditi some of the finished ironmakers have worked off most of their stock of pig iron, which ac cumulated some time ago, and have also reduced their stock of finished iron. At several places furnaces are in preparation for be-ing "blown in," no doubt in anticipation of the "good time coming." The coal trade is still unsettled in consequence of the notice which the men have given of a 10 per cent. which the men have given of a 10 per cents, advance in wages. This notice is not by any means looked upon favourably by many of the workmen in the district, and it appears all the more strange that the men should take the more strange that the men should take this step when it is considered that only a few weeks ago the miners of the Longton district gave notice of a 20 per cent. advance, and at the expiration were compelled to re-

ceive a reduction of 5 per cent. Whether or not a bird is an animal is a Whether or not a bird is an animal is a question that seems capable of a very easy solution, but legal minds can evolve very learned discourses both in the affirmative and negative. Law courts are occasionally called upon to settle the point, and very diverse rulings are the result. The Manchester ripendiary magistrate, in deciding the question, leaned to the side of humanity, and whether his decision is upheld by superior courts or not, his motives will meet with appropriation. An Irish declar in forth was approbation. An Irish dealer in fowls was summoned for cruelty to animals in sending two cases of ducks to Manchester from the county Tyrone, the fowls being not only packed very closely, but during their transit receiving no water or attention of any kind, this constituting the cruelty alleged. The defence set up was that a duck is not an animal within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, reliance being placed upon an appeal from Liverpool four years ago, heard before one of the London courts, when the majority of the judges decided the question in the negative. Since then it was admitted there had been five magisterial decisions adverse to the judicial ruling, and the Manchester stipendiary also ignored it, fining the defend-

In the home labour market the iron trade emains steady, although in the manufactured remains steady, although in the manufactured department there is not so much activity. No change of importance has taken place in the coal trade. In West Cumberland the whole of the furnaces are now in blast, except those undergoing necessary repairs. At Birwhole of the furnaces are now in blast, except those undergoing necessary repairs. At Birmingham local manufactures are improving, and at Sheffield there is a gradual increase in the staple trades, though many workmen are still on half time, and wages are low. At Leeds the hematite iron works are well employed, but the boiler and agricultural implement makers are quiet. At Eston, Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. are doubling the capacity of their steel works. A slackness is anticipated at the mills in the Forest of Dean. The threatened strike of Tyne shipbuilders will probably be averted by a compromise. Waggonmakers throughout Nottinghamshire are very busy, chiefly upon repairs. At Bradford the wool trade is quiet, while yarn makers have some fair orders. The lace and hosiery trades of Nottingham are dull, but a slight improveof Nottingham are dull, but a slight improve-ment in the boot and shoe trade has taken place. The hosiery trade of Leicester and the carpet trade of Dewsbury are better. The strike of Scotch miners continues to extend. In South Wales the iron and steel works are steadily employed. In North Wales the slat-trade remains depressed, but some stone quar-ries are working with more regularity.

A suggestion is made by "A Norfolk Vicar, A suggestion is made by "A Norfolk Vicar," in a letter addressed to a London contemporary. Persons in humble stations of life, he says, often die interacte, and that position of affairs leads not unfi-quently to very disagreeable family quarrels. If we mistake not, the opinion prevails somewhat extensively that people in the ranks of life to which "A Norfolk Vicar" refers are not often troubled with possessions about which after death there possessions about which, after death, there need be family quarrels; but it would appear need be family quarrels; but it would appear that through the agency of savings banks and other institutions for the promotion of thrift, it sometimes happens that members of the labouring classes leave sums of money behind them for which the survivors enter into an un-seemly scramble. "A Norfolk Vicar" sug-gested that all post-offices of sufficient standng to have a savings bank department should be authorised to issue, at a low fee, simple forms of wills. He thinks there might be three forms—I, bequeathing all to one person absolutely for his own use and benefit, and he to be sole executor; 2, bequeathing all to one person, he to be sole executor, in trust for the control of the person below the person one person, he to be sole executor, in trust for one or more persons being infirm people or minors; 3, bequeathing all between two or more persons (adults), they all being jointly executors. He would have these forms issued at about 1s. each, and, witnessed by any two parish officers, be capable of being proved, at a small fee, at the nearest main post-office to the parish to which such officers belong. Some such machinery as this, "A Norfolk Vicar" believes, would be the means of avoiding many serious family difficulties, and he also thinks that the revenue and the public would alike be gainers.

calling itself a Workingmen's Association. It is the working classes that have the greatest interest in the liberty to have Sunday funerals. The workingman cannot afford to leave off bread-winning because death has darkened his house; and well for him that it is so, for in the day of affliction labour is a blessing because it would be some the because the state of th is so, for in the day of affliction labour is a blessing, because it enables a man to better bear his sorrow. Only very near relations could attend a working-class funeral on a working day, and to them it would involve a loss they could frequently ill afford. Other relations and friends could not attend to show their regard for the dead and their goodwill for the bereaved mourners. One of the noblest traits of the working-classes is an ardent sympathy with the troubles and afflictions of relations, friends, and neighbours, and we are confident that workmen would not approve of the prohibition of funerals on the only day they are free to take part in the mournful ceremony, and solemn but consoling service. ing service.

A dearth of water is threatened in the Clyde district. Greenock has only a 36 days' supply in store; and at Dumbarton, should the con-sumption be at the usual rate and the drought ontinue, the stock of water will be exh n less than a fortnight.

Two fishermen were drowned at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands. While the boat Intrepid was sailing out of the harbour, and the crew was employed hauling out the bowsprit, one of the ropes broke, and two men, named George Anderson and Gilbert Hunter, fell overboard.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult., the body of the Rev. Robert Sutherland, recently from Australia, was found on the rocks near Sandside House, Reay, Thurso. It is not known whether the deceased had been bathing, or only preparing to do so, as the body was found particular deceased. tially dressed. Deceased was a native of Reay, and unmarried. He was licensed shorly after the Disruption. He went to Australia, where he was engaged as a preacher for many years. he was engaged as a preacher for many years.

Late on Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., a lamentable boat accident happened at Banfi, whereby Dr. Hirchfield, Mr. Findlay, coast-guardsman, and Dr. Hirchfield's little son were drowned. It appears that a party of five had left for a pleasure sail early in the evening, and after cruising about in the bay far a few hours the boat was swamped, and before any assistance could reach them Dr. Hirchfield, Mr. Findlay, and Dr. Hirchfield's son had sunk. Dr. Hirchfield was drowned while trying to save his son. Mr. J. A. while trying to save his son. Mr. J. A. Christie, sheriff-clerk's office, and a young man named Cook were saved. The affair has caused quite a gloom in the town. Dr Hirchfield was one of the most skilled and promising physicians in the North, and will be much missed. He acted as a surgeon during the Franco-Prussian war with the highest honours. None of the bodies have

en recovered. - Another relic of the Spanish Armada has just come to light on the north-east coast of Scotland. When that ill-fated fleet, which bore in vain "the richest spoils of Mexico the stoutest hearts of Spain," tried to escape from the foe by running northwards, a wild storm completed the work of destruction which the English had begun. One of the vessels, the St. Catharine, was wrecked at a little creek, since known as "St. Catharine's Duh," near Slains, on the rock-bound coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. Recently one of the guns belonging to this vessel was recovered from the sea, where it has lain for nearly three hundred years. The gun is in an excellent state of preservation. It is of malleable lent state of preservation. It is of malleable iron, is eight feet in length, and the diameter loaded at the time of the disaster, and the ball and wadding are still there, occupying a space of thirteen inches. This is not the only piece of ordnance of the St. Catharine that has been recovered. Lieutenant Paterson, R. N., made a first attempt in 1840, and raised two guns. One of these is now in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen. In 1876 the Countess of Erroll employed a diving party to search the site, and they were rewarded with two cannons and an anchor, which were sent to the Queen at Balmoral. The gun taken out recently is, however, the largest and most complete of any yetrecovered.

A weatherbeaten stone in the churchyard of Culmore, some few miles from London-derry, gives the following information:— "Here lies the remains of Thomas Nicholls, who died in Philadelphia, March, 1783. Had he lived he would have been buried here."

The broad facts of Irish landowning are a follow:—The total area of Ireland is 20,159, 678 acres. Of this, 452 persons own each more than 5,000 acres; 135 own each more than 10,000 acres; 90 persons own each more than 20,000 acres; 14 persons own each more than 20,000 acres; 14 persons own each more than 50,000 acres; 3 persons own each more than 100,000 acres; 1 person owns 170,119 acres; 292 persons own. 5,458,100 acres, or about one-third of the island; and 744 persons own 9,612,788 acres, or about one-half of the island. Two features of Irish landowning are just now peculiarly worthy of notice:—

(1) That the absentee landlords include a large proportion of the great landowners, and (2) that much of the land of Ireland which is not in their possession is held on leases for lives.

that much of the land of Ireland which is not in their possession is held on leases for lives, and of this a great part will, at the termination of the leaseholds, revert to these great owners, with all the improvements made upon them by the expenditure of the leaseholders.

The Cork Constitution publishes the following account of a projected Fenian raid upon a cavalry garrison and a powder mill:—"The public will be astonished to learn that within the last few days the Fenian brotherhood in these parts conceived the, for them, gigantic project of attacking the cavalry garrison at Ballincollig, and also the robbing the powder mills at the same place. The attack was admirably planned, and would in all probability have been put into execution before now but for the fact that all the sworn band of desperadoes were not faithful to one band of desperadoes were not faithful to one another or true to the cause they had espoused, as is invariably the case in organizations of as is invariably the case in organizations of the kind, composed as they are of the most worthless members of society. Unfortunately for them there was a traitor in the camp, who betrayed the brethren. The Govern-ment got timely warning, the military were apprised of the intended attack, and they took the precaution of storing in a 'strongtook the precaution of storing in a 'strong-room' all the arms and ammunition not re-quired for immediate use; and the sentries were doubled, the military were under arms all night, and ready at a moment's notice to fall upon their assailants."

The Dublin correspondent of the London

excitement caused by the alleged miracles at Knock has not yet subsided, as may be gathered from the description given by Mr. James P. Talbot, manager of a Clonnel club, of a visit which he paid to the place. Writing to the Tipperary Free Press, he says:

'Starting from Clonmel by the 7 a.m. train
it was close on 10 o'clock at night when I
came in sight of the Church of the Appari came in sight of the Church of the Apparitions. As I approached I could hear the voices of the pilgrims, crowds of whom, even at that late hour, were assembled in and around the church reciting the Rosary, or chanting hymns in honour of Our Lady. Around the yard, or in the church, were people praying or settling themselves to sleep. There were representatives from every county in Ireland, England, Scotland, and even from France and America. No one could help being struck with the faith and devotion which induced even delicate people to sleep night after night on the damp grass. On the 15th inst. High Mass was celebrated in presence of a congregation numbering not less than 20,000. After mass, a procession of children, bearing the banners presented by the Cork, Limerick, and Lancashire pilgrims, marched round the church. The sermon was preached in the open air by the Rev. Father O'Callaghan. The following are a few of the court house, which was not opened to the cour

being almost useless. She was complecured during sleep. A young girl me Walsh, nearly cured her of paralysis. Foley, Manchester, was in the hospitate of the spine. He was so far restored to be as to be able to walk without crutches as to be able to walk without crutches. ighteen months, suffering from disease he spine. He was so far restored to hes so to be able to walk without crutches other young man from Manchester, fering from spinal disease, was comple cured. His body was so weak that he

is now able to walk or run without any help. These are only a few of the miraculous cases I had the happiness to witness during my stay. I could relate many more, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space. The editor of the paper vouches for Mr. Talbot's integrity."

The Registrar-General's return for the second quarter of the year 1880 presents a more satisfactory account of the state of Ireland than might be expected. The quarter's death-rate, which has averaged 19.7 per 1,000 per annum, advanced to 21.6, but the increase is fully accounted for by more accurate registration now that the burial returns are forwarded to the Registrars under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878-9. There does not appear to have been any material increase of disease, or any extensive epidemic out-

of disease, or any extensive epidemic outbreak. There were 182 deaths from smallpox, but the increased fatality of smallpox in Ireland is almost altogether due to the prevalence of that disease in Dublin, where it valence of that disease in Dublin, where it has been constantly present for the lass three years. The average weekly number of persons receiving outdoor relief in Ireland in the quarter was 63.890, or 23.820 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1879, and the average number receiving indoor relief was 55.790, or 4.458 increase. The Registrar-General states that many of the registrars take notice of the distress which prevailed during the quarter, but he says that in only two instances is disease attributed to want, and in these cases indirectly. Where distress is mentioned, it is generally accomto want, and in these cases indirectly. Where distress is mentioned, it is generally accompanied by a remark to the effect that it had been mitigated by public or private relief measures, that deaths were not attributable to privation, and that disease was not traceable thereto. A registrar in a sub-district of Tuam mentions that there has been a good deal of pulmonary disease there, owing, he believes, to the "utter want of bedding and bed clothing." Among the deaths registered in the quarter is that of a man aged 97, who was in the Peninsular war, was wounded in in the quarter is that of a man aged 97, who was in the Peninsular war, was wounded in the foot at Corunna, and was present at Waterloo. The registrar at Kilshannig, Mallow, reports the death of Cornelius M'C—at 111 years of age, and says the age is well authenticated, it being well-known in the family that he was born in the year in which his father took a lease of a farm, and that was in 1769. The old people in the neighbourhood, some of them nearly 90, never knew Cornelius except as a grown-up man.

A fortnight before his death he walked to his brother's house, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles, and a few days afterwards he walked ten miles more to see another relative. The Phænix Park meteorological returns for the quarter show the mean temperature at 49.8 deg., or 2 deg. below the quarter's average for the last five years; and the rainfall measured 5.5 42 in., or 1.913 in. below the average. MURDERS IN ENGLAND.

knew Cornelius except as a grown-up man. A fortnight before his death he walked to

A Number of Terrible Tragedies. English journals received by last mail tain the following:— THL ST. ALBAN'S MURDER. Some further particulars are to hand respecting the murder of Mr. Edward Anstie, a farmer, of Marshall's Wicks Farm, Sandridge, near St. Alban's, early, on Sunday morning. The residence of the deceased, who was about The residence of the deceased, who was about 70 years of age and greatly respected in the neighbourhood, is a lonely farmhouse, surrounded by trees, in a richly-wooded district, and is approached in the front by a path lined with hedgerows, and the back of the premises is reached by the farm road opening through a gateway off the highroad. The house has two storeys and an attic. The deceased slept on the second floor, the second to the right; Mrs. Lindsay, the old lady who acted as housekeeper in a room to the left. right; Mrs. Lindsay, the old lady who acted as housekeeper, in a room to the left; and the servant girl occupied the attic. It was by the approach to the back of the house that the robber and murderer appears to have entered, and there is painful evidence upon one of the windows which plainly shows where the pistol shot was fired. The casement windows behind, which look out upon the outhouses, are small and narrow, and to reach the bedrooms a ladder was brought from a neighbouring rick and placed against the window of the room in which the deceased slept. [From the appearances presented by the window of the room in which the deceased slept. From the appearances presented by the window—a broken pane and the marks of streams of blood down the wall in a line from the window—there is reason to suppose that the old man, hearing strange noises outside, hail got out of bed and opened the window, and that upon putting his head out he was shot and fatally wounded, the blood flowing from the wound down upon the wall. The house was then entered and ransacked. Active search was made for the weapon with which the deed was committed, and at last there was found, concealed in a plantation immediately adjoining the house, a double-barrelled gun, out of which one shot only had been fired, the other barrel being empty. Three men and a woman have been apprehended.

A shocking tragedy has been enacted in Carlisle in the house of a tailor and outfitter named Thomas Barnfather. This man had for some time been in a despondent state of mind, and had given expression to morbid fancies about some family affairs with which he was not satisfied. His family had been warned that in his present state he might do some injury. On Friday night Barnfather went to bed about eleven o'clock, and his wife followed about half an hour later. A little boy of five years old slept in the same bed. About two hours afterwards the other inmates of the house were alarmed same bed. About two hours afterwards the other immates of the house were alarmed by hearing Mrs. Barnfather screaming for help. Her sons ran to her assistance, but before they could reach the bedroom the unhappy woman's throat had been cut by her husband, who had also cut his own immediately afterwards. Mrs. Barnfather died in the course of two or three minutes. Barnfather, with the blood streaming down his body, went to his daughter's bedroom, and at once fell to the floor and expired. The wounds inflicted on Mrs. Barnfather extended from the right car to the left shoulder blade, and the left arm was nearly severed from the body. Her fingers had also been severely cut in the struggle.

An inquest on the bodies was held before Mr. J. H. Brown, deputy coroner for Carlisle. The jury found that Barnfather had killed his wife while he was in a state of unsound mind, and that he had committed suicide while in the same condition. It is stated that Barnfather had been labouring under an unfounded impression of his wife's infidelity.

THE MURDER AT HASLINGDEN. Dennis Molloy, an Irish mopmaker, was brought up at the Haslingden Police Court, charged with causing the death of his son James, by stabbing him with a knife, that afternoon. Large crowds assembled outside the court house, which was not opened to the public. The prisoner, who appeared in his shirt sleeves, did not seem very much affected. Bolice Sergeant Taylor stated that shortly before two o'clock that day whilst on duty at the police station he was told that

quest might be held in the meantime. Large crowds have visited the scene of the murder, and much excitement exists in the several streets adjoining Marsden square, nearly the whole of the inhabitants of which are Irish. The murdered man bore a good character for honesty, sobriety, and attention to his work, but he was unfortunately often out of work owing to his left arm being slightly deformed. The fact that he was often out of work was a source of annovance to the father and led to source of annoyance to the father, and led to the quarrel which terminated in such a pain-EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST

SOLDIERS. The Norwich magistrates committed for trial Sergeant Browne and Private Davis, of the Army and Hospital Corps, and Privates Pritchard and Solly, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, for the attempted murder of John Smith, a private in the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot, by burning sulphur in his room. It il was accepted.

A MAN KICKED TO DEATH. Arstall, a master fustian cutter, who resided in Bury street, Salford, died from injuries which had been inflicted upon him on the highroad near Irlam. Two carters, named Paul Barker, of Glazebrook, and Isaac Richardson, of Cadishead, are in custody charged with having murdered the deceased. They were brought before Sir John Iles Mantell at the county Police Court and remanded.

THE BRITISH LAND SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Mail. To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir,—This is the last letter I mean to trouble you to insert for me. It has been humorously suggested that the Royal Irish Constabulary, who carry steel bracelets for the people's wrists, should also carry gags for the mouths of their orators, who evolve mistable and said and said and said. the mouths of their orators, who evolve mis-leading statements by the mile, and spin transparent fallacies by the league. For a definite, but not an extreme instance, when one Mr. Charles Wilson was seeking the parone Mr. Charles Wilson was seeking the parliamentary representation of the great county of Antrim, a speech of his was reported, in which he told his audience that the farmers of the Channel Islands paid much higher wages to their labourers than the farmers of Ulster, because the former are, as he said, owners of their farms and the latter are not, and that if these were owners of their farms they could afford to pay their labourers much higher wages. Professors of the dreary science of political economy would have us believe that the price of labour is not so much regulated by what the employer can afford to pay as by supply and demand, and in this I agree with the professors. The farmers of Ontario pay much higher wages than the farmers of with the professors. The farmers of Ontario pay much higher wages than the farmers of Leinster; but there are, I think, some tenant armers in Leinster richer than any farmers in Ontario. And here, I think, is a Roland for Mr. Wilson's Oliver: Some tenant farmers in Leinster are richer than any farmers in Ontario; but the Leinster tenant farmers pay rent, and the Ontario farmers do not; there-fore, if the Ontario farmers paid rent, some fore, if the Ontario farmers paid rent, some of them would be as rich as any of the tenant farmers of Leinster, Bad reasoning? Yes, of course it is, but quite as good as the other. The cause of high rents is the need or greed of money on the one hand, and the need or greed of land on the other, and, ceteris paribus, the only difference in the conditions of farmers paying rent and holding rent free is, that these are owners of that part of their capital which is represented by the land, while the others borrow and pay interest for it under the name of rent. "Better for us, perhaps, it might appear." interest for it under the name of rent.
"Better for us, perhaps, it might appear,"
if every man were owner of all the capital he wants, and that the bankers were sent to Jericho with the landlords; or it might be the use of "the people," who are now in-vidiously refused a cheque-book and open bank account; but we are not yet come to

population in Ireland, where such proprietorship does not prevail; and if we could ascertain and value all the conditions, positive and negative, on each side, we should then be near the "full vintage," but until all this is done there is little use in pointing to France, Belgium, or the Channel Islands.

In condition I am a lack-land, without as much of this commodity as would sod a lark, but to the backbone I am an Irishman. England owes an immense compensation for the felonious legislation that suppressed the trade and killed the industry of her distraught sister; and it would not be too much if the English would now undertake, at their own expense, the much-needed arterial and thorough drainage of all Ireland. But I put this question to every honest man and brave in your great Dominion. When English statesmen propose, by a "compensation for disturbance bill," or otherwise, to clip the coin of 10,000 Irish people, some of them quite poor, to appease 600,000 other Irish people, some of them quite rich, does it not look like a too vicarious atonement, and a too great sacrifice of that which cost the sacrificers nothing? Also this other question: When it is said that property has its duties as well as its rights, and that landlords having neglected those duties should be sent to Jericho, or shot; does the preamble imply any more than is implied in the exposition of your duty to your neighbour, or than is implied in that answer in the Church catechism about doing your duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call you? And whether the penalty might not be mitigated by this gentle request: "He that has done his whole duty to his neighbour, and in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call him, let him cast his first stone?" And if the cowed ghost of the Pharisee should appear, and dropping the stone and blushing blue, should answer, "It is the system that is bad;" should not this reply satisfy his sanctity, "Take thou thy pound of flesh out of the bad system, paying its fullest val

JAMES MORTON. The East Indian Problem.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century, speaking A writer in the Nineteenth Century, speaking of the growing poverty of India, says:—"It is impossible to view the condition of India without apprehension, because, owing to various causes, the landless class are increasing, whilst there is no greater demand for labour, and the fertility of the soil is being steadily injured." And again he says:—"Those who do not own the land are increasing whilst there is no occupation to which they can profitably turn." Further on he remarks:—"The natives of India are importing no luxuries; the imported cotton of he remarks:—"The natives of India are importing no luxuries; the imported cotton of course means the destruction by greater cheapness of native industries." Thus England is forcing the entire population to turn to agriculture, with two results: the exhaustion of the soil and the absolute pauperism of those who have no land and no chance to labour on land. India used to employ this non-agricultural population in professor von Hebra, the eminent surgeon of Vienna, is dead. He was in that city both what Ricord was in Paris and what Erasmus Wilson now is in London. He was a specialist in two separate, though allied, branches of medicine, not only the dermatologist of Austria, but also the best expert on that class of diseases so brilliantly treated for more than forty years by the great French surgeon. Professor von Hebra was born in Brinn in

I avail myself of the opportunity of re-

GEORGE N. PAYNE. 35 and 37 West 29th street, N.Y. Giles' Pills cure Flatulency. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS. There have been 140 duels in France within ight months, without the loss of a single

will ere long be illuminated throughout its entire length with the electric light. The indirect taxes in France produced in the first fortnight of August 12,460,000 francs more than the estimates, making a total surplus of 107,007,000 francs since the coment of the year.

The daughter of a wealthy land owner of

Grambke, near Bremen, has now been sleeping, with the interruption of a few hours only, for six weeks. Light food is admin-

of sharing in the proceeds. A triple monument in the churchyard at Zermatt has just been completed and railed in. It covers the remains of Messrs. Hadon and Hudson, two of the victims of the first and famous Matterhorn disaster in 1865, and of Mr. W. Knyvett Wilson, who was killed four days later by a fall on the Riffelhorn. Prince Charles of Monaco has annulled the civil contract of marriage between his son, the heriditary Prince Albert, and the Princess

Marie Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton. The ecclesiastical marriage was declared wid by the Pope several marriage was declared wid by the Pope several months ago. The lady has since married Count Thassilo Festetics, a young Hungarian.

"Le sport," followed on English lines, is quite the fashion in Hungary. M. Dreher, the well-known brewer, has ordered fifteen countes of forhounds from Fundad and her countes of forhounds from Fundad and her counter of the property of couples of foxhounds from England, and he intends to set up a kennel at Tordacs. He

and his wife and children are passionately fond of riding, and their stables always con-tain from thirty to forty first-rate hunters. The town of Kempen, near Crefeld, in the Rhineland, purposes celebrating next October the 500th anniversary of one of its sons, whose name is known in every part of the world. At Kempen, in the year 1380, was born Thomas Hanerken, the author of a book which, after the Bible, has seen more editions than any other book, viz., "The Following of Christ."

In 1868 Nadar and in 1878 Mr. Dragon succeeded in taking photographic proofs from the car of a captive balloon. In a balloon floating freely in the air the problem is more difficult. It has, however, been solved by Mr. Desmarets, and two negatives taken on June 14 last, on the occasion of the fétes at Rome, have been submitted to the French Academy of Science.

An account has been published of the number of strangers who have this year visited the chief German watering places to the end of the first week of the present month. There had been at Aix-la-Chapelle 19,264; Baden-Baden, 26,123; Homburg, 7,070; Karisbad, 21,576; Kissingen. 10,030; Marenbad, 9,253; Pyrmont, 10,227; Schwalbach, 3,333; Tip-litz, 27,934; and Wiesbaden, 55,323. A young German tourist named Schnell, from Augsburg, lost his life by falling down a precipice on the Harder, between Thun and Interlaken. Shortly before he made the slip

he was warned of his perilous position, but took no heed. The Harder is one of the most dangerous and deceptive of the lesser mountains of the Oberland, and a fatal accident happens on it almost every season. There is no snow on the slopes, but the grass is very slippery.

only by the poverty of his appearance, died recently, and some time elapsed before an heir presented himself to claim the fortune of the deceased, which he estimated at between

a sum than \$160,000 was discovered in a cupboard. It was ascertained subsequently that the miser had been in the habit of frequenting the Bourse, where he had evidently been favoured by fortune.

Desgenais, of the 'Independance Belge, says that M. Gambetta's favourite amusement at his country house at Ville d'Avray is to fish for frogs. He has a pond, as he told a friend at Cherbourg, and taking up his position before it he fishes for frogs. "Frogs, Mons. le Président!" "Yes, frogs, And when I have caught them I eat them! You see I have a cook whom I pay very high—40,000f. a year, as you may read in the opposition journals. I must give my cook something to do. But fish as I may, I never shall succeed in having dressed 40,000f. worth of frogs a

Napoleon, is the possessor of a morsel of Mohere's skull, which he purchased fifteen years ago for 300 francs from Count Pourtales, who had acquired it at the sale of Baron Denon's celebrated collection of personal relics, in 1826. Baron Denon had contrined to get the policy and the personal relics of the policy of the personal relics. trived to get the relie during the transfer of Molière's and La Fontaine's remains, in 1792, from the graveyard of St. Joseph to Pére-La-Chaise. The Baron and a rival collector, M. Cailhava, each stole a fragment of the great French dramatist's skeleton. Cailhava secur-ed a tooth, which he wore, set in a ring. been made in the neighbourhood of Solothurn. On removing a mass of superincumbent sand and gravel to prepare for some quarrying operations, the rock beneath was found to be quite smooth and intersected with old water channels. The excavation being continued a number of enormous holes, filled with great stones, were laid bare. These holes, like those in the Glacier Garden at Lucerne, are due to the action of water, which, flowing through the rifts in the glacier that ages past covered the rock, set in cier that ages past covered the rock, set in movement the stones beneath, whereby the "Giant's Rattles," as they are called, were hollowed out; but, while the rock at Lucerne is sandstone, the formation at Solothurn is hard limestone and quartz.

hard limestone and quartz.

A large undertaking has recently been completed in Russia, in the shape of a long bridge over the Volga, on the Syoran and Orenberg railway, connecting the cities o Syoran, in the government of Simbrisk, with that of Samara. The width of the river is nearly a mile, and as it is liable to the occurnearly a mile, and as it is liable to the occurrence of very heavy spring floods, the piers (of which there are fourteen altogether) had to be built 100 feet above mean water level, the depth of the river being more than 50 feet. The girders, 364 feet long and 20 feet wide, were all riveted and put together on the right bank of the river, and then floated to their position. The whole cost of the bridge was 7,000,000 silver rubles; and it is worthy of mention that it was completed worthy of mention that it was completed without any loss of life or any accident of im-

and then they interrupted their debates to listen to the energetic representations of the prisoner, who conducted his own defence with amazing fervour, the judges breaking out into a deafening chorus of comments and reinto a deafening chorus of comments and refutations after his every statement. Presently, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the arraigned bird had failed to exculpate itself, they flew upon him from all sides and tore him to pieces with their heals.

their beaks. Through the liberality of the Countess Theress Erdoedy-Raczdinsky, the Hungarian National Museum has recently become possessed of an extremely curious and interesting relic, the favourite sword of the renowned Polish patriot and King, John Sobieski. The blade of this magnificent weapon is made of only, for six weeks. Light food is administered to her from time to time.

At Madrid, a prisoner recently sentenced by court martial to be shot for participation in the attack on a train by brigands, before his execution made revelations inculpating several families of high position. He accused them of not only protecting brigandage, but of sharing in the proceeds. pose of the labour), and the Sobieski cost of arms. The hilt and basket are of pure gold, and admirably designed. A huge crystal, set in twenty-seven brilliants of the first water, constitutes the scabbard button, by which the sword is attached to the belt, and underneath it, forming the outer face of the shorth at. the belt, and underneath it, forming the outer face of the sheath-guard, is a medallion portrait, in enamel, of the King, in full national costume and mounted upon a flery charger. A special case in the Antiquity Department of the museum has been devoted to Sobieski's sabre, which is likely to prove our of the chief attractions of the splendid collection. tion of historical weapons owned by the Hun-

garian nation. A St. Petersburg correspondent, writing under date of August 23rd, says:—"Since the telegrams were published by the Minister of the Interior a fortnight ago, no trustworthy information has come to hand as to the crops, but it is highly significant that in the mean-time prices have everywhere risen in spite of the favourable weather for ingathering, and though the exports up to May were 18,000,-000 bushels less than last year. A further indication is furnished by the fact that export merchants are buying a year ahead; and, indeed, competent authorities declare that the harvest is the worst since the famine of 187%. harvest is the worst since the famine of 187%. Last year American speculation provided at easy outlet for Russian grain, and consequently this year some of the richest provinces are receiving Government help to buy seed corn for the improvident peasantry. Rye, the staple food of the country, is worse than the wheat, of which, on the average, seventy-five per cent. is exported. Hail has caused the loss of over four million rubles. But the worst feature presented by the agri-But the worst feature presented by the agri-cultural statistics is not the failure of 1873, or of this year, but that the return has been steadily decreasing during the last decade. The only parts of the Empire where the cultivation of the land gives satisfactory results lie with Russia proper—namely, Finland, lie with Russia proper—namely, Finland Courland, &c., where, be it noted, the con

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Brantford cotton factory is nearing

A great deal of machinery for the new cotton mill at Hamilton has been received. A knitting factory, to employ twenty hands, has been started at Wolfeville, Nova

A new organ and piano manufactory is to be started at once in Listowell. Work will be commenced about the 1st of October. Work has been re-commenced at the Feigel gold mine, Marmora, by Mr. Stewart. A new crusher is to be erected at the Gatlin

brisk for some weeks past. Almost every day from two to four and five car-loads are brough

The Grand Junction Railway Co. ar building at Belleville an engine shed 80 feel square and 20 feet high, a blacksmith's shop 50 feet by 25 feet, and a car shed 35 feet by

A rich specimen of copper ore was exhibited at Belleville yesterday by a gentleman of Madoc. It was discovered in that section of the country, and the sample showed two classes of copper almost free from any foreign substance.

Matheson's foundry and the Nova Scotia

forge works at New Glasgow are running day and night, with orders three months ahead. They are employing double the number of men and consuming twice the quantity of raw material used two years ago.

Cornwall is a manufacturing centre, and consequently has benefitted largely by the N. P. This the local Grit free-trade organ admits by saying:—In no previous year h so many shops and private residences h built here. At least \$100,000 will be

contract recently procured by them for the I. C. R. The contract is 120 cars, box and flat combined. In a few days they expect to day. Some twenty-five men are now ployed. A patent oil box, not before in on the I. C. R., is being put on these carr The London Free Press of the 8th instant

The Weekly Mail

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1880.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS. How is it that the political reaction, of which we have heard so much, hangs fire whenever it is put to a practical test? It is now two years since the country declared itself in favour of the National Policy; and up to this moment, although a number of bye-elections have been held in different provinces, the Opposition, instead of gaining ground in the Commons. has lost considerably. We venture to affirm that no such phenomenon ever occurred before, especially where there has been any real and substantial defection from the dominant party. So soon as the real character of Mr. Mackenzie's good one any day." Sir Richard Carry which has always been pleased to say that the country was mad at that time, once made itself manifest in the loss of seat after seat, until somewhere in the neighbourhood of twenty had peen won in the Parliament of 1873. The ex-Premier professes to be an admirer of Mr. GLADSTONE, we believe, but he knew better than to follow that gentleman's ing on till the ment, hoping for something to turn up to the advantage of his party. Utterly forgetful of his fatal tenacity when in power, the member for Lambton was heard clamouring for a dissolution during the West Toronto canvass, because of the all over the country. And yet what were the facts? The House is not yet two years old, and so far from the Reform party having gained ground they have absolutely lost it. The so-called reaction is a mere figment of the imagination, as will be clearly demonstrated in the There surely never was an Opposition which had less ground for demanding a general election than that nominally led by Mr. Blake. The clamour for dissolution had one strong point, and only one, in its favour: The defeated party would perhaps not suffer so much as they will in 1883, a consideration which can bring but scant comfort to it.

In West Toronto after

West Toronto, after all Reform coasts of success, they only reduced the Conservative majority, which is no difficult task to do in a large city, where public opinion always fluctuates considerably. It suited them to talk of a moral victory; yet no one knows better than they that the defeat they suffered on the 28th ult. was as crushing to their hopes as if the majority had been 500. Anything like a substantial reaction must have completely destroyed the candidate who ventured to appear as champion of the National Policy yet he was triumphantly elected. In North Ontario the Opposition felt sure that the reaction would display itself in an unmistakable form. The farmers were almost ripe for rebellion, so exasperated did they feel at the perfidy of the gay deceiver who now presides over the Dominion Governnow presides over the Dominion Govern-ment. And yet what did the result prove Clearly and distinctly that there was no rection amongst the agriculturists at all. By appealing to popular sympathy Mr.
Wheles attracted some of the loose fish,
and so added to his majority; but even
then he only won by 158 votes in a constituency of over six thousand electors. As we showed on Saturday, the farmers of North Ontario had nothing to do with the success of the Reform candidate. The village of Uxbridge, in which he resides, gave him 112 of his majority, and Port Perry afforded him more than the balance majority. Where was the evidence

And now arises the splendid victory lkirk. Mr. DONALD A. SMITH, the unpatriotic Minnesota railway man, who de-eated the How. Mr. Morris by a majority ain Scorr in the very heart of Man So far from there being any ion there, the boot is on the reaction there, the boot is on other leg, and the Government score another splendid victory. is the first opportunity the p have had of pronouncing upon the Railway policy of the Administration, and the re-sult is emineutly successful. There is evi-dently no reaction there any more than in Ontario. And now comes Brome, in which Mr. CHANDLER was elected, in 1878, by a majority of 236. There, if our infortion be correct a received in the correct and the correct Opposition. Mr. Manson has, of course an uphill task before him, and if the elector

THE NEW REVIVAL Ir circumstances ever combined satir cally to annoy and injure a political party, they are combining this year to inflict a last, and we think fatal, injury on the Re-

form party. There was never a period in The business of the country had increased been gradually eased. The credit of the country was good. The revenue had proved so plenteous that ten millions of surpluses had been recorded in the public accounts. And strong in the confidence of Parliament and the country, the Government of the public accounts. enormously. The rate of taxation had carries away with him fructify in the ernment was preparing to enter on a still more active programme of public advancement, by building the Pacific railway and developing the North-West. The conditions under which the new and great work were being undertaken were quite favourable. As we have said, internally the country was prosperous and progressive. Externally the conditions were as good. Capital was cheap and plentiful. Railway building had become a far-sighted mania, so to speak. More ready to "put their money up" on the Pacific railway enterprise. The terms on which they were ready to go to work were very favourable. If the work had gone on the

country would have been greatly the But, as our readers know, a took place, under circumstances peculiarly discreditable to the Reform party. And from that day to 1878 there were never again as fair conditions for the great work. A grand opportunity hadbeen lost. It is all perfectly clear now, all that Canada lost by the action of the Reform party in 1873. Five or six years of progress in railway building, in develop-ment, in rapid increase of our population, were totally lost to us. And not was there a loss of time, but there was a loss of money, a loss of confidence, a loss of capital, a loss of golden opportunities. And now, seven years later, the very best hope of people of Canada in regard to the Pacific railway lies in the revival, under Sir John MacDonald's new administration, of the project which was propounded in 1871 and

stroyed by treachery in 1873. It is the same in trade matters. year 1873 was the high water mark of business prosperity. The business of the year, had been enormous. The revenue had been large. The trade of the country had been brisk. We have heard a workman graphically describe the general business by saying, "In 1873 I could have given up a job on one side of the street and suffice for the satisfaction of the people who suffered from those mistakes. his predecessor, he was compelled to alter the public accounts, to exaggerate Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S estimates, and to actually court disaster in trade. The way in which slaughtering was permitted when the Americans began to feel the pressure the revenue, and it was manifestly sufficient to account for the distress of our own business men. A more judicious readjustment of the tariff in 1874, or 1875, or 1876, would have made the \$3,500,000 which, in all, Sir RICHARD demanded from Parliament in the way of extra taxation seem as light as a feather; and would have largely, if not altogether, saved Canada from the worst of the suf-ferings inflicted on it by bad government and inimical rivalry under unfair conditions of trade. But everything and to labour. In the name of " sumer" the country was robbed-for it was in those five years that the seven years later, the best hope of consumer" as well as of the capitalis the conditions of 1873. We have good reasons for believing that in regard to revenue and the volume of public business the present year will present almost as favourable conditions as in 1873. If the prosperity does not penetrate as deep as it had penetrated in 1873, that is not unaccountable. The most miraculous prosperity cannot be expected to recoup the country for the losses of five years. what prosperity we have induces us to be-lieve that before the Parliamentary term closes the Government of Sir John Mac DONALD will be able to present to the peo ple the great gift of a prosperity spread and permanent, from which, after is resignation in 1873, the country was Time and events are on the side of the statesman who honestly devoted imself to the welfare of the people in a practical fashion, and who was not, like his rivals, the dupe of impracticable theories and the victim of insufferable

THE UTILITY OF EXHIBITIONS THE people of Canada are beginning to ealize the substantial benefits conferred upon them by agricultural and industrial exhibitions. The time is not so far back when the annual gathering under the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Association was looked upon simply as a show. It was the centre of attraction for sightseers from town and country, and the prize-winner was simply a lucky man who could manage to enjoy himself for a few days without drawing upon his little hoard. For many years these exhibitions were simply the tentative efforts of a young population, displayed much as schoolboy used to parade specimens of their penman ship on the eve of vacation. Yet they were not merely "shows," even in those days, since they begat the spirit of healthy rivalry and competition of which the fruits are visible to-day. Most of us are too much in the habit of despising the day of small things, yet in point of time, as well as in reason, it must precede and accelerate the dawn of the brighter day which brings with it what is great and noticeable.

the race—the benefits which have flowed from the exhibition system are incalculable There are farmers now living The St. John Telegraph mouned over the exodus of three useful citizens from Victoria, also what sort of stock-raising seemed possible in the bygone days. It is sometimes the fashion, or used to be, agriculturist as the least

impressionable of men. The superstition was that he was settled in his groove, and owed it as determinedly as he ran a row with his plough. So far as the ent generation is concerned there is no dation for this reproach. Perhaps no class of men are more sensitive to the form party. There was never a period in the history of Canada when the people had more reason to feel safe in the possession of prosperity, and confident in the future of the country. Everything had combined to render the year 1873 forever memorable in our annals. All the great difficulties of government had been overcome. The country had been enlarged and consolidated politically. The last had been seen of disaffection to the Union. The husiness of the country had increased. ton, Guelph, or London is a stimulant of the healthiest sort, and the lessons he

> he progress made within the last two years is almost marvellous, as anybody must have marked who has attended the Toronto Expositions or hereafter may attend those which are to follow. There is a "hum" everywhere, and each class of toilers seems to show how to meet at once the new and more exigent requirements of the rest. There are no class interests in practical life, whatever there may be in political theory. The farmer and the manufacturer, the mechanic and the artist, are bound one to another by chains of reciprocal interest which cannot be broken. Each shares with his brother Canadian in the common prosperity, and all together are working out the future of their country. Every one of these exhibitions is a spur to exertion and improvement, and the more of them there are the better. A provincial exhibition is still useful, and may be made an eclectic display of the best products of industry all over Ontario. But we have advanced too far to be satisfied with one such "show," and when the Association, as sometimes occurs, pitches its tent in out of the way places, the exhibition ceases to be general, and is only provincial in name. There need be no jealousy as between localities; there is room for all, and, for our part, we heartily wish the fairs to come an equal measure of success with that which has fallen to the lot of Toronto.

THE RELIGION OF THE MASSES. In calculating what the probable effect would be upon morality were the sanctions and restraints of religion taken away, it is important not to omit a single factor. Let it be granted, for argument's sake, that the élite of agnosticism may live irreproachable lives after abandoning the faith, and we have yet to face the terrible problem, what would be the effect of irreligion upon mankind in general. The habit of looking at the example of a few prominent men of sceptical views as an index to uniwe consider for a moment how these views statement is by no means overdrawn. have arisen, and secondly, to what extent the masses, if such a thing should ever happen, could be said to adopt them at all. Doubt pen, could be said to adopt them at all. Doubt or absolute negation in religious matters, as it exists in our day, is either philosophical or scientific. In the one case, as well as in the other, the reasons for unbelief are absolutely hidden from the vast majority of mankind. The speculative or scientific atheist is certainly wandering out of the range of his studies when he ventures to declare that there is no God, no soul, no immortal life beyond the grave. no soul, no immortal life beyond the grave Nor does it help matters at all to call himself an agnostic, since things of which man can have no cognizance are to him as they had no existence. It is quite as possible to live an orderly, pure, and sober life after adopting these negations as before, since the morality upon which so much stress is laid in in-dividual cases is not the outcome of unbelief, but a survival from the faith now intellectually abandoned. A mere change of opinion in the mind, where the mental power is vigorous, would naturally enforce well-regulated living upon the agnostic by way of compensation, if from no other cause. There is nothing at all surprising, therefore, in the vaunted phenomenon of ntellectual doubt-reasoned carefully out by what must needs be a painful process ng coupled with a strict and even ascetic morality. Indeed, one would expect it to be so. When the eye is darkened, other senses, whether of the body or soul,

pecome more, acute. But all this is true of those only who acquire their unbelief--if such a phrase may be used of mere negation-at hand. To justify themselves and their noscreed before the world they are constrained to be moral. We do not say that that alone prompts to good living in these cases : far from it. But it is quite certain that it would suffice with the individual though not with the race. It is when we do scend to those who think little, and reflect less, that the appalling nature of the peril realized. It is quite certain that if mere indifference to religion—ever comes to be adopted by mankind at large, not one in a thousand will have thought the matter out, or faced its terrible consequences for himself. With the breaking restraints which have heretofore operated ipon the masses, what guarantee can be offered for general morality? We have only to notice the effect of practical godness—the result of no settled convic-

ion—to answer the question. The moment you convince a man that he is sufficient for himself, and that above him there is nothing else except the mailed hand of society, on what ground can you insist upon his living a good life? You tell him that "enlightened self-interest" is the best guide in matters of conduct; how can his view of self-interest be enlightened who is without enlightenment himself? Is it not inevitable that he will prefer self to others, the enjoyment of the present to the satisfaction of the future? You have taught him to believe that nothing but what he can see, hear, or touch is real, and you may be sure that, as sense s his tutor, he will surrender himself to the pleasures of sense. You have told him to prefer that which is seen and temporal to that which is unseen and eternal; is it likely that he will fail to improve upon the lesson which frees him from a sense of responsibility, as it deomes of faith? Years ago we remember nearing a song, the refrain of which was: "So now the devil is dead, "we may all do just as we like." There, in crude form, would be found crystallized the morality of the masses when agnosticism had destroyed for them Gob, immortality, and the Gos-pel. It is not intellectual unbelief which will destroy the well-being of the race; so long as it remains a mental product it is comparatively harmless, because for the great body of mankind it can never be in-tellectual. Translated into the thoughts

of the million, it comes to mean freedor om restraint, emancipation from con-dence, self-indulgence, conflict, chaos. An English journal refers to an artisan's ife as saying that some of her husband's sillow workmen were coming to believe that "when we're dead, we're done for." that "when we're dead, we're done for."
What is the corollary from that proposition but this: "Let us eat and drink, for "to-morrow we die"? On the other hand, the religion of Christs is pre-eminently the Gospel of the masses. It is the glad tidings of human equality in the Divine sight; it holds forth a hope that in another life, where all is settled, not by human caprice, chance, or fate, but by Divine justice, what is amiss here will be set right. It "gives to every pinch of human dust one "even measure of immortal hope;" and, above all, it enforces personal, as well as social, morality by proposing an unerring above all, it enforces personal, as well as social, morality by proposing an unerring standard, instead of that fluctuating principle which points to duty as the pleasurable policy, and cannot urge one single ground for personal obligation. Man's responsibility to his Maker is the only sure basis, therefore, upon which to rest general morality now and henceforth.

THE DISTRESS IN KANSAS. THE Dominion Opposition has, for the

ast two years, been engaged in the patrio-

tic work of extolling Kansas and Texas at

the expense of the Canadian North-West. The former has quite recently been gratui-

tously advertised by the Reform leader. Now the truth is that almost all the available

lands of the Western State in question

have long since been taken up. The only

open territory lies towards Colorado, and

there the soil is poor and barren. The famine which has broken out in Western Kansas is greatly to be deplored by all Kansas is greatly to be deplored by all humane persons on both sides of the line, and the call for help will surely not be heard in vain. The victims in this case are people who have been deceived by the shameless mendacity of the state government and other interested parties, unfortunately assisted by the Opposition books and journals of this country. The American people never disparage the value of their own wares; on the contrary, they always executed it. the contrary, they always exaggerate it, whether interested in their sale or not. A patriot on the other side may be an untruthful braggart, yet, after all, he never runs dewn his own state or country. That particular odious form of cosmopolitanism is the peculiar gift of the Canadian Re-former whenever he finds himself in Opposition. It is a standing maxim of his that the country had better perish rather than be ruled by any party but his own. So Mr. MACKENZIE suddenly discovered a Paradise in Texas, whilst Mr. Blake, in an imaginary mood. fixed the site of Eden in starving Kansas.

From the Kansas City Journal we learn that, according to a report prepared by the Secretary of the State Aid Association there are more destitute persons in West-ern Kansas than there were in 1875, when contributions were taken up all over the Union; and that, far from diminishing, wersal results, should their opinions prevail. is not only fallacious, but dangerous in the extreme. This will be evident if with the number needing aid, and the number of the whole population; from these we may select a few. In Decatur, with a population of 2,564, there are 1,000 destitute; in Ness, population 3,486, destitute 1,600, in Hodgaman, population 1,738, destitute 1,000; in Sheridan, population 1,668, destitute 1,000; in Pratt, population 2,080, destitute 1,000, and so Such is the Canadian Reformers efuge for the victims of the Nati Policy in this country. We only hop they like the picture, and will at once send nd the hat in aid of a fund to bring back the unhappy people they have de luded into emigration thither. Cosmopol-itanism has no heart, but it ought, in com-

> party rage and chagrin, EDITORIAL NOTES.

mon prudence, to assist in repairing the mischief it has wrought in moments of

Brome is the next battle-field; but 'the Re form press has lost confidence in the reaction. In 1871, Mr. Smith had 300 majority Selkirk; in 1872, 250; in 1874, 110; in 1878, 9; and now he is defeated by 131. The reaction in his case was like the rathe gods.

How do those who talk of the great Reform reaction account for the fact that the Government has not only not lost a seat, but ted Charlevoix, Argenteuil, and Selkirl rom its opponents?

Niagara, East Hastings, Charlevoix, Argen euil, and Selkirk were held by free-traders on the 18th September, 1878; to-day they are represented by protectionists. The other side of the ledger is blank. Will some Opposition paper strike a balance, and show us the Reform reaction. orm reaction, or even a

An ingenious method of supplying the want of small change of a character to be easily transmitted by mail has been propose by an official of the United States Treasury He suggests that the backs of American greenbacks should be divided by lines into greenbacks should be divided by lines into four sections, showing where they can be cut up into quarters. Parties would thus be enabled to make change at their convenience by the simple operation of cutting up the bill. Kingston Whig :-

"Cadet Davis, of Aylmer, who graduated fifth in the class of 1880, has gone to Chicago, where he will enter the lists as a Civil The Whig defended the Kingston Military Col lege theother day; does it think it right that we should spend \$50,000 in educating young mer

to fill professional positions in the S Mr. Mowat, on being blamed for keepin each the Provincial Accounts and other public records, held that a Government ought not to publish them to the country until they had been submitted to the Legislature, and the Reform press approved of that doctrine. Yet now the same papers are asking the Dominion Premier to let the world know all about the details of the Pacific railway nego-

The Walkerton Telescope, once sound in the old Reform doctrine that the Local and Dominion Governments should not "hunt in couples," but remain strictly neutral, now says:—"It is the veriest nonsense to find fault with the members of the Local Government for taking part in a Dominion election. They have a perfect right to do so, and every one knows what their political principles are. Why, therefore, all this nonsense?"

It is stated that gold has been discovered the Fiji Islands. If the statement be correct there will doubtless be a rush of adenturers to that as yet little appreciated lony, which may be the means of attracting permanent settlers and developing it, as the gold fever built up Australia and California. The search for gold is a lottery, in which one succeeds while a hundred fail; but though the pursuit generally results disastrously to individuals, the region is benefitted by the opening up of more permanent and profitable in-

Troublesome Reformers are being appear by being appointed bailiffs and clerks under the Division Court bill of last session. One of the last appointments was that of a bailiff for South Simcoe. The appointee, it ap-pears, stumped the riding in favour of the Reform candidate, and as North York is an uncertain constituency it is doubtless deemed wise policy to keep influential men who can control half a dozen votes in good humour.

There are now eleven millions more on de posit in the chartered banks of the Dominion than there were twelve months ago. There than there were twelve months ago. There is a decided influx of foreign capital into the country—a sure sign of confidence and prosperity. Only a few Reformers now talk about "commercial depression," and they can scarcely keep up the pretence of hard times. The only complaint left to them is that prosperity did not come on the day after the adoption of the National Policy.

The Seaforth Expositor, after an article or two assailing the Government land regulations, and alleging that they are hampering the settlement of the country, has a local item to the effect that the Greenway-Patterson party left London for Manitoba on Tuesday evening last. There were seven passenger coaches in the train, containing over 200 passengers. This shows that the exodus, instead of dying out, is gaining strength. A much larger party is expected next month. A number of exchanges strongly favour

the adoption of the lash as a means of punishment in cases of brutal crime, and more esment in cases of brutal crime, and more especially wife-beating. The sentiment on the question, so far as it has been expressed, is apparently almost unanimous. It is to be hoped that at next session of Parliament legislation providing for the flogging of this class of criminals will be introduced, for the present penalties seem utterly inadequate to check the evil.

The continued emigration from Germany, principally to the United States, is causing a good deal of uneasiness in the former coungood deal of uneasiness in the former country. During the first six months of the year the outflow by way of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Stettin has comprised 50,422 persons, against 16,099 during the same period of last year, 13,844 in 1878, and 12,021 in 1877. The cause of the exodus is doubtless the improved condition of American industry and the desire to escape the dreaded conscription.

A striking proof of the severity of the Irish famine is presented by the marriage returns for 1879, which give the number of marriages at 23,313, or 3,596 less than the average number for the twelve preceding years, and 149 less than the total for Scotland, where the population is less by two-millions. The Irish are a people who marry early as a rule, and are not usually restrained by prudential considerations, so that the falling off is in their case more significant of hardship than among an Anglo-Saxon people.

Hon. D. A. Smith, the rejected of Selkirk, made a violent effort to secure his election Early in the canvass he found that Reform doctrines were unpalatable, and before polling day he dropped the last vestige of them. His recent speeches, according to a Winnipeg journal, contained no arguments against pro-tection or against any of the leading features of the Government's policy. He is reported to have even gone the length of offering to cive Sir John Macdonald a moderate converve Sir John Macdonald a moderate su But this political wriggling was of no avail, as the Conservative candidate ran in by a

The German Reform organ of Berlin gained new light on the benefits of the N. P. nce its editor, Herr Motz, has been elected mayor of that flourishing town. Civic pride has proved too strong for party prejudice, and a statement published in its columns as the result of a detailed canvass shows no less than forty manufacturing establishments, more than half of which have been started during the last two years. These factories em over 700 people and pay a weekly wages of \$4,059. This is an excellent showing Berlin, and it is no wonder that such figure make an impression upon the most obdurate theoretical opponents of the tariff.

Reform journals have fallen into the error of supposing that the election of Mr. Wheler in North Ontario means an expression of the opinion of the farmers against the National Policy. The very reverse is the case. The farmers, by an enormous majority, voted to support the Conservative candidate and the N. P. Mr. Wheler is entirely indebted to the villages of Uxbridge and Port Perry for his majority. The village of Uxbridge gave him a majority of 112 and Port Perry gave him a majority of 47. These make a total of 159; but Mr. Wheler's majority was only 150; the two villages are the part of the two villages. 158, that is, one less than the

The adage " murder will out " has prove true in connection with the Annapolis, N.S., tragedy. The man who committed the crime concocted a clever scheme. He took the girl to a comparatively isolated spot, and murdered her. The fire would have soon obliterated all traces of her remains; or the body would have lain crumbling away gradually, and, in all probability, undisturbed. But the very neans which the man took to conceal dences of his crime revealed it. The men who went to the meadow—and whose going there at that time was accidental-say fire, undertook to put it out, and the whole thing was discovered.

A correspondent of the Barrie Advance tells a story about Mr. H. H. Cook, M.P.P. which we hope is untrue. It says that one of the employes of Messrs. Hughes Bros., of this city, took an active part in the West Toronto election in behalf of Mr. Beaty, and that at the close of the contest Mr. Cook asked the Messrs. Hughes to dismiss him, which they very properly refused to do, saying their employes had full control over their own actions when off duty. The story speaks well for the Messrs. Hughes, but it puts Mr. Cook in a bad light, and he should deny it if he conscientiously can.

The Americans have a canal building craze They are resolved to build an inter-oceanic ditch at Nicaragua, if the funds are forthcoming. They are seriously discussing the propriety of deepening the Erie waterway. A little project in New England has, however, got ahead of this larger scheme. The Cape Cod canal will be started in a few weeks. One thousand labourers are engaged, connect the waters of Buzzards and chusetts Bays, and so shorten the distan that a steamer leaving Boston at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening will reach New York early The canal will be nine miles long, will need no locks, but there will be a current of about two and one-half miles an hour. It will save eight or ten hours for Atlantic steamers arriving at Boston.

Liberals in England as well as in Canada pose as purists. The rôle is entirely unsuited to their capacity, and there is much merriment over their pretence of electoral virtue. Bribery was almost general at the last elec-tion, and the trials of petitions have shown that the Liberals were the greatest offenders. A dozen out of the score of seats made vacant through the decisions upon the election peti tions are not to be filled up just yet, if at all These are the bad cases, in which new write have been withheld pending inquiries as to have been withheld pending the delinquent of those twelve seats seven are Liberal and five (
servative, the number of constituencies be
eight—an unusually large

extensively prevailed. They are Macclesfield, Chester, Boston, Gloucester, Knaresbo Canterbury, Oxford, and Sandwich.

The Halifax correspondent of that sturdy free trade journal the St. John Telegraph

"The business condition of the city is gradually improving. The high tariff is a great drawback to the interests of commercial men, but in spite of this needless burden, the trade of the port is increasing. Improved crops, better freights, fair fishing, etc., have made a change. There is not so much stringency as there was a few years are people. gency as there was a few years ago. People are able to pay their debts."

If "people are able to pay their debts," it is more than they were able to do under the old régime; and does not harmonize with the assertion that the Maritime Provinces are being ruined, and are so greatly exasperated that they are anxious to break up the Union.

The explosion at Seaham colliery, as recorded in our telegraphic despatches, affords another instance of criminal carelessness on the part of miners. Probably some two hundred will lose their lives, and the disaster will rank among the most terrible in mining records. At Cymner, near Pontypridd, in Wales, in July, 1856, 114 men were sacrifice wates, in July, 1856, 114 men were sacrificed to the reckless practice of testing headings supposed to be dangerous by approaching them with lighted candles. At Risca colliery, in December, 1860, 142 miners were slain by an explosion caused by one of their number uncovering his lamp to light his pipe. Constant danger must attend the working of collieries of enormous depth such as is com-mon in England, but about half of the terrible catastrophes reported are due to the foolhardiness of miners themselves.

The migration of a large body of Jesuits from France to Jersey has proved unfortunate. The inhabitants have determined to resist the establishment of the order and its institution in the island. By a strange coincidence, the instrument to be used by the Jerseyites against the Jesuits is one similar to that employed by the French Government against the same parties. It has been found that there is still in existence an unrepealed statute of George the Third of like purport to that existing in France, and the Jersey Par-liament is to be moved to have its enactments put in force. If this should be carried, what will the Imperial Parliament do shout it? will the Imperial Parliament do about it

The last Ontario Gazette contains applications for the incorporation of the Fonthill Canning and Fruit Drying Company, with a caning and Fruit Drying Company, with a capital of \$10,000, and of the Desert Lake Iron Company, with a capital of \$50,000, a notice of partnership of a new firm of woollen manufacturers at Almonte, and applications for the incorporation of the Essex Dunn Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$20,000; of the St. Lawrence Foundry Company of Toronto, with a capital of \$100,000; of the Roberts Iron Company of Frontenac, with a capital of \$100,000; and of the Virginia Tobacco Company of Toronto, with a ginia Tobacco Company of Toronto, with a capital of \$200,000. A large number of the applicants in the iron companies are Ameri-

The Globe has excelled itself on the Pacific railway question. In 1870 it urged its immediate construction; then when Sir John Macdonald took it up it was a mad scheme; in 1873, under Mr. Mackenzie, it was once more a great and patriotic work; in 1874 the plan of building it out of the lands was eminently statesmanlike; in 1878 the British Columbia section was an indispensable link; in 1879 the whole scheme began once again to be a mad one; in 1880 the British Columbia branch was a monstrous undertaking; then it would be nothing short of an outrage to build the road out of the lands; later on, it was perfectly absurd for our Ministers to go to England, for no English statesman or capitalist would deal with envoys of their foul reputation; then the scheme had failed, the failure being "complete, disastrous, crushing;" and the latest phase is that Ministers have succeeded, but as no details are given no criticism is possible, but that it will be an outrageous swindle on the Canadian people goes without saving.

Last session Mr. Mackenzie was compelled to admit that a great reduction had been effected by Sir Charles Tupper in working the Intercolonial railway. The only set-off pleaded was that this had been accomplished in a large measure, by allowing the roadway and rolling stock to fall into bad condition. This was proved to be fallacious. The Moncton Times says:—"A run over the Inadoncton Times says:—A run over the intercolonial will convince any one of the falsity of the Grit charge that the railway is running down for lack of necessary repairs. One sees, almost everywhere, ballasting, the renewal of sleepers, the cleaning up of the roadbed by the removal of grass and weeds, and other great iron highway." It is gratifying to find that while the running expenses are decreasing, and the condition of the road being maintained, the receipts from traffic ar steadily advancing.

Either drunkenness has very much increased in the British metropolis of late years, or the police are more strict in making arrests, for according to a statement in the Pall Mall Gazette the number of persons arrested last year for being drunk and dis orderly was 33,892, against 21,625, the num ber ten years ago, an increase of nearly 57 per cent. The augmentation in the number of women arrested for this offence is especially noticeable. Of the total number "pulled" in 1879, 15,612 were women, as ompared with 10,378 in 1870. It would accorrect to infer from these details that this vice is on the increase, for recently published statistics show that the amount of liquor con-sumed has considerably declined. Either the police are performing their duty more efficient-ly, or the increased moderation on the part of a large class, as shown by the decline in consumption, is offset by greater recklessness on the part of those who still continue to drink excessively—a state of things not improbable when we consider the hard times. The very cause which has induced greater sobriety and caution on the part of the more intelligent, namely, the difficulty of making both ends meet, has doubtless driven others to desperation and made them confirmed drunkards

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

THE Hastings Land Purchasing Associa tion has taken up 33,600 acres of land on the line of the Manitoba and South-Western rail-road, 155 miles from Winnipeg.

The Peterborough Review wants an explans tion as to how it is, if the N. P. does the farmer no good, that Canada No. 2 spring is worth from twelve to thirteen cents per oushel more in the Montreal market tha American spring wheat of the same quality or how is it that Canadian spring wheat i worth nearly as much in Peterborough as American in Montreal? The Review had better ask an easy one. The Reform press

The exhibits in the dairy building on th Exhibition grounds undoubtedly that Ontario can produce splendid butter, How comes it, then, that the exported article How comes it, then, that the exported article proves a failure, and that the trade with England does not develop? Care in selection and packing seems to be the requisite lacking. The latest English journals declare that if the colonists would turn their attention to making a better quality of butter for exportation they would find the business a profitable one. Australians are sending over good butter, some of which reconstituted for profitable one. Austranans are supposed butter, some of which recently sold for is. 8d. per lb. in England. American oleomargarine sells readily at 16c to 18c., but the British buyer will have the genuine dairy

land Agricultural Society, held at Worcester Mass., Dr. Loring, president of the society Mass., Dr. Loring, president of the society, delivered an eloquent address on free trade and protection. He pointed out that ninety per cent. of the farm products of the United States were consumed there, thanks to the vast home market which the protective tariff had established. Since 1860 the clip of wool had risen from 60,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds, and 50,170 square miles are now devoted to wheat; 80,610 to corn; 20,500 to oats; 42,080 to have 80,610 to corn; 20,500 to oats; 42,080 to hay, and 2,635 to potatoes. "It is for our own market," said the speaker, "which consumes ninety per cent. of all this, that our Govern

nent exercises a fostering care; shall this nome market be destroyed to propitiate those who consume the remaining ten per cent? Apropos of the Upton bush fire, the New York Herald draws attention to the fact that no such fires ever occur in Europe, although forests there are often of great extent. The reason for this is the attention paid to wooded lands. Underbrush is cut and kept down, and fallen trees and boughs are promptly renoved, so that there is nothing for a running

fire to feed upon. The Herald thinks that in addition to the safety secured by these precautions, the work—which could be performed in the winter—would pay by increasing the yield of valuable timber. The advice ing the yield of variance and the more thickly is doubtless good as regards the more thickly settled portions of the country, where the proportion of bush to cultivated land is not large, out is altogether inapplicable to the heavily imbered backwoods regions, where most of these forest fires break out

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London Advertiser :-"Now that such a large portion of the fer-tile belt in the North-West is to be handed over to a company, what is practically an in-dependent empire will be set up there. The company will be monarchs of all that is surveyed for them, and in a position to dictate their own terms to the settlers who find their way to the territory. The empire will need way to the territory. The empire will need a standard or ensign. Let us suggest a device:—A fertile plain, to which an emigrant seeks admittance, but is deterred by the spectacle of Miss Canada struggling with a huge anaconda, which envelopes her in its folds, and the motto, 'Tout est pris.'"

Will our contemporary tell us what would become of an empire without a people, and what would become of the company without settlers? The great landed proprietors who hold their estates from generation to generation, and refuse to part with a rood, are land monopolists in a sense; but the highest in-terest and ambition of this Pacific syndicate will be to dispose of its lands on terms that will attract a large foreign immigration.

railway freight discriminations such as have been long endured by Canadians, although practised by lines aided from the public Parliament has been called to the Imperial Parliament has been called to the fact that agricultural produce coming from America by way of Liverpool to London was carried more cheaply than similar home produce; and it was asked whether, at a time when the English and Scotch farmers had enough to do. lish and Scotch farmers had enough to do to keep their heads above water, it was fair that American meat sent from Glasgow to London should be charged 60s. a ton, while the carriage of meat from the neighbourhood of Glasgow to London was 70s., and if at the company's risk, 77s. a ton. It is being urged that foreign produce should be charged with full rates, while those of home producers should be reduced. This may be interpreted to mean that the Railway Commissioners, whose powers are to be extracted will not support the company of the compa tect home interests, while the rates charged on Canadian and American produce may be fixed on a scale which will afford incidental protection to the home grower. The Old Country farmer feels he must have protection somehow, even if he theoretically believes in free trade.

The harvest has proved a failure in Russia, and instead of her being able to supply a considerable portion of the wheat demand of Western Europe as usual, she will be obliged, for the first time in her history, to depend upon foreign sources to supply her own peoe with bread. The arrival of two wh den American vessels at Revel is noted The Moscow correspondent of the Cologne

Fazette says :--"It was always believed in Russia that the empire was at least sure never to require any corn from abroad, whatever its other necessicorn from abroad, whatever its other necessities might be; but the agriculture and industry of the country have fallen so low, that what was thought to be impossible has now occurred. The warnings of the press, which has long pointed out that the exportation of corn from Russia was seriously diminishing overy year, have remained fruitless; and the old superstition that Russia was the granary of Europe lulled the agricultural classes into a fatal security. It is now certain that the production of corn in Northern and Central Russia does not suffice for the requirements of the population, whose poverty is increasing to such an extent that the country is threat This unexpected demand from this quarter

cannot fail to have an important effect in keeping up the price of wheat on this contiment, which threatened to fall very low, is consequence of the fruitful harvest and the ncrease of the acreage devoted to grain. The American people have long boasted of

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THE ANGLICAN CHU

Proceedings in the vincial Synod.

THE CHURCH'S OFFICIAL

A Long Debate on the Ou of Lay Readers.

THE ELECTION OF METROPO

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laffecting the election and to report whether in first, the agreement between t been rescinded; and, second, been rescinded; rescinded, what, patent appointing the Bish will be the title, status. the future Bishops of Monte port as follows:—That they have that owing to differences of opin members of the committee upon th bmitted for their consideration unable to give any satisfactory answer t

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The amendment was put and carried

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"Now that such a large portion of the fer-tile belt in the North-West is to be handed over to a company, what is practically an independent empire will be set up there. The company will be monarchs of all that is surveyed for them, and in a position to dictate their own terms to the settlers who find their way to the territory. The empire will need a standard or ensign. Let us suggest a device :- A fertile plain, to which an emigrant seeks admittance, but is deterred by the spectacle of Miss Canada struggling with a huge anaconda, which envelopes her in its olds, and the motto, 'Tout est pris.' Will our contemporary tell us what would become of an empire without a people, and

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English trading interests will not submit to railway freight discriminations such as have been long endured by Canadians, although practised by lines aided from the public treasury. The attention of the Imperial Parliament has been called to the fact that agricultural produce coming from America by way of Liverpool to London was carried more cheaply than similar home produce; and it was asked whether, at a time when the English and Scotch farmers had enough to do to keep their heads above water, it was American meat sent from Glasgow to London should be charged 60s. a ton, while the carriage of meat from the neighbourhood of Glasgow to London was 70s., and if at the Glasgow to London was 70s., and if at the company's risk, 77s. a ton. It is being urged that foreign produce should be charged with full rates, while those of home producers should be reduced. This may be interpreted to mean that the Railway Commissioners, whose powers are to be extended, will protect home interests, while the rates charged on Canadian and American produce may be fixed on a scale which will afford incidenta rotection to the home grower. The Old ountry farmer feels he must have protection mehow, even if he theoretically believes in free trade.

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THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

Proceedings in the Provincial Synod.

THE CHURCH'S OFFICIAL TITLE

A Long Debate on the Question of Lay Readers.

THE ELECTION OF METROPOLITAN.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The Provincial Synod of the Church of England met this THE CHURCH'S TITLE.

The Hon. Mr. VAIL presented the report of the committee recommending the distinctive title of the Church to be "the Church of England in Canada," and diocesan synoda were advised to get acts passed through the Local Legislatures to legalize the title.

The report was adopted unanimously.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. Chief Justice ALLEN submitted the following report:—
"The Committee appointed at the last ses-

tion to consider the canons of the Provincial Synod and of the Synod of the diocese of Mont-real affecting the election of a Metropolitan, and to report whether in their judgment, first, the agreement between the Synods has been rescinded; and, second, if it had been rescinded, what, by virtue of the letters ratent appointing the Bishop of Montreal, will be the title, status, and powers of the future Bishops of Montreal, report as follows:—That they have carefully respicied to the subject referred to them but considered the subject referred to them, but that owing to differences of opinion among members of the committee upon the questions abmitted for their consideration, they are unable to give any satisfactory answer thereto. DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

The report of the committee appointed at the last provincial Synod to consider the position of the diocese of Algoma was read, making a number of important suggestions. It was resolved that the report be printed and distributed among the members and discussed in order at a future sitting. LAY READERS.

The objections of the Upper House to the re-

The objections of the Upper House to the report on lay readers were considered. The following message embodies the alterations demanded by their lordships:

"That the report on lay readers sent up by the Lower House be adopted by this House of Bishops with the following alterations, viz:—On page 39 and line 138, after the words 'the only,' insert 'at present available;' and on the same page, at line 32, strike out the words 'request of the minister under whom they are labouring,' and substitute for them the words 'discretion of the bishop.'"

Rev. Canon Darr moved that after the words "at the request," etc., be added the words, "the reasons for which request must be stated in writing." He said that in this case no rector would demand the removal of a lay reader on frivolous grounds. He thought this decision would overcome the objection of the bishops, and it was necessary that the rector be left with some discretion, for a lay reader in his parish with whom he disagreed would not be likely to effect any good.

Rev. Mr. Darling objected to agreeing to the changes suggested by the bishops. He could not consent personally to any power being held by any body of compelling the maintenance of a connection between himself and an assistant against his own will.

Mr. Walken thought that the suggestion of Rev. Canon DART moved that after the

Mr. WALKEN thought that the sugges Mr. WALKEM thought that the suggestion of the bishops should be concurred in. No lay-man would acceptoffice undercondition of being dismissed simply at the request of the bishop. The lay readers were licensed by the bishops, and it would be putting them in a very awkward position if they were dismissed by their clergymen without reasons being as-

Mr. Plumb, M.P., acknowledged that there was force in Mr. Walkem's remarks, but he held that nothing would necessitate the continuance of a lay reader's services when he was no longer in accord with his clergyman. He advocated, therefore, an amendment providing that, although the services of a lay reader might be dispensed with by his clergyman, yet his license as a reader be not revoked, but simply suspended until an understanding should be established, if ever, between the reader and the rector.

between the reader and the rector. Mr. D. REID said that it was utterly in possible for a clergyman to submit to the continuance of a license held by a lay reader in open feud with him, but he believed that a ompromise could be arranged with the

bishops.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts thought that the disposal of the license should be entirely in the hands of the bishops, but the assignment left in the hands of the clergymen, and he believed that the suggested amendment of the bishops allowed all this.

Mr. L. H. Davidson held that the question was an important one and that a grave

was an important one, and that a grave principle was at stake, not less than that of the autonomy of the parishes. The question concerned the power of the clergy in their own parishes, and whether their rights there should be recognized. It was not fair to leave the disposal of the licenses entirely at the discretion of the Bishop, for it cut out entirely the clergymen from the management of their own ground. It was surely sufficient guard to the lay reader in this matter, as far as his clergyman was concerned, that any request to have him dismissed should be made to the Bishop in writing, and with the record therefore.

At the suggestion of the Prolocutor, PROF. ROE here moved in amendment to the main motion, and with a view to economise time, that the consent of the Bishops be asked to a conference on the subject, with the Upper House, with a small delegation from The amendment was put and carried unani-

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—The Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada reassembled this morning.

LAY READERS. The PROLOCUTOR, Rev. Professor Ros, reported that the committee appointed to confer with the House of Bishops on the subsolution of the question, and that the solution would probably be embodied in the form of a canon, which would be sent down from the

SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANTS IN THE NORTH-

Mr. Fennings Taylor moved the suspen-sion of the rules of order to enable him to bring forward a motion to the effect that a joint address of the two Houses of the Synod be addressed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to entreat the earnest co-operation of the Society in providing the services of the Church of England for the large number of improvements in the

for the large number of immigrants in the North-West Territory.

The Rev. J. M. Armstrong suggested that the Church Missionary Society had long been nitimately connected with the work in the North-West, and that Society should also be applied to. He moved as a suggested to the supplied to the supplied

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the main motion.

The Rev. John Languar, of Toronto, thought they should not go further than merely preparing an address, and that a delegation should be appointed to proceed to England and urge the matter before the Society and the bishops of the Church of England.

A delegate suggested that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge should be included.

The Prolocutor pointed out that the Church Missionary Society's efforts were directed entirely among the heathen.

The Rev. Dr. Sullivan opposed the motion.

After a lengthened discussion an amendment moved by Mr. Davidson to strike out the offensive words directed against canons was carried by an overwhelming majority.

the benefit of those who were located ar the heathen.

On the suggestion of the Prolocutor the motion was varied so as to read:—"That their Lordships of the Upper House be requested to concur in a joint address," etc.

Mr. Fennings Taylor said he had been anxious to confide the address to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He did not wish to weaken it by reference to other societies.

The Rev. Canon DART complained of the The Rev. Canon Dart complained of the Church looking to England continually for help instead of within itself. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was withdrawing from the work here. (No. no.) Everybody knew that. They were constantly saying, "We have nursed you long enough, and we have other fields to labour in." The speaker thought the Church had been looking to England too long.

The Rev. Mr. Brown did not agree with the last speaker. The Church of England ought not to lose sight of its members because

ought not to lose sight of its members because they came to this side of the Atlantic. The matter could not be placed too strongly be-fore the Church of England. The case was argent, because it would require thousands of dollars to do the work now which could have been done for hundreds a few years since. Mr. Brydges remarked that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was already granting considerable sums for the work, and asked that the matter might be allowed to

drop for the present.

The motion was then withdrawn as a motion and allowed to stand as a notice of

CLERGY IN ALGOMA DIOCESE. The Rev. Canon Houston moved, seconded by the Rev. Canon Read:—"That this Synod strongly recommend the Synods of the several dioceses of the ecclesiastical province of Canada to secure to any clergyman removing from any of these dioceses to take missionary duty in the diocese of Algoma, the same rights with respect to the Widows and Orphans' Fund and the Commutation Trust Fund as if he continued to labour in the Fund as if he continued to labour in the diocese from which he has removed."

After a considerable discussion the motion was carried by a large majority.

MANITOBA MISSIONS. Mr. T. Whitz, M.P., drew attention to the vast importance of developing the missions of the Church in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, at the same time instituting comparisons between the Presbyterians and Meth-dists on the one hand, who were devoting much attention and energy to this subject, and the Church of England on the other, whose efforts were utterly inadequate. He predicted that within twenty-five years the greater part of the population of Canada would be found west of Lake Superior, and that greater part of the population of Canada would be found west of Lake Superior, and that a large proportion of the immigrants settling there would be those who had been born and nurtured in the Church of England. He moved:—"That the rapidly growing settlements throughout Manitoba and the Canadian North-West Territory, and the impossibility of meeting their spiritual wants, except through the medium of active missionaries who must be supported chiefly by contributions from churchmen outside of their field of labour, makes a problem of intense and ever increasing interest for the Church of England in Canada. In order that these ministrations may be supplied to the people of those vast territories, the clergy and laity in Provincial Synod assembled respectfully beg of their Lordships the Bishops to adopt such means as may be deemed best by them to bring this matter before the people of their respective diocease and to enlist an active interest in it, and pledge themselves to second in every possible way whatever measures may be adopted with the view."

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, who gave a long and interesting description of Church missions along the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

Rev. Dr. SULLIVAN congratulated the Church upon the fact that its laymen, while

Church upon the fact that its laymen, while travelling in promotion of the commercial development of the country, kept a special eye upon the religious condition. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. BURKE suggested that each diocese should contribute \$300 per annum.

Mr. PLUMB, M. P., supported the resolution, considering that the question was largely a layman's question.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and a motion to send it to the Univer House.

and a motion to send it to the Upper House was also passed, with a request to their Lord-

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., moved:
"That this Synod of the ecclesiastical province of Canada recognizes with gratifude the marked success of the Church of England Temperance Society in England, and while rejoicing at the increase of total abstinence societies in connection with the Church of societies in connection with the Church in this country, commends the movement to the cordial support of the clergy and laity throughout the province."

With a slight amendent, moved by Canon

Lobley, the motion was carried. MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—The Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada sembled this morning, the Prolocuto

ALGOMA MISSIONS. In response to a resolution of the House, the Bishop of Algoma very briefly addressed it on the work of his diocese.

CHURCH TITLES.

The Rev. Mr. LANGTRY moved the ado tion of the report of the Committee on Deans, Canons, Archdeacons, &c., in which it was affirmed that they were titles without duties, and the titles should be dispensed duties, and the titles should be dispensed with in connection with parish churches.

The PROLOCUTOR explained that it was in the latter part of his lifetime fully the intention of the late Bishop of Toronto, the lamented Bishop Strachan, to have given his canons certain duties, but age prevented his doing so.

The Rev. Mr. DARLING said he would never the title of deep research.

give the title of dean or canon. Even he refused it to his friend the Rev. Dr. Bevan.

refused it to his friend the Rev. Dr. Bevan. He thought it was impossible to revive here the cathedral system of England.

The Rev. Mr. CAULFIELD said that these were not the only titles that were empty ones. In the House of Bishops in this republican country—(The speaker was going on to refer to the title of "lordships" when the allusion to this being a republican country brought out a very storm of "noes.")

Mr. L. H. DAUDSON moved, seconded by Mr. George MacRae, an amendment to the report striking out the allusion to the titles being empty ones. He thought the object of the report could be gained without the use of this language.

the position of canon was a sham he must be the greatest sham of all, as he was the most the greatest sham of all, as he was the most recently appointed canon. (Laughter.) He delivered a most eloquent address, in which he expressed his appreciation of the position of "canon" as a mark of esteem of his bishop. He concluded by saying:—"If Mr. Langtry stands there as the exponent of the House of Bishops my bishop will receive my resignation before the sun sets."

Mr. Strachan Betthure believed that the wording of the report was a reflection page.

wording of the report was a reflection upon those bisheps who had appointed the canons, including the venerable Bishop Fulford. He would have too great a respect for his memory to vote for the retaining of the

A delegate asked the Rev. Mr. Langtry if the report had received the concurrance of the House of Bishops.

Mr. Langtry replied that two of the bishops were members of the joint committee.

Mr. Adam Brown asked who the two bishops were; and after some slight confusion it was stated that they were the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Ontario.

The Rev. Canon Belt remarked that the Bishop of Niagara repudiated the report.

The Rev. Mr. Dumoulin suggested that definite duties be attached to the title of canon.

East River. Latterly he was captain of the s.s. Secret, of the Gulf Port Line, running

The Upper House recommended that two boards of missions be constituted, one a board of foreign missions, and the second a board for domestic missions. Secondly, that the functions of the board of foreign missions be organizing the collection of funds throughout the ecclesiastical province in aid of the missions to the heathen outside of the Dominion; that the functions of the domestic mission board be organizing the collection and administration of the funds for the work of the Church in the North-West, including Algoma and other parts of the Dothe work of the Church in the North-West, including Algoma and other parts of the Dominion where need be. Third, that there be a central board of foreign and also a central board for domestic missions, with corresponding committees in the several dioceses.

Mr. BRYDGES moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The committee on the diaconate submitted The committee on the diaconate submitted a long report, offering various suggestions, and among others the following:—
"That a deacon should not be placed in independent charge, and that as deacons now, if placed in sole charge, are usually placed in new districts, they recommend that a considerable district be worked by a number of deacons, always under a director in priest's orders. Secondly, with regard to a permanent diaconate, it seems to your committee that a secular diaconate, in which a deacon be not required to surrender his mittee that a secular diaconate, in which a deacon be not required to surrender his worldly calling or business of such calling, is desirable, provided that very careful safeguards are adopted, such as the following:—That any candidate for such a diaconate should first act for at least one year in the capacity of lay reader, and not be appointed thereto under the age of twenty-one, being recommended by the incumbent of the parish, the lay delegates of the same, the rural dean of the deanery, and the archdeacon of the lay delegates of the same, the rural dean of the deanery, and the archdeacon of the archdiaconate where there is one; that no such candidate be admitted to the diaconate under the age of twenty-four, and that his qualifications in English divinity be satis-factory to the ordaining bishop,"

The report was adopted.

THE DIACONATE.

LAY READERS. A canon on lay readers sent down from the Upper House was approved and passed. ADJOURNMENT.

The Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG moved a hearty vote of thanks to the people of Montreal for their hospitality to the delegates. Carried. After some other formal business and the presentation of an address to the Prolocutor the Synod adjourned.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Shoddy peddlers are selling their wares through the country. Farmers should give them a wide berth.

Dr. Mackay, Binbrook, is forming his pro-perty into a preserve for game, and has secur-ed a number of partridge to augment his

breeding stock. The Collingwood Collegiate Institute claim to have passed more candidates at the recent examination than any High School or Institute in the province.

Collingwood Council is considering a proposition to help build, by a \$30,000 grant, a \$62,000 dry dock, which a joint-stock company have in contemplation.

pany have in contemplation.

The young man Kerr, who last week threw a stone at a Mrs. Beaves at Brockville, and inflicted a very serious wound, was yesterday sent up for trial at the next assizes. An enquiry is to be made by the Civil Ser-

vice Commission into the working of the gov-ernment offices in Montreal and east of that The Hastings Land Purchasing Associa tion's delegates have located 33,600 acres of land 155 miles from Winnipeg, on the line of the Manitoba and South-Western Coloniza-tion railroad.

By computation it has been ascertained that there are only sixteen widows in Camp-bellford, while in Brighton, which is very productive of this class of females, there are about forty.

A case of cholera occurred in Bradford on Sunday last, the victim being a young man named McCallum, formerly a resident of Newmarket. He was taken down on Sunday

The amount of mail matter going in and out of Muskoka is evidence that somebody lives in the district. About seven hundredweight of mails are daily brought down by the teamers to Gravenhurst, and there transferred to the core

ferred to the cars. The people of East Selkirk, Manitoba, who number about 250, complain of the lack of mail facilities. As things now are, they have to trudge through two miles of mud and

Two barges laden with iron ore left the Baldwin mines on Tuesday for Kingston. The specimens are about the best despatched yet, and will yield the largest percentage of pure iron. The mines are turning out better than

J. Ramage, of Erin, and W. W. Macalister, of Rockwood, Man., left Guelph by the Great Western railway on Monday afternoon for Manitoba. Mr. Ramage took with him a carload of live stock and farm implements, and Mr. Allister a car-load of selected live stock. When bailiff Washburn was making a

seizure the other day, some parties who knew that he would have to pass over a certain bridge on the way home after night, removed some of the planks, and Mr. Washburn had a narrow escape from serious injury.—Cardwell Sentinel. The Port Hope Garrison Artillery company were on Monday inspected at the drill shed, Port Hope, by Col. Strange, R.A., of B. Battery, Kingston. After inspecting the arms, accountrements, &c., the company was marched to the grounds near the park for gun

Madoc iron mines gives a highly encouraging account of them. Work is being carried on vigorously, and the out-put is very large, but will at once be increased. The perma-nency of the deposits has been manifested beyond question by the latest operations of

James McNabb, of Upper Waweig, Charlotte county, N.B., committed suicide on Sunday morning by taking arsenic. He procured the drug in St. Stephen, to be used to poison bears. After taking it he repented and took emetics, but without effect. He was a married man, isology it is said bed Listowel is to have gas works. Several gentleman have formed themselves into a company and engaged Mr. Adamson, of London, to proceed at once with the construction of the necessary buildings and retorts. The gas will be manufactured from petroleum, and it is understood that \$2.50 per thousand feet will be charged for it.

We have to record the death of Capt.
Wm. Davidson, brother-in-law of Capt.
Angus Chisholm, of this town, and well
known to many of our readers. He was
born in Pictou in the year 1802, consequently
he was in the 78th year of his age.
About two years ago he gave up sailing. He
was master for a long time of the Richard
Smith the fine steamer which ran up the

Diphtheria seems to be spreading in the north of New Brunswick. There have beer numerous cases in Chatham, a few in New castle, and other parts of the county. Mr McMurray, Black Brook, has lost thre children by this terrible disease. The school at Youghal, near Bathurst, is closed on as count of the presence of diphthefia in this district.

district.

The Mayor of Quebec has not yet signed the cheque to pay Messrs. Fisher & Blonin \$1,500 for the hose ordered by the Fire Committee without the authority of the Council. At the last meeting of the Council a resolution was carried ordering the payment of the account, but the City Attorney has advised that the Corporation is not responsible, and so the matter stands.

Reports from the Union Casinous states.

Reports from the Upper Gatineau, state that the smallpox among the Tête Brûlée Indians is dying out. Very few cases exist, and they are isolated. The infection has not spread to any of the other tribes. The Tête Brûlées are encamped about fifty miles to the north of their reserve. Some nineteen bodies, deserted by the panie-stricken Indians in their flight, have been interred by the relief party. lief party.

The Moncton Times says that Mr. D. A. Duffy completed his contract on the sugar refinery buildings on Saturday. The first brick was laid on the 14th of June last, and about a million bricks have been used in the work.

was laid on the 14th of June last, and about a million bricks have been used in the work. It will thus be seen that the undertaking was an immense one, and the vigour with which it has been prosecuted is a matter of commendation for the contractor. The foreman of the works has been Mr. Wm. Melody, of St. John. The foundation work of a warehouse for the refinery is now progressing, and the erection of a barrol factory, though not yet commenced, is projected.

A test of the sand to be used in the manufacture of window glass proposed to be gone into here was made recently in the presence of the citizens who have interested themselves in the scheme, and it proved satisfactory. Mr. Davidson, the promoter of the enterprise, wrote to Penetanguishene, Tuesday, authorizing the machinery which he says he has there to be forwarded to St. Thomas: a letter was also sent to St. John's, N.B., fer the \$2,000 Mr. Davidson proposes to invest. Thirty tons of raw clay, five tons burned clay to construct pots of, and 15,000 fire brick have been ordered from Henry Glazebrook & Sons, Stonebridge, Worcestershire, England, as well as thirty ligasheads of salt cake or sulphur of soda, from Crossfield Widnues, Lancashire, and all the company is waiting for now before commencing operations is the arrival of Mr. Davidson's \$2,000.—St. Themso Times.

Mr. Oliver Gray, of Peterborough, an old and respected resident of Smith where had all

Davidson's \$2,000.—St. Thomas Times.

Mr. Oliver Gray, of Peterborough, an old and respected resident of Smith, where he had been engaged in farming operations for some twenty years, went up to Orillia on the Orange excursion on Tuesday of last week. He was taken suddenly sick there and procured some medicine from a local druggist, but on the return was compelled to leave the train at Beaverton, where he remained at Mr. Butcher's. He grew rapidly worse, and died on Sunday night. His remains were brought to town on Monday night and buried on Tuesday. The deceased was an old resident, of quiet and unostentations disposition, who had made his competence among the many other pioneers of his time, and his many friends will regret his unexpected decease. He was only 62 years of age at the time of his death.

A Dorchester correspondent of the Sack-

ville Post says that he understands that the Dorchester Copper Mining Company, Messrs. Record, Trites & Co., have sold out for \$40,000 to a Newfoundland company. The correspondent visited the mine, and found twelve leads, from seven to twelve inches thick, running, as is supposed, into a large vein which they have not yet reached. There are some five or air pide sunk, twelve to fourteen feet deep; and all indicate copper. Mr. King, on whose land the mine is, informed him there had been extracted over eight hundred pounds of pure copper. Many pure nuggets of copper have been raised, at a distance of fourteen feet from the surface, weighing from one to thirty pounds. Mr. King, it is understood, will receive \$10,000 for the right to dig this mineral.

One of the coins placed in the box at the

for the right to dig this mineral.

One of the coins placed in the box at the laying of the Protestant Orphan Asylum corner stone, Thursday, was a crown piece of the time of Louis XIV, of France (1738), presented by Hon. John A: Beckwith. This was obtained from the Goodine family, of Kingselear, some time since. The coin for many years was a sort of heirloom in the family, who are the descendants of the romantic exiles of Old Acadia, who, persecuted and oppressed by their unnatural ralers, banks of the St. John that protection and peace which was debarred from them at home. family, and looked as if every one of the family during that time had used it for a teething implement. The first person who is known to have owned it was the great grandfather of the present Joseph Goodine, of Kingselear.—
St. John News.

the present Joseph Goodine, of Kingsolear.—
St. John News.

Mr. D. S. Caniff, Steward of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, left London on Wednesday having in charge a large number of pupils for the institution, among whom were A. McKay, Mary Noviss, Wm. Liddy, Dan Gorman, Laura Flater, and Annie Flater, of Chatham; Mary Campbell, of Bothwell; John Fleming, Newbury; Miss R. A. McKay and Miss Mary Leitch, Glencoe; Miss M. A. Gray and J. H. Buck, St. Thomas; A. H. Cowan, David Dark, Miss Ada Mason, Thos. M. Green, Misses Minnie Fleming, Lillie Bryce, Susie Thompson, London; Miss Beatrice Dyke, Strathroy; Misses G. McCallum, H. McCallum, and V. J. McCallum, of Ingersoll; Henry Whealy, George Chamberlain, and Mr. McAdam, of Woodstock. Mr. Canniff expected to take up other pupils Mr. Canniff expected to take up other pupi at Hamilton and Harrisburg, making be

There is no reason why Dr. Tanner should be allowed unchallenged to wear laurels as the champion faster of the world to which he is not fairly entitled. We have within a mile of Meaford a young woman whose achievements in this respect—not undertaken for the sake of notoriety or profit—are even more astonishing than the forty-days' water diet of Dr. Tanner. The young woman is now under Dr. Maclean's care, and from him the profession may learn more of the case by-and-bye. Dr. Maclean's care, and from him the profession may learn more of the ease by-and-bye. About a year ago last February the young woman gave up eating, not on account of ill health, but simply because she felt no desire for food, and for six months thereafter she took absolutely nothing but a cup or two of buttermilk once or twice a week with an occasional drink of water. At the end of six months absolutely nothing and attack months. months she began eating and ate regularly and heartily for about six months, when she and nearthy for about six months, when she again repeated her fast of half a year under like circumstances. A little over three weeks ago—not having yet broken her second fast— she was placed under Ir. Maclean's profesbut is in as good condition as most girls of her size, looks and is cheerful, walks about the house a little weakly, but without assist-ance, and does some light work.—Meaford Monitor.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a

AMERICAN NOTES

A western paper says the New York excur-sion boats have ruined the sale of poisons to would-be suicides.

at St. Louis, and tore them into pieces too small for patching. A bride of a week returned to her parents, at Bay City, Mich.. because her husband made her black his boots.

A murder trial at Lebanon, Ohio, was held in a public hall instead of the court house, in order to accommodate the spectators. "Come home drunk, will you?" said Ben Lucas to his intoxicated father at Welles, O. "I'll give you a lesson;" and killed him with

The cattle men of northern Texas have re-belled against the railroad charges, and talk of driving the cattle across Indian territory to their old shipping points in Kansas A man, who refused to explain his motive

"Every politician isn't a statesman," re-marked John Lay, in a Texas saloon. This expression was regarded by Den Moore, the cown constable, as a personal insult, and he

ler's Station, Ind., because Sarah Freeman would not marry him right away, and then Sarah hung herself with her apron because she missed him so.

Yoshida, the Japanese minister at Washington, is said to have become quite successful in painting, and has recently been sketching the scenery of the Alleghanies and the Cheat river valley, accompanied by his friend Charles Laman.

mont, and manufacturers have been compelled to suspend work for want of sufficient water. The springs and streams are lower than ever known before. The potato crop is suffering severely, and the pastures are parched, and forest foliage is changing as if touched by frost. The temperature for ten days has been equal to the hottest days in July.

punish him for setting a limit for patient en-durance. The seventy-fifth birthday brought no relief, and he kept his word by drowning

Dejarnette, the young Virg love for her was as strong as his cruelty was shocking. He says that the conduct of his

tracted for as slaves or serfs; and furth more, that the Chinese coming to this con

BIRTHS. PRICE—At 160 Parliament street, on the 3rd inst., the wife of C. W. Price, of a son. McDougall—At 22 Grange avenue, September 9th, the wife of Joseph E. McDougall, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter, prematurely.

MACRAE—At Woodlands, Glengarry, on the 5th instant, the wife of the Rev. D. L. Macrae, of a

WYNDHAM—At Roach's Point, Keswick, Ont. on the 3rd inst., the wife of Alfred Wyndham, Esq., of a son. Wagner-At 78 Queen street west, on the 9th nst., the wife of Dr. Wagner, of a daughter. CRUMPTON—At 17 Sultan street, Toronto, on Sunday, the 12th inst., the wife of Frederick Crumpton, of a son. GIRDLESTONE—At Hamilton, on the 11th of September, the wife of C.H. Girdlestone, of a sor BENNETT-On Monday, the 13th inst., at 76

Drumbo, Ont.

KERTLAND—PARSONS—At All Saints Church.
Toronto, by Rev. A. H. Baldwin, on Sept. 8. Mr.
McLean Kertland, to Emily Mary, second daugher of Charles Parsons, both of Toronto.

Brant—Fullerton—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, H. A. Joseph.
Esq., Toronto, by the Rev. John Kirkpatrick, John B. Brant, Postmaster, Smithville, to M. A., eldest daughter of the late Samuel Fullerton, of Toronto.

Wind lifted all the tents off Barnum's show.

George Larkin spat at Libby Steele, in a St. Paul street, and was instantly killed with a knife by Robert Barton, her escort.

Florida advices indicate that the orange crop in that State will be utterly destroyed by the late storm. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Louisiana proudly parades the information that Nathan, her agent to procure labourers in southern Europe, has already started 700 men for the sugar fields.

threw two rotten eggs from the gallery of the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, at an actress who was singing on the stage.

Alexander Snyder killed himself at Shid-

A fearful drought prevails all over Ver-mont, and manufacturers have been compelled

George Wegner, of Beauport, Me., had for twenty years been tortured by rheumatism. He said that if, on arriving at the age of 75, his sufferings did not cease, he would commit suicide. He did not believe that God would

Bishop Feehan, of Nashville, is promoted to be the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago. Bishop Duggan of Chicago, having been permanently disabled by disease, is retired on a pension of \$2,000 a year. Kansascity, hitherto in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, is made an Episcopal See, and Bishop Hogan, now Bishop of St. Joseph, is its first Bishop. There remain a number of Sees still vacant in the United States, and new ones are to be made.

honour of his family, has published a letter, in which he confesses that his treatment of her was brutal and barbarous, but that his

was committed for the sake of the family honour is without foundation.

John H. Burke, of San Francisco, has complained to the Board of Equalization that the Six Chinese Companies are not properly assessed. He claims that all, or nearly all, of the Chinese in the United States, British Columbia, and the Sandwich Islands are constanted for an always or safe, and further thanks of the Chinese in the Columbia and the Sandwich Islands are constanted for an always or safe, and further thanks of the Chinese in the Columbia and the Sandwich Islands are constanted for an always or safe, and further thanks of the Chinese in the Chinese i more, that the Chinese coming to this country become indebted to one or the other of said companies, and their bodies are held responsible for payment; that the said Six Companies hold absolute control over the lives and liberties of the Chinese, and execute the decrees of their own private Courts to the exclusion of the constituted authorities; that they have thereby built up and maintained an independent oversment. and maintained an independent government, and are at war with the interests and laws of the people of California. He states that in 1878 the Six Companies controlled 148,600 Chinese, and at present 223,000, and that the obligations of these Chinese are in the nature obligations of these Chinese are in the nature of solvent credits held by the Six Companies, and should be so assessed under the law. The complainant then asks that the personal assessment roll of the Six Companies be raised to \$22,300,000. He assesses each company in the following amounts:—Sam Yup, \$1,515,000; Yung Wo, \$1,530,000; Kong Chow, \$2,250,000; Ning Yeung, \$11,250,000; Yan Wo, \$645,000; Hop Wo, \$5,110,000; total, \$22,300,000.

STUMP—In this city, on Sunday, the 5th inst, the wife of Jacob Stump, of a daughter. ROGERS—At Hamilton, on the 7th inst., the wife of Frank J. Rogers, of a daughter.

TAYLOR-On the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Alexander Taylor, Poplar Point, Man., of a son. MARRIAGES. CHANT-MUMA-At the residence of the bride's father, Drumbo, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. R. Hobbs, Mr. Sperrin Chant, of the town of Brampton, to Miss Aggie Eva Muma, youngest daughter of Henry Muma, Esq., Drumbo, Ont.

Toronto.

STEELE—JENKINSON—On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. Edwin Jenkinson, a brother of the bride, Kingston road, township of York, by Rev. 6. I. Taylor, M.A., Rector of St. Bartholomew's and St. Matthew's, Frederick Steele, of Toronto, to Clara Archer, eldest daughter of the late William Jenkinson, of Toronto.

daughter of J. E. Herkeley Smith, fleq., Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto.

BUCHAN—KING—On Thursday, September 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Brookman, Ewing, youngest son of the late David Buehan, to Emma Maud, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph D. King, all of Toronto.

JOHNSTON—MCLMAN—On the 8th of September, at the residence of Mrs. Frazer, aunt of the bride, W. W. Johnston, of Annandale, near Grafton, Ont. to Minnie McLean, Scottsville, N. Y.

N. Y.

NELLES—SMITH—At the Church of the Ascension, on the 25th of August, 1880, by the Rev. H. Grasett Baldwin, M.A., Dr. D. A. Nelles, of Waterford, county Norfolk, to Helen, second daughter of J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq., Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto.

REESOR—FOWLER—On the 9th inst., at Christ Church, Amherst Island, by the Rev. C. E. Cartwright, assisted by the Rev. W. Roberts, Henry Arthur Reesor, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, to Frances Louise, youngest daughter of D. Fowler, Esq., R.C.A., of "The Codars,"

JENKINS—ARREY—At Little Current, on Tues-

JENKINS—ABREY—At lattle Current, on Tuesday, 10th August, by the Rev. Rowland Hill, Start Jenkins, of Montreal, to Louisa Eleanor, eldest daughter of G. Brockitt Abrey, Esq., of Little Current. HUTTON—BRUCE—On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Geo. S. Reynolds, at the residence of Deacon Jones, Primrose Cottage, Mr. John Hutton, of Lake View, to Miss Jane Bruce, of Macaulay, all of Muskoka.

English papers please copy.

STARK—HOPPER—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Black, of Kildonan, John N. Stark, eldest son of Jas. Stark, Esq., of the City Mills, Paisley, Ont., to M. Janie, second eldest daughter of Mr. John Hopper, St. Paul's Parish, Man. FAIRBANKS—PAGERIE—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, at Baic St. Paul by the Rev. Father St. Pierrie, Mr. J. G. E. Fairbanks, Deputy Registrar of Marquette East, to Miss Mary Adeline, eldest daughter of Mr. Felix Pagerie, all of St. Baic Paul, Man.

SMITH-PAXTOR At the residence of Mr. G. Cornell, Pickering, on the 13th September, by the Rev. D. A. McGregor, of Toronto, S. W. B. Smith, Whitby, to Idzzie, eldest daughter of Mr. William Paxton, Beulah, Iowa. KNOX—HICKS—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Centralia, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Butcher, Mr. John Knox, station master, to Miss S. M. Hicks, sister of Mr. A. Hicks, of Centralia. DEATHS.

FULLERTON - At the General Hospital, of Phursday, the 8th inst., Alfred Fullerton, aged ? GOULDING—In the Old Fort, at the residence ner son-in-law, W. Cantlin, Mrs. Mary Gouldin in her 80th year, relict of the late P. Goulding, Halifax, Nova Scotia. HOLLAND—Suddenly, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the 8th Soptember, Ralph Burton, beloved son of Geo. B. Holland, of this city.

WILKINSON—At 71 Denison avenue, on the 10th inst., Florence Jennie, aged 4 months, daughter of William L. and Fannie E. Wilkinson. McDougatl.—At 22 Grange avenue, September 9th, Constance McDougall, infant daughter of Joseph E. McDougall, barrister-at-law.
Price—On Saturday, the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Bain, 91 Wellesley street, Toronto, Mrs. W. N. Price, aged 71 years. MACPHERSON—At Braeside, Owen Sound, the 10th inst., Evan Percy McGill, only son Henry-Macpherson, Judge of the County Cou-of the County of Grey. DR. J. ADAMS

MACDONALD—In Ottaws, on Monday, the 6th September, at 233 Nicholas street, the wife of Mr. A. B. Macdonald, of a daughter.

BROWN—In North Oxford, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Brown, of a daughter. Wile of Mr. W. Brown, of a daughter.

DUFFY-In this city; on Monday evening, 13th inst., Mrs. Eliza Duily, beloved wife of James Duffy, aged 52 yeers,

KEEFFER-At Thorold, Ont., on Saturday, the 11th inst., Sarah Keefer, wife of John Keefer, Esq., aged 62 years.

Foster-Suddenly, on Monday, 13th September, at No. 56 George street, the residence of the late Mrs. Martha Kennedy, Martha Foster, widow of the late William Foster, in the Sist year of her age.

GIRSON-At Montreal on Setunday 13th inst.

RENNIE—At his residence, 69 Shuter street, on the morning of the 13th inst., Robert Rennie, in the 57th year of his age, a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Power-At St. Boniface, Man., on the 7th ins

Miscellaneous. 25 ALL GOLD AND SILVER, MOTTO AND Floral Cards, 10e. STEVENS CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

50 Motto and Floral cards, 10e. U.S. CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 20 LVorLY ROSE CHROMOS OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. CHIPPAWA WHISKIES—FOR PRICE LIST of these favourite whiskies, address JNO. S. MACKLEM, Distiller, Chippawa, Ont. 422-2

Medical.

Vegetine.

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WILL YOU READ THIS R. STEVENE:

Dear Sir.—I advise you of the good regord your Vegetine. My wife's tather, regighty-five years old, was attacked within its worst form. His head and swollen so that he was blind, and limbs was bedly swollen and discourable of the was been as the was been physician said there was no reme y roure him, as he was such an old man. a son-in-law, he was persuaded to vegetine. Seven bottles cured him, has now-a healthy old man.

Last spring I was troubled with a discoulant.

Last spring I was troubled with a disorstomach, with a sallow skin, want of appear
cold extremities and headache. Satisfact to
this condition of things arose from powerty of the
blood, I took two bottles of VEGETINE; it outcome,
and I am satisfied it is the best toole and
blood purifier in the market and am one too
happy to make known these facts to the world.

Yours very truly.

ALL SPEAK IN ITS FAVOUR

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 23, 1880. BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 23, 1830.

Dear Sir,—I have sold your VEGETINE since it was first introduced into Canada, and most cheesfully recommend it to all who are in want of a blood purifier, and believe it to be just what it is advertised to be, a purely vegetable compound. My customers all speak in its favour. My sales are steadily increasing. I have sold manyarticles of the same description, but VEGETINE gives the most universal satisfaction.

G. T. FULFORD & CO.,

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint. MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—Having used the Vegetine myself I have much pleasure in r commen it to any affice of a I was with Dy pepsia or Liv r Complement. I have not have a day's manager since taking it nearly two years ago.

JAMES ROSS. OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880.

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References permitted to persons who have been perpentive our after having been rupture freen and eighteen years. "Pamphiet on Rupire" free. NERVOUS DEBILITY Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy, known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELLI, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal.



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A NEVER-FAILING, CERTAIN, and PERMANENT CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Are you suffering from Lame Back? STARR'S PAD is a sure cure. Nervous Debility, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, or Diabetes? Ask your druggist for STARR'S KIDNEY PAD, and relief will be sure and speedy.

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Child's Pad, \$1.50. Begular Pad, \$2.00. Special Pad, for chronic cases of long standing, \$3.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. For sale by Druggists.

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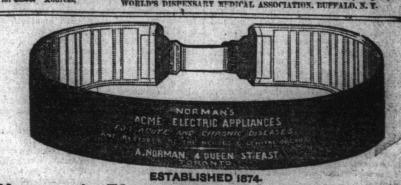
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"BO LIKEWISE."—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadint sunserer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely disconraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking wour 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly curred, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family piper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any environment of them and enclosing a taken the sunsippy for resdy. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Freedings, sent for the 'Medical Adviser,' and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid dewred thereful and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

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XLVIIII. ENTIREMAN JOB TELLS NELLY THE WIND'S

STORY. Bohemia was in all its glory. Not the glory of the summer, when the slopes of the mountain and the banks of Falling Water were clothed in dense foliage full of the songs of birds; nor yet the glory of the autumn, when the fading days touched the forests hour by hour with a deeper yellow and crimson; but the glory, sweeter and sadder if not so picturesque, of the wonderful Indian Summer, which restores to early winter, if not the tender leaflets, at least the faint, sweet charm of the spring days and the childhood of the year.

of the spring days and the childhood of the year.

"They don't laugh at me now—I used to think they were laughing at me," said Gentleman Joe, who was walking along the banks of the Falling Water with Nelly. "I mean the cloud shadows;—look at that one coming. He is going to tell me something."

"Now, Gentleman Joe," said Nelly, looking at the old fellow affectionately, and addressing him as if he were a child, "you promised the you would not talk so about the poor shadows, and the pine-trees and all. How can they tell you anything? They are only shadows and leaves moving in the wind."

wind."
"In the wind? Yes, they move in the wind, my deer," said Gentleman, Joe, smiling. "That explains the whole matter; it is not the shadows that really talk, or the leaves either—it is the wind. Did you never hear the voice of the wind? I have heard it often. Sometimes it laughs then it covered it. hear the voice of the wind? I have heard it often. Sometimes it laughs, then it growls. When it whispers in the tulip-trees, as the bell-flowers are opening in the spring, it is in a good-humour—it is telling the tulips about the south, where it has been travelling, and the orange groves. But in winter it is very different. Have you never listened to it when it was roaring around the gables in the old, dark nights? It is angry then, and will tear up trees or blow people over precipices if tear up trees or blow people over precipices if they trifle with it."

they trifle with it."
"Oh, Gentleman Joe! why should you take
up all these fancies? Indeed, it is not good

for you."

"Fancies? They are not fancies, my dear; and really it does me no harm. I have nothing to say to the wind when it is in a bad humour—I wait. After awhile it gets over that and we have long talks. It has told me a number of strange things in my life. The strangest of all was what it told me only yesterday."

"What did it tell you?" Gentleman Joc shook his head and fell into fit of musing. th of musing.

"It was a very curious story, indeed," he said, after awhile. "Do you think you would like to hear it."

Nelly hesitated. She did not like to encourage poor Gentleman Joe in his vague wanderings, and was about to say that he had better tell her something else, when he added, "It is about Crow's Nest, and somebody who once lived there."

to once lived there About Crow's Nest?" "About Crow's Nest?"

"And old times there," said Gentleman
Joe, dreamingly. "It is a very strange story.
If you would like to hear it I will tell you
about it, Nelly. I really can't get it out of
my mind or understand it—perhaps you
may; and then you might tell me, you know,
Nelly."

Nelly looked at him closely as he uttered

"Thought? I did not think the wind told me. It really told me; and it was not very friendly, either, in the wind—it has made me rather sorrowful, for it is a sorrowful-la very sorrowful story. 'I remember Crow's Nest,' the wind began, 'in very old thins. (If was part of a great estate which once covered half of Bohemia and extended beyond; but in course of time the Bohemian part, all but the Crow's Nest farm, was sold, and at last there were two brothers who invented the whole were two brothers who inherited the whole property. Do you understand that, Nelly? "Yee," she said. "Well, the eldest took one part of the

property, and the youngest the Crow's Nest farm. It had a small house upon it—a very small one—but the land was good, and the owner set about improving it. Then he fell in love with and married a young girl of the neighbourhood. She was very beautiful, and neighbourhood. She was very beautiful, and he loved her dearly; but then she was beneath , as people say : she was an orphan, and father had been scarcely more than

labourer."
"Yes, Gentleman Joe."
Nelly was listening with great attention now, and wondering a little at the lucid and connected narrative, divested of everything like extravagance, which the old fellow was

presenting.
"That made trouble," he went on, with his head drooping—"a great deal of trouble. Her husband loved her with all his soul but his fine relations turned their back on her. They had tried to dissuade him when they heard of his intention to marry her, but as he loved her he only laughed at them, and turned his back on them. What was it to the man who loved her so much whether she was man who loved her so much whether she was a king's daughter or a peasant's? She was herself, which was enough, and he only loved her more dearly when others looked down upon her, as he ought to have done. He was a gentleman—if he had not done so he would not have been a gentleman."

"Yes," said Nelly, in a low tone, thinking, of what Frances Cary had said of Frances Cary had said of Frances.

of what Frances Cary had said of Brantz "Well, the time passed on," continued Gentleman Joe, "and his family never came to see them or took any notice of them. There was one person who did—his brother, who had never interferred at all in his marriage. had never interferred at all in his marriage. He was a very good brother, not at all like the chattering, gabbling women, who rolled their eyes and shook their heads, and would have nething to do with the poor fellow who had disgraced the family by his low marriage. He and his brother never had an unkind word, but the poor husband was ill at ease. He was suspicious, perhaps, and thought that his brother, too, looked down on his wife. So he grew cool to him—and he, no doubt, saw it, and the visits became fewer and fewer. At last they stopped, and the owner of Crow's Nest was left to himself and his quiet days in Bohemia.

"They were very bright days, He was married to one he loved better than he loved his life. He loved the ground she walked

married to one he loved better than he loved his life. He loved the ground she walked upon. He would take her slipper, sometimes, and kiss it because it had the shape of her foot. You can't understand that. It is the lish women-and there are a great the more disagreeable they are; the very sight of the things they wear is distasteful, since the wearer has given them the shape of

gular expression of disdain quite changed his whole face. Then the vague and dreamy look came back to his face, and he said, They were very happy at Crow's Nest, young husband and the one he loved.

the young husband and the one he loved. What did he care for the people who never came to see him? One face was enough—the face of his wife. Then another face came—there was a little baby that prattled and held there was a little baby that prattled and held out its small rosy arms, and crowed and nestical close, and made its father and mother much happier than they had ever been before. But trouble was coming too—life is full of that. He was not what is called a business man—I mean the owner of Crow's Nest. His head was bad for managing, and his farm went down, and he fell into trouble. But that was really nothing. The world laughs at you and slights you when you are poor and a need; but what does it matter if you can go home and feel the arms of your wife and child around your neck, and see them smile

crushes you. You might stand that your-self, perhaps, but there are the others—the helpless ones. It is hard for them. They leave us sometimes, and then they are happier,"
Gentleman Joe looked up as he uttered these words. It was either at the clouds or at something or someone he saw beyond them.

them.

"One day she went away from him—I mean the poor man's wife," he continued in a very low tone. "She was his angel — it was natural, therefore, that she should become an angel of God. She was almost a child when he married her and when she died. A fever carried her off suddenly, and she died in his arms, with her head resting on his breast."

Nelly sobbed. As to Gentleman Joe, his expression was that of a human being who has shed all the tears he is capable of shedding, "Well, he longed for death," he said, "but it would not come, A dull stupor tollowed, and he fell into despair, but Heaven was merciful, after all, since it took away his memory, and his reason with it."

"His reason?"

"His reason?"

"Yes, he lost his reason. Poor man, I wonder if he ever got it back! He used to sit in the chair she sat in, dreaming of old scenes and seeing the face of his dead wife. He was not in his right mind then. He wanted to die, but he did not think of taking his own life. There was his child, and he wished to see his wife again—he will see her!"

wished to see his wife again—he will see her!"

He raised his head and looked upward as before, his eyes fixed and full of vauge longing. Nelly sobbed, and gazed at him with a startled expression.

"Gentleman Joe, what are you telling me?" she exclaimed.

"The God's truth—just what the wind told me, Nelly. I've nearly done now. Must I go on?"

"Yes, yes!"

"Something had to be done—there was the little one, and the dead mother; they were all three alone. The poor man only moaned, and broke his heart with longing—longing for the lips, and eyes, and the voice he was not going to hear any more. He sat thinking in this way, or trying to think; but it crazed him. He was waked suddenly. His boy was crying for bread!" was crying for bread!"
"Oh, how pitiful!" cried Nelly, with

streaming eyes; " is it true, Gentleman Joe?"

streaming eyes; "is it true, Gentleman Joe?"

"True? yes, it is God's own truth. His little boy was about four years old, and could not talk very plain. He said, 'I hung'y, papa!' and he cried, and the corners of his mouth were pulled down; and he put his arms up and hugged me around the neck, and I burst out crying for the first time."

"You? You speak of it as if you were the poor father, Gentleman Joe!"

"Did I? What could have made me do that, I wonder? I had nothing to do with it—the wind told it to me, and I thought you would like to hear it: it was only yesterday, while I was lying down under the big sycamore yonder. I may have dreamed it, as I was dozing; but I don't think I did. The wind told it, and it wouldn't take the trouble to tell me my own story."

Nelly Welles looked at the speaker with astonishment. What did all this mean? Was the poor victim of fantasy telling her a real history—his history? Could that be possible? He had often referred in his erratic talk to his familiarity with the scenes in Bohemia, around Crow's Nest and along the stream. Could it be possible that he was the poor husband and father? and was it only his fantastic imagination, the fancy of his disordered brain, that the wind had whispered the strange story to him, while all the time his own memory was dictating it? Full of wonder, and looking at him with a long. Nelly looked at him closely as he uttered these words. His voice was exceedingly sad. Would it not be a relief to him to unburden his mind? It might be.

"Well, tell me what you thought the wind "wistful glance, she listened for the rest of his narrative, feeling vaguely that there would narrative, feeling vaguely that the strange story to him, while all the time his own memory was dictating it? Full of wonder, and looking at him with a long, wistful glance, she listened for the rest of his own memory was dictating it? Full of wonder, and looking at him with a long, wistful glance, she listened for the rest of his narrative, feeling vaguely that there would narrative, feeling vaguely that there would narrative, feeling vaguely that the strange story to him, while all the time his own memory was dictating it? Full of wonder, and looking at him with a long, wistful glance, she listened for the rest of his narrative, feeling vaguely that there would narrative, feeling vaguely that the wonder was not also well as the words.

gular a revelation.

"Is that all?" she said, seeing that his glances were wandering, as if the whole subject had passed from his mind.

"Yes, Nelly—no, that was not all. There was the funeral. She was taken away from him while he sat looking at the floor—he could not move, but he heard the steps of men coming downstairs carrying something."

"Oh me!"

"That was sad for the poor man, but he scarcely felt it, as he was stunned. It was

scarcely felt it, as he was stunned. It was on the same evening that the little one came crying for bread, with his mouth pulled down. crying for bread, with his mouth pulled down. Then a neighbour came in, and touched my shoulder, and I saw he was crying. He went and got some bread, and called a servant to bring some milk, and when little Harry had finished eating he stooped down and kissed him. He was the uncle of the child, and a very good man — I could tell you his name. 'It won't do to leave the baby here,' he said, 'I am going to take him home with me.' When he said this the child's father sprung upon him and tore the boy from him. 'You shall not have my child!' he said. 'He is all I have left of her—you shall not take is all I have left of her—you shall not take him! The good neighbour tried to persuade him, but he would not listen to him, and the him, but he would not listen to him, and the neighbour went away. 'I will come again to-morrow' he said; 'it is better for the boy, as he cannot stay. with you.' He then left the house, and the father sat down holding his child in his arms and trying to think. He was out of his mind, you see, but he understood one thing. They were going to take his boy from him; they should not do that; he would prevent them. Before morning he took his child in his arms and went away from Crow's Nest."

'And what became of him and his little boy ?" she said. boy?" she said.
Gentjeman Joe put his hand to his forehead
and tried to think. He was so much absorbed
in this effort that he did not hear the sound of wheels approaching.
"Where did he go? That is hard, very

from Crow's Nest."

"Where did he go? That is hard, very hard to say."

He smiled sadly—it was a faint sunshine on the old face, but still a sort of sunshine. This sudden change of mood was one of the idiosyncrasies of his fantastic temperament.

"I can hardly tell you where the poor fellow did go, Nelly," he said: "to a great many places—in fact, almost everywhere."

The noise of the wheels drew nearer, but either the laughter of the water or a sudden either the laughter of the water or a sudden wind which blew from the mountain made the

wind which blew from the mountain made the sound inaudible.

"He went on all day with his little boy in his arms," said Gentleman Joe, smiling, "and in the evening met a circus which had halted in a wood to feed the howses. Circus people are very kind, and they gave him plenty to eat. The big fellows danced the boy, and he pulled their beards and laughed. That made friends, and they ignied the company and friends, and they joined the company, and stayed with it for a great many years, and—" A carriage came out of the foliage within a few yards of them. It was the Wye coach with General Lascelles in it, on his way to Daddy Welles's, and as it had reached the foot of the

ascent, the driver stopped to ask if that was the road.

This question was addressed to Gentleman Joe, but he took no notice of it. He was looking intently at General Lascelles, who was also looking fixedly at him. Gentleman Joe then walked up to the carriage with bright smile upon his face, and said.

"How do you do, brother? Don't you know me? You have not forgotten Joe?"

General Lascellis looked at the speaker with profound astonishment. Then his face suddenly flushed, and tears rushed to his eyes, denly flushed, and tears rushed to his eyes. His whole frame shook, and with an unsteady hand he opened the door of the carriage and got out, trembling as he did so.

"I am very glad to see you, brother. Did you think I was dead?" said Gentleman Joe, General Lascelles, uttering a great sob, put his arms around the poor old fellow and drew

m close to him.
"God be thanked!" he said, in a low voice; "this is the happiest day of my life,

"Why, you are crying, brother entleman Joe, smiling.

XLIX. A MEETING OF MOONSHINERS. Half an hour after this scene General Lac-celles, Gentleman Joe, and Daddy Welles were shut up in the sitting-room of the small mountain-house and the old master of Wye

from Crow's Nest. The poor old ex-clown seemed to have waked up from his long night of hallucination, and evidently recalled now his whole past life and his own individuality. Was this the result of the sudden appearance of the face of his brother, which supplied the missing link in the chain of memory? It is difficult to say. It is always difficult, almost impossible to follow the operations of the mind diseased, and trace out the steps by which it returns to reason. A struggle was plainly going on in the brain of the poor man, as he had called himself; but happiness had evidently already worked an extraordinary change in him. His mind and memory had become lucid, if not strong yet,

The general was soon in possession of all the facts. His brother, as he had told Nelly, had married a young girl of very humble family—she had died, and he had gone away with his boy to avoid a separation from him. The person who wished to take the boy had been Daddy Welles, whose sister had been the wife of Gentleman Joe. When the old wanderer reappeared at Crow's Nest, Daddy Welles had at once recognized him; but it seemed impossible to separate him from his associates, and the attempt had not been made. Nor had Daddy Welles informed General Lascelles of his return. A lurking sentiment of pride deterred the mountaineer. Gentleman Joe's family had looked down on him for his Welles alliance, and as the Daddy was a proud old fellow, after his fashion, he said nothing now. He liked General Lascelles personally, but would have him discover for himself that his brother and the boy were home again.

himself that his brother and the boy were home again.

This came out during their conversation, and the general shook his head sorrowfully.

"That was a foolish thing for you to do, old friend," he said to Daddy Welles. "A man's brother is his brother, and Joe is the only brother I have. But let that go. Where is Harry, Joe? I am going to take you both to live with me at Wye."

But Gentleman Joe, who was smiling, shook his head.

"We can't leave Mouse, brother. Mouse

'We can't leave Mouse, brother. Mouse and the Lefthander are old friends of ours, and we are very happy at Crow's Nest."
"But you can't stay in that cabin, Joe! I

will never consent to that."

"It is a very good cabin, and I have been very happy there," said Gentleman Joe, gently.

"Impossible!" the general exclaimed. "Why, the house must be unfurnished.
What became of all your effects—I mean the furniture of the house?"
"I really don't know," said Gentleman Joe.

"I really don't know," said Gentleman Joe, screnely.
"They are stored away here," Daddy Welles said; "I took care of them. The land was sold under a mortgage, you know—or perhaps you don't know, Gentleman Joe."
The general reflected, and then consulted with Daddy Welles. It seemed best for the present to leave Gentleman Joe and Harry at Crow's Nest. The furniture could be moved over, and the house made habitable, and in time the wanderers could be persuaded to come and live at Wye.

"I rememder Wye; you know we played there when we were boys, brother," old Gentleman Joe said, cheerily. "I love the old place, and would like to see it again, but I never could leave Mouse and the Lefthander."

"Well, don't leave them Joe: at least for

This movement was the result of the appearance of two or three horsemen in front of the house. These were Mr. Barney Jones and other gentlemen of the moonshine fraternity, summoned by Daddy Wells to meet the general, who was coming on this morning to have a talk with them. They dismounted and came into the yard, and the general and Daddy Welles went out and met them. Others were seen coming up the hill. They vagabond, was wholly wanting. The eyestlooked straight into your own, and the erect figures and firm steps were not the figures or steps of tramps or malefactors. Their moonshine business was illegal, certainly, but it was plain that they did not regard it as violating the deeper laws of morals.

General Lascelles was an old acquaintance of most of the moonshine people. He had ridden to and fro through the mountains and the valley of Bohemia, electioneering for

ridden to and fro through the mountains and the valley of Bohemia, electioneering for Congress, a long time before, and many of the persons who now greeted him had entertained him and voted for him. He was a popular man with them. His cordial manners and bonhomic had made friends of all classes. It was hard, in fact, to resist General Lascelles when hemicald with a record believed. when he mingled with a crowd, holding his hand out to everybody, and calling everybody by his name. It was a natural gift, this cor-diality; not calculation. He was friendly, and took an interest in people, and they were

and took an interest in people, and they were friendly to him in return.

The general at once proceeded to say what he had come to say. "The moonshine business," he said, was illegal, and had better be discontinued. There would be trouble, as the Government was bound to execute the laws, and, if civil process was not sufficient, to call in the military arm. For the laws, and the military arm. in the military arm. For the law was the law. It might appear oppressive, but it was on the statute book. He himself was a Virginian, and he was talking to Virginians They knew him, and it was not necessary for him to say on which side he was. But if him to say on which side he was. But if troops were sent, as it seemed they would be, there would be fighting if the business went on. That would be bad, for one side would wear blue and the other gray, and it would be better for all parties that Bohemia should not see any more of what took place there in old times. There would be a great deal of hot blood, and more dead men—which would be unfarturate.

be unfortunate. Thebest course would be to shut up the stills, and not be at home when Here a noise behind the crowd suddenly attracted their attention, and turning round they saw the United States marshal riding up, with three or four companions, to the gate, General Lascelles ceased his discourse, fixing his eyes on the intruders. He was evidently displeased, and the marshal as plainly more so than himself. He dismounted, and made a sign to the rest to follow him. He then walked into the gate followed by the men, and approached the group of moon-

shiners.
What is the meaning of this assemblage? what is the meaning of this assemblage?"
said the marshal, in an angry tone, addressing Daddy Welles.
"Why, good-day, friend," the Daddy said,
cordially; "glad to see you. So you are
back again?"
"I asked the meaning of all this. I re-

"I asked the meaning of all this. I recognize in this crowd persons I know to be connected with illiet distilling. What does it mean? I ask you, General Lascelles—you can tell me, perhaps, and will do so if you have a decent respect for the law."

The marshal was growing angry, and spoke the consequely for that reason, perhaps. It was

unfortunate, as well as unbecoming, however, that he should have adopted such a mode of address to a person like General Lascelles. "I have more respect for the law than for some of its officers;" said the general, bending his brows. "You ask what the meaning of this assembly is. I ask you in your turn

I came to preform my duty." "What do you mean by your duty?"
"To arrest law-breakers!—I see them round me.

"By what warrant?"

"By what warrant?"

"My orders are sufficient warrant, and I will not be intimidated, sir! I am not to be intimidated in the preformance of my official

"Where are your orders, sir?"
"I am not bound to show them to you, ir—unless you force me to arrest you."
The general frowned.
"I beg you will do so," he said. "Have you orders to read the riot act and fire on the young?" rowd? I am one of them, and I warn you,
you attempt that, we will fire back on you."
"You resist the law!"
"You outrage it. By what authority do
use thempt to disperse a meeting of Vir-

ou attempt to disperse a meeting of Vir-nia people! Are we free men are slaves? have come here no meet my friends, and

they have come to meet me. We are talking with each other—is that a violation of law? I notify you, sir, that if you attempt to arrest any one with an express warrant, which you exhibit, it will be at your personal risk. I speak for myself, at least."

The general had not raised his voice, but he evidently meant what he said. A rifle was leaning against the porch by him, and he quietly took it up and cocked it."

"Where is your warrant," he said, "for arresting any person you meet? If it is formal authority I will submit, and test the question in the courts. If you act without authority and attempt to arrest any one here, you will never leave this spot alive!"

There really seemed to be something in this threat. The visitors of Daddy Welles had brought their rifles with them, and deposited them in the passage of the house. Now they suddenly reappeared, and the crowd was armed in the twinkling of an eye.

"So you, a magistrate, abet the enemies of the law, sir!" shouted the marshal.

"I resist the absurdity of your demand that I should not visit my friends, sir," retorted the general.

"These people are your friends, then?"

"Yes, they are my friends."

"They are law-breakers, and liable to arrest at any moment."

"You yourself promised the search-warrants."

"You yourself promised the search-warrants."

"Your authority, sir?"

"You yourself promised the search-warrants."

"Yes; why were they not applied for?"

"I visited your house and heard you had driven in this direction, and followed you."

"To make arrests, sir?"

"If necessary. I have the right to demand the warrants now."

Here Daddy Welles interposed.

"Gineral," he said, mildly—very mildly, indeed, for a man fingering a rifle trigger—"If you sign the sarch-warrants you won't mind signing a have his-carcass too, will you?"

The marshal scowled at the Daddy, but said nothing. He had grown much calmer after some moments' reflection, and was really as much averse to any trouble as General Lascelles. This did not arise from a want of nerve—the marshal was quite a brave man; but he was really a very good-hearted man, and felt that he had acted precipitately.

"Well, sir," he said, at length, "I will not ask for the warrants to-day; I have searched this house, and I see it would be a farce to repeat the search this morning—I should do so at all hazards if I thought it my duty."

"You would be right," said the general.

"And you are right, sir, in intimating that a general order to arrest suspicious people is too loose—I acknowledge that. It is my duty to inform those around me, however, that the illicit distilleries will be suppressed by military force, if necessary, and the persons engaged in the business arrested and brought to trial in the Federal courts."

"Without a have - his-carcass!" sighed Daddy Welles.

The marshal looked at Daddy Welles with a grim smile on his face, and said,

"I'll get hold of you yet, you cunning old fox! Fox and goose now, and I am the goose, it seems. But in the long run the goose will get the better of the fox."

Having brought himself to take this philosophic view of the circumstance, the marshal scowled at the moonshiners, bowed stiffly to General Lascelles, who punctiliously returned his salute, and rode away with his associates.

Soon afterward the moonshiners, bowed stiffly to General Lascelles, who punctiliously return

"It will be naheky—and you will be one of the fighting men?"

"To be sure!" said Daddy Welles, cheerfully; "if there's fighting; but that's not likely. I'm gittin old, now, and I'm a peaceful man, gineral; but you must make allowances for us poor mountain folks, that have wintered and summered the Yankee troopers in Bohemia. We don't like 'em much."

"Well, you and your friends had better get over that. Don't you remember what General Lee said to the lady who wished her sons to be educated to hate the Yankees?"

"What was that, gineral?"

"He said, 'Don't teach your sons to hate the United States, madam — we are all Americans now!""

Americans now!""
"Did the gineral say that?"

"Did the gineral say that?"
"Yes."
"Well, I thought he was a good old Virginian," said Daddy Welles, thoughtfully;
"leastways I am, and I don't reckon I'll ever be anything else—I'm too old. But, then, a man can't tell; maybe some o'these days I'll git to be an American, as you call it. I'll try, but it'll be a mighty hard job, gineral."
General Lascelles laughed with evident enjoyment of these unpatrotic views of Daddy Welles.
"Well," he said, "You are right. The separate sticks in the fagot remain sticks, in

"Well," he said, "You are right. The separate sticks in the fagot remain sticks, in spite of all. They are harder to break bound together, but they are not a solid block. Enough of politics, Daddy. I am going to take Joewith me now, and go over to Crow's Nest and see my nephew Harry!"

The intonation of his voice was joyful. The old face flushed, and he said, as he had said

before,
"This is the happiest day of my life.!"
"You are right, brother," said Gentleman
Joe, with a cheerful smile. "I don't think I
ever saw the sun shine so bright as it does today!" Well, come on, old fellow! We are going

to look up Harry."

Gentleman Joe shook his head.

"We are not likely to find him at Crow" Nest, brother."
"Why not?" "He has gone to see his sweetheart I

His sweetheart !-has Harry a sweet-"Mouse says so. She is very pretty. Her

"Frances Cary! Has Harry fallen in love with Frances Cary!"

"I really don't know, but something or other takes him in that direction every day or two—naybe to catch—a sight of her; you know, but something or other takes him in that direction every day or two—naybe to catch—a sight of her; you two—naybe to catch a sight of her; you know young men are given to that, brother."

"Well!" the general exclaimed. "But it wouldn't be a bad match, Joe! Well, well—

wouldn't be a bad match, Joe! Well, well—but there is the carriage. Come, get in; I know the road. Come to Wye, Daddy, and tell me if anything happens—this moonshine business weighs on my mind."

And with a grasp of the Daddy's hand General Lascelles got into his carriage, followed by Gentleman Joe, and directed old James to drive to Crow's Nest by the way of the ford. A FORTUNATE VICTIM OF MISFORTUNE.

It was late in the afternoon on this same day when Brantz Elliot rode up to the mountain-house on his return from Piedmont.

He had ridden to the village to engage his seat in the stage, to return to New York.

This resolution had been forced upon him at last. There was evidently no hope of inducing Nelly to marry him. The girl was more determined than ever that she would not take a step which would result in his unhappiness, and he found it utterly impossible to change her resolution.

piness, and he found it utterly impossible to change her resolution.

Brantz Elliot had been thus compelled to accept his fate, and tried to accept it calmly; but it was a hard task. He loved Nelly Welles now with all the strength of his being, and had set out to engage his seat in the stage under the profoundest depression. Nelly had seen his face as he went away, and retired to her room, and indulged in a hearty cry. It was hard for her to give him up—very hard indeed. The future without the young man seemed a weary blank; but it was of his happiness that she was thinking. If her action seemed fanciful, and her motive exaggerated, let us respect it—there are not so

She was looking out of an upper window when he rode up, her head leaning upon her hand. She was almost afraid to look at his sad face, but she could not resist the temptation. There was about him the nameless charm that surrounds the person who is beloved.

"Oh, if I was only worthy of him!—if it would not be so unequal!—if he was poor, as we are, and would not be ashamed of me!"

Brantz Elliot rode up and dismounted. His face was not all sad. What did it mean? He came into the house humming a song—he was actually laughing, too! Daddy Welles met him at the door and greeted him cheerfully, and Brantz Elliot, instead of sighing, cried, "I'm as hungry as a hawk, Daddy! Is there any dinner for me? I hope you haven't eaten everything in the house."

Is there something in male hunger which appeals to the female heart? One would say so. As soon as Brantz Elliot went to his chamber to make his toilet, as he always did after riding, Nelly slipped down-stairs, set the table with rapid and skilful hands, placed a cold ham and whatever else the cupboard contained upon it, arranged his seat—the one he liked best—and retired quietly to the sitting-room opposite, where she was reading with much interest in a tattered newspaper when Brantz Elliot came down-stairs.

As soon as he had finished his dinner he went into the sitting-room and lit a cigar, "I knowyou don't object to smoke Nelly." went into the sitting-room and lit a cigar,
"I knowyou don't object to smoke, Nelly,"

he said.
"Oh no!" "Smoking is a good thing. It drives away dull care, and is a dead shot for the blue-It was a long time since Brantz Elliot had spoken in that tone. His voice laughed like his lipe, and he was plainly in the most joyous mood imaginable. This was a mystery to her, and caused her a pang. But if he was not unhappy at leaving her, it was all the better.

"I am glad you are in good spirits," she "I am glad you are in good spirits," she said, trying to speak cheerfully.

"Riding always makes me gay," he said, laughing, "like walking. And that reminds me that I ought to walk over and see my friends at Falling Water before I leave Bohemia. It is a beautiful afternoon. Would you like to go and see your dear Frances?"

He was laughing still. What did it mean? Nelly felt like crying.

"I don't feel well this afternoon," she murmured.

murmured.
"Then the stroll will be good for you. Do." come, Nelly. I shall be so lonesome. "I don't think—"

"I don't think—"

"Well, it is wrong to think, so you are perfectly right? Say you'll go, without thinking about it. There never was such an evening. Look at that faint new moon yonder, like a silver skiff following the sun as he is setting. The air is as mild as summer. It is not more than a mile or so to Falling Water; and I'll bring you back soon after dark, Nelly."

Nelly tried to resist, but had not the courage to do so. The temptation was too great. It

Nelly tried to resist, but had not the courage to do so. The temptation was too great. It was their last evening together; she would not hear his voice any more very soon; so she yielded, and they set out for Falling Water. They always remembered this walk afterward. Certain scenes become the frames in which the pictures of memory are set, and are never separated from them. The faint new moon was sailing through light clouds, tinted with orange by the sunset, and the stream which ran beside them seemed to laugh and prattle to them as they followed the path along its banks. The sycamores were leafless now, and there was no verdure but that of the cedars and evergreen-pines along the little watercourse and on the slopes; but the air was so calm and soft that it was difficult to realize that the season was not June.

Brantz Elliot. "Have you forgotten that day? I have not. That was the only time I ever kissed you—and I began to love you after

her bosom heaved. She was only conscious of one thing—that if she attempted to speak she would burst into tears.

"It was not so strange that I should love. you after being nearly drowned with you, Nelly!"he said. "A man likes a girl better after going under with her, and not expecting to see daylight any more. Here is the log. It is another one—the mountain people were obliging enough to throw it across to get to Piedmont this way—I wonder if it will break with us again."

with us again."

They were already crossing.

"Take care!" said Brantz Elliot, who was holding her hand; if you fall in again I'm not sure I'd jump after you! But I would, too—the water is shallow now, and there's no danger!"

Nelly was in a maze. What was the mean-

ing of her companion's tone? It was one of actual hilarity. Could he speak in that manactual hilarity. Could he speak in that manner if he was really depressed at the prospect of leaving her? She coloured slightly. Then she drew ayay the hand which he was holding, ostensibly to raise her skirt and avoid treading upon it. A moment afterward they were over, and following a path covered with

a deep carpet of brown pine tags, which wound through a thicket in the direction of Falling Water.

There is nothing more picturesque than a path winding away before you, either across fields or through woodlands. It seems to beckon and say, "Come, I will lead you home to your bright fireside, where smiles and fond

to your bright lireside, where smiles and fond arms are awaiting you." It may run through lonely scenes and gathering darkness, but that is nothing. You have only to follow it, and it will take you home—if you follow it.

Sometimes, if you have a companion and are talking, you do not follow it; you unwittingly take a side-path, as Nelly and Brantz Elhot did. This obliqued in a gradual and very sneaking manner to the left; they continued to pursue it. tinued to pursue it, gradually ascending until it ended at last on the summit of a high ground south of and above the ford at Lover's eap, where Mr. Ruggles had been conducted

by the Lefthander.
"Why, we've taken the wrong path,
Nelly!" exclained Brantz Elliot; "but it is not important—we have not far to go back, and it was worth making a mistake to see

Was it a mistake? Nelly asked herself, Brantz Elliot knew the country perfectly.
"I have been here before," he said, laugh-Lover's Leap, where some forlorn lover, they say, put an end to himself. I'm glad I'm not like him. Let me show you where they say he leaped off."

He took Nelly's hand and drew her toward

the edge of the precipice—a sheer descent of about fifty feet to the water. A single pine tree grew from the rock—it was that under which the Lefthander had taken his seat. Far down beneath them the current broke in foam over the rocks in its channel.

foam over the rocks in its channel.

Nelly looked down and then drew back, clinging to Brantz Elliot's hand, and drawing him with her.

"It makes me dizzy," she said, in an agitated voice; "come back!"

"I am not going to jump over," he said.
"You might fall."

"I wouldn't like to fall now, Nelly."

She looked up guickly. His rety.

She looked up quickly. His whole voice had changed in an instant to deep earnest-ness. As their eyes met Nelly blushed—he was looking at her with so much tenders that her heart throbbed as she caught "I have something to say to you, Nelly

do you know what it is?" he said. "It is not what I have said to you so often before. You can't guess what it is. It is a misfortune—a great misfortune, as the world would call it—and has filled me with delight." sion, murmuring,
"A misfortune—to you?"

"Yes and no. There are misfortunes which are blessings. I am ruined! Here is the letter announcing the fact. I got it to day." "Oh! can it be true?" she exclair Ruined! What is the meaning of it? "It means having a dishonest uncle for your guardian. My father died when I was in Europe, leaving his affairs in the hands of

did not press the matter; and now the whole

and not press the matter; and now the whole story has come out. My father's executor, my uncle, was what unceremonious people call a scoundrel."

Nelly was quite overcome by this sudden anuouncement, and seemed much more agitated than her companion.

"Bút you are not ruined—how could you be ruined?" she murmured, scarcely knowing what she said.

be ruined?" she murmured, scarcely knowing what she said.

"Well, the process was very simple—my uncle stole the money," replied Elliot. "He disposed of my father's stocks and mortgaged his real estate, and speculated in Wall Street with the proceeds—and lost everything. This letter from him, written as he was leaving for Europe, acknowledges the whole transaction, and begs me not to expose him."

Nelly made no reply. Her heart was beating so that it could be heard almost. An immense tenderness filled her bosom for the man she loved so dearly in his trouble.

"So you see I am a poor fellow, without a dollar in the world, almost, Nelly," said Brantz Elliot. "There is a little remnant only, to keep me from starving—not near enough to enable me to live in Fifth Avenue."

His voice laughed again as he spoke, and he took both Nelly's hands, and looked into her eyes. St. Julien has won even higher honours than Dr. Tanner. He is a much faster and

The negro's definition of bigotry is as good and as inclusive as that of Webster's dictionary. "A bigot!" said he; "why he's a man who knows too much for one and not eyes.
"But it will enable me to buy a small tract here in Bohemia, which will give me a living. I could build a small Swiss chalet, and huntto my heart's content; but then I would die of ensus if I lived by myself, Nelly."

He drew her toward him as he spoke, and put his arms around her neck. She was blushing and trembling.

"You will have me now, won't you, Nelly."

ranted to cure all diseases is that it may not know exactly what is wanted of it, and in that case it will go fooling around in the system trying to cure you of some disease you have not got. Miss Flirtington-"Yes, I like the place Nelly ?" very much, Major; you have such a jolly set of men down here." The Major—"Yes, awfully jolly. You'd better steel your heart, Miss Fliffington, in case of accidents." Miss F.—"Well, while I'm about it, Major, I'd rather steal somebody else's, don't you know!" Poor Nelly! She could not make the least bit of a reply to him, her heart was beating so. But she leaned her cheek upon his breast and looked up, and their lips met—which was, perhaps, as good a reply as any

was, perhaps, as good a reply as any

To be Continued.

THE POOR OLD SLAVE.

band, woman?" "What's gone of your hus.

'What's gone of him, yer
honour? Faith, and he's gone dead." "Ah!
pray, what did he die of?" "Die of, yer
honour! He died of a Friday." "I don's Sudden Death of an Aged Negro—An Unfortunate Family.

A coloured man named George Wilmore, aged about eighty years, was found dead in bed Sunday morning, at his home on the Kingston road. Rumours of foul play were circulated, and these coming to the ears of Coroner Riddel yesterday morning, he visited Wilmore's home for the purpose of making enquiries. There being no visible signs of violence, the Coroner considered an inquest unnecessary. The history of the deceased and his friends appears to be an interesting one, as related by the Coroner, who is well acquainted with the principal characters. About forty years ago John Sewell

WAS OWNED AS A SLAVE mean what day of the week, but what com-plaint?" "Faith, and its himself that did plaint?" "Faith, and its himself that did not get time to complain." "Oh, ay—he died suddenly?" "Rather that way, yer honour." "Did he fall in a fit?" No answer. "He fell down in a fit, perhaps?" "Why no; not exactly a fit, yer honour. He fell out of a window, or through a cellar door—I don't know what they call it." "Oh, ay—and broke his neck?" "No, not quite that, yer worship." "What then?" "There was a bit of sthying or cord. or that like, and it yer worship." "What then?" "There was a bit of sthring, or cord, or that like, and it throttled poor Mike." "Quite likely. Call

WAS OWNED AS A SLAVE in the State of Maryland. He managed to escape and make his way to Canada, whither he was afterwards followed by George Wilmore, also a toiler in the cotton fields. Sewell managed, when land was cheap, to purchase ten acres on the Kingston road. When the Grand Trunk railway was in course of construction, he sold to them the right of way through his property, retaining the remainder, and investing the proceeds of the former in U. C. Bank stock. He married and became the father of one son and two daughters. The son grew up and was murdered by a female member of the once notorious Brooks bush gang. One of the daughters married a coloured man named Barry, by whom she had five children. A fire occurred at Barry's house about the year 1861, when Mrs. Barry and a couple of in the State of Maryland. He managed t bequeathed \$35,000 to missions.

A Presbyterian theological seminary has been established in Tokio, Japan. A large number of Jewish negroes have been found in Africa, near the boundary of Barbary.

A London gentleman has given \$10,000 to fit up a mission-house in that city for the conversion of the Jews. In connection with the American Baptist Mission among the Teloogoos of India, there have been ordained 24 of the converts for mission work. There have been more than 1,300 converts baptized since January last. The Belknap (N.H.) Congregational Association has issued a declaration against divorce, "except for the single valid Scriptural cause," and has called upon the ministers and associations to take a stand on the sub-

CHILDREN WERE BURNED ALIVE. "This is the very path we took that day when you fell into the water, Nelly," said when you fell into the water, Nelly, said the flames on that night, died from the affects of an abortion in 1876. Old Mr. effects of an abortion in 1876. Old Mr. Sewell was stricken with paralysis, and soon afterwards died. Previous to his demise, Coroner Riddel drew up his last will and testament, in which he left his property to the remnant of the ill-fated family. The executors of the estate are Mr. Geo. Leslie, c., and Sewell's son-in-law Barry. The property now presents a most neglected appearance, the house being a wreck and the land overgrown with weeds. Wilmore, for the sake of old times, had been allowed to make Sewell's liouse his home. There he lived for some of an abortion in 1876. house his home. There he lived for som years in poverty, filth, and wretchedness, h being an apparently half-witted

The Wicked Painter. Painting and plumbing are crimes that go hand in hand. The plumber does not neces-sarily paint, neither does the painter neces-sarily plumb; but the man who is capable of the one is always capable of the other. The qualities that enable a man to follow a suc-cessful career of plumbing are precisely those cessful career of plumbing are precisely those that would fit him for painting. So close is the relationship between the two occupations that we often find a plumber associating himself in business with a painter, and brazenly displaying the sign, "Plumbing, gas-fitting, and house-painting done here." Thus, while one partner paints the outside of the house, the other plumbs its interior, and between the two the ruin of the house-owner is mad

complete.

The painter resembles the plumber in his deep-rooted unwillingness to keep his agree ments. One of his chief objects in life is to ments. One of his chief objects in life is to put off the hour of painting until the house-owner's patience is completely exhausted, and his consequent indignation deprives him of that mental equanimity necessary for a suc-cessful contest with the painter's wiles. There was, probably, never an instance of a painter who painted a house on the day when he had who painted a house on the day when he had promised to paint it. He never makes less than three postponements. His excuse for the first of these is that he is out of white lead or turpentine, and has been unable to procure them. The second postponement is made because the painter professes to foresee a coming shower of rain—which refuses to come with as much obstinacy as if it had been prophesied by Prof. Vennor; and for the painter's third failure to appear on the promised day he pleads either an attack of illness or the failure of his assistant to provide him with ladders.

wide him with ladders.

By this time the house-owner has become so indignant that, when the painter actually arrives, the latter finds it comparatively easy to overthrow the arguments of the former in favour of any particular colour. It is a point of honour with the painters never to let a man have his own cho ice as to the colour with which his house shall be painted. The houseowner and his wife may have given much time to the selection of a nice colour for the house and a suitable shade for the trimmings, but when he lays the two tints painter the latter invariably replies, "O, them colours won't do at all, sir." In vain does the unhappy man insist that he likes them, and that, therefore, they will and must "do;" the painter bends a pitying glance upon him and asserts that he has no idea how the two tints in question will look when laid on the house. In most cases his obstinacy overrules the house-owner, and the latter is compelled to consent to having his house painted with colours which he privately

thinks detestable.

In any event, the painter, when he comes to make out his bill, displays an amount of unblushing wickedness which the plumber alone can rival. He charges for his paints, alone can rival. He charges for his paints, brushes, and turpentine; for his time, and for "the job." He never takes less than twice the time to paint a house which he originally said would be sufficient, and if he is lucky enough to be able to pretend that a sudden shower has spoiled the paint which he had just laid on, he can proceed to paint the house all over again. As between the painter and the plumber there is little to choose. The latter is perhaps a little the bolder of the two, but the former accomplishes his criminal purpose with at least equal success.

—N. Y. Times.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is frequent accompaniment. The first this be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegeling power over the nervous system.

FARM AND HOUSEL HUMOROUS. Head clerks-Barbers' assistants

The latest thing in boots-Stockings, The sun is the oldest settler in the West.

The most charming bridal veils are of illu-

Husband—"Mary, my love, this apple lumpling is not half done." Wife—"Well, inish it, then, my dear."

Young women often keep their lovers by tears. "Yes," says Grumwig; "love, like beef, is preserved by brine."

Oleomargarine is sold by the grocer, who tells you it is just from the cow. And 80 it

Now that Rowell has walked and Tanner

has starved, the next contest will be between two fashionable young ladies, who will test their strength by seeing which can wear her

The trouble about taking a medicine war.

Court scene : "What's gone of your hus-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. James Buist, of St. Andrew, Scotland,

is, but the cow is dead.

more interesting animal.

spring hat the longest.

quite enough for two."

POTATO HARVESTI An Agricultural Want from Whic tune May be Made.

order, and this brings to mind press has been made in the labour-saving machinery for dig In other branches of farm wo improvements have effected a rev the St. John, N.B., Telegraph. machine does the work of the tenfold rapidity, and does the In the same way the reaper place of the grain cradle and the the horse-power or steam three has supplanted the flail. In weeding, and cultivating of plabour is made available by a visibility of the state of the state of the state of the same of t ful implements; but in the ha little progress has been made Laborious work with the fork hack unearths the potato t days of our forefathers, and time is, upon the majority of The uncertainty of the weather as proach of fall frosts all combine to

field.

One of the discouraging features of is that a great deal of time and it have been given to the work of invenperfecting of potato-digging machines little success. There are scores of n most ingeniously constructed potato in the patent office at Ottawa, verthale if any are worth the cost of constructions. which, if any, are worth the cost of which, if any, are worth the cost of c tion. These may be divided in classes, those with and those with thinery. The former, much the sim less costly variety, consist of an aon of the plough to the work ging. A broad share lifts the ea totatoes which are intended to be s otatoes which are intended to be so by passing over rods or bars that pro nind. Many patterns of this class of diggers have been put upon the mark act a few New Brunswick farmers have them a trial, after purchase or otherw have almost invariably in the end is have almost invariably in the end la aside as of little value. The oth have a variety of gearing, driven by twheels which support the machine one on each side of the row. The merites the machine one of the row. operates the machinery, variously co-for separating the earth and the stall the tubers. Great merits have been

the tubers. Great merits have been for some of these machines, and it admitted that one or two of the level lands, light soil, and und tain favourable conditions will dwork. Nevertheless, the potato of the future has yet to be perif not yet to be invented. It of the great wants of the agriculture world and of potato growers especie when once a machine is made and periferent that will do the weight of the inventor will be assured are millions of profit in it, besides the of conferring a great boon upon a toili munity.

Till such an event happens the wor potato harvest will go on as heretofor expense of muscle and brawn. As to use there are wide differences of Some farmers dig with a fork, othe plough and finish with a hack or hoe, few instances two

Rev. Dr. Cochrane having resigned his formal connection with the Young Ladie' College, Brantford, Rev. D. D. McLeod, of Dumfries street church, Paris, has been re-quested to take charge of the classes in which the evidences of Christianity and natural The cure of Carentan, France, who refused to hoist the national flag on his church on the occasion of the national fête of July 14, and

spoke impertinently of M. Grévy, has been rewarded for his "courageous conduct under delicate circumstances" by his bishop, who appoints him honorary canon of the cathedral. The coloured Baptists of Texas, Arkansa, and Northern Louisiana, numbering about 100,000, have determined to build a college for the education of ministers and teachers, in the city of Marshall, Texas. They are making a vigorous and successful effort to raise \$10,000 for this purpose among them

Prof. Robertson Smith, in the course of some correspondence with a colleague, Prof. Binnie, asserts his belief in the supernatural

tion that he does not accept anything in the Scriptures of the nature of miracles.

selves.

The English pilgrimage to Lourdes has been postponed, and will probably not take place this year. This is said to be in accordance with the advice of Cardinal Manning, who with the advice of Cardinal Manning, who fears that such a demonstration by English Catholics might be thought in France to have a political significance. The Cardinal, by the way, is in rather feeble health. The Times of India notes the fact that the car of Juggernaut was not dragged through the streets of Puri this year, as usual, on the

9th of July. According to custom, the car cannot again be drawn until after 12 years have passed. The natives are greatly con-cerned about the omission, and charge it to the intermeddling Government officials. The latest statistics of the Old Catholi Church in Germany show that it has one bishop and 47 priests at work. There are besides 4 professors, 2 invalid priests, and 4 who withdrew on account of the celibacy decision. During the past year 3 priests die 2 were removed, and 2 were received. Abo a dozen of the priests have taken wives. I

The appeal from the Church authorites a Rome for liberal contributions from the faitheful for the support of the Pope is made with urgency and persuasion. The contributare told that in giving to the Pope they to the most august mendicant on earth, and for the greatest works of beneficence in the world. They give for the benefit of the Church, of hospitals, orphanages, and of their own souls.

Yung Kwai, a Chinaman, became a vert to Christianity while at school at Sprin field, Mass. He wrote home about it to he father, who is one of the highest of the Chinese nobles. The father wrote a very indignant letter to the son, who was order to return home at once. As he was derived to be true to his new faith at a server faith to return home at once. As he was dinined to be true to his new faith a azards, he looked upon his return to Chin as going to almost certain death. He st quietly with other boys for Boston, when they were to sail for home, by way of Eur but stepped from the train, and that is tall last that has been seen of him. Where he nobody seems to know. He is 20 years o and he is evidently hoping to keep hidden in a year, until he becomes of age and can be come a citizen of the United States.

The seventh Old Catholic Congress of the German Empire will meet at Baden-Baden, September 12-14. The invitations say: "Ten years have passed since Rome's most audacious attack on the life-power of the church, on the sanctuary of God and man, called us to defence and to arms. We were called us to defence and to arms. We have forced to reject energetically the perversion of the Gospel by the pernicious dogma and the actual enslavement of the church by the despotism of the Vatican decree, and in factor of the collapse of the last remnants of division order in Catholic Christendom to save and a free the Apostolic Church. Incalculable difficulties had to be met, incomparable brials to be endured innumerable trials to ficulties had to be met, incomparable hosties to be endured, innumerable trials to be undergone. We have done that which we could not leave undone, and God was with as We have organized ourselves, and stand forth determined and united. Our communities are developing themselves, our internal union is becoming closer, our cause, in spits of the attacks of opponents, is more highly exteemed.

The season of potato cultivati

the trying seasons of the year. It during the rapidly shortening days of at a time when increased attention is making demands upon the farm potato harvesting season an emer All these reasons enforce the nec better appliances than are yet to shorten and lighten the labour of t

few instances, two communities of living quite near to each other, have a one the former and the other th method, the members of each settlen ing unanimous in the view that their is the better one. Meanwhile all are that something better than either is needed, is anxiously waited for, at he had if ingenuity and money can pro-

Management of Dairy Farm The London Mark Lane Express On all dairy farms which consist arable and pasture land it is important sider how the arable land may be me ably cropped to increase the produc dairy, to supply green fodder any probable deficiency in the nature at various periods of the grazing or cabbages, roots, and straw for auto winter consumption. In ordinary making dairies this consideration has h been much lost sight of. When from or other cause the pastures became scar other provision has been made on the and the value of the use of purchas not having being sufficiently recognized yield of milk has been allowed to fall to w point; for although the practice of our dairy farmers in taking advant the capabilities of their land has left i to be desired, such management has be exception rather than the rule. Dairy cannot yield milk freely without an ab

and regular supply of suitable food, a

deficiency in the quantity or quality supply affects not only the present future yield of milk. The capacity to

large supply of milk, if checked, especithe early stage of the milking, cannot be restored in the same season by any subs

improvement in keep.
On farms where the milk is sold the

tions in the yield from day to day are a apparent, and a regular supply being erally required, the necessity for proof extra food is much greater than on a c making farm. Brewers' grains are a and profitable food for dairy cattle at an son of the recent son of the year upon those farms in pro-to large breweries. A continual liberal them, however, is injurious to the stor of cows. Succulent green food, which a grown upon the farm, and which is of es-value to milch cows, is greatly to be prefix A fair proportion of arable land, of a quality well suited to the growth of roots and forage is a decided advantage to a dairy. On farms liable to burn in a dry summer pastures frequently become scanty in Juanguett. A small acreage of winter vet summer pastures that a creage of winter vet summer states. August. A small acreage of winter vet spring vetches, and clover or rye grass first or second cuttings, provides a su sion of excellent food through the sun and if not required can be made into fodder. Cabbages provide the best pos green food from Michaelmas to Christ The large drumbead cabbage is usually on a seed bed in August, pricked out in tember, and transplanted into the field april or May, for consumption in the three months of the year. Early, quick-sing varieties, such as the early oxheart of dwarf drumhead, may be sown on a v p'at of land in February or March, and pla cut in the field in damp weather early in Jinaci. out in the field in damp weather early in J ripening in August and September. A butter early cabbages can be easily raised, will often be useful to fill up blanks in many also and the second of the will often be useful to fill up blanks in ma or turnip rows. Rape, either sown alon rows, or broadcast with a few vetches, on cland in good condition, produces a large quity of good food. It is sometimes useful grown on the headlands of root crops, but off with the scythe as required. [Cabb when sound are little, if at all, injurious the flavour of milk and butter, and on a bile land, heavily manured, they are very duction. bland, heavily manured, they are very tive. They are often best carted on to stures for the dairy cattle. They are sever, well adapted for keeping throw winter in average seasons, as severe a troys their feeding qualities, even way show no signs of decay. They show the severe is the most valuable of the cattern or content.

Mangles are the most valuable dairy cattle. Their freedom fro onable flavour, their keeping qualities, regreat succulence, combine to render to cally valuable for producing milk. Inately, they cannot be grown succin the majority of seasons in the metry counties of England, except used soils and situations, nor are the grop generally on cold or very in Husband—"Mary, my dumpling is not half done." Wife—"Well, finish it, then, my dear." Young women often keep their lovers by tears. "Yes," says Grumwig; "love, like beef, is preserved by brine."

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have not got.

Miss Flirtington—"Yes, I like the place very much, Major; you have such a jolly set of men down here." The Major—"Yes, awfully jolly. You'd better steel your heart, Miss Flirtington, in case of accidents." Miss F.—"Well, while I'm about it, Major, I'd rather steal somebody else's, don't you have not got.

Court scene: "What's gone of your husband, woman?" "What's gone of him, yer honour? Faith, and he's gone dead." "Ah! pray, what did he die of?" "Die of, yer honour! He died of a Friday." "I don't mean what day of the week, but what complaint?" "Faith, and its himself that did not get time to complain." "Oh, ay—he died suddenly?" "Rather that way, yer honour." "Did he fall in a fit?" No answer. "He fell down in a fit, perhaps?" "Why no; not exactly a fit, yer honour. He fell out of a window, or through a cellar door—I don't know what they call it." "Oh, ay—and broke his neck?" "No, not quite that, yer worship." "What then?" "There was a bit of sthring, or cord, or that like, and it Court scene: "What's gone of your husa bit of sthring, or cord, or that like, and it throttled poor Mike." "Quite likely. Call

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Mr. James Buist, of St. Andrew, Scotland,

equeathed \$35,000 to missions. A Presbyterian theological seminary has been established in Tokio, Japan. A large number of Jewish negroes have been found in Africa, near the boundary of way

Barbary. A London gentleman has given \$10,000 to fit up a mission-house in that city for the conversion of the Jews.

In connection with the American Baptist Mission among the Teloogoos of India, there have been ordained 24 of the converts for mission work. There have been more than 1,300 converts baptized since January last.

The Belknap (N.H.) Congregational Assovorce, "except for the single valid Scriptural cause," and has called upon the ministers and associations to take a stand on the sub-

m the

Prof. Robertson Smith, in the course of some correspondence with a colleague, Prof. Binnie, asserts his belief in the supernatural element of the Bible, and resents the imputaion that he does not accept anything in the Rev. Dr. Cochrane having resigned his

formal connection with the Young Ladies' College, Brantford, Rev. D. D. McLeod, of Dumfries street church, Paris, has been requested to take charge of the classes in which the evidences of Christianity and natural theology are taught.

The curé of Carentan, France, who refused The cure of Carentan, France, who refused to hoist the national flag on his church on the occasion of the national fête of July 14, and spoke impertinently of M. Grévy, has been rewarded for his "courageous conduct under delicate circumstances" by his bishop, who appoints him honorary canon of the cathedral.

appoints him honorary canon of the cathedral.

The coloured Baptists of Texas, Arkansas, and Northern Louisiana, numbering about 100,000, have determined to build a college for the education of ministers and teachers, in the city of Marshall, Texas. They are making a vigorous and successful effort to raise \$10,000 for this purpose among themselves.

selves.

The English pilgrimage to Lourdes has been postponed, and will probably not take place this year. This is said to be in accordance with the advice of Cardinal Manning, who fears that such a demonstration by English Catholics might be thought in France to have a political significance. The Cardinal, by the a political significance. The Car way, is in rather feeble health.

The Times of India notes the fact that the car of Juggernaut was not dragged through the streets of Puri this year, as usual, on the 9th of July. According to custom, the car cannot again be drawn until after 12 years have passed. The natives are greatly con-cerned about the omission, and charge it to the intermeddling Government officials.

The latest statistics of the Old Catholic Church in Germany show that it has one bishop and 47 priests at work. There are besides 4 professors, 2 invalid priests, and 4 who withdrew on account of the celibacy decision. During the past year 3 priests died, 2 were removed, and 2 were received. About a dozen of the priests have taken wives. The number of Old Catholics is estimated at 45,000.

The appeal from the Church authorities at The appeal from the Church attachment for the support of the Pope is made with urgency and persuasion. The contributors are told that in giving to the Pope they give the process are the process are the process are to the process. to the most august mendicant on earth, and for the greatest works of beneficence in the world. They give for the benefit of the Church, of hospitals, orphanages, and of their

own souls.

Yung Kwai, a Chinaman, became a convert to Christianity while at school at Spring-field, Mass. He wrote home about it to his father, who is one of the highest of the Chinese nobles. The father wrote a very indignant letter to the son, who was ordered to return home at once. As he was determined to be true to his new faith at all hazards, he looked upon his return to Chinanas going to almost certain death. He started hazards, he looked upon his return as going to almost certain death. He started quetly with other boys for Boston, whence they were to sail for home, by way of Europe, but stepped from the train, and that is the last that has been seen of him. Where he is nobody seems to know. He is 20 years old and he is evidently hoping to keep hidden for a year, until he becomes of age and can be come a citizen of the United States.

The seventh Old Catholic Congress of the The seventh Uld Catholic Cong.
German Empire will meet at Baden-Baden,
September 12-14. The invitations say:
"Ten years have passed since Rome's must
audacious attack on the life-power of the
church, on the sanctuary of God and man,
called us to defence and to arms. We were called us to defence and to arms. forced to reject energetically the of the Gospel by the pernicious do the actual enslavement of the churdespotism of the Vatican decree, an of the collapse of the last remnants order in Catholic Christendem to so free the Apostolic Church. Incalcution in the collapse of the last remnants order in Catholic Christendem to so free the Apostolic Church. Incalcutically had to be met, incomparable to be andured innumerable to

AND HOUSEHOLD.

POTATO HARVESTING.

An Agricultural Want from Which a Fortune May be Made.

The season of potato cultivation is past, and the harvesting of the crop will soon be in order, and this brings to mind how little progress has been made in the production of labour-saving machinery for digging potatoes. In other branches of farm work mechanical improvements have effected a revolution, says the St. John, N.B., Telegraph. The mowing machine does the work of the scythe with tenfold rapidity, and does the work better. In the same way the reaper has taken the the same way the reaper has taken the e of the grain cradle and the sickle, while horse-power or steam threshing machine supplanted the flail. In the planting, and cultivating of potatoes horse made available by a variety of useelements; but in the harvesting process rogress has been made in fifty years. ous work with the fork, the hoe, or the Laborious work with the fork, the hoe, or the hack unearths the potato to-day as in the days of our forefathers, and potato-digging time is, upon the majority of farms, one of the trying seasons of the year. It comes on during the rapidly shortening days of the fall, at a time when increased attention to stock is making demands upon the farmer's time. The uncertainty of the weather and the approach of fall frosts all combine to render the rotato harvesting season an emergent one. potato harvesting season an emergent one. All these reasons enforce the necessity for better appliances than are yet to hand to shorten and lighten the labour of the potato

held.
One of the discouraging features of the case is that a great deal of time and ingenuity have been given to the work of inventing and perfecting of potato-digging machines with so little success. There are scores of models of most ingeniously constructed potato-diggers in the patent office at Ottawa, very few of which, if any, are worth the cost of construcwhich, it any, are worth the cost of construction. These may be divided into two
classes, those with and those without mahinery. The former, much the simpler and
less costly variety, consist of an adaptaion of the plough to the work of digging. A broad share lifts the earth and
potatoes which are intended to be separated ontatoes which are intended to be separated or passing over rods or bars that project benind. Many patterns of this class of potato-diggers have been put upon the market, and not a few New Brunswick farmers have given them a trial, after purchase or otherwise, but have almost invariably in the end laid them aside as of little value. The other class have a variety of gearing, driven by two main wheels which support the machine and run one on each side of the row. The gearing operates the machinery, variously contrived, for separating the earth and the stalks from the tubers. Great merits have been claimed for some of these machines, and it may be admitted that one or two of them on level lands, light soil, and under certain favourable conditions will do fair work. Nevertheless, the potato digger of the future has yet to be perfected, if not yet to be invented. It is one of the great wants of the agricultural world of pretar grants of the agricultural world and of pretar grants are sent and the stalks are of the great wants of the agricultural world and of pretar grants. of the great wants of the agricultural world and of potato growers especially, and when once a machine is made and put upon the market that will do the work of potato harvesting, as the mowing machine does the work of hay cutting, the fortune of the inventor will be assured. There are millions of profit in it, besides the honour

ill such an event happens the work of the potato harvest will go on as heretofore at the expense of muscle and brawn. As to the best of the implements and methods at present in use there are wide differences of opinion. Some farmers dig with a fork, others use a plough and finish with a back or hoe. In not a plough and finish with a back or hoe. In not a few instances, two communities of farmers, kving quite near to each other, have adopted, one the former and the other the latter method, the members of each settlement be-ing unanimous in the view that their method is the better one. Meanwhile all are agreed chat something better than either of these is needed, is anxiously waited for, and must be had if ingenuity and money can produce it.

of conferring a great boon upon a toiling com-

Management of Dairy Farms.

The London Mark Lane Express has the ollowing:
On all dairy farms which consist of mixed On all dairy farms which consist of mixed arable and pasture land it is important to consider how the arable land may be most suitably cropped to increase the product of the dairy, to supply green fodder to provide for any probable deficiency in the natural pastures at various periods of the grazing season, or cabbages, roots, and straw for autumn and winter consumption. In ordinary cheesemaking dairies this consideration has hitherto been much lost sight of. When from drouth or other cause the pastures became scanty, no other provision has been made on the farm, and the value of the use of purchased food not having being sufficiently recognized, the yield of milk has been allowed to fall to a very low point; for although the practice of some not having being sufficiently recognized, the yield of milk has been allowed to fall to a very low point; for although the practice of some of our dairy farmers in taking advantage of the capabilities of their land has left nothing to be desired, such management has been the exception rather than the rule. Dairy cows cannot yield milk freely without an abundant and regular supply of suitable food, and any leficiency in the quantity or qualify of the supply affects not only the present but the future yield of milk. The capacity to yield a large supply of milk, if checked, especially in the early stage of the milking, cannot be fully restored in the same season by any subsequent improvement in keep.

On farms where the milk is sold the variations in the yield from day to day are at once apparent, and a regular supply being generally required, the necessity for provision of extra food is much greater than on a cheesemaking farm. Brewers' grains are a cheap and profitable food for dairy cattle at any season of the year upon those farms in proximity to large breweries. A continual liberal use of them, however, is injurious to the stomachs of cows. Succulent green food, which can be grown upon the farm, and which is of especial value to milch cows, is greatly to be preferred. A fair proportion of arable land, of a quality well suited to the growth of roots and green forage is a decided advantage to a dairy farm.

rell suited to the growth of roots and green orage is a decided advantage to a dairy farm. On farms liable to burn in a dry summer, the astures frequently become scanty in July or largest. A small acreage of winter vetches, August. A small acreage of winter vetches, apring vetches, and clover or rye grass in its first or second cuttings, provides a succession of excellent food through the summer, and if not required can be made into dry fodder. Cabbages provide the best possible green food from Michaelmas to Christmas. The large drumbead cabbage is usually sown on a seed bed in August, pricked out in September, and transplanted into the field in April or May, for consumption in the last three months of the year. Early, quick-growling varieties, such as the early oxheart or the dwarf drumhead, may be sown on a warm f drumhead, may be sown on a warm of land in February or March, and planted at in the field in damp weather early in June, pening in August and September. A bed of less early cabbages can be easily raised, and ill often be useful to fill up blanks in mangel rnip rows. Rape, either sown alone is or broadcast with a few vetches, on clea rs, or broadcast with a few vetches, on clean din good condition, produces a large quanty of good food. It is sometimes usefully own on the headlands of root crops. It is to five the south as required. (Cabbages en sound are little, if at all, injurious to a favour of milk and butter, and on suite land, heavily manured, they are very proctive. They are often best carted on to the stures for the dairy cattle. They are not, wever, well adapted for keeping through winter in average seasons, as severe frost stroys their feeding qualities, even when by show no signs of decay. They should, erefore, be used in the autumn or early uter. Mangles are the most valuable of all out of the order of the strong qualities, and

nable flavour, their keeping qualities, and great succulence, combine to render them ially valuable for producing milk. Unately, they cannot be grown successin the majority of seasons in the more erly counties of England, except in red soils and situations nor are they a

soils. The seed does not germinate freely if heat and moisture are not both supplied, and crops are often deficient in plant in a cold, dry spring like the past. When the plant is once fairly started, the summer cannot be too hot for them except on the shallowest soils. Many farmers when cutting off the roots spread the tops on the land and plough them under. They are, when used alone, a somewhat watery, scouring food; but if cotton cake, of other suitable dry food, be given at the same time, stock will do well upon them. We have seen them consumed chiefly by dairy cows on the pastures, with an allowance of five pounds per head of decorticated cake in the stalls; and on this diet cows milk freely and keep their condition. When the mangel crop is liberally manured—as it should be—with farm and town dung and artificials, the land will, except on weak soils, be left in good condition for a crop of corn after the whole of the roots have been removed. Where a large stock is kept, it seems bad economy to plough in that which can be consumed by stock.

Swedes and turnips furnish, in a large portion of this country, the most trustworthy and profitable green cron. The flavour which

Swedes and turnips furnish, in a large portion of this country, the most trustworthy and profitable green crop. The flavour which they impart to milk and butter is an objection to their use for milking cattle, except those kept for cheese-making. This objectionable flavour may be prevented in a great measure by giving these roots pulped and mixed with chaff and a little malt-dust. It is found that by using only sound roots and by giving by using only sound roots, and by giving, swedes and turnips only when pulped and mixed with chaff, reserving the mangels for feeding without chaff, and for use late in the spring, all complaint of strong flavour may be avoided. In the growth of some of these avoided. In the growth of some of these crops the arable landmay be made most useful in increasing dairy production at all times of the year. The value of these succulent crops for dairy cows is proven at some of the various sewage farms, where large crops of Italian rye grass, cabbages, and mangels are most profitably consumed in the production of milk.

Large supplies of American cheese are now coming in, and, as a natural result, the high

coming in, and, as a natural result, the high prices of the last few months are shewing a very marked reduction, prices leing from 20s. to 30s. per cwt. below those current a month ago. We think the early make of English cheese has been very small, and even now, in spite of the abundance of grass which has at length grown on our pastures, the average weekly production of cheese is from various causes much below that of most previous years. American competition will doubtless strongly affect the prices of all except the the choicest lots of English cheese in the pre-

weight of beef at thirty months, than it was weight of beef at thirty months, than it was to produce the same weight at forty-eight months; and breeders were not long in finding this out. Likewise they learned that they could mature beef at two years old, have it in as fine a condition and receive nearly the same price for it that they could by feeding it three-years. If so, why should they not do it?

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

By One of the Sex.

We have two or three enquiries now before us, as to whether spring or fall is the best time to set out trees. We can't tell how often we have treated on this subject, but it is neatural that the question should continue to be saked, as young men grow up, marry, and either go to farming or in other ways possess land, and desire information as to what first trees to plant, and when to plant them. In a very few words we would say that there is not much choice in the seasons. If the soil is natural that the question should continue to be saked, as young men grow up, marry, and either go to farming or in other ways possess land, and desire information as to what first trees to plant, and when to plant them. In a very few words we would say that there is not much choice in the seasons. If the soil is naturally moist, spring is probably to soll is naturally moist, spring is probably to be also to great the soil is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soll so saturally moist, spring is probably to be soll is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soll is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soil is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soll is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soll is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soll is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soll is naturally moist, spring is probably to be soll in the seasons. If the soil is maturally moist, spring is probably to be soil in the season after as possible, sand be planted as soon after as possible, sand be planted as soon after as possible, sand be planted as soon after as possible, should be aftered the soil is naturally moist, and the soil is natu

The American Apple Crop.

There are at present about 3,500 named varieties of the apple. Of these, however, only about 300 are in general cultivation, and of this number not more than fifty possess any special value. The great bulk of the present crop will be found to comprise only about 300 of this number, which includes most the standard varieties. Perhaps the largest orchard in the world, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune, is on the east bank of the Hudson river, near the city of Hudson.

the pleasure of attending a meeting of settlers, when a new 'township facing on the north side of the lake was formally named Glenora. Mr. Ogilvie intends to start farming in Rock Lake district on a large scale as soon as the roads are put in a passable condition.—Winnipeg Free Press.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

spend hours of toil and their father's money in order to be able to play a few pieces that the company, so far from being compelled by the music itself to hush their talking, look upon as a sort of accompaniment to their running conversation. And the making of pictures, and ornamenting your cups and saucers—well, if you are honest with yourself, you know perfectly if it be a waste of time or not. Do you manage your requisite "shopping"

in geography and history, besides many other exercises on alternate days. This has consumed often eight, always five hours of my day. There has been also a great deal of needlework to do, which is now nearly finished, so that I shall not be obliged to pass my time about it when everything looks beautiful, as I did last summer. We have had very poor servants, and for some time past only one. My mother has often been ill. My grandmother, who passed the winter with us, has been ill. Thus you may imagine, as I am the only grown-up daughter, that my time is considerably taxed. But as, sad or merry, I must always be learn-

Nine pounds blue plums, six pounds sugar, two quarts vinegar, one ounce cinnamon; boil vinegar, sugar and spice together, pour over plums, draw off next morning and boil, pour back on plums, repeat the boiling five mernings, the last time boiling the fruit about twenty minutes. PICKLED RAISINS.

Leave two pounds raisins on stem, add one pint vinegar and half pound sugar; simmer over a slow fire half an hour

STRAWBERRY PICKLES. Place strawberries in bottom of jar, add a layer of cinnamon and cloves, then berries, and so on; pour over it a syrup made of two coffee-cups cider vinegar, and three pints sugar, boiled about five minutes; let stand twenty-four hours, pour off syrup, boil, pour over berries, and let stand as before, then

let stand until milk-warm, put in two quarts of clover blossoms, and two cups of baker's yeast: let this stand two weeks, and strain through a towel. Nothing will mold in it. MINT VINEGAR.

Put into a wide-mouthed bottle enough fresh, clean peppermint, spearmint, or garden parsley leaves to fill it loosely; fill up with good vinegar, stop closely, leave on for two or three weeks, pour off into another bottle, and keep well corked for use. This is excellent for cold meats, soups, and bread-dressings for roasts; when mint can not be obtained, colery seed is used in the same way. tained, celery seed is used in the same way. Oysters as Brain Food.

According to Mr. Frank Buckland a great deal has to be said in a physiological view in favour of the oyster as an article of food. There is an average of about two and a half ounces of meat to every twelve ounces of shell in each oyster, and its constituents include much phosphate of iron and osmazone, or creative matter similar to essence of meat, and also a certain quantity of gelatine or mucilaginous matter, and another material of which phosphorus is the main ingredient. It is the principal brain-giving food that can be taken, and hence is so largely used by those fond of literary pursuits, and in this manner has become an almost essential element of diet to intellectual men. The annals of the University of Paris shadow forth that when scholastic disputations were more than usually rife and boisterous the students were in the habit of rehearsing their debates over usually rife and boisterous the students were in the habit of rehearing their debates over oyster suppers. Louis VIII., who died in 1226, loved oysters so well and thought so much of his cook for the savoury manner in which he furnished them up for the royal table that he invested the chef de cuisine with a patent of nobility and made him a handsome annual allowance. The members of the College of the Sorbonne were invited by Louis College of the Sorbonne were invited by Louis XI. to come once every year to feast upon oysters, until upon one occasion a distinguished theologian came to an untimely end by drowning in the river Seine after the symposium had concluded.

South Ontario Exhibition was in pro-The South Ontario Exhibition was in progress last week. The show of short-horns, although not large, was excel-lent. The principal exhibitors were John Dryden, M.P.P., Arthur Johnston, and Wm. Dryden, M.P.P., Arthur Johnston, and Wm. Hern. In sheep Wm. Miller and Arthur Johnston, of Pickering, were large exhibitors of Cotswolds, and H. H. Spencer and Wm. M. Miller, of Southdowns and Shropshires. The heavy draught imported stallions of Jonathan Porter, Beattie Storey, and Joseph Thompson are splendid animals, and were much admired. In the different classes the display was good as could be found in any the display was good as could be found in any part of Canada. The entries in the saddle and carriage class were quite numerous. In grain, roots, fruit, and dairy produce the dis-play was as good, and but for the early date of holding the fair would be still better.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Fall Exhibitions for 1880—Dates and Localities. Name of Hair Place where Held Date Mount Forest Hor-ticultural, Dominion Exhibi-

Sept. 14-24. Sept. 16-17. Sept. 17. Sept. 20-Oct.2 Sept. 20-21. Sept. 20-24. Sept. 20-24. Sept. 21-22. Sept. 21-22. Sept. 22-23. Sept. 22-23. Exeter, Brantford, Halifax, Hamburg, Central Fair, Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. ings Co., P.E.L., lma & Wallace

Melanethon, N. Waterloo, Howard. Jouth Victoria, Wellesley, Vest Gwillin Oct. 4-5. Oct. 4-8. Oct. 5-6. Oct. 5-7. Oct. 5-6. Oct. 5-7. Oct. 5-7. bury, Western, Midland Central, St. John, Oct. 5-8.

Belleville, Oct. 7. Oct. 7. Oct. 6. Oct. 6. Oct. 7-8. Oct. 7-8. Oct. 7-9. Oct. 7-9. Oct. 7. Oct. 7. Oct. 8. Oct. 8. owden & Minde Oct. 9. Oct. 9. Oct. 11-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-Oct. 12-

Morris Branch, South Perth, East Peterboro', East Flamboro', omney, outh wold & Dun-wich, taleigh, Oct. 12.
Oct. 12.
Oct. 12-13.
Oct. 13-14.
Oct. 14-15.
Oct. 14-15.
Oct. 16.
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Oct. 16. Iona, Raleigh, Beeton, Harley, Bayfield, Newmark Oakwood, Port Perry tanley Branch, orth York, fariposa, forth Ontario,

ien and Dres

AMERICAN STATE FAIRS.

Oct. 19-20. Oct. 19,

is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic, or other painful affections, for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhea, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera-morbus, its warming, soothing, astringent, and heating properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation

Medical. DR. CLARK Johnson's

> Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheuma-Heart Di Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man ! 9,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.
This Syrup possesses Varied Prop It stimulates the Ptynline in the Salive which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptynlin causes Wind and Souring of the food in the tomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of foo a prevented.

revented, i acts upon the Liver, i acts upon the Kidneys, i acts upon the Kidneys, it Regalates the Rowels, i Purifies the Blood, t Quiets the Nervous System, t Promotes Digestion, t Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigional Contract of the strength on the New York of the Strength of the New York of the Strength on the New York of the Strength on the New York of the Strength of the Strength of the Strength of the New York of the Strength of the S It carries off the Old Blood and makes new He opens the pores of the skin and induce Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or peison in the blood, which generates Scordula, Eryspelse, and al manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

CURES RHEUMATISM.
BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured
me after numerous other medicines failed.
CATHARINE HIGGINS.

For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Sheiford County, Quebec. Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It welve months I was annoyed with a lameness my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the process of numerous doctors failed to cure, then purchased some of your excellent remed which has not only cured my lameness, but all purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Cane
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INJ
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspeps
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspeps NERVOUS DISEASES

OV SLIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.
SIMCOE, Norfolk Go., Feb. 8th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepstä, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.
MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable of the property of the propert

FOR COSTIVENESS. Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costive Loss of Appetite. By advice of your segan using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRU-low regular in which the control of the control

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., O
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BL
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I re
mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver o
plaint.
E. D. CURL CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat it
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time t
fore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and
am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNE

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLIES, Temiscousta, Quebeo Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans j'etais affiige d'une tousse accablante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvain repose ni jour ni nuit l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etai decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres et avoir depense trois petites boutelles seulement e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Ser'tz.

John G. Seton, Temoin. SA VIE SAUVER John G. Seton, Tem

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou inform-ion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUI 'addresser a notre AGENT. PAINS IN THE SIDE. PAINE IS THE SELECTION OF THE PAINE IS THE STATE OF THE S

MOSES HERINGTON

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
Addington County, Onta
—I was troubled with D SURE CURE FOR DYSPERSIA

ear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAI OOD SYRUP has completely cured me opepsia. I can safely recommend it to all. MRS. ALICE SMITH.

DYSPEPSIA AND INT



ent season; but we do not think anything sens season; our we do not think anything like the ruinous rates of the twelve months, ending August last are likely to be seen again at present. The supplies of butter and milk, though not very abundant, are fully equal to the restricted demand, and prices are moderate with no prospect of any sharp advance,

" Baby Beef"

This is a term made necessary by one of the new phases of modern English farming, and whoever has carefully read the British agricultural journals during two or three years past, must have become quite familiar with the term, and with some of the details of that system of feeding which has given rise to this somewhat peculiar descriptive

rise to this somewhat peculiar descriptive term.

The system of making baby beef in England is like this: The calves are fed new milk for four weeks after birth, after which time it is gradually replaced by skimmed milk and meal. Six quarts daily of each are given to each calf, and with the skimmed milk is given an addition of two quarts of boiled oil cake or oat meal, whish is added to the milk as a thickening. From three to six months old, the calves eat daily two pounds of linseed cake, and two pounds of bean meal, in addition to good hay or green food. This feed is gradually increased with the age of the animals, until they are from eighteen to twenty-two or twenty-four months old. The animals are fed altogether under cover, and are not allowed to leave their stables, The experiment of keeping them entirely within doors, and also of letting them run out into a pasture during the best part of the season, have both been tried, and the latter course has been abandoned. They have been found to do the best when fed and kept under shelter.

For a long time the tendency of the best For a long time the tendency of the best English breeders has been toward the early maturity of beef animals as the most profita-ble system of feeding. It was readily under-

there are about 25,000 bearing apple trees in good, thrifty condition. The crop this year cannot well be estimated yet, but will be immense. It is now a sight worth journeying hundreds of miles to see, and visitors are not wanting. Some of the oldest trees are twenty years of age; the most are much younger. In 1878 the total apple product was 30,000 barrels, a large share of which was accounted to Liverneed and Classow. The exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. The yield will be much greater this season. Anyield will be much greater this season. Another very extensive apple orchard is that of Oliver C. Chapin, at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N.Y. It covers 120 acres of ground. From this orchard 10,000 barrels were sent to market last year, bringing a total of \$16,687. Still another very large apple orchard is located within a few miles of this city on the west bank of the Hudson, near Esopus village. It was planted many years city on the west bank of the Hudson, near Esopus village. It was planted many years ago by the father of the late Robert L. Pell. The latter was the first man to export American apples, and was, perhaps, the most successful apple-grower in the country. During his life his orchard covered 200 acres, and contained 21,000 trees, which were all the famous Newtown pippin variety. Everything was conducted by a most perfect system, and his great orchard was visited by the most eminent promologists in the world. But most eminent promologists in the world. But since his death it has been suffered to decline

in vigour and productiveness. Mr., W. W. Ogilvie, of the firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., of Montreal, accompanied by Mr. W. F. Alloway, has been making a tour of the southern and south-western portions of the province. He expresses himself as greatly pleased with all that he has seen. At Emerson a large deputation of citizens waited upon Mr. Ogilvie to urge upon him the ad-visability of building a wheat elevator at that

mainder of the afternoon in walking up and down King street? As for calls—I beg of you, in all sincerity, make them fewer. You get no nearer to the hearts of these people you "call" upon than if you never saw them; you "owe" them a call, and you pay it by sitting in their drawing rooms and diacoursing upon the weather, servants, the latest light local news, and at best the whereabouts of your summer travelling. You sit and smile and say "Yes" until you feel yourself the veriest idiot and come away feeling that that call is paid. After all it may be that neither you nor your hostess cared for one word of the worthless converse. Now you can make your calling acquaintancevery smallif you wish to do so, rather than fritter time in fashionable your calling acquaintance very small if you wish to do so, rather than fritter time in fashionable calls. I would rather be of Carlyle's state of mind when he complained of that "blather-skite of an American, who has robbed me of two mortal hours I shall never get back to all

eternity."

The same with letter-writing; there is too much of a sense of relief when the epistle is written and you have paid your debt; too little of the comfort of real letters when heart answereth to heart.

Make time. This may sound impossible; but what has been done may be done again, and perseverance works wonders. Names as witnesses to this are quoted over and over, but they should be an ever fresh and dear stimuthey are stimuther than the should be an ever fresh and dear stimuthey are stimuther than the should be an ever fresh and dear stimuthey are should be an

they should be an ever fresh and dear stimu-lus. Anna Dickinson persisted in the midst of poverty, one of a family of five, and fatherless; the Cary sisters struggling up-ward through many drawbacks in their home in the woods; Fanny Ferm, left in want with two little girls to support; Lydia Maria Child, who lived when education for girls was considered absurd; Harriet Martineau, whose tireless efforts reached upward through years

boil berries and syrup slowly for twenty-five minutes; put in jars and cover. The above is for six quarts of berries. Pine-apples can be made in same way, allowing six and a half pounds of fruit to above proportions. SWEET PICKLE.

Take eight pounds of green tomatoes and chop fine, add four pounds of brown sugar and boil down three hours, add a quart of vinegar, a tea-spoon each of mace, cinnamor and cloves, and boil about fifteen minutes let cool and put into jars or other vessel. Try this receipt once and you will try it WATERMELON PICKLE.

Pare off very carefully the green part of the rind of a good, ripe watermelon, trim off the red core, cut in pieces one or two inches in length, place in a porcelain-lined kettle insthe proportion of one gallon rinds to two heaping tea-spoons common salt and water to nearly cover, boil until tender enough to pierce with a silver fork, pour into a colander to drain, and dry by taking a few pieces at a time in the hand, and pressing gently with a crash towel. Make syrup, and treat rinds exactly as directed for pickled peaches. You may continue adding rinds, as melons are used at table preparing them first by cooking in salt water as above; when you have prepared as many as you want, and they are nearly pickled, drain and finish as directed in peach pickles, except when the syrup is boiled the last time, put in the melons and boil fifteen or twenty minutes; set jar near stove, skim out melons and put in jar a few at a time, heating gradually so as not to break it, then pour in syrup boiling hot. A rind nearly an inch thick, crisp and tender, is best, although any may be used. If soum rises, and the syrup assumes a whitish appearance, drain, boil and skim syrup, add melons, and boil until syrup is like thin molasses.

CLOVER VINEGAR.

CLOVER VINEGAR.

ORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. There has been but little change in this may man teat there has been no means or carrying on any considerable business, besides which here has been scarcely any demand for shipment heard—unless for barley, which, if it exist, is tept very quiet. This scarcity has tended to keep rices firm, although a steadiness outside has assisted in the work. Stocks have increased slightly and stood on Monday morning as fol-lows — Flour. 400 barrels; fall wheat 13,630 bush.; tows - Flour, 300 barrets; tall wheat 13,000 bush; spring wheat, 2,321 bush; cats, 3,100 bush; barley. 7,451 bush; peas, 1,895 bush; and rre, 390 bush, against on the corresponding date last year, flour, 500 bbls.; fall wheat. 17,771 bush.; spring wheat. 62,781; oats, 700 bush; barley, 39,808 bush.; peas, 500 bush.; and rye, 1,024 bush. English quotation show a rise of 2d. on red winter and a fall of id. on orn. Markets have been steady, with rather ar upward tendency during the last three days, which of last week and for some weeks before. Sales of home-grown wheat last week were 112,584 wheat, and 135,000 to 140,000 barrels of flour, aking a total supply equal to 635,000 to 638,000 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consump of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of flou and wheat in transit on the 2nd inst. was 1.925.000 uarters, against 1,971,000 on the 26th ult., and the corresponding date last year artinent and in transit for Europe 29th ult was 34,237,000 bushels, 37,086,000 last year, and 33,446,000 bits ago. English markets seem to have been quiet during last week. Offerings of homegrown wheat were moderate, and the quality of them contrasted most favourably with that of ast year's crop. Imports were generally neglected and going into store. The harvest is nearly esults as being much less favourable than those expected some weeks since. Mail advices ring us an estimate by Mr. Scott of the wheat crop as amounting to 11,500,000 qrs., and a fierce ttack on it as unreliable by the Mark Lane Express which latter, when viewed in the light of subsequent cable reports, we should say is the most likely to prove correct. Continental advices by mail state that the cereal harvest was ended in France, and, if somewhat variable in quantity, the yield of both wheat and barley has resulted satisfactorily. The departmental markets were well supplied with new wheat, which has given way in the southern markets. At Paris wheat was freely offered, but concessions were asked and refused, and sales were consequently small. Foreign wheat was also difficult to move, but an active demand was experienced for rye at an advance, while he barley and out trade was slow, owing to the reserve of buyers. Flour for consumption met a steady sale at unaltered values. The imports of American wheat cortinued liberal, the total rrivals from the 1st to the 22nd August being boot 542,000 quarters. Red winter was quoted on at Havre, and 46s. per 480 lbs. at Bordeaux The quantity of wheat on passage to France by was only 194,600 grs., whilst by steamers there were about 35,000 qrs. on passage. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week ending 21st nst. amounted to 91,000 qrs., and the stock in the docks had increased to about 30,000 qrs. The finer qualities of wheat were firmly held, both en spot and for future delivery; but the trade was rather mactive. In Germany crop reports catinued unfavourable save in the Southern pravinces. Prices were very firm, in spite of the dull repotrs from abroad; the "term" markets, r on the week for rye. At Hamburg the oot wheat trade was quiet but firm, the first arof wheat trade was quiet but him, the constraint of new wheat being in good demand for cal consumption, but increased arrivals are expected to be followed by lower prices, a quality appears very variable this seaquality appears very variable this sea From Danzig reports says that the are, for the most part, ruined, the renainder being of very poor quality. The con-tamptive demand for old wheat was consequent animated, not only for the neighbouring stormy weather was retarding thrashing opera-tions, and the demand for new wheat in the interior caused a further advance at Pesth, both for present and future delivery. Rye also was in active demand, both for export and home con-sumption. The new Hungarian wheat is of generally fine quality, being dry and sound, but in other parts of the Empire the quality seems to ave been injured by the wet weather. Rouianian advices state that at Galatz no supplies f new wheat had appeared up to 20th ult. Old was neglected, prices remaining nominal, about 34 to 35s. per quarter, f. o. b. Russian advices contain nothing new about crops; but state that at Odessa business remained very inactive up to the 18th ult. The grain exports in July were less tisan half of those in July last year, and no re-newal of business was expected before Septem-ber. The stock of wheat was reduced to 21,000 stock was about 65,000 grs., and of barley, rye, and ollseeds nil. The new barley was beginning to arrive, the quality being very fine and superfor to last year's, whilst the quantity was per-haps double last year's. Rye was completely wanting, the crop having been a failure. Maize sconised very favourably. On this side markets have been fairly steady, but the general feeling in the States seems to be that of unsettlement. eipts both at lake ports and at the seaboard

showed a considerable decrease in the week end-ing on the 4th inst.; this seems to have been convaukee are said to have been less than in the ling week, while at 'Chicago, according to the inspection returns, only about one-third as much spring wheat has been received since Aug. I, as was received during the corresponding time tast year. The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says that the outturn of the wheat crop of 1880 will not probably be very much, if any, ably give an aggregate of 1,400,000,000 bush. The brashing of the wheat crop of 1880 several States proves the outturn to somewhat disappointing. But even sup-ing all this to be correct there can be loubt that the surplus available for export be quite as large as is likely to be wanted. the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and the rail shipments from Western, lake, and river ports:—

1880, 1880,

APPLES—Offerings have been smaller than in the previous week and prices much as before at 5e. to \$1.25 per bbl. 'Carlots are held at \$1.50, but no sales reported.

POULTRY—The supply has increased and prices have been easy at 35 to 50c. fowl, and 30 to 50c. for ducks. A few small turkeys have been offered at 70 to 55c., but seem slow of sale. FLOUR, F. O. C. perior Extra, per 196 lbs...... \$ 4 70 to \$0 00 xtra....... 4 60 0 00

BAG FLOUR, by car-lot, f.o.c, Spring wheat, extra...... 5 00 Extra...... 4 40 GRAIN, f.o.b. Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs..... No. 2, "No. 3, " "No. 3, "
Red Winter...
Spring Wheat. No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs...
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs...
"Extra No. 3.
"Extra No. 3.
Peas. No. 1, per 60 lbs.

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs ... " No. 2 and No. 3... Wheat, fall, new, per bush... Wheat, spring, do. ... Aye, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beef, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs.
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.
Chickens, per pair.
Pucks, per pair.

Butter, lb rolls...

Do. large rolls...

Do. tub dairy...

Eggs, fresh, per doz.

Potatoes, per bag.

Apples, per bbl...

Onions, per bush... FREIGHTS.

TREIGHTS.

Lake Freights.—Queet and firm at 14c. on corn from Port Dalhousie or Toronto to Kingston, and 2c, on wheat to the latter place. In coarse Ireight, lumber is carried to Sawcon for \$1.25 to \$1.35, with 30c. on Tetura ranges of cost. \$1.25 to \$1.35, with 30c. on Tetura ranges of cost. Grann Trunk Rayes.—Racesson flour from Toronto to the undermentioned points now stand as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 25c. per bibl.; Gananoque to Prescott, 25c.; Edwardsbury to Cornwall, 30c.; Summertown to Montreal, 30c.; St. Lambert to St. Johns, 37c.; Durham to Lennoxville, 48c.; Waterville to Coaticook, 50c.; Danville to Chaudiere, 50c.; Ducett's Landing, itc.; Point Levis, 47c.; Quebec, 47c.; Ialand Pont to Portland, 55c.; St. Henri to L'Islet, inclusive, 53c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 60c.; Cacouna to Montcon, inclusive, 65c.; Point du Chene (for Gulf ports and, Prince Edward Island, traffic only), 60c.; Campbellton (for Bay of Chaleur, traffic only), 60c.; Campbellton (for Bay of Chaleur, traffic only), 60c.; Campbellton (for Halifax and C. B. railway traffic, 55c. Windsor Junction (for Windsor and Annapois railway, traffic only), 65c.; St. John, N.B., 65c.; McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 65c.; Carlton, N.B., 60c.; St. Stephen, N.B., 8t. Andrews, N.B., 63c.

Through Hartes to England—Rates to Liverpool via the Dominion and Beaver lines, are as follows:—Flour, 90c. per barrel; beef in barrels, 17c. per 100 lbs.; pork, in barrels, baxed meats, tallow, and lard, 54c. per 100 lbs.; flour and meal in sacks, \$2c. per 100 lbs.; flour and meal in sacks, \$2c. per 100 lbs.; apples, per barrel, prepaid, \$1.25 for lots not under 130 barrels.

TRADE—Has continued to be fairly active, with prices very firm.

BUTTER—The demand has again improved, and the previous decline in prices has been fully recovered. Offerings have been small, and all wanted both for shipment and for the local market. Selections have sold at 19 to 20c., the latter price being for selections of choice dairy of fall make, or stubble butter. Round fots of good quality, with white thrown out, have brought 17 to 18c., and culls have been worth 13 to 15c., but decidedly inactive. These prices would have been repeated to-day, but the general feeling in the market is that they have reached too high a point, and that a reaction may be expected. Horeight on the street have increased rapidly during the last two days, and prices have declined to 21 to 23c. for pound rolls, and 20 to 22c. for tubs and crocks of dairy.

CHEESE—Small lote have been quiet but firmer at 18 to 13 c. No sales reported at Ingersoil this week.

EGGS—Have continued to offer fairly well, but PROVISIONS.

week.

EGGS—Have continued to offer fairly well, but all have been wanted, and prices close rather firmer at 11 to 11½c, for round lots. On the street from 13 to 15c, has been paid, the latter for firmer at 11 to 11½c. for round lots. On the street from 13 to 15c. has been paid, the latter for strictly fresh.

PORK—No mess in the market; but some small lots of prime mess have sold at \$17.

BACON—Has continued in good demand at still advancing prices, with stocks of all sorts very small and held very firmly. On Saturday there was a car of mixed sold at \$10. for Cumberland and 91c. for long clean. Since then a lot of about 100 sides of Cumberland brought 9c., and tons and small lots are held at 9 to 94c., while for long clear 10 to 104c. is asked, but we have not heard of the top prices being paid as yet. Shoulders have been in fair demand and stady at 64c, for green, and 8c. for smoked and canvassed.

HAMS—The demand seems to have been less active, and prices to have been rather unsettled at from 11 to 114c. for smoked; and 11½ to 124c. for canvassed. Pickled unchanged at 104c.

LARD—Is very scarce and held very firmly; tinnets and pails are quoted at 12 to 124c., and interior pails offered at 8c., with tierces firm at 104c. In small lots.

Hogs—Receipts on the street have continued to increase, but all have been wanted and readily taken at from \$6.50 to \$7.25.

SALT—Liverpool is held at an advance; lots of 100 bags now bring 78c., and small lots 85 to 90c. Fine dairy in coarse bags sells at \$1.25 to \$1.05. Goderich remains unchanged at \$6c. for car lots. Hops—Seem rather unsettled. New have not yet come in, but buyers and country holders seem to be apart; lots to arrive are offered at 32 to 35c. Last years have sold to a small extent at 29c., and old at 11c.

GROCERIES. TRADE-Has been very active, particularly with

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been fairly active.

BEEVES—Receipts continued small and insufficient during the latter part of last week, but increased considerably on Tuesday, when the supply may be said to have been large. The previous scarcity, however, rendered offerings none too large all being wanted for all quarters and readily taken at firm prices. First-class for export, that is steers weighing not under 1.300 lbs., remained steady with all offering readily taken at \$5 to \$5.25; heavy oxen might have brought about \$4.50. Second-class, consisting of light steers and heifers and heavy cows, have been wanted for the local market, and selling steadily at \$4 to \$4.25. Third-class have been in fair supply at the close with prices ranging from \$3 for inferior to \$3.50 to \$3.75 for really good.

SHEEP—Have continued rather scarce, but with the demand rather slack probably sufficient. First-class for shipment have been quiet, with icalers not inclined to pay over \$4 per cental for lots averaging 140 lbs.; for the local market they have been bringing \$6 to \$6.75 cach. Secondiass have been quiet at \$5 to \$5.50, and a few inferior have sold at about \$4.50.

LAMBS—Receipts have continued to be very arge and fully equal to the wants of the market, with prices rather weak. First-class, dressing at \$2.75 to \$3.57, and some inferior lots have sold down to \$2.25.

CALVES—Quiet and unchanged with offerings small, but probably sufficient as the demand has been, stock and prices have been easy. First-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have been easy, at \$6 to \$7.50; and dressing from 00 to 98. ... where slow at \$3 to \$5.50. Third-class not wanted at any price.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has generally been quiet.
HIDES—Green have remained unchanged, with all offering wanted. Cured have been in less active demand, but stocks are so small that all offerings have found a ready sale at 10 to 10 to

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Sept. 15.—Flour—Receipts, 620 bils.; there is a better feeling and the market is firmer, there being a somewhat better demand. The following sales were reported to-day:—100 bils. superior extra at \$5.224, 50 at \$5.20; 50 bbls. spring extra at \$5.224, 50 at \$5.20; 50 bbls. spring extra at \$5.224, 125 at \$5.25, 100 at \$5.25; 80 at \$5.20; 50 bbls. strong bakers at \$6.25. We quote—Superior extra, \$5.20 to \$6.25; extra superfine, \$5.10 to \$6.15; fancy, nominal; spring extra, \$5.20 to \$6.25; superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.30; middlings, \$4.50 to \$6.25; fine, \$4.20 to \$4.20; middlings, \$4.50 to \$6.25; fine, \$4.20 to \$4.30; middlings, \$4.50 to \$2.70; city bags, delivered, \$2.95 to \$5. Wheat—Receipts, \$5.573 bush.; the local grain market is quiet and unchanged as to prices; No. 2 Canada white winter at \$1.06; Canada spring is nominal at \$1.20. Corn—Receipts, \$9.593 bush. is quoted firmer at \$1.06; Canada spring is nominal at \$1.20. Corn—Receipts, \$9.593 bush. is quoted firmer at \$1.06; Canada spring is nominal at \$1.20. Corn—Receipts, \$9.393 bush. is quoted firmer at \$3.05 to \$1.00; arrive. Peas—\$5.0 per 661bs. for car-lots. Barley—Nominal at 60 to 70c. per bushel. Ontario Oatmeal—\$4.30 to \$4.40 per bush. Ontario Oatmeal—\$4.30 to \$4.40 per bush. Cornmeal—\$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl. Butter—Receipts, 1,385 packages. There is no change to report in the market here which is dull. For strictly choice there is a fair demand, while in medium quantities, and even good qualities. There is little business at present figures. We quote here. Western, 18 to 20.20. Brockville, 20 to 215c.; Morrisburg, 21 to 225c.; Eastern townships, 22 to 24c.; Creamries, 25 to 27. Cheese—Receipts, 1,176 boxes.

Farms for Sale.

FARMS FOR SALE—A FULL DESCRIPTION of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, throughout the whole of Western Ontario, sent to any address upon application to GEORGE B. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 391-52

PARKIS, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 391-52

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

440-10

57.4000,000.

FARMS FOR SALE

BY AUCTION.

On the 7th of SEPTEMBER inst., in a partition suit, one hundred acres in Township of Brant, County of Bruce; and at same time, fifty acres adjoining. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM BARRETT, Walkerton, Ont.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE

The farm occupied by the late Conrad Schmidt, containing 133 acres, two miles north of the Town of Waterloo, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, November 2nd, 1880 at 1 o'clock p.m. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to C. KUMPF, Waterloo P.O. Ont.,

Farms Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT A FARMFOF FROM 70 to 100 acres, with good house and buildings, the neighbourhood of Brantford preferred Address Box 74, Mehawk P.O., Ont. 401.2

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS. WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 431-52

TEACHER WANTED-FOR SCHOOL SEC-TION No.5; Marmora, for remainder of year 1880. Salary \$250 per year. Apply to under-signed, GEORGE WIGGINS. Sec., Marmora P. O. 401-2

WORKINGMEN WANTED. - FARM

IT hands, lumbermen, incchanics, and labourers of all kinds. Obtain reliable information before leaving the Province. TEXAS FARM ASSOCIATION, Box 2,707, Boston, or Bond street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell AGENTS WANTED the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in twenty minutes, it will also knit a great variety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 442-17

ment Javas, 28 to 31c.; Singapore, 22 to 25c.; Rio, 174 to 21c.

SUGAR—There has been very little change in prices since our last. Raws have been offering slowly but seem steady, with Porto Rico selling to a small extent at 74c. Scotch has continued to move, and bright has gone off in car lots at 94 to 95c. Canada yellows have sold fairly well in round lots at from \$8.25 to \$8.35 for medium grades. Granulated has been quiet and selling slowly as before at 10½ for job lots. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars being now sold at sixty days:—Porto Rico, per 1b., 74 to 9½c; Barbadoes, 7½ to 9½c; Canadian refined, 8 to 9½c; Dry Crushed, 1½ to 11½c; Granulated Standard, 10½ to 11c for small lots; Cut Loaf, 1½ to 11½c.

SYROPS—Round lots have remained inactive, with ro movement reported. Prices are firm, Quotations are as follows:—Common, 5½ to 54c; med.um, 55 to 58c; and choice, 60 to 65c. Sugarhous molasses, none; and West India none.

FRUIT—Contrary to expectation, new has not yet arrived, but is looked for within the week. Valencias, to arrive, are held at 8½c, but no sales reported; last year's have sold in lots of 100 boxes at 7½ to 7½c. Old Sultanas have been moving in job lots at 7½c, but nothing reported in any other sort of box fruit, of which there seems to be very little held. Currants have been moving in job lots at 5½c, but nothing reported in any other sort of box fruit, of which there seems to be very little held. Currants have been flanctive but steady. Figs have been selfing in job lots at 5½c. Almonds have sold at 16½c and filberts at 8½c. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices being for retailers's lots:—Raisins, new layers, 82.25 to \$2.50; London do., \$2.65 to \$2.75; loose Muscatels, new, none; valencias, 7½ to 8c; choice new, in cases, 7½ to 8c; in barrels, 4½ to 6c; choice new, in cases, 7½ to 8c; in barrels, 6½ to 7c; filberts, 8½c to 9½c; walnuts, 8½ to 9½c; almonds, Ivica, 17 to 18c; Tarragona, 18 to 20c; prunes, none; 5 to \$2.50; alm FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES—THE largest list yet published, sent to any address on application to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London. 440-52 MUST BE SOLD—12 FARMS IN NOTto LAIDLAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D.
LAIDLAW, Toronto.

RUIT FARM AT WINONA NEAR OF J. D.
Grimsby—1,000 apple, peach, pear, plum
trees; 500 grape vines; must be sold. EDWARD
PETITT, Winona. FOR SALE - A FINE FARM IN THE good land; school on corner, JOHN BATES, Horning Mills P.O. Horning Mills P.O.

FARMS FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES, NORTH
Quarter lot 23, 7th concession Darlington.
Also, fifty acres, north quarter lot 23, 8th concession, Darlington.—ROBERT EVANS, Enniskillen, Ont.

4014 Filler, Ont.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF Notrawasaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos country of Sincoe. Send for list. E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, 51 King street cast, Toronto.

401-13 MPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—I HAVE on hand for sale a large list of improved farms in the best counties in the Province; prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCK, Solicitor, Toronto. Solicitor, Toronto.

395 2

100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 1st CON.
Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county
town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills,
schools and churches; 75 acres deared, with
other accommodations required on a farm; Ashev post office on the premises. Apply to
3EORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster.

424-6.

none; whitensh, none; mackerel, bbis., none; alt bbis., none; sardines, is, 9; to 10tc.; do. is, 18c.

Tobacco—The jobbing trade has been quiet, the only sale reported being that of a lot of No. i peerless at 15c. in bond. Other brands are steady but unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Blacks, 10's, in boxes, 23 to 35c; is, 6's, and 8's, in catties, 38 to 45c; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 28 to 48c.; extra brights, 58 to 65c.

Luquors—Wines have been moving more freely than for some time past, and an increased demand has been heard for bradies, which are expected to advance when once they begin to move. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o. p., \$2.30 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; etc., \$8 to \$2.30; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; etc., \$8 to \$2.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's, Otard's, and Martell's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; etc., odd., 48.50; charly, \$3 to \$3.50, according to age; inferior brands, \$2 to \$2.50; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Utard's, \$8 to \$8.50; Central Society, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Utard's, \$8 to \$8.50; Central Society, \$6 to, \$8.50; do., Utard's, \$8 to \$8.50; Central Society, \$6 to, \$8.50; do., Utard's, \$8 to \$8.50; Central Society, \$6 to, \$8.50; do., Utard's, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Jules Robins, \$9 to \$9.55; do., Jules Bellerie, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey—The following are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' prices, on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent.—Alcohol, per imperial gallon, \$2.47; pure spiritis, 65 o.p., \$2.48; do., 50 o.p., \$2.25; do., 25 n.p., \$1.15; family proof whiskey, \$1.25; old bourbon, \$1.25; old rye, toddy, or malt, \$1.17; domestic whiskey, 32 u.p., \$1.66; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.80.

CUTCHEON, Markdale.

FOR SALE-FINE RESIDENCE, WITHIN limits, Owen Sound, two-storey brick house, mansard roof, well finished, quite new; frame barn and stables; young orchard, 400 choice fruit trees bearing; good view Owen Sound Bay; 38 acres good improved land attached; whole or part, will be sold with house. Soil and situation well adapted for gentleman's residence, garden as farm purposes. Terms easy. Apply to W. J. HOLMES, Owen Sound.

AUST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR Sale, consisting of 294 acres, lot No. 4 on Lake Erie shore, township of Dunn, county of Haldimand, the property of the late George Docker. This desirable farm will be sold either in a block or each half separately; for full particulars apply to ARTHUR DOCKER, Esq., Dunnville P. O., or to THOMAS Port Maitland P. O. 438-13

I'RST-CLASS STOCK OR DAIRY FARM
I' for sale or to let, consisting of over 200 acres,
in Waterloo township, with house, barn, sheds,
other outbuildings, and a cheese factory in first
class condition; farm well supplied with water;
good orchurd: in sight of Hespeler village. For
further particulars, apply to WILLIAM E.
ELLIS, Hespeler P.O. 442-3 WHY GO 2,000 MILES WEST WHEN THE best of farming land is sold on Cockburn Island at 50 cents per acre. Cockburn Island has lately been surveyed out into farm lots of one hundred acree each. The soil is clay loam timbered with hard wood. The swamp lands is deep alluvial soil, timbered with the best of cedar and famarac, and when cleared up will be perfectly dry and tillable. There is a splendid harbour on the Island, with a wharf 420 feet long. Large storehouse accommodation, Indian Land Office, Post Office, and Custom Office, one large store, two good boarding-houses, £c., and within twenty-four hours' travel from Toronto. The Collingwood line of boats call here twice per week, up and down, and the Sarnia steamers about five times per week. Capitalists and per sons of imitted means can secure homesteads. NEVERWASTE

Your time or money renting a farm when you car BUY on your OWN TIME and TERMS a Fine FARM and HOME With the BEST MARKETS almost at your door. 300,000 ACRES Finest Farming Lands in the world. Easy payments Long time. Low rate of interest. For terms addresss O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich. 401-13 e o w

have been quiet and weak, at 60 to 85c for country lots.

Wool—Has remained inactive, with buyers and sellers apart; offerings have been very small, and holders refuse to make concessions, while bids are generally only 27c for fleece, though some dealers would pay 23c for choice. Super has been quiet, with buyers at 30 to 31c for extra, and at 33 to 33c for extra super.

Tallow—Remains inactive, but scarce and steady, at 55c for rendered, and 3c for rough. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 3 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c; calfskins, cured, 17c; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, 70c to \$1; wool, fleece, 27 to 28c; wool, pulled, super, 30 to 31c; extra super, 33 to 35c; wool, pickings, 11 to 124c; tallow, rough, 3c; rendered, 54c.

A cable despatch of Monday, to New York, nuotes from the Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during last week, as follows:—"The harvest is nearly completed in most of the English counties, and quite finin most of the English counties, and quite finished in the south. The grain is mostly stacked, and is in very excellent condition, and threshing has been proceeding freely. The wheat crop is variable at best, and very generally disappointing, a considerable portion being blighted. The wheat yield has been generally over-estimated, because insufficient allowance was made or the inevitable results of blight and mildew, fine weather at the end of the summer being expected to remedy the summer being expected to remedy the shortcomings of the adverse season. Root crops nave been in great need of rain; the ground got very dry and hard; Saturday's splendid rain, therefore, was generally welcomed. The bulk of he Irish and Scotch crops has been secured uner most favourable ofrcumstances. The offerings of English wheat in Mark Lane and the provinces have been moderate, and a very large proportion of the samples are in excellent condition. The contrast with last year's wretched produce is most marked. Some samples of new barley also appeared. They are variable in weight and colour. Millers' attention has been devoted almost exclusively to the home product, which was purchasable at such very moderate prices that for a time foreign was left out of account. The supply of imported having quite outstripped the demand, the arrivals have gone into warefules. The week closed with a weaker feeling, though prices showed no quotable change. The ales of English during the week were 28,146 quarters at 42s. 2d., against 13,615 quarters at 17s. 11d. for the corresponding period last year. The imports into the kingdom during the week ending Sept. 4, were 2,105,627 hundred-weight of wheat and 249,738 hundred-weight of four."

Complaints are general of scour and hoove among lambs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

STOP! READ THIS! We have eight hundred thousand saleable apple trees, and want dealers and others to communicate with us before ordering for the fall. Lowest living rates to the trade.

PONTEY & TAYLOR,
St. James' Park Nurseries,
London, Ont. CLUTHE SPATENT SPINAL TRUSSES, &C., can be had at Hamilton, American Hotel, September 24th and 25th; London, Gregg House, October 4th, 5th, and 8th; Berlin, Kneffer's Hotel, October 5th; Stratford, Mansion House, October 7. CHARLES CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 38 Adelaide street west, Toronto. chinist, 38 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ESTHER
Stanton, formerly Esther Heel, last heard of at
St. George's, Brant County, Ontario, Apply to the
undersigned. "GUN'S INDEX" to advertise
ments for Nextef kin, Heirs-at-law Legatees,
and cases of unclaimed meney. Eleven parts,
containing 58,000 names, now issued. Send to
circulars. ROBT, BEATY & CO., bankers and

Lightning Rods.

The Globe Lightning Rod Company, London

Will give the above reward to any person who will prove that a single building has been burned upon which we have placed our Rods—with Company's guarantee.

REMARKABLE FACT.

This Company have erected over HALF A MILLION FEET of Rod in the last three years in Western Ontario, and considering the great number of violent thunderstorms and the almost daily occurrence of buildings being struck by Lightning, this is a wonderful showing. ats a house fully protected. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Lightning Rods, Copper Lightning Conductors, Pixtures, Ornaments, Weather Vanes, and Electric Apparatus, We are the sole proprietors of the Non-Conducting Glass Balls.

Owing to the increase of business, an office will be opened in Toronto the coming sea Special attention given to the erection of Conductors on Churches, School-houses her Public Buildings.

WORKS—No. 494 King Street, CITY OFFICE—424 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT. THOMAS C. HEWITT, Manager.

Sewing Machines.

SHOULD TAKE NOTICE AND OBSERVE THE WORKINGS OF THE

Williams' Singer

RUN BY STEAM POWER,

On the Grounds run by Steam. This is the severest test to which a Machine can be subjected, and none but

Can stand it. Hence Manufacturers and Agents for cheap and inferior Machines are always shy of Steam Power.

Observe also the workmanship and finish on these Machines. Compare them with others and you at once see the superiority of the WILLIAMS' SINGER over all others. We invite comparison and court criticism. Examine for yourselves and be convinced. Note also that these superior machines, which stand the test of ich OTHERS ARE AFRAID and which are duly warrented and which OTHERS ARE AFRAID, and which are duly warranted and guaranteed to be the BEST IN THE MARKET, are made in Canada, and as there is no duty to be paid on them they can be sold for about TEN DOLLARS less than imported Machines.

Do not fail to notice our new and advantageous improvements, particularly our SELF-TREADING TAKE-UP AND NEEDLE CLAMP. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS LOUISE,

Has in her household one of those beautiful Machines, and has expresse her delight'and satisfaction with its working. Patronize Home Manufacture, encourage Canadian Industry and Enterprise. Buy one of our Machines, and thus assist in carrying out our National Policy and building up the Dominion of Canada.

TORONTO OFFICE:

U.E. CLUB BUILDINGS 110 KING STREET WEST,

DAWSON, Manager



FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES.

A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost new grist mill with two run of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a handsome frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never failing and abundant water-power. This property is part of Lot No⁵2, in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a mile from the rising village of Elmvale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

Lot 2.—One hundred and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand. Lor 3.—East half of Lot 5, 13th Con., Vespra, 100 acres excellent wood land. Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot.

Lor 5.—East half of lot 5, 13th con. of Sunni-dale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable timber. All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, balance at 7 per cent.

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie,

422-tf or W. THOMPSON & CO., Barrie HOPE FOR DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for de-scriptive circular. Address, s. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, HAMILTON, ONT will reopen on September 1st. Facilities unsurpassed for a good Business rnal, &c., sent on application.

R. E. GALLAGHER, FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK RESIDENCE—in good repair; containing four teen rooms; five acres of land, beautifully situated on Lake Erie, in Port Dover, the terminus of the H. & N. W. railway, and P. D. and L. H. railways; choice fruits of all descriptions; good stable; lawn aloping down to lake shore; magnificent view; suitable for gentleman's residence or for summer boarders; terms reasonable. Apply to H. W. AUSLEY, Port Dover. 50 ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY STYLES, with name, 10c.; 40 transparent, 10c.; no stamps taken, W. MOORE, Brockport, N. Y. 442-12

GENERAL INVITATION

is extended to all Visitors to the Exhibition to call at the KAOKA COMPANY'S stand and get a Free Cup of their healthful, invigorating, and economical beverage. Don't forget to get a

drink of Kaoka. SEND TWENTY CENTS



for Full Length Portraits of Sir John A. Macdon-aid, Hon. A. Mac-kenzie, Hon. Ed-ward Blake, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir L.Tilley, and Prof. Goldwin Smith, to

H. COODCHILD. 106 King Street West, TORONTO. Send Stamp for Catalogue of Scroll Saws, Designs, and Amateur Printing

Presses. A CHANCE FOR SALESMEN

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES. We are now prepared to engage a large number of men to canvass on Spring sales. We pay handsome salaries, and give steady employment to successful men. Previous experience not essential. Apply, giving references, to STONE & WELLINGTON,

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nuserymen,
Toronto, Ont.
N.B.—A prige of \$100, in gold, is offered by us
for the bost sample of Pocklington Grapes, to be
exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario,
in the autumn of 1833, grown on vines purchased
from us. Orders for this grape will be filled by
mail or express during month of October, prepaid
on receipt of price, \$2.00 each, or \$20.00 per dozen. STONE & WELLINGTON.



R DGES For Infanes & Invalids
Door man Til for the Capadian market
sold by Dreggint the Capadian market

Nardware. BURNELL'S

FOUR-POINTED

STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING

H. R. IVES & CO. 115 Queen Street, Montreal.

LYMAN BARB. We beg to call attention to the superior merits of the "Lyman" four-pointed steel parb wire fencing. 1st. Cheapness. It is cheap-er than any board or rail

2nd. No cattle however unruly can pass it.
3rd. It is steel, and of two
strands, and cannot be broken strands, and cannot be broken 4th. It can be put up with the same ease as the old plair 5th. It cannot be burned; it is proof against wind, fire, or flood, and prevents snow-

and does not furnish a rail to sit on.

Defects of plain wire as a material for fenoing:

Ist. Liability to break, being but one strand.

2nd. Cattle learn to press against it or crowd through and break it down.

3rd. Being but one strand, it has no power of adapting itself to changes of temperature, and is therefore constantly breaking.

We have agents in all the principal towns. See that each coil bears our trade mark, "Lyman Be Send for sample and circular before orderlesewhere.

send for sample and circular before ordering 2 e o w
DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO., Montreal. Hop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. ND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUAL TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE

CONTAINS

Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

SEND FOR CIBOULAR.

Bone Dust.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS FALL WHEAT BONE DUST is highly recommended for Fall Wheat. Orders solicited.

PETER R. LAMB & CO., MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO. 401-2 Auction Sales.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, At the Barrie Hotel, Barrie,

On 25th September, 1880, at Noon, that valuable farm of 172 acres in the Township of Oro, in the County of Simose, known as the ANDERSON FARM, being parts of lots 1 and 2 and lot 3, in first range east of Wilberforce street; property about four miles from Barrie; finely situated on the Ridge road and kempenfeld Bay; soil excellent and suited for fall wheat; part well wooded with beech and maple; good frame dwelling; barn and stables in good condition. dition.
For terms and conditions apply to STRATHY & AULT, Barristers, Barrie, or to
FAREWELL & RUTLEDGE,
Barristers, Whitby.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada 88 the safest guide to RELIABLE



IDOL SMOKING

TOBACCO

THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.

to be had in Canada.

Nº1 PRINCE of WALES

For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Domi-

nion. W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer. MONTREAL.

or every Protestant that is mu

are noted for the quantity and prolificness of their milk. Altogether Ayrshires are a dairy breed of cattle, and in that respect are much in demand. Is the exhibit of Ayrshires a good, one? This is what the judges say regarding it:—
"The undersigned judges in Ayrshire cattle
cannot dismiss their task without expressing
their high appreciation of the general exceltheir high appreciation of the general excel-lence of the specimens of this breed now on the show grounds. In some sections the diffi-culty of deciding upon the prizes was exceed-ingly embarrassing. We consider it the best exhibition of Ayrshires ever held in the

"W. F. CLARKE, "WM. CLARKE, jr." It is really an excellent show. To its excellence Mr. J. Jardine, of the Vine Vale Farm, Wentworth, materially contributes. This gentleman is never backward in shewing his handsome cattle, and this year he has brought to Toronto no less than thirty head, including six calves. Mr. Lardievity head, including six calves. Mr. Jardine's herd of Ayrshires is admitted to be one of the largest and most valuable in Canada. The animals were specially selected with a view to milking qualities. The herd has carried off very high honours. As shown in the fair grounds it consists of two acced willows. year-old, a two-year-old, and a one-year-old, three bull calves, six cows of various ages, nine heifers, and a couple of calves under one year. Mars 1st, the boss of the herd, is an excellent animal, and in form, style, and constitution is unequalled. He is a famous stock-getter, and is the winner of

Mardware. BURNELL'S

FOUR-POINTED TEEL BARB WIR**E FENCING**

H. R. IVES & CO.

We beg to call attention to the superior merits of the 'Lyman' four-pointed steel parb wire fencing. 1st. Cheapness. It is cheap-er than any board or rail 2nd. No cattle however unard. It is steel, and of two

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3rd. Being but one strand, it has no power of adapting itself to changes of temperature, and is therefore constantly breaking.
We have agents in all the principal towns. See that each coil bears our trade markets.

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DOMINION BARB WIRE PENCE CO., Montreal Hop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink,) HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

DANDELION. THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood iver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessness and especially

S1000 IN COLD.

I. C. is an absolute and irre

ll above sold by druggists. lop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toro

Bone Dust.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

FALL WHEAT.

BONE DUST is highly recommended for Fall Wheat. Orders solicited. PETER R. LAMB & CO., MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO. 401-2

On 25th September, 1880, at Noon, that valuable farm of 172 acres in the Township of Oro, in the County of Simcoe, known as the ANDERSON FARM, being parts of lots I and and lot 3, in first range east of Wilberforce street; property about four miles from Barrie; finely situated on the Ridge road and kempenfelds Bay; soil excellent and suited for fall wheat; part well wooded with beech and maple; good frame dwelling; barn and stables in good condition.

For terms and conditions apply to STRATHY & AULT, Barristers, Barrie, or to FAREWELL & RUTLEDGE, Barristers, Whitby.

Tobacco.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been

TOBACCOS.

known throughout Canada as

the safest guide to RELIABLE

ON CONTROL FINE

CAMONT 25 GOD

IDOL

SMOKING

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Anction Sales. FOR SALE, BY AUCTION At the Barrie Hotel, Barrie, On 25th September, 1880, at Noon,

ill be paid for a case they will not cure or

115 Queen Street, Montreal. LYMAN BARB

The BRAY PAIR

The Court of Market State of the State of

and is attaining quality. Barmpton Hero is from Cruickshank's herd. Imported Village Blossom is also from Cruickshank's herd. She is a five-year-old, and was by Ben Wyois. The same tirm show the red cow Princess Macula, bred by Conqueror, the three-year-old roan cow Leah, got by Under-Sheriff, two-year-old red heifer Louise—a good milker—got by Royal Oak, the roan bull calf, a well built young fellow, Lord Raglan, got by Barmpton Senator, roan heifer calf Norah O'Neill, roan yearling heifer Ida, and seven Shorthorn grades. The Shorthorn grades, of course, take a very high place. They are prolific, can stand hard climates, are foremost in feeding qualities, and early in maturing. One of the Messrs. Watts' fat cows weighs 2,000, and a two-year-old bull they show weighs 1,910. J. S. Armstrong, of Speed-side, shows the second Prince of Springwood, a three-year-old Princess, whose qualities are evident from the three first prizes and the three diplomas he has taken. A wide, deep, and projecting chest, a straight back and excellent hams are among his qualities. English Lady 3rd, a yearling, and Lady Aberdeen 11th, heifer calf, are also shown by Mr. Armstrong. He has also on view fat cattle, the result of common cows crossed with Durhams. One fat cow he shows weighs 1,875 lbs., and a fat five-year-old ox weighs no less than 2,800. One four-year-old ox weighs 1,875 lbs., and a two-year-old 1,700 lbs. Among other Durhams shown may be mentioned Lady Prinula and Young Athelstane, bred by Peter Stauffer, of Washington. The with Durhams. One fat cow he shows weighs 1,875 lbs., and a fat five-year-old ox weighs 2,250 lbs., and a two-year-old 1,700 lbs. Among other Durhams shown may be mentioned Lady Primula and Young Athelstane, bred by Peter Stauffer, of Washington. The pedigrees of these youngsters are traced back to Son of Hubback (319). J. R. McQueen, of Salem, shows Young Athol, an immense three-year-old bull of excellent proportions. John P. Lawrence, of Clairville, Humber Post Office, exhibits a yearling bull by the Duke of Cumberland (4,310), out of Polly Dale, weighing 1,680 lbs. Omar Pasha, which is the name of the yearling, took numerous prizes at the spring fairs. Mr. A. Brown, of Eglington, has his Second Duke of Glenview, who is two years and six weeks old. He is of good height and has a well proportioned frame. W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, shows a fat heifer, weighing 1,800 or 1,900 lbs. Mr. Wickett, of York, county Haldimand, has his five-year-old heifer—an animal which has never had a calf—and a Durham steer. The heifer weighs 2,200 lbs., and the cow 1,900. W. Heron, of Ashburn, has on view his three-year-old Durham bull Athelstane VII. (2,170), and a bull added the content of the proportion of the complex of t

The control of the co

TOBACCO THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco

to be had in Canada. THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.

Nº1 PRINCE OF WALES

For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL.

eddish-brown colour, with black spots of thes, and is of large size. It was brough its present condition by being judiciously used with the Chinese hog, the wild boar and the Neapolitan. It is on record that a Berkshire has weighed when living 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., and when slaughtered, cleaned, and dressed 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. Those of the Essex breed may be known by their being almost bare of hair and by their jet black colour, these characteristics being the test of the purity of the breed. It is said that the parset relative in this country of the Chipses nearest relative in this country of the Chinese pig is the Suffolk family, whose members are small, thin-skinned, soft-haired, prick-eared,

and a sow, recent importations, prize win-ners at the recent Royal Agricultural Society Show, and of the best quality. He has altogether one boar over one year and under two years, one boar under one year, two sows over one year, three sows under one year, and three aged boars.

Joseph Featherstone has thirteen head in the pens. His boar under two years takes first prize. He has in all seven boars and six sows. His two-year-old half-bred boar, alfor exhibitions, is in capital shough not fed condition, and a fine animal.

Robert Dorsay, Toronto township, sends seven home-bred Suffolks, consisting of 1 boar, which takes first prize, 1 sow ander one year, 1 boar under one year, 2 sows under six months, 2 boars under six J. Edmonton, Brantford, makes a good

exhibit with 2 boars under six months, and two boars and two sows under one year. John Hewer has only one boar under one year in this class.

J. & R. Leslie, Hornby, shows two boars, one aged one, the other under one year. ESSEX.

Joseph Featherstone is also on exhibition in this class. He competes with 5 boars and 7 sows, including 1 aged boar, 3 aged sows, and the remainder under one year. Among zhem are two imported sows from the stock of Lord Downing, of York, England.
J. Butterfield, Sandwich, has in the pen itter of young, one old boar and two old

TORKSHIRES.

J. & R. Leslie, Hornby, make a very extensive exhibit of fifteen head, consisting of two aged boars and two aged sows, one of each imported, three one-year boars, four boars under six months, one sow over one year, and three sows under six months.

Thomas Davies, Kleinburg, contributes three large-breed pigs, and a boar and sow one year old, and boar under two years, 700 lbs. weight, 5 ft. 10 in. around the girth.

John Hewer sends a boar and a sow under six months.

six months.
J. Featherstone has 8 head, four boars and four sows, the whole making a fine colle

It is the opinion of many veteran exhibitors at Canadian fairs that the show of sheep this year at the Industrial Exhibition is the best that has ever been held in the Dominion. Not only are the home-bred sheep of a superior kind, but the imported, of which there is a large number, are exceptionally fine, and include several prize-winners at the recent show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. By six o'clock last night most of the pens were occupied, and the collection of Cetswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, and Southdowns was one of which our sheep breeders may be justly proud.

Cotswold being a very ancient English breed may well head the list. They take their name from the Gloucestershire range of hills which divide the Severn from the basin of the Thames. The fleece was held in great esteem in the 14th and 15th centuries. So highly was the breed prized in the reign of Edward IV. that that monarch made presents of Cotswold sheep to Henry of Castile, and likewise to John of Arragon. As it now exists, however, the Cotswold is a highly-improved breed, bigger and stronger than the Leicester, and very much more hardy. The neck, in the finer specimens, is gracefully arched at the junction with the head and shoulders, and the tassel of wool which adorns the forehead imparts to them a bold and dashing appearance, in strong contrast with the meekness of the Leicester tribe. The improved Cotswolds produce shorter wool and better mutton than in former times, and do not take more than from 18 to 24 months to fatten to perfection. They weigh at two years old from 22 pounds to 40 pounds per quarter. They are therefore valued as fast growers and quick feeders, and are in consequence more valuable to the producer, and the fineness of their wool enhances their high value.

James Russell, Richmond Hill, is a large exhibitor in this class. He shows 25 head, among which are six ewes, two shears and over, which include a couple of prize-winners

among which are six ewes, two shears and over, which include a couple of prize-winners at the Royal Agricultural Show of 1878, bred by Gillett, Walker, and Jacobs, prominent English breeders. The largest weighs 350 lbs., with the lamb at her side. Weigns 350 lbs., with the lamb at her side. He shows also two shearling rams, imposted last year, and bred by Walker, of North Leach, Gloucestershire, both very heavy woolled, and one shearling ram, bred from the flock, weight 315 lbs. He has, moreover, six ram lambs, very long woolled, probably 12 inches, five ewe lambs, and a pair of yearling over

John Snells Sons, Edmonton, exhibit 13 John Snells Sons, Edmonton, exhibit 13 head, including the imported two-year-old ram "Duke of Fyfefield," which won the first prize at the Dominion Exhibition last year, weight 357 lbs., and the imported year ram "Burford Prince," bred by Robert Jacobs, of Burford, and brought out this year. Its weight is said to be 340 lbs. The home brod animals comprise five ram lambs, four ewe lambs, and four aged ewes.

Messrs. Beatty & Miller, of Claremont, show nothing but imported stock in Cotswolds. They

nothing but imported stock in Cotavemont, show have on the ground three aged rams, one of which was highly commended at the Royal, six shearling rams, including the winner of the second prize at this year's show of the Royal

Agricultural Society, one ram lamb, four aged ewes, six shearling ewes, and two ewe C. L. Smith, Acton, makes a good dis

C. L. Smith, Acton, makes a good display with one aged ram, one aged ewe, and a pair of ewe lambs.

F. W. Stone, Guelph, shows a pair of aged rams, one imported, a pair of aged ewes, one pair of shearling rams, and one pair of shearling ewes, the whole proving a fine exhibit.

George Weldrick, Thornhill, sends as his quota to this section nine head, including one aged ram and four ewes, all first-class quality.

George Bell, Richmond Hill, sends a couple of rams. of rams

pig is the Suffolk family, whose members are small, thin-skinned, soft haired, prick-eared, and white in colour.

The improved Yorkshire cuts a good figure, attaining maturity early and giving excellent hams. There are other breeds, but the above are those enumerated in the prize list. In this country the Berkshire is generally preferred for pork, the lean and fat being equally divided.

IMPROVED BERKSHIEE.

There is a capital exhibit in this class, the saminals being mostly in prime condition and superior specimens.

John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, show eight head, viz.—I boar, 13 months, imported, first prize taken at the Royal Agricultural Show; I boar, under six months, home bred and a fine specimen; I sow, under 2 years; 2 sows, over 1 year and under 2 years; 2 sows, under 12 months; I sow, under 6 months.

Joseph French, Yorkville, one of our local breeders, shows thirteen head. He has I aged boar, 2 boars under I year, 2 boars under 6 months, 1 aged sow, 1 sow over 1 year and under 2 years and under 3 year, a sow wunder 6 months, 1 sow over 1 year and under 2 years and under 2 years and under 3 years, 2 sows under 1 year, 1 sow under 6 months, 1 sow over 1 year and under 2 years; 2 sows under 1 year, 1 sow under 6 months, 1 sow over 1 year and under 2 years and a fine special notice for its importance of the farms.

The Southdown is another breed that merits a sortified to very cold and exposed to take the follows. The solin

months.

J. Hogan, King, sends an eight-month boar, already 350 lbs., and one boar, three years old, weighing 700 lbs.

SUFFOLKS.

There is an imposing display of this breed, all prime animals.

Above two boars two boars two boars two boars are displayed to the first prize at Ottawa last year.

J. Wilkinson, Renton Station, shows fif-

Society's show, six shearling ewes and one ram lamb.

Robert Marsh, of Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, and Yonge street Agricultural Society, shows 19 head, which will command a good deal of attraction. He has two imported shearling ewes from the Prince of Wales' pens, four Canadian bred shearlings and four aged ewes, two imported aged ewes, an aged ram, which as a lamb took first prize at the Centennial, and the two-shearing sheep "Royal Chemic" and one lever. The wheels are the same distance apart as the cut, and do not run over the mown crop, but follow the track made by the grass board, and so give the hay a chance to dry out when heavy. The apparatus for throwing the machine in and out of gear is so constructed that the grain is transmitted to the knife instantly. The lead wheel works on a swivel, so that in turning at the corners it does not dig into the ground. The tilting apparatus is independent of the lead wheel.

George Hood, Guelph, exhibits three rams, three ewes, and a pair of fat wethers.

J. W. Stone, Guelph, also shows in this class. His collection consists of one pair aged ewes, one pair shearling ewes, two pair ewe lambs, one pair aged rams, one pair ram lambs, making a large and first-class exhibit.

and a sow and a boar under six months.

H. Torby, Guelph, shows a boar and a sow ander two years, and a pair under six months.

James Anderson, Guelph, has three head in the pens, one old boar, one old sow, and hear six months.

The Leucesse of the low lands of England, and the most valuable breeds. The old Leicester was a large, ill-shaped, coarse-boned sheep not easily fattened, and with long coarse wool. The breed, as it now exists, is the result of the skill of Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, and other breeders of judgment and skill, and other breeders of judgment and skill, who, soon after the middle of last century, becan to make experiments for the improvewho, soon after the middle of last century, began to make experiments for the improvement of the old Leicester, and in the course of a few years the old breed entirely disappeared. The new Leicester stock established by Mr. Bakewell has moderately long wool of better quality, and is easily rendered fat. The colour is white; and both sexes are horn-

less.

Andrew Murray, Carbrassel, makes a good show in this class, with 12 head. Among them are 1 pair breeding ewes, 2 pair shearling ewes, and 1 ram lamb.

John Hislop, Appleby, shows 1 aged ram and 1 shearling ram.

C. S. Smith, Acton, is a large exhibiter of 2 aged rams, 2 shearling rams, 2 ram lambs, 4 ewe lambs, 1 pair aged ewes, 1 pair shearling ewes.

ewe lambs, I pair aged ewes, I pair shearling ewes.

W. Whitelaw, Guelph, shows I aged ram, 3 ram lambs, I pair aged ewes, I pair shearling ewes, I pair ewe lambs, I pair fat wethers. Geo. Hood contributes some fat Leicesters. George Weldrick sends I ram and 4 ewes. John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare P. O., is an important exhibitor of 19 head—I two-year-old ram, I three-year ram, 2 shearling rams, I pair breeding ewes, 3 shearling ewes, 6 ewe lambs, 2 ram lambs, all from imported (Foster's) stock.

ter's) stock.

J. Burns, King, sends 6 head—2 aged rams, one weighing 346 lbs., 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ram lambs. He takes first prize for Leicester wool.

G. Bell, Richmond Hill, exhibits three head of great size and well-woolled.

LINCOLNS.

The Lincolns form an important variety among the long wool sheep, The old Lincolnshire sheep were a large-horned family, with a heavy fleece of coarse wool, and very different from the improved Lincolnshire of the present day. Previously, its only good property was its fleece; its carcase was long and lanky, with exceedingly large bone. The modern Lincolnshire has, however, been greatly improved by selection and care and crosses with the Leicester.

Andrew Murray in this class has I aged ram, 2 shearling ewes, 2 pair of breeding ewes, 2 shearling rams, 1 pair ewe lambs.

John Hislop exhibits I aged ram.

Alexander Waldie, Acton, shows I aged ram, 2 shearling ewes, 1 pair ram lambs, 2 pair ewe lambs.

C. S. Smith shows 2 aged rams, 2 shearling rams, 2 ram lambs, 4 ewe lambs, 2 aged ewes, and 2 shearling ewes.

Shropshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire LINCOLNS.

SHROPSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, AND OXFORDSHIRE

DOWNS. These classes are grouped and shown together. The Shropshires yield a wool of fine quality, while the Hampshire, a small breed, is celebrated for its fine flavoured mutton.

H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, in Shropshires shows a ram over 300 lbs. weight, imported last year, also 1 ram lamb, 1 pair of aged ewes, 1 pair shearling ewes, 1 pair ewe lambs.

W. Rolph, Markham, shows in Shropshires 1 pair 2 year old ewes, 1 shearling ewe, 1 pair ewe lambs, and one 2 year old ram.

ewe lambs, and one 2 year old ram.

John Beatty exhibits a pen of Hampshires.

Beatty & Miller show 4 ram lambs, twoshearling ram, 6 shearling rams, 7 two-shearling ewes, 6 shearling ewes, 4 ewe lambs, all
Shropshires, and all imported in the last

J. Fleury, of Aurora, is a large exhibitor of reapers, mowers, self-dumping rakes, straw cutters, corn crushers, root cutters, horse hoes, ploughs, &c. The "Fleury" Harvester is a new machine. It has five rakes, a driver at each end of the table, and the far end of the table can be raised from the driver's seat. The cam is 27 inches in height, the grain is gathered quicker to the knife, and more room is left fon the straw to pass from the table than under the old method. The pitman rod is of wood, and does away with any friction. The cutside divider table is so constructed as to be best adapted for taking up lodged grain. The dividing wheel is large, in order to get increased power. The Meadow Lark combined machine shown by this firm is similar to other machines in most particulars. The gearing is heavier, completely cased in, and is much simplified.

J. C. Cockshutt, Brantford, show various implements. They make a specialty of their Western corn planter. This machine works both sides of a row, there being a cultivator on each side of the row. If the row is crooked, the position of the feet can be changed by moving the stilts. The machine can be used either to hill up or to draw away earth from the rows. The Wiard plough and a land roller frame have also some good new points.

The Masson Manufacturing Co. of Oshawa show sulky rakes and seed drills.

R. Bell & Son, St. George, exhibit the Victor reaping machine, the new model mower, a roller, ploughs, two horse cultivator, champion horse hoe, and American jointer plough. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

e, champion horse hoe, and American inter plough. Messrs. Harris & Son, of Brantford, have a

is so closely matted on its back and about its head and neck as to be almost impervious to rain and snow; therefore as soon as a storm ceases it appears dry and comfortable. The wool is generally employed in the manufacture of flannels and worsted goods.

H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, is a large exhibition in this class. He shows an aged ram, with excellent points, about 300 lbs. weight; one shearling ram, "Prince of Wales," which took the first prize from the Royal Agricultural Society; an imported ram lamb, one pair of aged ewes, one pair of shearling ewes, one pair of ewe lambs, and one pair of fat wethers.

Daniel Perlsy, Paris, is another extensive exhibitor with eighteen ewes and ten rams. Among them are an exceptionally good pair of yearling ewes, home bred, a pair of aged ewes, an aged ram, shearling ram, and the shearling ewe "Princess Louise," which took the first prize at Ottawa last year.

J. Wilkinson, Renton Station, shows fitteen head. They include a three-year aged ram of special merit, one shearling ewes, one pair ewe lambs, and one ram lamb.

John Jackson, Abingdon P.O., also has fifteen head, which consist of an aged ram and two shearlings, three ram lambs, four aged ewes, three shearling ewes, and two ewe lambs.

Robert Shaw, Renton Station, has ten head on view. There are two fine aged rams, three aged ewes, two shearling ram, two pair aged aged ram, street and lambs, and two pair of ewe lambs.

Robert Shaw, Renton Station, has ten head on view. There are two fine aged rams, three ram lambs, and two pair of ewe lambs.

Thomas Douglas, Galt, exhibits eleven head, an aged ram, three aged ewes, two shearling ram, two ram lambs, and two pair of ewe lambs.

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ram lambs, and two pair of ewe lambs.

Thomas Douglas, Galt, exhibits eleven head, an aged ram, three aged ewes, two shearling ewes, one shearling ram, two ram lambs, and two ewe lambs.

Messrs. Beatty & Miller make a select exhibit, with one shearling ram, from the Prince of Wales' pen at the Royal Agricultural Society's show, six shearling ewes and one ram lamb.

it does not dig into the ground. The tilting apparatus is independent of the lead wheel. The balance work on the mower is so con-The balance work on the mower is so constructed that a steady even motion is always obtained, and the jar so troublesome on fast running machinery remedied. The Massey harvester shown is provided with double bearings or brass brushes, with the chamber between as a reservoir for oil. The work motion is the same as that described in the mower. The outside grain divider is peculiar in design, the object being to get perfect separation in the worst tangled grain. The rakes are timed with the machine, so as to bearings or brass brushes, with the chamber between as a reservoir for oil. The work motion is the same as that described in the mower. The outside grain divider is peculiar in design, the object being to get perfect separation in the worst tangled grain. The rakes are timed with the machine, so as to secure a perfect delivery of the sheaf. One of the Sharp rakes exhibited by this firm is of elaborate finish, and is priced at \$250. The paint used on these implements is supplied by Lewis Berger & Sons, of Montreal and London, England.

Wery pretty open buggy, and a cutter with a swell body. The exhibit is very creditable to a manufacturer residing so far back in the country as Orangeville.

Mr. James St. Charles, of Belleville, is on hand with a very nice omnibus, with patent hubs; and Mr. Wm. Bainbridge, of Oshawa, displays a pretty buggy with rubber springs.

Provided with double the Empress, ranging in prices from \$25 to \$50; then comes the Garland Cook, Golden Era, Fawn, Aurora, Parlour, Fifth Avenue, and a host of sister stoves, which present a pretty picture. This firm has opened a whole-out the drill shed in this eity, as a distribution is attention is attracted to a splendid exhibit of arctic refrigerators by Messrs. Withrow & Hillook, of Toronto, who by their energy in the establishment of this new business.

J. R. Armstrong, of Toronto as least the continent, and there are five sizes of the Empress, ranging in prices from \$25 to \$50; then comes the Garland Cook, Golden Era, Fawn, Aurora, Parlour, Fifth Avenue, and a host of sister stoves, which present a pretty picture. This firm has opened a whole-out the drill shed in this eity, as a distribution is attention in attracted to a splendid exhibit of arctic refrigerators by Messrs. Withrow & Hillook, of Toronto, who by their energy in the establishment of this new business.

Lewis Berger & Sons, of Montreal and London, England.

George Wilkinson & Co., of Aurora, show an excellent variety of ploughs.

George Wilkinson & Co., of Aurora, show an excellent variety of ploughs.

Mr. Wilson, Richmond Hill, exhibits a cutter box, fanning mill, and plough. The famning mill has a double gear. With one gear the shoe runs one-third faster than with the other, which is useful when winnowing oats from the wheat.

W. J. Dingle, Oshawa, shows Hovey's improved famning mill. It is claimed that it will make 25 bushels of perfect seed wheat and 60 of market wheat per hour.

Ed. Collins, Dundas, exhibits an improved bag-holder, and W. McMillan, Cedar, a two furrow plough.

G. Ruhlmann, of Lockport, N.Y., has on view a cultivator or wheel hoe. It cuts only on the inside of the knives, so that small plants can be run close to without injury, and can be set from two to sixteen inches in width.

plants can be run close to without injury, and can be set from two to sixteen inches in width.

John Abell, of Woodbridge, has a good exhibition of thrashers and portable steam engines. Their new pattern portable engine is fitted with a spark arrester, and a water tank for catching the ashes. The friction is reduced by the balance of the valve. The engine is built in spiral springs, and weighs only 4,000 pounds. The boiler is incased in asbestos felt and the whole surrounded by a wooden jacket. The firm also show some small thrashers run by one horse with tread power, a Vibrator thresher for steam power, a clover huller, a ten horse power engine with steel boiler, an upright similar engine, a Croskill clod-crusher, steam saw-mill, and the steam Paragon thresher. In the latter machine both ends can be raised simultaneously, and there is an attachment for breaking the beards from the barley by blowing the threshed grain against iron plates, which raises the grain for bagging and takes off the beards. The machine is boxed in at the rear, and can be used in windy weather.

David Maxwell, Paris, offers for inspection three reapers, several straw cutters, and a self-dumping horse rake, having the friction applied in a new way.

John Elliott & Sons, London, show their self-binders.

Macpherson, Glasgow, and C. Fingal have on the ground their well-known threshers.

THE DAIRY BUILDING.

THE DISPLAY OF HONEY. As on last year, Mr. D. A. Jones makes another large display of honey, hives, and apiary appliances. In all he shows about 1,000 packages of honey from Cyprian and Holy Land bees introduced into this country and bred by himself at his bee farms at Beeton, Ont. Besides the honey in pots he shows three kinds of comb foundation, one worker comb and the others a medium between worker and drone comb, honey extractors, comb foundation machines, hives, etc., all worthy the attention of those interested in bee keeping. Interesting features of the display are the queens brought from the Holy Land and Cyprus by Mr. Jones. He shows one queen and her brood from Jerusalem, one from Mount Lebenon, one from Damascus, and one from Mount Hermon. They are all confined in small cases, and are open to the inspection of visitors. Mr. Jones is so impressed with the excellence of Eastern bees As on last year, Mr. D. A. Jon Shropannes, and all imported in the last steamer.

George Hood shows in Oxford Downs two rams, one thoroughbred ram, and a number of crosses.

MODEL FARM EXHIBIT.

From the Model Farm are sent the Cotswold ram "Duke," who once weighed 380 lbs., two shearling Oxfords from the stock of Mr. Brassey, M.P., the Southdown ram "Walsingham," considered a fine animal, and several crosses bred from an Oxford ram on the common native ewes, a cross which Professor Brown says gives good weight of mutton

the county of Simcoe, two farms on an island in Georgian Bay, and one farm in Cyprus, from which he supplies Italian, Cyprian, and Holy Land queens. He is the inventor of several honey rakes, hives, smokers, and extractors, none of which he has patented, as he wishes all bee fanciers to profit by them. His display occupies one side of the dairy building, and is well worth viewing.

THE CARRIAGE HALL.

The carriage hall being a spacious building, well lighted, has afforded space for several additional branches of industry, as well as for the exhibition of the beautiful vehicles and cutters therein shown. The show of carriages is admitted to be much superior to that of last year, both as regards style and finish, as well as the number of vehicles exhibited. The principal exhibitors are Messrs. Guy, Messrs. Johnston & Brown, and Messrs. Hutchinson & Burns, of Toronto, Mr. Wright, of Richmond Hill, George Island, of Orangeville, and P. Filman, of Hamilton. Messrs. Johnston & Brown show a number of carriages, consisting of a landan, or hack, a rockaway, phaetons, and open buggies, which are certainly a credit to the manufacturers, and will compare favourably with anything of the kind on the continent; at least that was the optnion of those who have a right to know something of their artistic merits from personal experience.

The same remarks will apply with equal force to the show made by Messrs. Hutchinson & Burns, whose rockaway, T-cart, and fancy waggous attracted much attention.

Mr. Couroy, of Alice street, has also on exhibition a number of patent buggy tops, which, however, require no special attention, inasmuch as they present no striking distinctive features from other articles of the same kind to be seen elsewhere.

Wm. Brown, of Toronto, shows a large collection of carriage builders generally.

Mr. M. Guy, the well-known carriage builder of Toronto, shows a most suggestive vehicle—a carriage for the dead. However sombre the outlook may be in connection with this hearse its artistic finish is simply superb, reflecting the highest credit upon the manufacturer's taste and judgment. There was another hearse exhibited, of American manufacture, but its appointments and general finish will not compare with those of that shown by Mr. Guy. It is a question, whether it does not exhibit want of judgment on the part of the public to encourage the burial of the dead with such an exhibition of ex

does not exhibit want of judgment on the part of the public to encourage the burial of the dead with such an exhibition of extravagance as is too aften displayed; but as it is fashionable to put on style, as this foolish practice is called, on these occasions, an excuse will no doubt be readily found in defence of the

Messrs. Warnoek & Co., of Galt, are ex-Messrs. Warnock & Co., of Galt, are exhibitors of carriage springs, comprising everything required for first-class carriage builders, who use only the highest grades of such goods. The collection of special buggy, phaeton, and waggon gears is a study, and rivets the attention of experts and others, who are more than pleased at the excellence of workmanship and finish of everything shown by this live firm.

There are also a large number of heavy waggons, or general purpose vehicles, shown, which have been gotten up regardless of expense, and consequently attract general attention.

P. Filman, of Barton township, makes a

P. Filman, of Barton township, makes a fine display of cutters and sleighs, which are very strongly constructed, having iron knees on the runners in such a manner that there is no loss of strength by morticing. He shows a beautiful cutter with a wicker body, which has attracted much attention, and altogether the exhibitor boasted of his success being chiefly attributable to the protective influence of the N. P.

being chiefly attributable to the protective influence of the N. P.
George Island, of Orangeville, also makes a fine display of waggons, consisting of the various classes most commonly used for general purposes, and in addition he exhibits a very pretty open buggy, and a cutter with a swell body. The exhibit is very creditable to a manufacturer residing so far back in the country as Orangeville.

Mr. James St. Charles, of Belleville, is on hand with a very nice omnibus, with patent hubs; and Mr. Wm. Bainbridge, of Oshawa, displays a pretty buggy with rubber springs.

arctic refrigerators by Messrs. Withrow & Hillock, of Toronto, who by their energy in the establishment of this new business, prove their faith in the virtues of the National Policy. The spectator, upon approaching to inspect the arctic refrigerator, is quickly ushered into its cool embrace by the exhibitor, and the key being turned in the door, he instantly appreciates its freezing qualities by the chattering of his , teeth and the desire to escape from a cavity where the mercury indicates 28°. There are no signs of ice or water drippings, but the whole cabinet is dry and cool, and consequently perfect. A butter basket, for farmers' use when coming to market, is another novelty of this axhibitor's display, which consists of no less than fifteen articles. Mr. Withrow (President of the Association) has a right to be pleased with the attention bestowed upon his exhibit, which also comprises a great variety of turners' work, sashes, doors, blinds, stair rails, and other articles in that connection too numerous to mention in such a brief notice.

Mr. Malcolm, of Toronto, is also a very

Mr. Malcolm, of Toronto, is also a very successful exhibitor of the "Climax," being a combined sideboard and refrigerator, which is very attractive, and at the same time convenient.

A. R. Ratbbun & Son, of Millpoint, through their agent here, Mr. McSpadden, exhibit a large collection of doors, sashes, blinds, stair ballusters, and newels in walnut, maple, birch, and cherry; but the principal attraction in this collection is a newel post with cap and casing.

tion in this collection is a newel post with cap and casing.

Mr. John Fletcher, of this city, is the exhibitor of a beautiful sample of joiners' work in walnut, without paint or varnish; so very attractive indeed that few can pass without halting to admire the artistic beauty of the display. A pair of King street doors for The Mall office, of unique design and superb workmanship, in walnut, unvarnished, attract general attention, and no visitor should fail to examine them; because as this is the work of a Toronto manufacturer it is worthy of special notice. Mr. Fletcher also exhibits wood mantels of pretty design and perfect finish, all in keeping with the character of the other work alluded to.

The visitor turning to the other side of the hall can observe a body of exhibitors struggling with patent washers and wringers, working apparently for the love of the thing, and also

with patent washers and wringers, working apparently for the love of the thing, and also for the edification of a crowd of spectators who stand and admire the modern methods of purifying soiled linen by simply turning a crank.

of purifying soiled linen by simply turning a crank.

Wheeling around the corner and approaching the other side of the hall the visitor is delighted with the exhibit of row boats by the well-known builder, W. J. Clindinning, of Toronto. These pleasure craft must be seen to be appreciated, and that, too, by those who take pleasure in floating upon the bosom of the deep. There is a family pleasure boat, beautifully carpeted and upholstered in the newest styles of the art, and next comes a double-scull pleasure skiff, with sliding seats, and also a single skiff. The Hanlan sculls, exhibited by Mr. Clindinning, attracted much attention, and many who examined them yesterday sighed for that which they did not possess—the power of handling them like the famous sculler, who has crossed the Atlantic a second time, to try his strength them like the famous sculler, who has crossed the Atlantic a second time, to try his strength and test his skill with a stranger. When it is stated that Mr. Clindinning exhausted the prize list and scooped up two silver medals, four bronze medals, and a diploma to cover the whole, one will be ready to believe that he was satisfied with himself and all the rest of the human family, and he certainly appeared to be.

Mr. F. A. Noverre, of Toronto, exhibited a shooting skiff, for which he got a first prize, and a family boat, for which he took a second

prize.

Reid Brothers are also exhibitors of boats and sculls which received a good deal of attention, and that, toe, alongside the famous Chindinning.

There are also several small articles on ex-ibition in this hall worthy the attention of

So much has been written from time time about stoves and their kindred, rand and cooking apparatus seems to be almost unnecessary to return to the subject; but about Exhibition times the manufacturers who take the trouble and go to the expense of making an exhibit of their goods look as naturally for a notice of their taste and handiwork as a popular preacher does for a report of a special sermon. The general reader, too, is inclined to look into the papers to see what kind of stoves are again in the market, and those who bring the culinary art down to a fine point are always anxious to ascertain the character of the most improved appliances for preparing choice dishes. Those who have disturbing thoughts upon any of the above named points should visit the stove building in the Exhibition grounds, where they will find stoves, ranges, and heaters in such abundance and of such chaste and attractive designs that the tastes and purses can be easily accommodated. If the monster hotel cooking range be needed, there it is on full view; or if a brilliant baseburner with a cosy-looking kettle and oven to suit be required, the visitor can order it from the sample on exhibition. If it be a steam or hot-air heater that is required, it can be readily secured. Upon entering the building alluded to, the eye is fairly dazzled by the brilliant display of stoves on exhibition. Prizes have been offered only for the largest and best collection from any foundry in the Dominion, and manufacturers have had full swing—"A fair field and no favour" being the motto of the Association, This being the motto of the Association, This being the

motto of the Association. This being the case,

Wm. Buck, of Brantford, proprietor of the Victoria foundry, certainly makes a display which is not only creditable to his establishment, but a source of surprise to the beholder, whose first exclamation seems to be, "Are these stoves intended for use or ornament?" and upon interrogating the proprietor, or Mr. N. L. Piper, the agent in Toronto, he is informed that the inventor had both ideas in his mind—usefulness combined with beauty. His idea was to make a stove something like an attractive wife—fit to grace the parlour or command in the kitchen. Here is a line of self-feeding "Radiant Home" baseburners, with combination for attaching hot water pipes, and as they are all handsomely nickled they are very attractive. Then comes a parlour cookstove, with all the necessary modern improvements. The Garland range also stands out in bold relief, with hot water bath pipe connections, which must of necessity be popular among those acquainted with its merits. The Crowning Glory is a farmer's stove, for wood only, and it has also hot water attachments. The Royal Marquis is a pretty stove with a patent proller, which of itself should be sufficient to

and it has also not water attachments. The Royal Marquis is a pretty stove with a patent broiler, which of itself should be sufficient to induce the lovers of a good broiled steak to secure it. The exhibit, as a whole, forms a brilliant picture in the hall.

H. A. Collins, of Yonge street, Toronto, adjoins the last named exhibitor, with a display of stoves and ranges from the well-known foundry of Messrs. Moore, Robinson, & Co., Hamilton—an exhibit which is very creditable to those who have made it. The sixteen stoves on show comprise all the varicties which are popular in the market, among which may be mentioned the Saratoga range, in four different styles, to suit the financial abilities of the purchaser, and all

exceedingly attractive. McCleary, of London, also makes a mag-nificent show of all kinds of stoves, which are attracting very much attention. They have all been produced under the benign influences of the N. P., without regard to trouble or expense, and are a credit to the Forest City, from whence they come. The Great West hotel stove is claimed to be Great West hotel stove is claimed to second to none on the continent, and there are five sizes of the Empress, ranging in prices from \$25 to \$50; then comes the Garland Cook, Golden

J. R. Armstrong, of Toronto, so long and so favourably known to the public, is also an exhibitor of a fine collection of various classes of stoves, ranges, and heaters, for both coal and wood, consisting of the celebrated Cabinet range, for which he claims many virtues, among which is a larger oven than is usual in that size of stove, and a simple arrangement for removing ashes without opening the doors. He also claims that this stove requires less coal than any other article in requires less coal than any other article in the market. He also shows the Iron Duke, the Royal, the Arlington, and a host of base

the market. He also shows the Iron Duke, the Royal, the Arlington, and a host of base burners.

E. Gough & Co., of Toronto, agents for Mesers. Burrow, Stewart, & Milne, of Hamilton, have a collection of stoves on view, a novelty being claimed for one of the baseburners, in which the fire pan or revolving grate is so arranged that the clinkers and ashes work to a centre, the former being completely burned, consequently effecting a great saving in coal. The idea is a new one, and appears to be well adapted to effect the purpose for which it was constructed. The Mesers Gough also show cooking ranges and other stoves, which make up a good show.

Laidlaw & Bowes, of Hamilton, are on hand, as usual, with a good exhibit of stoves, consisting of the Cottage Range, the Angelo, the Archer, and other stoves, which are both useful and ornamental. The last-named stove has two dampers, for which much merit is claimed, they being capable of being so operated that both oven and reservoir can be easily heated. Like many other new ideas, they must be practically tested before they can be accepted as capable of fulfilling all that is claimed for them, but, no doubt, they have already given satisfaction.

F. & J. Moses, of Toronto, enter the list of exhibitors with a new idea in the stove line, being a combined cooking-stove of the ordinary character, with a baseburner or heater on top, which can be removed at pleasure; allowing the stove to be used in the usual way. The invention has the merit of novelty, if not of usefulness, and as the inventor has faith in it the matter can be more fully discussed by himself and his customers.

FURNITURE.

Although the number of exhibitors of furniture is decidedly limited, yet the exhibit itself is of exceptional excellence, a fact, perhaps, attributable in a slight degree to the keen rivalry existing between the firms who do show. Outside what may be called the regular furniture exhibit, there are spring mattresses of many designs, most of which would doubtless prove very successful in wooing us to spend more than the one-third of our life allowed us by large red cards hung on these mattresses in the arms of the sleepy on these mattresses in the arms of the sleepy god. Then there are school desks shown by Mr. Charles Potter, and half a dozen well-made neat looking cane seated chairs, of which Mr. Charles Heise is the maker, which which Mr. Charles Heise is the maker, which together form the whole exhibit in this class outside the extensive displays made by the Oshawa Cabinet Company and Messrs. R. Hay & Co. Want of convenience may be the reason why all the furniture is not located in one section of the building; but it certainly Hay & Co. Want of convenience may be the reason why all the furniture is not located in one section of the building; but it certainly strikes a stranger as singular that while he tumbles upon one display almost immediately he enters the door, he should have to travel up into the gallery and far off into a corner before coming upon the other. It may even be that the managers thought one exhibit would so far outstrip the other, that if they were placed togethers the firm showing the poorest collection would be dissatisfied and unhappy, owing to the comparisons people would be likely to make, If any such idea did enter the minds of the allotters-out of the spaces, they would have soon vanished had they been able to catch a glimpse of the intended exhibits, for both are so nearly on a par that it would puzzle the most critical to say which carried off the palm. A proof of the evenness of the dis-

plays is found, if any were wanted, in the division of prizes; for while one firm carries off a first in this, the other carries it off in that. Both have undonbtedly striven to make a good exhibit, and both have succeed; ed admirably, the two collections rivalling almost anything that can be seen anywhere without calling in to an extensive extent the aid of the precious metals to take the the carties.

ebony drawing-room suite, richly carved, covered with old gold silk, and there is a magnificent Queen Anne cabinet made of ebony, inlaid with exceedingly fine carvings, and many other things in ebony; all of which goes to show that ebony is in high favour among those who are clothed in purple and fine linen. One of the articles most conspicuous in the display is a towering walnut sideboard, which would require a room fifteen feet high to stand up in. It is inlaid with carved work of white holly, the panels of the drawers being finely carved from the solid wood. A bedroom set of the Queen Anne pattern is the pride of the gentleman in charge, and certainly it is worthy of the praise he lavished upon it. It is of black walnut, very richly carved, and includes a dressing-case of an entirely new design, the particular feature of which is a cylinder jewel case, which the happy owner would doubtless find very useful in securing her diamonds and rubies against the designs of the wicked marauder. An elegant walnut dining-room set, the chairs being covered with rich red morocco, is pointed out as a substantial, and it might be added costly, specimen of the cabinetmaker's skill. The exhibit also comprises recently patented all iron barbers' and dentists' chairs, a church pew, a spring bed for invalids, and a display of common house furniture of the best and most lasting make. An article worthy of especial mention and praise is a very comprehensive office desk, which beside all the regulation pigeon holes, places for ledgers, account books, conveniences for writing, etc., comprises man, but which are generally found in many separate pieces of furniture or fixtures, including even a post office or door found in many separate pieces of furniture or fixtures, including even a post office or door letter box. Altogether Messrs. Hay's display not only reflects crediton the firm itself, but it is

credit to the country that it has in its midst an establishment capable of turning out such excellent workmanship on so extensive,

costly, and varied a scale.

Although not so long in existence as Messrs.

R. Hay & Co., yet the Oshawa Cabinet Company cannot be said to be lagging in the rear of the senior establishment. During the last few years cabinet-making has made rapid strides, and the Oshawa Company have been kept fully abreast of the times. Finding that a celebrated English house was gaining a world-wide fame for special branches of furniture, the Oshawa Company brought to the Dominion some of their workmen, who are now executing in Canada work as delicate and artistic as the best houses in Europe or America are turning out. Some of the results of this enterprise can be seen in the northcostly, and varied a scale.

Although not so long in of this enterprise can be seen in the north-western corner of the lower gallery in the main building, where the Oshawa Company's ex-hibit is located. One article which might be mentioned as having been made by one of those skilled artisans is a very fine easy chair, the exact pattern of one made by the same man which obtained first prize for the English firm at the Centennial. The pride, however, of the Oshawa display is a really grand bed room set which was not entered for competi-tion. It is of black walnut, richly carved in there are five sizes of the Empress, ranging in prices from \$25 to \$50; then comes the Garland Cook, Golden Era, Fawn, Aurora, Parlour, Fifth Avenue, and a host of sister stoves, which present a pretty picture. This firm has opened a wholesale warehouse at No. 7 Jarvis street, opposite the drill shed in this city, as a distributing point, where Mr. Mokillop, recently of the firm of Harte & McKillop, will be on hand to tell all he knows about cookingstoves.

J. R. Armstrong, of Toronto, so long and so favourably known to the public, is also the Japanese style, and fitted with brass fixtures. All the drawers are lined with so rich and delicate that one is almost afraid to touch it for fear of spoiling it, and yet notwithstanding all these things look so rich, they are as comfortable as could possibly be wished, and give one a remarkable sense of case and luxurious enjoyment. A drawing-room suite in old English oak covered with good green leather is both substantial and handsome. Another of the many features of the display is what is called an invalid chair, but is capable of transformation into so many other things, including a rocker, a child's crib, a couch, and so on, that before one could get through the list he would have forgotten what it originally was. Rather outside the general view of the Oshawa Company's exhibit is a new combination reversible mattress, fourteen inches deep, with steel springs, which in its particular

with steel springs, which in its particular line is undoubtedly the king. A handsome pier glass, mounted with silver-plated candle-sticks, and many other things too numerous to mention, make up a truly splendid display.

THE ART GALLERY. The contributions of Mr. Judson, of London, Ont., are very encouraging, showing a very marked improvement upon former years, and as we believe Mr. Judson is still a young artist we may reasonably hope that this progress will still go on, and that his very evident ambition and energy will bring him to an eminence traly satisfactory to both his critics and himself. While recognizing these facts with much pleasure, we may also trust that he may find out ere long the walk in art in which he is strongest and firmest; hitherto he seems, like many other students, to have fluttered from landscape to figure and then to animals or still life, ranging in fact over the field of art as if he knew not upon what to try his lance with most effect. This is, of course, all very well for a time with beginners, and is perhaps inevitable with many; but it should not remain long so, and once the strong points of an artist are discovered, every nerve should be strained, in this competing age, to develop power in that direction.

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rection.

One very strong, objection which all our best artists have (and they make no secret of it) to the prize system now in vogne at these fairs, is the temptation held out to each and all to send in a contribution in as many classes and sections as possible, so as to swell their chances of a good round sum in prize money, to reimburse the exhibitor for his outlay in frames, freight, damage, etc. It does not require much intelligence to see outlay in frames, freight, damage, etc. It does not require much intelligence to see that this must result in very decided injury to the progress of all, both as individuals and as a body, and consequently to the Exhibition when held. The profession strongly favours the abandonment of the prize list, so far as professional work is concerned, and a substitution by the directors of an appropriation of funds to pay all freight, damage, and other necessary charges incurred in sending works to the Exhibition. The artists would then stand on fair and equal footing, and men of reputation and standing need not dread loss of prestige by being placed second or third, when, in their own minds (and justly so often), they feel they deserve a first place, or at least to rank shoulder to shoulder with their more fortunate brothers, to whom the judges have given the preference, as it often happens, while in great doubt as to which better deserves it. This is easily accounted for, when we consider that in few cases it prescribe to decide the relations of the state of the sentence of the

easel. The drawing is pretty good, excepting that the lower limbs are short a very common error with young students, by the way. The device of placing the head in front of the clean that. Both have undoubtedly striven to make a good exhibit, and both have succeed, ed admirably, the two collections rivalling almost anything that can be seen anywhere without calling in to an extensive extent the aid of the precious metals to help out the designs.

Messrs. R. Hay & Co.'s firm being the longest standing, shall be dealt with first. Their display will be found on the right-hand side on entering the main building by the eastern door. It is rich in nearly everything in a portable shape that can add to the comfort and luxury of a house. There are handsome ebony mantels, inlaid with Minturn tiles and surmounted by costly British plate mirrors; there are ladies' cabinets, also of ebony, of the latest patterns; there is an ebony drawing-room suite, richly carved, covered with old gold silk, and there is a magnificent Queen Anne cabinet made of art is his strongest; but on the whole of art is evidently a good likeness, and is of ordinary, mechanically finished style, was sadly in texture, though the flesh colouring warm, soft, and peachlike. The young who does duty as Mr. Judson's figure is not standing in an artistic attitude. have here again a studio scene. The fauther that no artist would stand so close to canvas as this figure does, and from the

professional look of the surroundings one would expect everything to be en régle.

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Mr. Verner's European visit will impr him both professionally and physically. Another veteran exhibitor at the fall fi is Mr. W. N. Cresswell, of Seaforth. steadily has he contributed to these col tions that to miss him would be to feel a voice indeed. This year he has, perhaps wisely. abstained from competing in oil, but has sent four water-colours, three of which are very good indeed. Perhaps his marine subject "The Last of the Brig," is the best. As i usual with him, the surging of the waves upon the rocky shore, is truthfully suggested. We say suggested because motion can never be actually rendered, but only as it were hinted at. So far as this can be done, Mr.

Cresswell has succeeded admirably.

Mr. C. S. Millard has again come forward as a competitor in the manner of his youth, He sends some good sketches; very good in manner, but simply sketches. A picture of his in the loan collection "Grand Fallst Muskoka," is far more ambitious and of much higher aim and finish. This exemplifies what was said at the commencement of our notice, that the best pictures from the artists' hands are not sent here to compete.

Mr. M. Matthews sends, one landscape, a view in the White Mountains of New Hamps

shire, showing the mountain tops and a vasustretch of country. This is the scene of rather a memorable incident of this artist's travels, for in obtaining the studies for this picture he nearly lost his life, being cloud-bound all night on the summit.

Mr. J. C. Whale, of Burford, Ont., again Mr. J. C. Whale, of Burford, Ont., again re-appears, "After Long Absence Unto Memory dear." It seems a pity that so good a portrait painter should waste his time in painting indifferent landscapes. His head of a lady (a blonde), with hat and feather, is beautifully fresh in colour, and the painting is transparent and pulpy.

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Mr. R. E. Ford exhibits a very good maine Canadian subject, warm and agreeable in edly the water colours of this class are the best, while among them all there is one little study from nature, a quiet woodland stream, by Miss A. E. Van Kirk, of Yorkville, which many of our professional artists might well study. It is an example of earnest, honest working direct from nature, unconventional, we may say even unpicturesque, but true. This is the path for young painters to follow, and nature, who always questions the faith and sincerity of her scholars, making sure that the research by the results have the scholars. that they are ready to receive her teaching in all loyalty, will disclose her secrets and put lady also sends a pretty flower piece and a terrier's head among the copies. Mr. James Smith, who is an amateur painter, though a professional artist in architecture, sends a very good sketch, "Off Collingwood." Miss Gagen, who should surely compete in the professional list, is represented by a very pretty flower piece and a dead duck. Mr. McFadden, of Brampton, has done some nice little water-colour landscapes, copies of Mr. Cresswell. The Rev. R. E. Green is an enthusiastic and industrious contributor. Some good copies are hung by G. C. Elliott, Robert Crockett, Miss Gilmour, John Chapman, of Acton, and others. Some copies of Prout by Miss Fanny Elliott are quite bright and pleasing. Mr. W. Langston is deservedly successful in his exhibits. If he continues in the same conscientious, style of work he will

successful in his exhibits. If he continues in the same conscientious style of work he will some day be heard of in the art world.

Here it must be noted that the selecting committee appear to have been composed of very soft-hearted stuff, or they were particularly anxious to cover the walls, for we find many absurd attempts hung, which only serve to bring the management, as well as the embryo artists, into ridicule. Of course it would be easy to particularize, but perhaps in this case it were well to temper justice with mercy.

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New names are ever welcome in our rather limited art circle. A. F. Loemans is one of these—an artist whose work is a gain to the Exhibition, though it does not strike one as being a very close study of nature, but rather of art. Mr. Seavey, of Hamilton, is another addition to the art force of Ontario. He would do better, however, to curb his ambition for a time; paint more out of doors, and after a few years' study he would be much more acceptable than now on large canvas covered in the studio. Mr. E. B. Shuttle-worth sends a portrait of a yacht in full sail. Another new-comer is Mr. Paul Peel, of London, Ont. He sends "The Botanist" and "Tell, Please." Both are ambitious, both have merit; neither is a great work, but they will not fail to add to the interest of the Exhibition. Mr. J. W. Bridgman's portraits are well known. That of Mr. Gooderham, sr., is a very good likeness. There is much similarity between the work of this gentleman and that of Mr. Sawyer, who also sends several portraits. The contributions of the Public Schools and the Ontario School of Art are not numerous, but they contain continue work in the right direction. This Art are not numerous, but they contain genuine work in the right direction. This department should receive more attention. The future standing of our country, not only in art, but in manufactures, depends much m art, but in manufactures, depends much upon the development of drawing and design.

To-morrow we will notice the works of the loan collections. loan collection, and any works of merit which in the confusion of these early days of the fair may have been overlooked. The judges made their awards to-day, and the prize tickets will be displayed to-morrow.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT. Under this heading are shown several very

fine drawings in black crayon. Conspicuous above all hangs Miss B. Walker's "Dying Gladiator." This obtained the gold medal

THE LOAN COLLECTION. here is a very wide range here, ject, merit, and art process, for the wall is covered with a mixed lontings, some original and some ind ies, a few water colours, and a num tts and cheap chromo lithographs, sciation is indebted to Hon. G. W. association is independent of the control of part for a large and interesting group of part both in oil and water colours, most former being by the well-known de Canadian artist, Paul Kane. These ar Canadian artists, rath that worthy not only on account of art which many of them possess a fair shout as forming a precious record of dian races of North America, particle America, which are fast passing sh America, which are fast pass British America, which are tast passing.
This gentleman also lends some very new yeater colours by Callow. Hon, lake, too, has been very liberal in is pet treasures of art to the tender is the Fair. He contributes a large ne representing some incident of about of William III. or Queen Anne. lieve, an illustration of Pepys reporter was unable to e true name of the pass Rock" by Toft, loaned ir, is a watercolour of gree ine painting, being broad, and powerful in treatme arly perfect in colour, be from that meretricious ch so many artists fa

A small portrait in o

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ritable gem. It is on y four, but it has all the Some one has kindly loaned effort of C. S. Millard, painted by hi effort of C. S. Millard, painted by hi twelve years ago. It represents the 'Falls, Muskoka,' and is a much mor able work than the picture to whi judges have awarded the first prize watercolour class upon the western water At this point let us consider that Exhibition next year is expected to by international character, it will be his sirable that the Canadian Exhibit i Arts, as in all else, should be fair strictly the production of Canada, a loan collection be obtained, of which the doubt, let it be composed of works of dian artists. It would not be difficult craft be interested so as to use their vours with the friends and patrons of the control of t to obtain such a display as would shame the lame attempt at an exhi-year, and would surpass that of lai in the Art department the Director well look for an example to the man of the Centennial Exhibition at Phila First, all works before being sent great gathering were submitted to a fection, chiefly of professional judgment it is the only judgment which on gr sions is ever or can be relied upon received at the grounds of the Exhib amateur or ladies' work (by this wonean such ladies' work as would s est of professional judgment) was de to a special building provided for it stead of being an offence became a attraction for thousands, who ins From other motives than a love of a We conclude our notice of the a with the hope that experience mi ear may not prove another failure.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEI MENTS. These departments are the centre of tion with the fair sex, and it must h ted there is much that is beautifu serving of attention. We are pleased at the outstart a freshness about the for while here and there may be deter old stager that has often decorated other Exhibitions, yet generally the en have sent fresh work, and thus aided in making these d partments a so pleasure to the throngs of visitors, w never to weary in viewing the dainty

lelicate fingers.

The lace section is deserving of much fabrics that remind one of these fabrics that remind one of the Fine as a spider's web," and one wonders if some of the workers it been to nature's great original lace the spider, to take lessons in the f Amongst the many articles calling for attention is a very handsome bla crochet cape by Mrs. J. Ovens, which deservedly has secured a first prize. quisitely worked pocket handkered Miss. Cunningham, in Point d'Anice Miss Cunningham, in Point d'Anic a a perfect gem, and has commande crize. Mrs. Manley, as usual, cal before her in Honton lace, and the have wisely awarded a diploma in pla money prize, which, to a profession worker, will be more valued for busin poses. The crochet work is strongly sented. Fine specimens are from M. Clark and Nettie Daniel, wh H. Clark and Nettie Daniel, who secured first and second prizes respect to taking we noticed some exceedingly work. Mrs. O. M. Parks has carriest, and Miss Kate Smith second Fancy netting is good. Miss M. I takes first, and Mrs. Brown second Some excellent specimens of darned exhibited. Mrs. Wright secured firs Mrs. Juo. Catte shows choice work in Mrs. Jno. Catte shows choice work in net, but has entered it in another Point lace has many entries, but the mens call for no special notice, beit to meast call for no special notice, beit erally poor work. Miss Tillie Hill ta prize, and Mrs. Jean Galbraith We regret to notice the very sloven ner in which some exhibitors have not their lace in this section, and we the committee another received. committee another year would do we to ject articles sent in such a manner, make the Exhibition unsightly, and room that could be better used for deserving of more space. Twine lace to the front. Mrs. Jean Galbraith navelly in atril and could be set of the front. to the front. Mrs. Jean Galbraith novelty in style and carries off firs Miss C. W. Gardner second prize. Lace tidys make a good show. A ver lent design is from Mrs. Rowden, wh servedly awarded first prize.

In striking contrast to the airy day the lace section, we have the glowing colours of the needlework section. He eye revels in beauty of another kind which forms its complete accompathe chef d'auvre of the ladies' departundoubtedly a case exhibited by Miss containing articles in crewel, silk a cretonne, arrasine, Berlin wool, and

containing articles in crewel, silk a cretonne, arrasine, Berlin wool, and work. The colouring is tasteful, the choice, and the mountings elegant, fully sustain the judges in awarding first-class prizes, one second, and on commended. Mrs. Richardson seferst prize for crewel work, and Weatherston a second prize. We ce the latter for the graceful design of hibit. Miss Gardner secures second appliqué work. Mrs. Geo. Bailey beautiful toilet cushion, and takes a prize. For cretonne work, Mrs. Je prize. For cretonne work, Mrs. J traith is awarded second prize. M hraith is awarded second prize. Mr Catto takes second prize for embro worsted work. If the award were gi truthful colouring, it would have manded a first prize. It is be Bead work is very creditable, but w to see that some exhibitors are mean to send in foreign importation as the amateur work. This should be frowned as destructive to the genius of the Exi-Mrs. Rowden fully deserves first pro-Miss McVean second. A lovely bea Miss Movean second. A lovely beam second. A lovely beam second. A lovely beam bracket of Miss Eloise Girdlestone first prize. A novelty in fancy need is shown by Miss Annie Green uname of "Brittany work." It fully prize, but being entered as "Crewe the judges could not award it. I Bride shows a handsome Ottoman velvet and chenille, and carries of prize. Some really magnificent chair seats from Miss Strickland, rivalling anything of the kind on extake no prize, as they have been and taken prizes at a previous show visitor will be delighted to notice a ille work by Miss Minnie E. W one in Berlin wool by her

The former takes a first prize, or been entered in the children

device of placing the head in front of the clean white canvas is a clever one, though not original. However, a good story will bear repeating many times, and so we gladly accept this, though not new. The critic will find much the same difficulty as Mr. Judson seems himself to experience in deciding what branch of ert is his strongest; but on the whole, taking originality and all other essentials into consideration, we should be inclined to recommend him to follow up animal painting, for there is much spirit, for example, in his oil painting of a Scotch terrier. It is well handled, and presents a good effect of colour. Mr. Judson's portrait, though of an objectionable style in the sitting (being an oil vignette). able style in the sitting (being an oil vignette), is evidently a good likeness, and is of the ordinary, mechanically finished style wanting sadly in texture, though the flesh colouring is warm, soft, and peachlike. The young lady who does duty as Mr. Judson's figure in oil is not standing in an artistic attitude. We have here again a studio scene. The fault is that no artist would stand so close to the canvas as this figure does, and from the very professional look of the surroundings one would expect everything to be en regle. Mr. G.S. Berthon sends as a His ject a Sacred subject, very well painted, and if truly original, it would take a good rank

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Cresswell. The Rev. R. E. Green is an enthusiastic and industrious contributor. Some good copies are hung by G. C. Elliott, Robert Crockett, Miss Gilmour, John Chapman, of Acton, and others. Some copies of Prout by Miss Fanny Elliott are quite bright and pleasing. Mr. W. Langston is deservedly successful in his exhibits. If he continues in the same conscientious, style of work he will some day be heard of in the art world.

Here it must be noted that the selecting committee appear to have been composed of very soft-hearted stuff, or they were particularly anxious to cover the walls, for we find many absurd attempts hung, which only many absurd attempts hung, which only serve to bring the management, as well as the embryo artists, into ridicule. Of course it would be easy to particularize, but perhaps in this case it were well to temper justice New names are ever welcome in our rather

New names are ever welcome in our rather imited art circle. A. F. Loemans is one of these—an artist whose work is a gain to the Exhibition, though it does not strike one as being a very close study of nature, but rather of art. Mr. Seavey, of Hamilton, is another addition to the art force of Ontario, He would do better, however, to curb his ambition for a time, and the contract of the strike for the strike of the strike for the strike of the strike of the strike of the strike for the strike of the str would do better, however, to curb his ambition for a time; paint more out of doors, and after a few years' study he would be much more acceptable than now on large canvas covered in the studio. Mr. E. B. Shuttle worth sends a portrait of a yacht in full sail. Another new-comer is Mr. Paul Peel, of London, Ont. He sends "The Botanist" and "Tell, Please." Both are ambitious, both have merit; neither is a great work, but they will not fail to add to the interest of the Exhibition. Mr. J. W. Bridgman's portraits are well known. That of Mr. Gooderham, sr., is a very good likeness. There is ham, sr., is a very good likeness. There is much similarity between the work of this gentleman and that of Mr. Sawyer, who also sends several portraits. The contributions of the Public Schools and the Ontario School of Art are not numerous, but they contain genuine work in the right direction. This genume work in the right direction. This department should receive more attention. The future standing of our country, not only in art, but in manufactures, depends much upon the development of drawing and design. To-morrow we will notice the works of the loan collection, and any works of merit which in the confusion of these early days of which in the confusion of these car-the fair may have been overlooked. The judges made their awards to-day, and the prize tickets will be displayed to-morrow.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT. Under this heading are shown several very fine drawings in black crayon. Conspicuous above all hangs Miss B. Walker's "Dying Gladiator." This obtained the gold medal given to the Ontario School of Art by the Hon. the Minister of Education, and was won last session by Miss Walker. It was sent here at the instance of the school, as, of course, the mere addition of a prize would not add to the honour already obtained. Miss E. S. Windeat's "Fighting Gladiator" is well foreshortened, and possesses great merit. Mr. Geo. Read's Apollo Belvedere is also a fine, bold drawing of very decided treatment. Miss Westmacott's panels are beautiful, and Miss L. Cornor's mask is admirably shaded and rounded up. Mr. R. Bagent sends some creditable drawings by his pupils in the Collegiate Institute, both as specimens of free hand and as showing the various stages of perspective. One architectural drawing by young Master Irving is worthy of professional experience. Miss Westmacott has successfully competed in several other sections as Under this heading are shown several very

this class, such as watercold

THE LOAN COLLECTION. There is a very wide range here, both in subject, merit, and art process, for the eastern wall is covered with a mixed lot of oil paintings, some original and some indifferent copies, a few water colours, and a number of prints and cheap chromo lithographs. The association is indebted to Hon. G. W. Allan frince and interesting group of paintings, both in oil and water colours, most of the former being by the well-known deceased Canadian artist, Paul Kane. These are noteworthy not only on account of art merit, which many of them possess a fair share of, but as forming a precious record of the Indian races of North America, particularly British America, which are fast passing away. This gentleman also lends some very meritorious water colours by Callow. Hon. Edward which too has been very liberal in risking Blake, too, has been very liberal in riskin is pet treasures of art to the tender mercie Fair. He contributes a large figure representing some incident of about the of William III. or Queen Anne. It is, lieve, an illustration of Pepys' diary, an able work in the manner of Frith, or reporter was unable to ascerticative name of the resister.

e true name of the painter r, is a watercolour of great meritine painting, being broad, simple, and powerful in treatment, and arly perfect in colour, being en-from that meretricious purple the so many artists fall into ting greys. One or two little ox are very clever, but more A small portrait in oil in this

A small portrait in oil in this ritable gem. It is only about y four, but it has all the power Some one has kindly loaned a fine effort of C. S. Millard, painted by him some twelve years ago. It represents the "Grand Falls, Muskoka," and is a much more dearable work than the picture to which the judges have awarded the first prize in the watercolour class upon the western wall. watercolour class upon the western wall.

At this point let us consider that as the Exhibition next year is expected to be of an international character, it will be highly deinternational character, to will be fightly desirable that the Canadian Exhibit in Fine Arts, as in all else, should be fairly and strictly the production of Canada, and if a loan collection be obtained, of which there is no doubt, let it be composed of works of Canadian artists. It would not be difficult, if the craft be interested so as to use their endea-yours with the friends and patrons of the past, to obtain such a display as would put to shame the lame attempt at an exhibit this year, and would surpass that of last year. In the Art department the Directors might In the Art department the Directors might well look for an example to the management of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. First, all works before being sent to that great gathering were submitted to a rigid selection, chiefly of professional judgment—and it is the only judgment which on great occasions is ever or can be relied upon—and when received at the grounds of the Exhibition the amateur or ladies' work (by this we do not nean such ladies' work as would stand the est of professional judgment) was despatched to a special building provided for it, and instead of being an offence became a point of attraction for thousands, who inspected it rom other motives than a love of art per se. We conclude our notice of the art gallery with the hope that experience may teach wisdom, and that the art exhibition next

year may not prove another failure. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPART.

MENTS. These departments are the centre of attraction with the fair sex, and it must be admitted there is much that is beautiful and deserving of attention. We are pleased to note at the outstart a freshness about the exhibits, or while here and there may be detected an stager that has often decorated this and other Exhibitions, yet generally the exhibitors have sent fresh work, and thus aided largely making these d partments a source of casure to the throngs of visitors, who seem ver to weary in viewing the dainty work of

Woollen mitts are excellent; for this cold latitude they must be just the "idea." Mrs.

The lace section is deserving of much attention. We saw specimens of these delicate fabrics that remind one of the proverb, "Fine as a spider's web," and one almost wenders if some of the workers have not been to nature's great original lace worker, whe spider, to take lessons in the fairy art. Amongst the many articles calling for special attention is a very handsome black silk attention is a very handsome black silk attention in the definition of the proverb, work in Berlin wool work for framing, in the fairy art. A negul travelling met is from Mr. John M. Smith. Ever-Amongst the many articles calling for special attention is a very handsome black silk crochet cape by Mrs. J. Ovens, which most deservedly has secured a first prize. An exquisitely worked poeket handkerchief by Miss Cunningham, in Point d'Anicon lace, is a perfect gem, and has commanded a first prize. Mrs. Manley, as usual, carried all before her in Honton lace, and the judges have wisely awarded a diploma in place of a money prize, which, to a professional laceworker, will be more valued for business purposes. The crochet work is strongly represented. Fine specimens are from Mrs. W. H. Clark and Nettie Daniel, who have secured first and second prizes respectively. In tatting we noticed some exceedingly choice work. Mrs. O. M. Parks has carried offirst, and Miss Kate Smith second prizes. Fancy netting is good. Miss M. McVean takes first, and Mrs. Brown second prizes. Some excellent specimens of darned set are exhibited. Mrs. Wright secured first prize. Mrs. Jno. Catte shows choice work in darned net, but has entered it in another section. Point lace has many entries, but the specimens call for no special notice, heing own. the tender years of the workers. This remark applies particularly to two arm-chairs, one in Berlin wool work, the other in chenille work, by Miss Minnie E. Woods and Miss Emma Philp. The best collection of articles was from Lillie Hines, a girl of 12 years of age, from Port Credit. The plain sewing had specimens of good work from Ida Bender and Catherine E. Donovan. Point lace has many entries, but the speci-Point lace has many entries, but the specimens call for no special notice, being generally poor work. Miss Tillie Hill takes first prize, and Mrs. Jean Galbraith second. We regret to notice the very slovenly manner in which some exhibitors have mounted their lace in this section, and we think the committee another year would do well to reject articles sent in such a manner, as they make the Exhibition unsightly, and take up room that could be better used for articles deserving of more space. Twing lace is well

room that could be better used for articles deserving of more space. Twine lace is well to the front. Mrs. Jean Galbraith shows a novelty in style and carries off first prize; Miss C. W. Gardner second prize. Guipure lace tidys make a good show. A very excellent design is from Mrs. Rowden, who is deservedly awarded first reight. servedly awarded first prize.

In striking contrast to the airy dainties of the lace section, we have the glowing rich colours of the needlework section. Here the eye revels in beauty of another kind, but The continue of a section rate of the domain that the continue of the continue which forms its complete accompaniment. The chef d'œuvre of the ladies' department is undoubtedly a case exhibited by Miss Miller, containing articles in crewel, silk applique, cretonne, arrasine, Berlin wool, and chenille work. The colouring is tasteful, the designs hibit. Miss Gardner secures second prize in appliqué work. Mrs. Geo. Bailey shows a braith is awarded second prize. Mrs. Jean Gal-braith is awarded second prize. Mrs. John Catto takes second prize for embroidery in worsted work. If the award were given for worsted work. If the award were given for truthful colouring, it would have commanded a first prize. It is beautiful. Bead work is very creditable, but we blush to see that some exhibitors are mean enough to send in foreign importation as their own amateur work. This should be frowned down as destructive to the genius of the Exhibition. Mrs. Rowden fully deserves first prize and Miss McVean second. A lovely bead work bracket of Miss Eloise Girdlestone takes a first prize. A novelty in faney needle work is shown by Miss Annie Green under the name of "Brittany work." It fully merits a prize, but being entered as "Crewel work," the judges could not award it. Miss Mc-Bride shows a handsome Ottoman stool in

it would have secured a first prize also; but excellent as it really is, and much to be wondered at as the work of one so young, yet the judges had to be faithful and pass it over when the charming chair of Miss Emma Philp came in competition. A first prize is fully merited by this exhibition; for beauty of colouring and excellence of work we think it approaches perfection. Mrs. M. McMurrich shows a fire screen that is at once useful and ornamental. It is a graceful piece of work, and takes a first prize. Amongst the novelties we notice a beautiful design in fancy work on yelvet. Miss Mason is awarded a A large number of additional curiosities have been sent to the cabins. Among these are old chairs and bedsteads of almost pre-historic date. One article of particular interest is a set of stones with which the early settlers—before grist mills became fashionable—used to grind their flour. The stones were found under a fence on an old farm near Niagara. They are rather small. The grain was placed on the flat surface between them; a wooden handle stuck in the upper stone was the means of furnishing the motive power. In years gone by the woman would sit for hours at a time grinding the wheat with this primitive mill. A number of books and maps are shown in the cases provided for their reception. Among the books are the following:— THE PIONEERS CARINS.

Portraits of Sir Charles Ragot, who laid the foundation of the University buildings in 1842; Sir Geo. Yonge, after whom Yonge street is named; and Henry Dundas, after whom Dundas street is named.

Toronto in 1803, showing in the distance the Parliament buildings which were destroyed by the Americans in 1813.

Toronto in 1834, showing Mr. Worts' windmill.

The old Ontario House, or Wellington hotel, York, north-west corner of Church and Wellington streets.

"Plan of Mr. Small's property," shewing the position of the "Government House," i.e. Parliament buildings destroyed by the Americans in 1813.

Toronto as it is, in water colour, by Bell-

Toronto as it is, in water colour, by Bell-

Smith.

The pictures form an interesting gallery and are worthy of inspection.

THE MAIN BUILDING. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

mark applies particularly to two arm-chairs, one in Berlin wool work, the other in chenille work, by Miss Minnie E. Woods and Miss Emms Philp. The best collection of articles was from Lillie Hines, a girl of 12 years of age, from Port Credit. The plain sewing had specimens of good work from Ida Bender and Catherine E. Donovan.

STEAM ENGINES.

In Machinery Hall, Mesers. Inglis & Hunter, Guelph, show a Harvis-Corliss automatic cut-off engine similar to that used in The Man. office. It is of 50-horse power. Its peculiar features are that the steam is admitted at boiler pressure to the piston by the main valve, and is cut off at the same point, the load determining through the regulator when the supply of steam shall be cut off. When the steam has been cut off at the point indicated, the remainder of the stroke is finished by the expansion of the atcome in display. The rulers can now turn out more valve. A most prominent feature is the accessibility of every part. All parts of the mechanism which moves the valves are outside of the steam chest, visible to the eye, and cuts off steam, and its location such that there fore any derangement can be seen at once. One simple eccentric moves all the valves, no complication of gearing being used for that purpose. The same valve admits and cuts off steam, and its location is such that there are no long passages at each end of the cylinder to become filled with live steam. The exhaust valve is correspondingly located beneath the cylinder, has similar advantages, and through its situation, frees the cylinder of water in a thorough manner. The valves are circular shides, motion being imparted to them by The bookmakers-in the manufacturing,

been made in the manufacturing lines in brass and copper. In copper, Booth & Son make a large exhibit, kettles, tea pots, boilers, range boilers, and baths being their specialties. They show the first copper range boiler. This year a new departure has been made by the firm in the manufacture of spun brass preserving kettles. The kettles are made by machinery out of a flat sheet. All such kettles have hitherto been imported. The

machinery out of a flat sheet, All such kettles have hitherto been imported. The machine for making them having been imported, all kettles required now cabe made in the country. In brass work D. S. Keith makes an excellent exhibit. Gas fixtures for churches, private mansions, and in fact for every use, are Mr. Keith's specialty in brass work. Steam and hot water heaters and pipes, and plumbers' work generally are also shown by Mr. Keith. The gas-fixtures and chandeliers, however, are very fine, and attract much notice. In brass-fixtures Canadians can make all they want. An evidence of this is to be found in the fact that for the Grand Opera House the only fixture imported was the large chandelier. All the other burners were made here, and the chandelier would have been manufactured in Torouto had there been time to make it. The common fixtures in iron and bronze are imported to some extent, but their manufacture may yet be entered into.

The control of the co

white marble mantel is shown by Messrs. Price & Calder, of Brampton. One would hardly think that for country residences \$200 and \$300 mantels would be furnished. Still this is the case, and the mantel which Messrs. Price & Calder show is for a large country house. The carving upon the mantel is artistic. The centre, immediately beneath the shelf, is a bouquet of flowers exquisitely cut in relief. At each side of the centre is another, and a smaller bouquet. The sides are massive, and an important feature regarding them is the pair of pillars are of Corinthian build with Corinthian caps. They are beautifully entwined with ivy. The entire mantle is massive and handsome. Carving on marble is a business in which both good and bad work can be shown, and by the uninitiated admired. A specimen of good work is a VARIOUS EXHIBITS.

which Mesers. Price & Calder show. It should be classed as a monument rather than as a headstone. Of the best Rutland Vermont marble, it is considerably whiter than the driven snow. It is of pure ecclesiastical style, pointed. In the centre, just above the inscription, a beautiful bunch of flowers, consisting of roses, lilies, water lilies, blue bells, passion flowers, morning glories, etc., is carved. A delicate point in connection with the carving is a small bud cut in relief a few inches below the flowers. It represents a bud which has fallen from the bunch, and is allegorical of the bud whose departed life the headstone will be placed to commemorate. Pillars, with Grecian caps, adorn the sides of the monument. In the way of work in marble there is something new about the finials. These are three in number—one at each side and one at the top. They are thin towards their bases, and acorn-shaped above. On the thin part of each finial is a marble ring, admirably cut. The ring is too small to have been brought down over the finial. It was cut in the position in which it is seen. The work in the entire headstone is perfect. McQuillan & Hamilton, of Guelph, show a monumental statue in marble of a child and lamb. It is well cut. J. G. Gibson also shows headstones and monuments. which Messrs. Price & Calder show. It should

The gasoline is poured into a boiler-like arrangement, with which are connected the pipes of an air pump. The pump forces air into the gasoline; the air becomes impregnated with the evaporating gasoline and passes from the meter into the supply pipes. Any number of lights, according to the size of the machine, can be attached to the pipe. The pump by which the force is applied is worked automatically by a weight. This is the simple operation, and all that the proprietor has to do is to fill the meter at regular intervals with the oil. The machine on view is a tasty brass affair. The gas gives a steady clear light. The prices of machines vary from \$200 to \$1,000, according to the number of burners. Many private residences and several church buildings and halls throughout the country are lighted by means of the gas machine. A second machine is shown by Brown Bros. It was sent out from Birmingham by the makers, Messrs. Muller & Co., and Brown. Bros. are the agents. This machine is not in operation.

Knives of Sheffield and other makes are shown by Jas. Foster & Co.
Saratogas, leather travelling trunks, valises, and saddlery are shown by Messrs. Lugsdin & Barnett. This firm has the only saddlery exhibit that is made.

A patent carpet sweeper is shown by an Otterville Company. The broom revolves inside a box and throws the dust automatically into a covered pan, and thus prevents.

inside a box and throws the dust automatically into a covered pan, and thus prevents the sweepings from flying about the room.

Corned meats, sausages, hams, bacon, and preserved beef are shown by Mr. Parks, of St. Lawrence market.

A very useful hinged iron skylight is shown by Mr. Vogelsay.

NOVA SCOTIA IEON.

A very useful hinged iron skylight is shown by Mr. Vogelsay.

Nova Scotta Heon.

Mr. Lee, the gentleman in charge of Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son's exhibit, pointed out some fine specimens in work in Nova Scotia. Iron.

The firm are the Ontario agents for the Londonderry mine in Nova Scotia, the iron from which is known as Seimen's. Within the past year and a half this iron has sprung into great favour, and is sought after at an advance of fifteen cents in 100 lbs. Blacksmiths and those versed in the iron trade declare that it is tougher and clearer than imported iron, and has greater strength and durability than foreign productions. For these reasons it is employed to a great extent in the manufacture of agricultural implements and in machinery required to stand heavy strains. It now fills the position in the iron-worker's trade filled for so long by Swedish and Lowmoore iron, and its manufacture, under the protective system of the present Government, promises to assume grand proportions. Mr. Lee, speaking from observation and knowledge gleaned through the country, is of opinion that Nova Scotia iron will supersede any now in use in Canada, and as soon as its qualities become generally known will find a place in the market of the United States. The firm are also agents for many manufacturers of builders' hardware, and are endeavouring to further manufacture in Canada. They also show a number of scroll saws and lathes combined, which are the most recent production in this city, which are so much liked that they are shipped to the States. In the exhibit is a number of scroll saws and lathes combined, which are the most recent production in this line. A fine sample of emery wheels, manufactured at Hamilton, is shown. These wheels were formerly manufactured in the United States, but the Hamilton firm, securing a pattern from the other side, put together a wheel, which, having a patent atrangement to prevent it from bursting, is considered far superior to those manufactured on the other side of the line. In the exhibit

boots and shoes, including Wellingtons. W.
B. Hamilton has a general assortment.
Dickie & Mitchell show uppers. H. & C.
Blachford show a case of pretty articles. A
curiosity with their exhibit is a bos constrictor's skin. Childs & Charlesworth have a
very large exhibit, comprising all sorts of pedal
adornments. D. Stewart, of Woodbridge,
has on view a good assortment. The boot
and shoe business is one in which a large
number of hands are employed, and it is
pleasing to see it flourishing. Years ago the
manufacture was commenced in Quebec on a
small scale. The Americans, who then had
our markets, protested against Canadians
making for themselves by flooding the
country with cheap goods. The then Government saw that there was no reason why
we could not manufacture for ourselves, and
simmediately reduced the duty on boots and
shoes. The immense shoe factories of Canada, the hundreds of hands employed in
them, and the cheapness and good quality
of the boots and shoes made at home, testify
to the wisdom of that course. To-day the
Americans cannot, though the duty is lower
than it was necessary to be in the first place,
compete with Canadian makers, and, perhaps,
if there was no duty, so firmly are our manufacturers established, it would not be easy for
the Americans to get the market. By a process of underselling for a year or two, they

John Motman, of Toronto,
shows a magnificent collection of specimens of
gold, silver, iron, and copper ores, pure gold
from Nova Scotia, clays and sands for potterry, plumbago and lead ore, and phosphates
of the Americans to get the market. By a process of underselling for a year or two, they

Larark exhibit reactives an excellent show. He exhibits four kinds of yarn—stocking, merino,
fingering, and combed. The fingering is equal
to the imported article, and is supplanting it
to the imported article, and is supplanting it
to the imported article, and is supplanting it
to the home market. By a brosolved and in order to fill orders
the factory has been running day and

Those who wish can find a gratifying evidence of the benefits of the National Policy in the display of the Acton Glove Company.

Before the present Government adopted propagations of the Acton Glove Company. Before the present Government adopted protection, the works languished under a ruinous competition, but since they have had protection their business has increased three-fold, and they are able to give employment to three times the number of hands. The factory is now the largest in America, employing 100 hands, who turn out eighty dozen pairs a day. Mr. Goulding, who is in charge of the display, says that the factory was never more successful than it is now. The exhibit consists of 83 samples of kid and buck gloves. The winter gloves are all fitted with a patent fastener, the invention of Mr. W. H. Storey, which has great advantages over the spring fastener now much in use. Mr. Storey has it patented, and was offered \$5,000 for its use in the United States, which he refused. Their buck goods for ladies and gentlemen are of very fine quality, as are also their kid gloves. A driving glove with the back of cloth and the front of antelope skin is greatly admired. There are so many different varieties in the cases, and they are all of such fine workmanship and finish, it would be difficult to say which is deserving of the most praise. Those who deserving of the most praise. Those who visit the Exhibition will find the display on the south side of the first gallery in the main building, and will find it worth inspection.

DOMINION SAW WORKS.
Robertson & Co., of the Dominion Saw Robertson & Co., of the Dominion Saw Works, make a large display of saws. In the centre is a 72-inch circular saw for milling purposes. They show several varieties of saws with inserted teeth without a rivet, lumbermen's clippers and Emerson tooth saws. Besides these they show lead pipe, ground colours, white lead, zinc, and common and chilled shot. They occupy a large space, and their exhibit is a striking one.

COTTONS, WOOLLENS, AND YARNS, COTTONS, WOOLLENS, AND YARNS.

Continuing our inspection of manufactured goods on view in the first gallery of the main building, the display of cottons arrests attention. It silently testifies to the growth of this industry both in Ontario and Quebec. There are many qualities and makes, and the wearing qualities of the goods are proverbial. The Dundas, Cornwall, and Hochelaga mills send complete lines, while the Coaticooke Cotton Company, an enterprise recently started, contribute an excellent assortment of grey sheetings. The Quebec mills appear to thrive in a remarkable degree, and to be able to find aready market in Ontario for their products. Wm. Parks & Sons, St. John, N.B., show a large assortment of beam warps, white and

business is done with knitters by machinery, who purchase yarns and supply the wholesale trade with the manufactured goods. This exhibit also comprises a display of full fashioned hosiery. The Berlin knitting works send specimens of seamless hosiery. McCrae & Co., of Guelph, have an attractive display of hosiery goods, as have also Barber & Co. Knitted camels' hair garments, with knitted caps and other articles, are sent by John Penman, of Paris.

In this section, which will be found in the upper gallery, Mr. John Notman, of Toronto, shows a magnificent collection of specimens of gold, silver, iron, and copper ores, pure gold from Nova Scotia, clays and sands for pottery, plumbago and lead ore, and phosphates of lime. Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Co,, Lanark. exhibit specimens of magnetic iron Lanark, exhibit specimens of magnetic iron ores; W. P. Wright, Hamilton, copper ore and collection of Canadian fossils. A case of coins and medals is also found in this section STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

In the stationery department a variety of articles in addition to the account books and papers already mentioned in The Mail are shown. In inks Messrs. Murdock & Wilson papers already mentioned in The Matt are shown. In inks Messrs. Murdock & Wilson show a large assortment of Stafford's writing and copying inks in various colours, of indelible ink, and of Sleekwell's mucilage, all of which have gained considerable reputation in the United States. Kenyon, Stewart & Co. exhibit rubber stamps, monograms, and dating stamps, self-feeding rollers, perforating and cancelling machines, seal presses, etc. These goods are growing in popularity, and in the samples exhibited many improvements are shown. In electrotyping and stereotyping, which businesses have made great strides of late, Mr. F. Diver shows some fine samples. The Hamilton Automatic Shading Pen Company show some good samples of their work. The special advantage of the pen in question is that engrossing may be done or fancy borders made with it as quickly as plain writing can be done. The effect produced by the shading is particularly striking in show cards and headings. The invention is novel, and may be seen in operation. Fine penmanship is headings. The invention is novel, and may be seen in operation. Fine penmanship is now-a-days a desideratum, and in acquiring dexterity in the handling of the pen much time is spent. Some splendid specimens of penmanship are shown, not the least excellent of which are those contributed to the show by the British American Commercial College. A new invention for copying letters, etc., is called the Hectograph. A. H. Paull shows a variety of Hectographs, the advantages claimed for which are cheapness and durability. The Printograph is another copying machine which is very popular. Pim's Printographs are shown by Mr. Pim in large variety.

The show of biscuits and confectionery is one around which the juveniles gather admiringly. There is, nevertheless, something in the great display of fancy cakes and biscuits which interests older people. In the first place, the biscuits are shown in larger numbers and make a far better show than at any previous Exhibition in Canada. The varieties of fancy cakes made are constantly increasing, and not a month passes but some new kind is invented to tickle the palate and please the taste of the epicurean. Of biscuits, of which there is a large show, Toonto turns out an immense quantity annually. Christie, Brown & Co., for instance, whose exhibit is universally admired, have men who, aided by perfected machinery, put into each oven, in the form of biscuits. The show of biscuits and confectionery For a considerable time plain biscuits he been made by machinery; but lately—no withstanding it was thought that no famcakes could be made otherwise than by hat—Christie, Brown & Co. have added to the for soda biscuit, of fifty barrels of flour. The fancy biscuit machinery enables turn out fancy biscuits in equally quantities. In their exhibit Christie, & Co. show over three hundred varicakes. Among the many new varities introduced may be mentioned chare cuits, which hitherto had to be im The Canadiah-made charcoal biscuit is of than the imported biscuit.

than the imported biscuit.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This is a department which is often overlooked by visitors, and which is, nevertheless, of sufficient importance to obtain a careful examination, particularly by farmers and gardeners. The collection of insects, for instance, shown by Mr. W. G. A. Brodie is of special value. He shows over 75 species of insects, classified and divided into those which are injurious and those which are beneficial to cultivated crops. It is a popular but mistaken notion that every beetle is an enemy to the farmer. *Harpolus crraticus* feeds on cut worms, while many other beetles feed on the larva of foes equally dreaded by the gardener and agriculturist. An attentive study of this collection will well be worth the trouble. The same gentleman shows a collection of native molluses, with scientific names attached, and another of the cranic of native and amphibious animals, and of reptiles preserved in alcohol. Mr. R. C. Mooey, Toronto, also exhibits a valuable collection of native insects, beneficial and injurious to cultivated crops. Mr. E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton, shows a collection of native grasses, and J. Ross, Yorkville, one of native insects; S. Herring, J. J. Burke, Toronto, and C. J. Grirfin, G. Hope, and Rev. Jno, Doel, Yorkville, show cases of stuffed birds. Messrs. Cross and Robertson are also exhibitors in stuffed birds. NATURAL HISTORY

and they thrive upon it. Reed grasses are plentiful along river banks. From the reeds, which grow to enormous size, excellent mate are made by the Indians. Several specimens of reed mate are on ciew. As the reeds are of different kinds, some being round and some flat, the mate are variously patterned. There is wooded land in Manitoba. Some people think the province is a vast flat prairie. This is a mistake. Patches of forest land are frequently met with. Along the river and lake banks, in particular, trees are plentiful. Specimens of the wood of the country are on view. The woods shown are as follows:—Elm, balm of Gilead, cedar, maple, sprues, ash, high bush cranberry, whitewood, bastard poplar, white poplar, red cherry, high bush blueberry, tamarsek, thorn, choke cherry, oak, white willow, blackberry, plum, birch, balsam, elder, and a small grey willow. In a state of cultivation the prairies soil is—if a judgment can be arrived at from a glance at the vegetables and cereals shown—very productive. The immense show of vegetables has already been briefly alluded to in The Mail. The exhibits have not all come to perfection; but people examining them can remember that fact, and judge for themselves what the immature vegetables would be like had they come to maturity. Of course, had they not been brought down to Toronto till they were more mature they would not be shown at any of the Ontario exhibitions. For they not been brought down to Toronto till they were more mature they would not be shown at any of the Outario exhibitions. For noot crops the province is a perfect paradise. Size in such crops is certainly a desideratum, and Manitoba's crop as regards size is marvellous. The potatoes are large and plump; the onions are equally large; carrots are plump and close. Some of the potatoes shown are what is called "raised on the sod." That is, the virgin sod has just been turned once on the seed potatoes. Their growth has been excellent, and they are of good size. In other vegetables an excellent show is made. The cabbages have hearts of stone; the cauliflowers are evenly and fully grown; the celery, though pulled early, is white and crisp; rhubarb is good, but it was spoiled while being transported; cucumbers are of good growth, and the broad Windsor beans excellent. The corn is large and in very full excellent. The corn is large and in very full cobs. The wheat is inclined to be light in cobs. The wheat is inclined to be light in some specimens; in other specimens it is very full. Oats yield very largely. One Manitoban exhibitor shows self-sown oats. He had a good erop last year and reaped it in the fall. This year he did not sow any oats, but he has nevertheless a crop which will yield thirty bushels to the acre. There are some good hops shown, a number of pretty ornamental plants, quantities of large beets, a small stack of hay, fine barley, and rye. The province is rich in the summer with berries. Specimens of their wild fruits are not shown, but some preserves made from them are on view. Fruit, the people are just finding out, can be cultivated profitably. As a result many are going into the business, and the promise of large orchards is great. Some the promise of large orchards is great. Some beautiful crabs are shown; apples are not on view. Dairy produce is shown in butter and cheese, the specimens of which have come to hand in first-class condition. Native tobacco of a large size and promising character is shown in the plant. It flourishes in the province. Labrador tea is exhibited among the plants; not unlike the camomile in appearance when dried, it differs widely from it when used as a drink. In other words, it is pleasant to the THE ARTS.

The Manitobans are progressing in both arts and manufactures. Admirable specimens of printing accompany the exhibit. Indeed, whatever in printing can be done in Ontario can be done in the Far West. Writing is also an art in which the Manitobans persevere. A beautiful specimen is sent down from Emerson. It is nothing more nor less than the great speech of Lord Dufferin at the opening great speech of Lord Dufferin at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition when it was held in Toronto two years ago. The speech would occupy two columns of The Mall, but in the specimen from Emerson it occupies about the space of one side of a sheet of note paper opened out. And yet the writing is clear, and very easily read. A recently opened tangery in Manitoha sends recently opened tannery in Manitoha sends down some good sides of sole leather and strong upper leather for heavy wear. The potteries also make a good exhibit. Excellent potters' clay is to be had in the province, and good work is turned out. Good bricks are shown, and a crude class of drain pipe made after the fashion of artificial stone. This drain pipe, it is said, is much used in Winnipeg. There are, it is stated, many openings for manufacturers, but they will be taken more readily when railway communication is opened with Souris, where the coal mines are. Fine specimens of hard coal from Souris are shown. Croppings of coal from near the Lake of the Croppings of coal from near the Lake of the Woods are also exhibited. On the subject of minerals it may also be said that chalk which has been recently found is on view. In coal great hopes are entertained of a large output soon. Other minerals are also looked INDIAN CURIOSITIES

A large collection of Indian curiosities is shown. Among them are many evidences of the ingenuity of the aboriginal races to which reference may be made. Two tents are exhibited. One is the birch bark tent of the Indian who lives in the woods; the other tent is made of skins, and is the home of the Indians of the skins, and is the home of the Indians of the plains. With each tent are the utensils of every day life. The Indian clothing shown is very peculiar, and the silk work upon it is very close. There are a number of bags made of skin shown. One of purely original make is of the foot of a swan. The flesh and bone having been removed from the foot, nothing but the skin and the three claws remained. A piece of flannel the same size of the claw was then sewn to it to form a bag, after which the bag was lined with silk. Of various skins are these bacs and nockets made after which the bag was lined with silk. Of various skins are these bags and pockets made. Sturgeon skin is used for the storing of oil. One of these skins is on view. It looks much like a bladder. When the Indian catches a sturgeon he skins it, and finds on its back, fust under the skin, a deposit of glue. Removing this glue, he sticks the skin together in such form as to form the bag. From the sturgeon he extracts oil, which he pours into the bag. From two to twelve gallons of oil are extracted from the sturgeon, according to the size of the fish. The Indian pipes accompanying the curiosities are numeraccording to the size of the fish. The Indian pipes accompanying the curiosities are numerous. The bowls are in some cases of red stone, in some of blue stone, and in others of lead. The stems are invariably of wood, carved fancifully. A remarkable pipe in the collection is to be presented to Mayor Beaty at the close of the show. It has a red stone bowl, but the stem is of irregular make. It is a flat piece of wood as regular make. It is a flat piece of wood, an inch wide, and an eighth of an inch thick. On the flat surface various patterns have been pierced, and the wonder is that with so much piercent the piece of the wonder is that with so much pierced, and the wonder is that with so much piercing the pipe will draw—but it does. A useful combination has been invented by an Edison among the Indians. It is nothing more nor less than a tomahawk and pipe in one. The handle of the tomahawk is also a pipe stem; and an ornamental projection in the rear of the tomahawk blade is a bowl. The invention is useful, and no family should be without one. In time of trouble a man can go out and kill half his enemics, and return to his camp and emoke his weapon. go out and kill half his enemics, and return to his camp and emoke his weapon. But there is a drawback to the combination. Indians when they close their wars bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace. If the owner of the combined tomahawk and pipe buries his hatchet he also buries his pipe. Women's pipes are somewhat lighter than the men's pipes. Of tomahawks there is an instructive selection. The biavest warriors decorate their tomahawks with eagle quills. The same men are permitted to wear headdecorate their tomahawks with eagle quills. The same men are permitted to wear headdresses of eagle quills, each quill representing some act of bravery. One headdress on view contains three eagle quills, and probably its owner killed three men. A warrior's staff which is shown also contains eagle quills. The staff is like the colours to a civilized regiment; around it the warriors collect from time to time for various purposes. It consists of a hayonet attached to a pole, the bayonet pointed downwards or stuck into the

ation of the wood-work the same size as the ball. It will thus be seen that the Indians have not a very large surface with which to catch; still, they are very dexterous and seldom lose a ball. Another curious afscarce. A dog train with harness, a settler's tent, with sheet-iron stove, a large number of buffalo robes, and of beaver, fox, bear, and other skins are also with the exhibit. Altogether there is much of interest in the

JUDGES' OPINIONS. In some departments the judges have accompanied their awards by reports, and by suggestions. This is a good feature, and it would not be amiss if judges would, whenever the opportunity presents itself, make such recommendations as they deem necessary, in the interests of the public, of exhibitors, and of the Association. Messrs. B. Rosamond, D. McCrae, and R. Barber, judges in the wool department, report as follows:—

"Wools under the head of sections 1, 2 and 3, and called Fine Wool, are such as are most."

"Wools under the head of sections 1, 2 and 3, and called Fine Wool, are such as are most required by Canadian masufacturers, and for the purchase of which there would be the greatest competition on this account. Their production should, therefore, be encouraged. As it is, the quantity grown in Canada seems to be very small. The long wools are suitable only for exportation, and not at all adapted for Canadian tweeds, blankets, or hosing. The small competition for these prizes would seem to indicate an unfortunate want of interest in the matter on the part of want of interest in the matter on the part of our wool growers; but with a view to encouraging the growth of such wools as are desirable for home manufacture the judges would re-commend their continuance in the future."

In the matter of wearing apparel the judges, Messis. Gillespie, Saunders, and McMurrich,

Messrs. Gillespie, Saunders, and McMurrich, say:—

"The judges beg to submit herewith their report, and have the satisfaction to observe a keener competition in many of the sections than last year, but find under the head of extras separate entries made which were grouped under other headings, and we recommend that in future exhibitors should be directed to enter only under the headings named by the Association."

A case having arisen in which the question

A case having arisen in which the question of the prices of cotton goods of certain qualities exhibited was brought up, the judges in that class of goods, after explaining the case, say :-

case, say:

"The judges would suggest that in future prizes might be offered for the best products in unbleached cottons irrespective of price. This year the Hochelaga Company submitted a few prices to the judges—but did not exhibit them in the way of competition—that are really beautiful, and would do credit to any mill on the continent."

Regarding a collection of stuffed reptiles

Regarding a collection of stuffed reptiles and amphibians, the judges reported that that collection having been exhibited last year, and having received a prize then, and there being nothing additional in the way of merit, no prize could be recommended this

with reference to boats, Jemmy Heasley reports:—"The exhibit of boats has been very large, and the judges, before awarding prizes, had to give all the exhibits very close

PRIZE LIST. The following comprises the main portions of the list of prize-takers at the Industrial Exhibition, exclusive of horses and cattle, the awards for which have not yet been deter-

Wood-working machinery, best assortment of—Cant, Gourlay & Co., Galt, silver medal. Band Saw—Cant, Gourlay & Co., \$8. Barrel machines, set—James Tomlinson Toronto, \$20.

oronto, \$20.

Mortiser, power—Cowan & Co., Galt, \$10.

Mortiser, foot—Cant, Gourlay & Co., \$6.

Moulding machine, four heads—Cowan & Co., \$15. sulding machine, single head-Cowan & Co., \$10. Co., \$10.

Planing and matching machine, single-McKechnie & Bertram, Dundas, \$15.

Planing and matching machine, double-Cant, Gourlay & Co., \$20. Re-sawing machin

Galt. \$15. Scroll saw, power-Goldie & McCulloch, 15.
Shaping machine—Cowan & Co., \$10.
Shingle machine—Goldie & McCulloch, \$10.
Tenoning Machine—Cowan & Co., \$15.
Window-blind machines, set—Cant, Gour-

lay, & Co., \$15. Rip saw table—Cant, Gourlay, & Co., \$10. Carriage cut-off saw-Cant, Gourlay, & Co., Buzz planer-Cant, Gourlay, & Co., \$10.

Mitre machine—Cant, Gourlay, & Co., \$10. Emery grinder—Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton, \$10. Extra Prises,
Highly commended—Goldie & McCulloch,

Highly commended—Goldie & McCulloch, shingle planer; Cowan & Co., surface planer. Commended—McKechnie & Bertram, pony planer; Cant, Gourlay & Co., endless bed planer; T. Tomlinson, flour barrels, cheese boxes; J. Westman, combined jig and circular saw. FIRE ESCAPES, DIVING APPARATUS, LIFE PRE-SERVERS, BOATS, ETC.

Fire escape, in operation—James Amess, Guelph, \$15.

Any description of shooting skiff—F. A. Noverre, Toronto, \$6.

Pleasure skiff, 23 feet or under—J. A. Clindinning, Toronto, bronze medal.

Family pleasure boat, skiff or square stern—J. A. Clindinning, silver medal; 2nd, J. A. Noverre, bronze medal.

Single-scull sliding-seet skiff (inrigged)—J. Single-scull sliding-seet skiff (inrigged)—J. A. Aoverre, bronze medal.
Single-sould sliding-seat skiff (inrigged)—J.
A. Clindinning, bronze medal.
Double-scull sliding-seat skiff—J. A. Clindinning, silver medal.
Oars, best assortment of—J. A. Clindin-

ning, bronze medal.
Sculls, best assortment of—J. A. Clindinning, bronze medal.

Rowlocks (swivel)—R. Aikins, Toronto, Best exhibit of boats-J. A. Clindinning.

diploma.

Extras—S. L. Hicks, Mimico, improved sliding-seat; J. A. Noverre, building models. woollen goods.

Blankets, white, Saxony or fine wool, four pairs—Cornwall Manufacturing Company, Cornwall, silver medal.

Blankets, white, medium, four pairs—Cornwall Manufacturing Company, silver medal.

medal.

Blankets, white, union, four pairs—John
McIntosh & Son, Woodbridge, silver medal.

Blankets, grey and fancy checks (wool),
four pairs—Cornwall Manufacturing Company, bronze medal.

Blankets, grey and fancy checks, union or mixed, four pairs—Cornwall Manufacturing

Company, bronze medal. Cossimere, assortment, Cassimere, assortment, four pieces-Boyd, Caldwell & Co., Lanark, silver medal.

tine wool, grey, 6 pieces—Samue Chambly, Q., silver medal; 2nd, te Manufacturine mels, fine wool, white and coloured—Adam Lamas & Son, Sherbroomedal; 2nd, S. T. Willett, bro

Flannels, union, white, and grey, 4 pieces

John McIntosh & Son, silver medal; 2nd,
A. G. VanEgmond, bronze medal,

Naps, plain and fancy, 3 pairs—Paton
Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, silver
medal; 2nd, Oliver, Wilby & Co., Weston, bronze medal.

medal; 2nd, Oliver, Wilby & Co., Weston, bronze medal.

Pilots and beavers, assorted, 3 pairs—Paton Manufacturing Company, silver medal; 2nd, Oliver, Wilby & Co., bronze medal.

Presidents, assorted, 3 pairs—Paton Manufacturing Company, silver medal.

Coatings, 6-4 wool, plain or fancy, 3 pairs—Paton Manufacturing Company, silver medal.

Serges, blue and black, 3-4 or 6-4, 4 pairs—Paton Manufacturing Company, silver medal.

Shawls, best assortment, 6 pairs—W. H. Wylio, Carleton Place, silver medal.

Tweeds, fine wool, spring and fall weights, 6 pieces each—Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, gold medal; 2nd, Paton Manufacturing Company, silver medal.

Tweeds, fine wool, Melton or Cheviot finished, spring or fall, 6 pieces each—Boyd, Caldwell & Co., silver medal; 2nd, Auburn Woollen Co., Peterboro', bronze medal.

Tweeds, medium finished, spring and fall, 6 pieces each—Auburn Woollen Co., silver medal; 2nd, Cornwall Manufacturing Co., bronze medal.

Tweed, medium, Melton or Cheviot finish, spring or fall, 6 pieces each—Cornwall Manufacturing Co., silver medal; 2nd, W. H. Wylie, bronze medal.

Tweeds, union or cotton warp, 6 pieces each—Paton Manufacturing Co., silver medal.

Yarn, white, dyed and mixtures, made from canadian wool, 6 spindles, assortment—McCrae & Co., Guelph, silver medal.

Yarn, white, dyed and mixtures, made from merino or foreign wool, 6 spindles, assortment—McCrae & Co., silver medal.

Yarn, combed, white, dyed, and mixture, assortment, 6 spindles—John Wardlaw, Galt,

Yarn, combed, white, dyed, and mixture, assortment, 6 spindles—John Wardlaw, Galt, silver medal. Yarn, fingering, 4-ply white, dyed and mixtures, assortment, 6 spindles—McCrae & Co., silver medal.

Yarn, fleecy, white and coloured, assort ment, 2 spindles—John Pinman, Paris, bronze

Medal.

Extra Entries.

Oliver Wilby & Co., diploma for cotton warp etoffes; bronze medal for union Melton and tweeds, 6-4 shoddy, assortment, and liploma for tweed yarn. KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS (FOR WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY).

Cardigan jackets, best assortment, ½ dozen, both yarn and knitting of Canadian manufacture—John Pinman, Paris, Silver medal.

Shirts and drawers, men's plain, best assortment, ½ dozen each, power made—John Pinman, silver medal; 2nd, Strathroy Knitting Co. Strathroy bronzer medal. ting Co., Strathroy, bronze medal.
Shirts and drawers, men's, ribbed, best as sortment, † dozen each, power made— dams, Strickland, & Co., Paris, silver medal; 2nd,

J. Simpson, Toronto, bronze medal.

Shirts and drawers, men's, plain, best assortment, dozen each, full fashioned—John Pinman, silver medal; 2nd, McCrae & Co., bronze medal. Shirts and drawers, men's, ribbed, best assortment, † dozen each, full fashioned—Rob. Turnbull, Guelph, silver medal; 2nd, McCrae

& Co., bronze medal. Shirts and drawers, ladies', best assort ment, dozen each, power made—John Pin-man, silver medal; 2nd, Adams, Strickland,

& Co., bronze medal.

Shirts and drawers, ladies', best assortment, dozen each, full fashioned—John Pinman, silver medal. 2nd, Rob. Turnbull, bronze Shirts and drawers, children's, best assort-ont. I dozen each, power made—John Pin-an, silver medal.

Shirts and drawers, children's, best assort-ment, dozen each, full fashioned—John Pinman, silver medal. Half hose, men's and boy's, best assortment, woollen, ½ dozen each—McRae & Co., bronze medal.

Half hose, men's and boys', best assortment, cotton or merino, ½ dozen each—Turnbull & Co., bronze medal.

Hose (ladies' and misses'), plain, ribbed, and fancy; best assortment woollens, ½ dozen each—Turnbull & Co., silver medal; 2nd, laba Pinnera has been supported by the control of the contro ent, woollen, ½ dozen each-McRa

each—Turnbull & Co., silver medal; 2nd, John Pinman, bronze medal.

Hose (ladies' and misses'), plain, ribbed, and fancy, best assortment cotton or merino, ½ dozen each—Turnbull & Co., silver medal; 2nd, John Pinman, bronze medal.

Gloves, mitts, and gaiters, wool, best assortment, ½ dozen each—John Pinman, silver

Extra Entries. knitted caps. KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS (FOR RETAIL TRADE ONLY).

Extra Entries. J. W. Gale, Toronto—Diploma, hand mitted wool goods.

· SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS AND STOCK. Boot and shoemakers' lasts and trees-Sel-

vay & Wood, Toronto, \$4; 2nd, W. A Young, Berlin, \$2. Calf-skins, waxed, 36 lbs. and over, 1 ozen—R. Park & Co., Newmarket, \$4; 2nd, dozen—R. Park & Co., Newmarket, \$4; 2nd, Ph. Jacobi, Toronto, \$2. Cow-hides, enamelled, 4 sides—C. Armstrong & Co., Oakville, \$4. Kip, half-dozen—R. Park & Co., \$3. Sheepskin linings, russett, 1 dozen—W. Craig & Son, Poft Hope, \$2; 2nd, R. Park & Co., \$1.

& Co., \$1.

Sheepskin linings, coloured, I dozen assorted colours—W. Craig & Son, \$2.

Cordovan leather, assortment of—Ph. Jacobi, \$3.
Sole leather, Spanish, 2 sides—L. Breithaupt, Berlin, \$2; 2nd, A. Gunn & Co.,

Kingston, \$1. Sole leather, slaughter, 2 sides—J. H, Donald, Orangeville, \$2; 2nd, A. Gunn & Co., \$1.

Splits, assortment of, 12 sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$2.

Upper leather, waxed, 4 sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$3.

Upper leather, grained, 2 sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$3.

Extra Entries.
Union Supply Co., Toronto, bronze medal, atent stuffing grease; De Gros, English and SADDLERY, ENGINE HOSE, TRUNKMAKER WORK, WHIPS, ETC.

Collars, an assortment-James Taylor, Oak Collars, an assortment—James Taylor, Oakville, \$8.

Rubber hose, assortment of — Canadian
Rubber Co., Montreal and Toronto, \$8.

Harness, set of double carriage, heavy—
Lugsdin & Barnett, Toronto, \$10.

Harness, set of single carriage, heavy—
Lugsdin & Barnett, \$8.

Harness, set of single carriage, light—
Lugsdin & Barnett, \$6.

India rubber belting, an assortment of—
Cenadian Rubber Co., \$8.

Leather machine belting, an assortment of
—F. E. Dixon, Toronto, \$8.

-F. E. Dixon, Toronto, \$8. Saddles, an assortment of, ladies—Lugsdin Barnett, bronze medal or \$10. Saddles, an assortment of, gentlemen's— Lugsdin & Barnett, \$10. Trunks and valises, an assortment, exhibit-

Trunks and valises, solid leather, an assort ment of—Lugsdin & Barnett, \$8.

Travelling bags, an assortment of, exhibited by the manufacturer—Lagawitz & Co., Coronto, \$6.

Extra Entries. V. A. Coleman, highly commended, trace Brown strap and bridle, two sides of each-

base leather, 30 lbs. Dominion be co., Foronto, \$6.
Patent leather, for carriage or harness work, so sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$6.
Skirting for saddles, two sides—Niagara ak Tanning Co., Niagara, \$6.
Leather for belting, two sides, whole—J.E. ly, \$2. Half-dozen steel shovels—Sam. T. Willett, eather, oak-tanned, assorting

ara Oak Tanning Co., \$6.

Extra Entries—Canadian Rubber Co., extra prize, rubber carriage aprons and horse covers. FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY. Room furniture, set of—R. Hay & Co., Toronto, silver medal or \$20; 2nd, Oshawa Cabinet Co., Toronto, \$12.

Dining-room furniture, set of—R. Hay & Co., \$15; 2nd, Oshawa Cabinet Co., \$10.

Drawing-room furniture, set of—Oshawa Cabinet Co., silver medal or \$20; 2nd, R. Hay & Co. \$15.

Hay & Co., \$15. Office furniture assortment of—R. Hay & Office furniture, assortment of—R. Hay & Co., \$8.
School furniture, assortment of—R. Hay & Co., \$10; 2nd, James Smart, Brockville, \$8.
Sideboard—R. Hay & Co., silver medal or \$20; 2nd, Oshawa Cabinet Co., \$10.
Centre table—R. Hay & Co., bronze medal or \$10; 2nd, Oshawa Cabinet Co., \$5.
Book-case—W. Millichamp & Co., Toronto,

or \$10; 2nd, Osnawa Cabinet Co., \$5.

Book-case—W. Millichamp & Co., Toronto,
bronze medal or \$12.

Wardrobe—R. Hay & Co., bronze medal or
\$12; 2nd, Osnawa Cabinet Co., \$6.

Chair, easy, for invalids—M. G. Edson &
Co., Montreal, bronze medal or \$10.

Chair, dental—R. Hay & Co., \$6.

Chair, barber—R. Hay & Co., \$6.

Chair, assortment of wood seat, painted.

Chairs, assortment of six—R. Hay & Co., \$5. ent of, wood seat, painted, Chairs, assortment of cane seat, six—Chas. leise, Preston, \$6; 2nd, R. Hay & Co., \$4. Chairs, assortment of upholstered, six—shawa Cabinet Co., \$10; 2nd, R. Hay & Extension Lounge—R. Hay & Co., \$10.
Hat Rack—R. Hay & Co., \$5.
Spring Mattrass—Oshawa Cabinet Co., \$5;

Hat Rack—R. Hay & Co., \$5.

Spring Mattrass—Oshawa Cabinet Co., \$5;

2nd, R. Hay & Co., \$4.

Spring-bed bottom—John Tye, Toronto, \$4; 2nd, H. B. Clark & Co., Toronto, \$2.

Slat-bed bottom—H. B. Clark & Co., \$4;

2nd, W. Huff, Napanee, \$2.

Mantel, wood—R. Hay & Co., \$8.

Mantel mirror—R. Hay & Co., \$8; 2nd,

S. E. Roberts, Toronto, \$4.

Cornices, gilt and carved—R. Hay & Co. Cornices, gilt and carved—R. Hay & Co., \$1, 2nd, Oshawa Cabinet Co., \$4.

Veneers from Canadian woods, undre Hay & Co., \$6. Veneers from Canadian woods, dress ished, never previously exhibited, and not nected with other articles on exhibition— R. Hay & Co., \$10. Wall pockets and brackets, design and workmanship, assortment of—R. Hay & Co.,

Wall pockets and brackets, by amater t of J. E. Featherstonhaugh, To-Best piece of furniture of original design and distinguished merit, if recommended by the judges—R. Hay & Co., \$20.

Extra Prizes. G. W. Neal, Port Dalhousie, combined flour box, &c., 1st prize, \$3; Glass ball castor Co., glass ball castors, \$4. H. Goodchild, Toronto, fret-work waste basket, \$2; fret-work with cabinet, \$2. Union Window Shade Co., Toronto, window shades, \$8.
G. Gerrie, Toronto, fret-work, \$5; ornamental clock fret-work, \$2.

R. Philp, Toronto, wood caskets, \$8. Stein & Co., Rochester, caskets, \$8. H. Goodchild, doll furniture, \$3. olliffe & Co., Toronto, mixed mattrass, \$3. Wright & Hall, Gananoque, pillow sham, \$3. Peter Willoby, jr., Weston, picture frames,

H. Simpson, Toronto, picture frame, \$3.
S. E. Roberts, Toronto, German dolls, \$4;
picture frames, \$3.
J. Tye, Toronto, \$3, iron bedstead; R.
Hay, church pew, \$3, and spring rocker easy
chair, \$5. wa Cabinet Co., pier glass, \$3; easy chairs, \$5. National Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, camp

Cook & Bunter, gilt frame, \$3. P. Stub, Berlin, fret-work, \$5, \$3, and \$2 IMPLEMENTS FOR CULTIVATING THE SOIL.
Field, or two-horse cultivator, iron—Isaac
Westcott, Bownanville, \$15; 2nd, Peter
Mallaby, Weston, \$10; 3rd, J. G. Cockshutt,
Brantford, \$5. three prizes.

Brantford, \$5.

Two-horse cultivator, wood—Chas. Phair, Guelph, \$15; 2nd, B. Bell & Son, St. George, \$10; 3rd, P. & G. Morgan, Markham, \$5.

Two-furrow plough—Wm. McMillan, Cedar Grove, \$15; 2nd, Richard Sylvester, Enniskillen, \$10; 3rd, F. Stanley, Toronto, \$5.

Iron plough—G. Wilkinson & Co., Aurora, \$15.

Wooden plough—Tolton Bros., Guelph, \$12.
Iron-beam plough, with cast head and share, steel mould-board and wood handles, for general purposes—G. Wilkinson & Co., \$12; 2nd, Patterson & Bro., Patterson, \$8; 3rd, B. Bell & Son, \$4.
Iron beam plough, cast head and share, chilled mould-board and wood handles, for general purposes—John Watson, Ayr, \$12; 2nd, J. G. Cockshutt, Brantford, \$8.
Iron beam plough, cast head and share

Iron beam plough, cast head and share, steel mould-board and wood handles, for stubble or fallow—G. Wilkinson & Co., \$12; 2nd, J. Fleury, Aurora, \$8; 3rd, Patterson

& Bro., \$4.

Iron beam plough, cast head and share, chilled mould-board and wood handles, for stubble or fallow—B. Bell & Son, \$12; 2nd, G. Wilkinson & Co., \$8; 3rd, John Watson, Iron beam sward plough, cast head and share—G. Wilkinson & Co., \$12; 2nd, J. Fleury, \$8; 3rd, J. G. Cockshutt, \$4.

Prairie breaking plough—Thomson & Williams Manufacturing Co., Stratford, \$8.

Prairie sturing plough—G. Wilkinson & Co., \$12; 2nd, Thomson & Williams Manufacturing Co. \$12

Co., \$12; 2nd, Thomson & Williams Manufacturing Co., \$8.

One horse cast-iron beam plough—J.Fleury, \$8; 2nd, B. Bell & Son, \$5.

Wood beam plough, one horse—J. G. Cockshutt, \$8.

Wrought iron beam plough, one horse—G. Wilkinson & Co., \$8; 2nd, J. G. Cockshutt, \$5; 3rd, B. Bell & Son, \$3.

Subsoil plough—John Watson, Ayr, \$12.

Double mould plough—Charles Phair, Guelph, \$12.

Guelph, \$12. Guelph, \$12, Gang plough—Beatty Bros., Fergus, \$15; 2nd, Patterson & Bro., \$10; 3rd, Richard Sylvester, \$5.

Horse-hoe, or single-horse cultivator, iron

—Isaac Westcott, Bowmanville, \$1; 2nd, B
Bell & Son, \$3; 3rd, J. G. Cockshutt, \$2. Horse-hoe, or single-horse cultivator, wood Chas. Phair, \$4; 2nd, J. Fleury, \$3; 3rd,

Pair of iron harrows—Chas. Phair, \$10; 2nd, T. Tipling, Clinton, \$8; 3rd, Isaac Westcott, \$6. Westcott, \$6.

Pair of wood harrows—Geo. Island, Orangeville, \$6; 2nd, Patterson & Bro., Patterson, \$4; 3rd, John Westson, \$2.

Wooden land #biler—B. Bell & Son, \$8; 2nd, John Sampson, \$6; 3rd, J. G. Cockshutt \$4.

Manure drill, for adrilling one or more rows of manure with tarneys, mangels, &c., either on the ridge or flatted. W. Mann, Brockville

Stump extractor ... W. Anderson, Elora, \$10.

Extra prizes—Matson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, garden weeder, \$3; G. Wilkinson Co., spring teethe harrow, \$5; W. Rennie, Toronto, chaim harrows, \$3; J. G. Cockshutt, two horse iron entlithtor, \$5; L. Butterfield, Barrie, stubble attener, \$3; Robert Crow, Leslieville, ice plough, \$3, model of ice elevator, \$1; V. Alcoleman, Port Hope, double plough harness, \$1.5

AGRICULTURAL ARKHEICHANICS' TOOLS—HORSE

SHOES, PASSING, GATES, ETC.
Stocks, dyes, and taps, assortment of—A.
B. Jardine & Sons, Hespeler, \$6.
Blacksmiths' tools, assortment of—A. B.
Jardine & Sons, \$6. Chopping axes, dozen, either overcast inserted steel - Warnock & Co., Gelt, \$6. Circular saws, assortment of Jas. Robesta & Co., Teranto, highly commended.

Edge tools, largest and best assortmannock & Co., silver medal or \$20.
Emery wheels, assortment of—Hanheel Co., Hamilton, \$4.

Picks, mattocks, and quarrying tools, ortment of—Warnock & Co., Galt, \$6.
Half-dozen spades—Sam. T. Willett, Ch.

Half-dozen grain scoops, steel-Sam. en scythe snaths-H. E. Ketchum Strathroy, \$3. Grain cradles—H. E. Ketchum, \$2. Lawn mowing machine, for hand use—W. Wilkie, Guelph, \$6.

Half-dozen hay rakes—D. Oatman & Sons, filsonburg, \$3; 2nd; H. E. Ketchum, \$2. Half-dozen chopping axe handles—D. latman & Sons, \$2. atman & Sons, \$2. Horse shoes, assortment of—T. Tipling, \$3. Farm gate, self-acting—J. E. Strong, New-Farm gate, common-R. E. Stevens, To-

ronto, \$3.

Specimen farm fence, movable—John
Shuttleworth, Weston, \$3.

Specimen wire fence, not less than two
rods, erected on the ground—Washburn &
Moen Manufacturing Company, Montreal, \$8;
2nd, A. H. Ellis, Ingersoll, \$6. ronto, \$3. Extra Prizes.

Edward Collins, Ingersoll, bag holder, highly commended. Toronto Reaper and Mowing Co., 1-horse lawn mower, commended; 2 doz. reaper and mower knives, 1st prize; 1 doz. smooth sections, and 1 doz. sickle sections, 1st prize. P. Coughlin, Prescott, patent post commended MACHINES FOR FLOUR MILLS.

Mill Machinery, best display of—Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, silver medal. Bran Duster—Consolidated Purifier Co., Toronto, \$15.
Grist Mill, portable — Waterous Engine
Works Co., Brantford, \$15.
Middlings Purifier, in operation—Consolidated Purifier Co., Bronze Medal.
Mill Stone—Goldie & McCulloch, \$10.
Smut Machine—Goldie & McCulloch, \$15.
Oat and Cockle Separator—Consolidated
Purifier Co., \$15.

Purifier Co., \$15.

Mill Stone Exhaust—Consolidated Purifier Brush Polishing Machine—Goldie & Mc-Culloch, \$15. Middlings Crusher—Goldie & McCulloch, Flour Packer-Consolidated Purifier Co.,

Toronto, \$10. Set of Mill-stone picks and handles-Goldie McCulloch, \$5. MACHINES FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES. Hydraulic engine-S. R. Warren & Son,

Foronto, \$15.
Wind mill, in operation—Wm. Robertson, Oakville, \$15. Ruling machine, in operation—W. Warwick & Son, Toronto, \$10.

Blacksmiths' blower, hand—Peter Learn. Ridgeway, \$5. Blacksmiths'bellows—J. Westman, Toronto,

ronto, \$10. Portable forge-Peter Learn, \$10. Printing press, power—Rolph, Smith & Co., Toronto, \$15. Extra Prizes.

Blacksmiths' forge—George Campbell, To-

G. Coxon, Toronto, weaving heddles; Holt & Co., earth auger, quicksand auger, sand pump, geared derrick; Thos. Darke, Buffalo, sewer-cleaning machine and receiver, and stench trap. COTTON GOODS. Bags, assortment, not less than 6-Victor

Hudon Cotton Company, Hochelaga, bronze medal. Beam warps, assortment—Wm. Parks & Son, St. John, N.B., silver medal. Cotton sheetings, unbleached, best assortment, and value according to mill price list, 6 pieces—Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., Cornwall, gold medal; Victor Hudon Cotton Co., silver medal.

Cotton sheetings, bleached, best assortment, 6 pieces—Montreal Cotton Co., Valley-field, silver medal. Ducks, plain, brown, and fancy, 5 pieces— Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., silver Denims, blue, brown, or fancy, 5 p Dundas Cotton Mills Co., Dundas,

medal Shirtings, fancy wove, best assortment, 10 pieces—Dundas Cotton Mills Co., silver medal; 2nd, Canada Cotton Manufacturing medal; 2nd, Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., bronze medal.

Tickings, striped or checked, best assort-ment of, 6 pieces—Canada Cotton Manufac-turing Co., silver medal; 2nd, Dundas Cotton Mills Co., bronze medal.

Yarns, white and coloured, 5 lbs. each—W.

Parks & Son, bronze medal.

Carpet warp, white and coloured, 5 lbs. eac

—W. Parks & Son, bronze medal.

Knitting cotton, best assortment, 12 lbs.—W. Parks & Son, silver medal.

Extra Entries.

Montreal Cotton Co., white and coloured vigans, 1st prize. W. Parks & Son, double cotton yarns, 1st CARPETS, MATS, ETC.

Wool mats, dusters, &c., best assortment f-W. J. Robinson, Brantford, bronze medal. WEARING APPAREL, ETC.

Overcoat, Canada cloth-E. Dawe, Toron-Overcoat, Canada cloth—E. Dawe, Toronto, \$4; 2nd, Petley & Co., Toronto, \$2.
Suit, gentleman's, Canada cloth—Petley &
Co., \$5; 2nd, E. Dawe, \$3.
Suit, boy's, Canada cloth—R. Walker &
Sons, Toronto, \$5; 2nd, E. Dawe, \$3.
Bonnets and hats, ladies', best collection—
Miss Annie Stevens, Toronto, \$5; 2nd, Pet-ley & Co. \$3 ley & Co., \$3.

Mantles and jackets, ladies', best collection

—R. Walker & Sons, \$5; 2nd, Petley & Co.,

Underclothing, ladies' and infants', best colection—J. W. Gale, Toronto, \$5.

Re-dyed goods, best assortment, in silks, woollens, &c—J. Eyres & Sons, Toronto, \$4.

Extra Prizes.

J. T. Couch, Toronto, fine dress suit, \$4;
C. Page & Sons, ladies' wedding garments,
dressing gown, &c., bronze medal; infants'
millinery, \$4; breakfast wrappers, highly
commended; J. W. Gale, hand embroidered wearing apparel, highly commended; G. Ellis, human hair, \$3; Mrs. A. Dounwood, Toronto, dress, \$4. MISCELLANEOUS-(CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

Gloves and mits, best assortment, kid or leather, 10 kinds, ½ doz. each—W. H. Storey & Son, Acton, silver medal; 2nd, F. Hall & Son, Toronto, bronze medal.

Shirts, gentlemen's white dress, best assortment, ½ doz. each, not less than 3 styles—S. G. Treble, Hamilton, silver medal; 2nd, J. W. Gale, bronze medal.

Shirts, gentlemen's fancy flannel, best assortment, ½ doz. each, not less than 3 styles—J. W. Gale, \$5; 2nd, R. Walker & Sons, \$3. Corsets, best assortment and best make, 6

Corsets, best assortment and best make, 6 kinds, ½ doz. of each—Crompton Corset Co., Toronto, silver medal.

Buttons, best assortment of vegetable ivory nut, I gross each kind, with sample cards—S. S. Meyer & Co., Berlin, bronze medal. Extra Entries.

C. E. Rammage, Toronto, suspender, diploma; W. H. Storey & Son, assortment of gloves, &c., diploma; J. W. Gale, carriage covers, infants' caps, towels, lace, collars, FURS. - (CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.)

Best collection ladies' furs, best manufacture—J. & J. Lugsdin, Toronto, silver medal.

Best collection gentlemen's furs, best manufacture—J. & J. Lugsdin, silver medal.

Best collection sleigh robes, best manufacture—J. & J. Lugsdin, highly commended.

Extra Extres.

J. & J. Lugsdin, furs, highly commended.

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, . ETC. An assoriment of not less than 6 pairs each, nen's boots and shoes, hand pegged—Wm. Simpson, Toronto, \$3.

An assortment of not less than 5 pairs each, men's shoes, hand made (welts)—Wm. Simpson, \$6, 2nd, Alex. Gemmell, Toronto, \$4.

An assortment of not less than 5 pairs, ladies' shoes, hand made (welts)—H. C. Blachford, Toronto, \$6.

An assortment of not less than 5 pairs, ladies' fine shoes (turns)—Childs, Charlesworth & Co., Toronto, \$3.

An assortment of not less than 6 pairs each, men's boot and shoe uppers, fitted—Dickey & Mitchell, Toronto, \$3.

An assortment of not less than 12 pairs each, men's boys', and youths' boots (long each, men's boys', and youths') each, men's, boys', and youths' boots (long work), hand or machine pegged—W. B. Hamilton, Toronto, silver medal; Childs, Charlesworth & Co., bronze medal. An assortment of not less than 12 pairs each, men's, boys', and youths' shoes (short work), hand or machine pegged—W. B. Hamilton, silver medal; Childs, Charlesworth & Co., bronze medal.

An assortment of not less than 12 pairs each, women's, misses', and children's shoes, hand or machine pegged—W. B. Hamilton, silver medal; Childs, Charlesworth & Co., bronze medal. An assortment of not less than 12 pairs each, men's and women's shoes, machine sewed or cable—Childs, Charlesworth & Co., silver medal; W. B. Hamilton, bronze medal.

An assortment of not less than 12 pairs each, misses' and children's shoes, machine sewed or cable—Childs, Charlesworth & Co., \$7; 2nd, W. B. Hamilton, \$5. An assortment of felt and rubber overshoes -Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, bronze medal. Extra Prizes.

J. W. Gale, hand-knitted patent shoes, commended; F. W. Large & Co., Toronto, machine shoes for women and children, bronze medal; Alex. Gemmell, ventilated boot, highly commended; H. C. Blachford, children, bronze was a superior of the commended of the commende dren's cacks, commended; H. C. Blachford, children's cacks, commended; Messrs. Meyer, Paris, France, ladies' slippers, commended; W. B. Hamilton, fine shoes, commended; D. Stewart, stage boots and kip boots, commended; Jas. Popham, Montreal, new system manufactured boots and shoes, commended; W. Simpson, Scotch brogues, highly commended. highly commended.

GLASS, EARTHENWARE, POTTERY, ETC. Wheel cutting on glass, for building pur-oses—J. McCausland, Toronto, bronze nedal.

Embossed glass, specimens of—J. McCaus-and, bronze medal. Sand blast engraving on glass, specimens of J. McCausland, bronze medal. Engraving on glassware, for domestic pur-poses—J. Kincade, Toronto, bronze medal

poses—J. Kincade, Toronto, bronze medal and diploma.

Stained glass for church purposes, specimens of—J. McCausland, silver medal.

Stained glass for domestic purposes, specimens of—J. McCausland, bronze medal.

Stoneware, assortment of—Burna & Campbell, Toronto, bronze medal; W. E. Wilding, Brantford, commended. Brantford, commended. Pottery, assortment of—John Davis, Davisrille, bronze medal. Extra Entries.

W. O. Littleford, Toronto, glass and china vetting, 1st prize. BOOKBINDING, PRINTING, PAPER, PENMAN-SHIP, ETC.

Bookbinding (blank book), assortment of— Brown Bros., Toronto, \$6; 2nd, Davis & Henderson, Toronto, \$4. Bookbinding (letter press), assortment of— Brown Bros., \$6; 2nd, Davis & Henderson, Bookbinding, assortment of, cloth cases— Hunter, Rose & Co., \$6; 2nd, Brown Bros.,

Letterpress printing, books and pamphlets—Hunter, Rose & Co., \$6; 2nd, Virtue & Co., Toronto, \$4. Paper hangings, Canadian manufacture, best display of M. Staunton & Co., Toronto, silver medal.

Paper hangings in decoration, specimens of—M. Staunton & Co., \$6.

Paper, printing and writing, one ream of each—Taylor Bros,, Toronto, \$6.

Paper, blotting and coloured, one ream of Paper, blotting and ceach—Taylor Bros., \$5. Paper bags, wrapping paper, etc., assortment of—Taylor Bros., \$5.

Pocket books, wallets, etc., an assortnent-Brown Bros., \$5. Electrotyping, specimens of—Fleming & GOLD AND HOW TO MAKE IT. Son, \$6; 2nd, Hunter, Rose & Co., \$4. Stereotyping, specimens of—Hunter, Rose & Co., \$6; 2nd, F. Dever & Co., Toronto, \$4.

Rubber and metal stamps, assortment of-Kenyon Stewart Manufacturing Co., Toronto, School books, best collection of-W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, &6.
Writing inks, assortment of—S. S. Stafford,
New York, bronze medal.
Printing inks, black and coloured—J. J.
Smith & Co., Toronto, bronze medal.

Extra Entries. Commended-Automatic Shading Pen Co., Hamilton, shading pen; Jos. Pim, printograph; A. H. Paull, heetograph; S. S. Stafford, mucilage and indelible ink; A. H. Dixon, Toronto, show card; Taylor Bros., hanging papers and all kinds of paper; Hunter, Rose & Co., velvet embossing; W. J. Gage & Co., iron binding; Copp, Clark & Co., marbling, first prize; J. W. Might, self-feeding penholder; Brown Bros., diaries.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, ETC. Chemicals, collection—Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, diploma and \$12.

Pharmaceutical preparations, collection—
Lyman Bros., diploma and \$12; 2nd, Hugh
Miller & Co., Toronto, \$6. Petroleum products, collection—Elliott & Co., Toronto, diploma and \$12; 2nd, McColl Co., Toronto, diploma and \$12; 2nd, McColl Bros., Toronto, \$6.
Soaps, collection—G. D. Morse & Co., Toronto, diploma and \$10.
Soaps, toilet—G. D. Morse & Co., \$8.
Glue and gelatine—M. B. Thomas, Dundas,

Colours, ground in oil—Jas. Robertson & Co., Toronto, \$3.

White lead, ground in oil, samples of, in trade packages—J. Robertson & Co., \$3.

Essential oils, collection—E. H. Tallmage Co., Toronto, \$3. Co., Toronto, \$4. Labricating oils, collection of—McColl Bros. & Co., \$6. Perfumery extracts—Elliott & Co., \$6.
Toilet and perfumery requisites—J. F.
Lyon & Co., Toronto, \$6.
Fruit essences and flavouring extracts—J.
F. Lyon & Co., \$3. Fluid extracts of medicinal herbs, collection

—Lyman Bros., \$6.

Medicinal herbs, roots, &c., Canadian growth, collection—V. B. Hall, Toronto, \$5. Extra Entries. Commended—Mackenzie, Musson & Co., varnishes and Japans; Mrs. Zentz, Burnhamthorpe, home made soap.

PRILOSOPHICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES. Mathematical and engineering instruments
—Jas. Foster, Toronto, \$10; 2nd, Chas.
Potter, Toronto, \$5. otter, Toronto, \$5.
Optical instruments—Chas. Potter, \$8.
Chemical and electrical apparatus—Chas.

Potter, So. Artificial limbs—James Authors, Toronto, Trusses and orthopodic appliances—Chas. Cluthe, Toronto, \$8; 2nd, James Authors, 5. Models of invention—Chas. Cluthe, \$8. ECONOMIC MINERALS, AND INDUSTRIES RE-

LATING THERETO.

Iron ore—John Notman, Toronto, \$8.
Copper cres—John Notman, \$8.
Gold and silver ores—John Notman, \$8.
Lead ores—John Notman, \$6.
Salt, 1 barrel, coarse Canadian—Elarton
Salt Works, Warwick West, diploma and \$8.
Salt, 1 barrel, fine Canadian—Elarton Salt
Works, diploma and \$8. Works, diploma and \$8.

Gypsum, native—Gill, Allan & Co., Paris,

S4.

Gypsum, prepared for market—W. H.
Merritt, Cayuga, S4.
Phosphate of lime, native, collection of, varietics—John Notman, S3.

Clays and sands for pottery, moulding and glass-making, collection—John Notman, S6.
Plumbago—John Notman, S4.

Best collection of mineral and geological

Best collection of Canadian fossils-W. P. Wright, \$6; diploma, John Notr Best collection of coins and medals. on of Canadian fossils-Prof. Notman, \$8.

Best collection of Indian relics—Chas. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$8.

1st prize. Books and Stationery.

Extra Entries. Chas. A. Hirschfelder, Japanese armon

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