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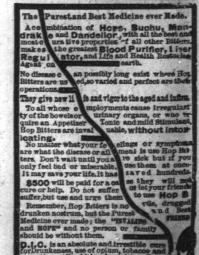


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THE PARTNERSHIP HEREFORE EXIST-ING between the undersigned, as Enand firm of Rodwell & Fell, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties having claims
against said firm are requested to send same in
for settlement, on or before the 5th November, to
I. C. Fell, who will continue to carry on business
at No. 7 Adelaide street east. All parties owing
said firm are requested to settle with either of
the undersigned, each being authorized to re
ceive payment and give receipts.

GEO. RODWELL.

Toronto, Aug. 5th, 1830. I. C. FELL

FARMS WANTED.

e Old Country and calling upon us for f rchase, we are induced to ask parties rms for sale near Toronto to send us f



The Toronto Weekly Mail.

VOL. IX. NO. 438.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1880.

The Week's News the World Over.

A troopship left Portsmouth for India with 915 men to reinforce the army in Afghanistan. The value of the plate and jewellery stoler from Lord Eldon's residence near Warehan It is reported that the Prince of Wales will

to Australia in October, returning The corporation of Dublin has unanimously inated Dr. George Mayers, Conservativ as Lord Mayor.

It is officially stated that the cattle or

fifteen farms in Lancashire are infected with Owing to the progress made during the past week, it is now hoped the session of Parlia-ment will close on the 3rd of September. A Rome despatch says it is authoritatively stated that the Italian ambassadors at Londor and St. Petersburg have been summoned to

Jones, Reis & Co., bankers, bullion mer-chants, and foreign exchange brokers, of Liverpool, have suspended. Their liabilities

A despatch from Bombay says 54,000 rupees have been subscribed at a meeting in that city to form a patriot fund. One firm sub-

scribed 10,000 rupees. The emigration returns from Liverpool for July show an increase of 5,000 persons compared with July, 1879. Thirteen thousand of the emigrants went to America. Sara Bernhardt is having made in Paris

twenty-seven dresses for the eight plays of her repertoire, and twenty for general use, preparatory to her appearance in the United States, at a total cost of 75,000 francs. The Marquis Tseng, the new ambassador from China to Russia, proposes that the Kuldja question be submitted to the United States and Prussia as arbitrators. Russia hesitates, and it is doubtful if she will accept

the proposition.

The Times says:—So hurriedly have shipments been made that there are said to be large quantities of American grain here unsold. The present magnificent weather enhances the value of the home crop and lessens.

hances the value of the home crop and lessens
the demand for foreign supplies.

A Bucharest correspondent asserts that the
Bulgarians positively refuse to ede ArabTabia to Roumania, and that there are large
armed bands of Bulgarians in that vicinity.
Roumania has taken measures to occupy the
position immediately on receipt of notification from the powers.

A Paris despatch states that the Minister of War has suspended for a year a colonel in the territorial army for expressing a hope in the order of the day, while presenting a new flag to his regiment, that the flag would soon be constituted, like that of the United States the America, to represent the only banner of ofe Unitd States of Europe.

British Cabinet is controlled with other dif-ficulties than those of Greece and Monte-negro. Gambetta's speech has tempted Russia to make fresh overtures for a French alliance, but it is stated that the offer was peremptorily refused. Russia is also credited with a desire to tamper with Austria, he's susceptibilities being aroused by the meeting

of the Emperors Francis Joseph and William at Ischl.

Miss Neilson was taken ill on Saturday night while driving in the Bois de Boulogne with a lady who has been living with her as her companion, and expired at three yesterday morning at the Restaurant du Chalet, where her body is still lying. She had been staying at the Continental hotel for a few days previous to her death, with her companion, a servant girl, and a gentleman described as her secretary. Miss Neilson's death is currently attributed to heart disease, but this is doubted by many. The circumstances surrounding her death are so suspicious that a police enquiry may become necessary. The funeral will probably take place in England. The rooms which Miss Neilson occupied at the Continental hotel have in the meantime been sealed up, and telegrams have been despatched to her relatives.

At a meeting of the Land Law Reform League, at which Mr. Bradlaugh presided, in London to the war associated in the ceremony, despite the great desire of the Baroness that it shall be celebrated there. The marriage has been postponed a fortnight. Mr. Bartlett yesterday perfected his naturalization as a British citizen.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, submitted the Indian estimate in Indian estimate in Ind

At a meeting of the Land Law Reform League, at which Mr. Bradlaugh presided, in London to-day a resolution was passed to support Mr. O'Connor Power's motion demanding Government aid for the famine stricken districts of Ireland.

WIMBLEDON FRAUDS. In the trial by court-martial of Sergeant Marshman for false marking at Wimbledon, which began at Gosport on Friday, the charges include offences in 1878 and 1879. Yesterday the prosecutor stated that one of his principal witnesses had been knocked down and kicked by a competitor who profitted by Marshman's practices. PRANCE TO TAKE PART IN THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

A Paris despatch says:—Public opinion, which was alarmed at the prospect of the active intervention of France with the powers in favour of Greece, has calmed down. For three days La Republique Francaise has published articles affirming the statement that France will remain in the European concert in order to compel Turkey to yield.

EUSSIAN TROOPS CONCENTRATING. A Vienna despatch says:—According to reports from Bucharest, forty-five thousand Rassians are concentrating near Bender, to be ready in the event of action in Bulgaria. The transportation of munitions, horses, commissary stores, and troops is continually going on near the Roumanian frontier. A steamer arrived at Galitza on Saturday with Russian artillery destined for Bulgaria. It is understood from another source that the Russians are concentrating at Radzull, off the Austrian frontier. Austrian frontier.

GREEK PREPARATIONS. An Athens despatch says a vessel has arrived from Trieste with 280 horses, the first instalment of 1,400 purchased in Hungary for the Greek army.

HOSTILITIES IN ALBANIA. A Scutari despatch of Wednesday states that Mustapha Pasha's advance upon Albania had no result so far. The few skirmishes that have taken place resulted successfully for the Albanians. The Montenegrins are concentrated at Podgoritza. [The foregoing seems to refer to some movement about which nothing is known here. Taken in connection with the reported declaration of independence by the Albanians at Prisrend, it may indicate an outbreak of hostilities between the Albanan outbreak of hostilities and hostilities here. an outbreak of hostilities between the Albanians and the Turkish forces.]

HERBERT SPENCER'S TOUR.

Herbert Spencer, the well-known scientific and philosophic writer, in tends next year to make a tour round the world by way of the United States and Japan. He will devote two years to it, taking sociological observations at the more important points on the route. One or two scientific friends and one of his secretaries will accompany him. "The tour will be the immediate preliminary to the completion of his philosophical system as originally planned. HERBERT SPENCER'S TOUR.

FAMINE IN PERSIA.

which the rate of mortality from starvation alone has been over one thousand since the 1st of June. The Christians are leaving hourly. In the famine-stricken districts wheat is selling for £75 per ton. A CHURCH FLOODED DURING SERVICE

A despatch from Donegal states that owing to the recent heavy rains a terrific flood yester-day swept down the Glen of Glendors and destroyed the parish church at Connicona and imperilled the entire congregation, who were at mass at the time. The flood came with fearful suddenness, fairly sweeping around the were at mass at the time. The flood came with fearful suddenness, fairly sweeping around the edifice, and several persons of the congregation were swept away while attempting to escape. Some of these were subsequently resoued, while others were drowned. The priest, after doing all that lay in his power to direct the flight of the people, succeeded in gaining a safe position on high ground. The bridge across the stream at that point was entirely demolished. Great excitement was created in the neighbourhood. Parties of men are now engaged in searching for the bodies of the drowned. Eleven persons are missing and five bodies have been recovered.

Information has been received here by the Government stating that a number of proclamations addressed to the Mussulman subjects BIMETALLISM IN GERMANY.

TURKISH INTRIGUES IN INDIA.

A Berlin correspondent says:—It is expected that at the next session of the Reichstag the entire question of the currency will be reopened, for despite semi-official contradiction the agitation against an exclusive gold currency is daily gaining ground. In government circles it is said Bismarck favours the re-adoption of silver as a legal tender. The president of the Imperial Bank has, in a remarkable treatise, exposed the mistakes made in establishing a silver standard. FACTION FIGHT AT GLASGOW.

A Glasgow despatch says there was serious rioting at a Home Rule demonstration on Saturday owing to the Home Rulers passing an Orange lodge. Seventy police who endeavoured to restore order were overpowered, and two of them injured so badly that they are not expected to recover. One was stabled

CORD AND SACK ON THE GOLDEN HORN. A Berlin correspondent says a lady of the Sultan's Harem who recently took refuge in the British embassy at Constantinople, and who was subsequently surrendered, has been strangled as an accomplice in a palace con-

COLLISION IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

A Liverpool despatch says:—The Dubin steamer Langford collided to-day with the White Star line steamer Baltic, which had started for New York. The former sank, but all her passengers and crew were saved. The Baltic put back and went into dock for repairs. The Baltic was badly damaged in the bows but her cargo is uninjured. She was to have sailed to-day for New York, but will be obliged to go into dock for repairs. The Republic, which sails on Thursday, will take her passengers and mails.

A CHANCE FOR DR. TANKER. M. & W. Collinson, of London, are willing BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS' MARRIAGE.

Rutlett is indicated in the refusal of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for the ceremony, despite the great desire of the Baroness that it shall be celebrated there. The marriage has been postponed a fortnight. Mr. Bartlett yesterday perfected his naturalization as a British citizen.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Contracts have been sent out for the erection of an iron bridge to connect the underground railway with the Putaey side of the Thames. The proposed line will cross the river and proceed to Wimbledon and that district, and will materially affect the travel on the South-Western line, which has for so many years enjoyed a monopoly and kept up high rates.

A GERMAN INFLUX.

A GERMAN INFLUX. A GERMAN INPLUX.

During the past few weeks there has been an unprecedented influx of Prussians and Austrians, who have Been sent here for employment as servants, and to spend a few years to acquire the language. They are one, and all meeting with unexceptional success, and their services are being engaged to the detriment of many of our own countrymen.

A despatch just to hand states that our troubles at the Cape are now on the eve of another beginning this time, with the Basutos who incurred the ill-will of their native neighbours by allying themselves to us in the late war, and now being deprived of the arms we placed in their hands are unable to hold their own against their native enemies and this has brought down their hatred upon us. It has all along been evident that the Basutos would not quietly give up their arms, and the result is that the colonial authorities in attempting to enforce the edict have made our late allies our open enemies, and they are now massing in large force all along the frontier. Unless some wise policy is adopted immediately it is impossible to foretell where or when the end of this new trouble will be. TROUBLE IN BASUTOLAND.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS. It has been definitely decided that an in-ternational postal congress shall be held in Paris on the 1st of October. Delegates from all the powers have been invited to attend. SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

A Paris despatch says:—The town of Vichy has been thrown into a state of consternation by the announcement of a frightful railroad disaster which occurred this morning on the Vichy branch railway at Hautere station, between Vichy and Moulins. It is stated that an express train from Paris ran in a slow train, and a great number of persons are reported to have been killed and injured. The most alarming runnours prevail, but without doubt the facts of the accident are exaggerated. Great anxiety prevails among the sojourners at the baths at Vichy in the absence of exactnews regarding the facts of their friends. The collision is attributable to a fog, which was hanging over the country as the time. Through this fog it is thought the Paris express was dashing at headlong speed and the presence of another train on the track was not known in time to prevent the catastrophe. In consequence of the accident there have been no arrivals here of passengers or mail from Vichy.

ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A Scutari despatch to the Manche

the recognition of the national chief or prince, and rejecting the authority of the Porte, were at once telegraphed to the Sultan. It appears that the belief, encouraged by palace agencies, prevailed among the chiefs that the Sultan would recognize Albanian independence, and content himself with a vague suzerainty in return for Albanian assistance against the powers, which was offered unreservedly to att in thwarting the Montenegrin and Greek settlement. The Sultan telegraphed, in reply, that the Albanians' demands were inadmissible, and counselled prudence. He said he was hardly safe in Stamboul himself, and would not undertake to assist the Albanians if they defied Europe. In such case they would have to reckon with the powers alone. This reply has acted as a damper on the less resolute spirits, and several delegates wished to recede from the revolutionary programme. The party of action at Prisrend has, however, gained the day, and the delegates from Kossove, Novi-Bazar, and other districts remain united in their resolution to uphold the national programme. The new governor appointed by the Porte at

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS. The Prince and Princess of Wales presented the colours to the Welsh reinforcements departing to join the army in India. There was an immense crowd, and much enthusiasm among both soldiers and citizens.

ENGLAND'S REPLY TO THE PORTE. Mr. Goschen, the English ambassador, has replied to the Sultan regarding the latter's objections to fulfilling the Berlin treaty stipulations concerning the Greek frontier. Mr. Goschen offers to give the Sultan the guarantee of the signatory powers that full protection will be accorded the Musulman population.

GREEK NAVAL PREPARATIONS A despatch from Athens says the sailors of the Greek navy have been ordered to join their ships. Every available war ship is being prepared for active service, and the marines are energetically drilling in antisepation of

THE EASTERN OUTLOOK.

A Constantinople despatch says Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sounded the ambassadors to ascertain if the powers would receive favourably a proposal to modify the Dulcigno project so as to leave Dinosh in possession of the Albanians. Riza

is using its best endeavours for the preservation of the peace in Albania and Montenegro, Also that Russia will in no wise interfere with the attempt to secure the enforcement of the provisions of the Berlin treaty so long as the policy agreed upon shall tend to secure the general peace of Europe.

A despatch from Athens says:—France having or nucl to draw up a note in answer to the Porte's objections, England telegraphed a circular to all the powers on Friday proposing a new joint note entirely rejecting the last suggestion of the Porte and insisting upon the fulfilment of the original mandate.

A despatch from Athens states that the Greek government has telegraphed to the King of the Hellenes, who is now at Copenhagen, to return immediately, on account of pressing affairs of state. It is understood that the King will leave at once for Athens.

LATEST AFGHAN NEWS.

London, Aug. 17. A military correspondent says:—It seems possible that Gen. Phayre will not relieve Candahar, owing to the deficiency in transportation facilities. The losses to the British by the battle of the 27th July are positively placed at 21 officers, 300 Europeans, and 700 natives killed or missing, and five officers and 90 men wounded.

ALL WELL AT KHELAT. In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, stated that a letter had reached Chaman-Choki from Khelati-Chilzai dated the 12th, saying the country is quiet, and that the fort is abundantly supplied, and will be able to assist in supplying General Roberts.

A Candahar despatch says:—The irregulars occupy the neighbouring villages. Ayoub Khan brought a few guns to bear on Cabul, but they are too far away to do much damage. Eight thousand Afghans have been expelled from the city. The garrison is well provisioned except with fresh meat. Rumours of General Roberts' advance have reached Candahar.

AYOUR'S EUROPEAN OFFICERS. A despatch from Quettah says:—Native reports are so unanimous as to the presence of three European officers with Ayoub Khan that there can be little doubt they are true. A letter from Candahar dated Aug. 11 reports that the defences are complete. Ayoub Khan is three miles from the city. He has 37 guns and 2,000 cavalry. It is said the Heratis have deserted Ayoub owing to dissensions among them.

GEN. STEWART'S FORCES. A despatch from Calcutta says General Stewart's forces arrived at Sehbaba, in the Ghilzai country, yesterday. They met with no opposition. An unusual number of camp followers swell Gen. Stewart's force to 30,000

ATTACK BY TRIBESMEN. A despatch from Quettah says:—A large number of thibesmen attacked our troops at Ketch last night. The garrison of 300 native infantry behaved with the greatest steadiness, The enemy were repulsed and left 80 dead. AN UNWISE POLICY.

A Calcutta despatch says:—It is almost the universal opinion in India that the action of the government in simultaneously evacu-ating Cabul and sending General Roberts on his hazardous march to Candahar is unwise and rash in the extreme. THE SIEGE OF CANDAHAR BEGUN.

A despatch from Quettah says the wire was cut just after details of the repulse of the Afghans at Kuch were received. Although the defeat of the tribesmen appears to be complete, reinforcements have been sent in case further attacks are made. The messengers from Gen. Phayre to Candahar have returned as they were unable to enter the city. The siege has now commenced in earnest. A heavy and continuous fire is kept up on both sides. Ayoub Khan is attacking on two faces of the city. A large number of men are pushing forward the trenches toward the walls. The messengers deny that the Heratis have deserted Ayoub Khan.

MEETING OF MALCONTENTS. A number of meetings were held in Ireland yesterday to protest against the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance bill. Very violent language against the landlords was used by the speakers.

An Attack on Spike Island Contemplated.

THE GARRISON INCREASED. Mr. Forster on John Dillon's

Utterances.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12. The Herald's Cork correspondent

drilling goes on at night. The Fenians do not sympathize with the land agitation, and Michael Davitt, the land agitator, was expelled from the supreme council before leaving for America in May. It is intended to organize 100,000 men in Ireland and commence a revolution whenever England

Truth eays:—Private letters from the west of Ireland depict the condition of that part of the country in gloomy colours. They speak of large quantities of arms smuggled into the cabins of small tenants, of secret drilling on the hill-sides, of the apparition of mysterious strangers from America, and of the latest miracle at Krock, when the Virgin and St. Patrick appeared to the peasantry and told them to pay no rents. THREATENING LETTER TO THE MARQUIS OF

WATERFORD. A Dublin despatch says:—The Marquis of Waterford has received a letter warning him against attending the Royal Agricultural Society's show, saying that if he did he would be shot, but the Marquis attended the show notwithstanding. He voted against the Compensation bill.

FENIAN OUTRAGE IN CORK HARBOUR. A Cork despatch says:—This city was thrown into a fever of excitement this morning by a fresh scare connected with the Fenian movement, which seems to have been gaining ground lately in various parts of the country, and especially in the countries of Wexford and Limerick. The facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities appear to be substantially as follows:—The Norwegian ship Juno has for some days been lying at the docks in Cork harbour undergoing repairs preparatory to a voyage west. She lying at the docks in Cork harbour undergoing repairs preparatory to a voyage west. She was this morning at daybreak boarded by six boat-loads of men, supposed to be Fenians, who overcame the men in charge of the vessel, and stole three cases of arms and decamped, having previously cut the telegraph wires. The robbery was made known to the authorities as soon as possible, and the constabulary started in pursuit in boats, but thus far no trace of the thieves has been found. The June was loaded with a general cargo for New York, the rifles forming a part of it. The presumption is that the robbers have secreted themselves and their booty in some of the numerous that the robbers have secreted themselves and their booty in some of the numerous small bays with which the shore is filled on either side of the city along the coast for miles. Some persons are of the opinion that the robbers are members of the organization connected with the Boyd outrage recently committed in New Ross. Wexford country, and that the rifles as into ded for use in that county. Others after that they are emissaries of the central organization in Dublin, which has been sending out large quantities of Enfield rifles to different parts of the country within the last few months. The men in the boats were disguised so as to be unrecognizable, and did their work without unnecessary talk. The Viceroy, who has been telegraphed to, has ordered every effort to be made for their capture.

A STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to an enquiry, said sixty men had boarded the Norwegian ship Juno, secured the captain and officers, and taken away forty-seven muskets. Six men have been arrested.

Icondon, Aug 15.

It is rumoured that Mr. Forster, at a Cabinet sitting on Saturday, proposed to renew the Coercion Act for the whole of the south and west of Ireland. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone is opposed to a renewal of the Coercion Act, and believes the ordinary measures for preserving the peace in Ireland now in the hands of the government to be sufficient. But the news from Ireland continues to be extremely gloomy. There is an alarming police report that parties of Young Irelanders are constantly drilling in the suburbs of Dublin, especially at Clontarf, and from all parts of the kingdom, save in the extreme north, similar reports come—indicating the existence of a wide-spread organization for the purposes of sedition. Mr. Gladstone was at the Cabinet Council to-day. The crisis is so serious that Mr. Gladstone, although not in a condition physically to resume his functions in full, feels that the need of his supervision and influence demands the risk. London, Aug 15.

The Home Rule demonstration at Glasgow to-day was attended by 30,000 Irishmen from all parts of Scotland. Resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing the existing landlords and the House of Lords, SUSPICIOUS VISITORS.

A Dublin despatch says:—A greater number than usual of sinister-looking persons having an American air are to be seen about the cities and towns of Ireland within the last few days. About 400 stand of the best firearms have been purchased here by such persons. New York, Aug. 15.

New York, Aug. 15.

The Tribune's cable special says:—The seizure of arms at Cork is generally regarded as a melo-dramatic performance for effect in New York. Only 57 small smooth bore muskets have been stolen, and 30 have been recovered. Secret societies have developed lately, and it is alleged that many Irish-Americans have arrived. The agrarian murder at New Ross is not attributed to the rejection of the Compensation bill. The plots against the victims are of older date. The popular demonstrations have not been successful. The Clonmel meeting was a notable failure. Many Dublin correspondents assert that, notwithstanding the agitation in a few places, there is an unmistatable improvement in public opinion in Ireland.

At a meeting of the Land League, at Cork, yesterday, the Juno affair was condemned, and a belief expressed that the raid must have been effected by persons desiring to see a renewal of the Coercion act and wishing to give the Government good value for their secret service money. John Dillon, member of the House of Commons, speaking at a land meeting at Kildare yesterday, said as soon as the Land League had three hundred thousand men enrolled they would be able to strike against rent entirely if their demands were not granted, and all the arms in England would not be able to levy rent in Ireland. They would have no Coercion Act, and they could go out any hour of the night they pleased, and carry rifles with them. LONDON, Aug. 14.

LATEST HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. A Cork despatch says:—After the arrival of the steamer Apollo, which plies regularly between Milford, England, and this port, the Customs officer discovered among the cargo a suspicious case addressed to P. J. Murphy, Cork. Suspecting the contents to be of an unlawful character, the officers opened the case and found inside one gun and eight revolvers. Mr. Murphy is a nationalist, but does not deal in such articles, and denies all knowledge of the case and its senders. He

Typhoid fever is very prevalent and fatal at the village of Blairton. Judgment in the Charlevoix election case is expected early next month.

does not deal in such articles, and denies all knowledge of the case and its senders. He thinks the purpose of the latter was to get him into trouble, and compromise him with the Government. The police are not, how-ever, altogether satisfied with his explana-tion, and are keeping a strict watch as well as patrolling the docks and harbours, with a view to seizing any boats which cannot give

Catholic demonstrations were many various parts of Ireland yesterday in connection with the 15th August, Lady Day. The celebration at Dungannon was attended with serious rioting. The police, who had been severely stoned, fired on a procession and one man was killed and twenty persons wounded. There was also rioting in other parts of the There was also rioting in other parts of the country. Several of the police were injured.

WAR VESSELS FOR IRELAND,
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, as admiral
in command of the coast guard, has determined to send over to the Irish coast some
four or five extra men-of-war belonging to his squadron to be ready for any emergency.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

THE JUNO'S CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE. THE JUNO'S CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

That the captain of the Juno is, in some measure, implicated, is now beyond a doubt, inasmuch as some very important papers belonging to him and some of his men have come into the possession of the Government officials. The latter, however, for ulterior motives and so as to serve the ends of justice, have determined that they shall not be given withlighty at present, and in adopting sublicity at present, and in adopting his course their action meets with the approval of the highest officers of the law and in Ireland.

LANDLORDS ASSAULTED.

During the serving of an eviction process to-day, the mob made an assault upon Capt. White and a landlord named Lisgold, and prevented the carrying out of the eviction.

An intimation has been received by the Government that an attempt is about to be made to effect the release of some prisoners on Spike Island. Although the authorities have been in the habit of pigeon-holing such communications, the unfortunate sets of Ireland in the vicinity of this con-vict station at the present moment has deter-mined them in this instance to double the guards and place a larger detachment of troops on the island than ordinary. Two of the senior officers belonging to the Irish office here left last night with sealed despatches of considerable moment for the Lord-Laeutenant. It is reported that the letter giving the warn-ing bears a Dublin postmark, and with this some clue will be obtained of no little im-portance, and which, it is believed, will be the means of effecting the capture of some of the leaders.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—About fifty immigrants, passengers by the new Allan steamship Buenos Ayrean, arrived at the Bonaventure depot last night. The majority of them are Scotch destined for the North-West territory.

It is stated that an unusually large number

company.

The receipts of wheat at this port during the week ending Aug. 14th amounted to 660,637 bushels, against 589,048 bushels for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 71,589 bushels. The receipts of

Heavy bush fires are raging in the Atawa The Ottawa contingent of the Wimbledo

Slight frosts occurred in the Belleville dis-trict on Sunday and Monday nights.

An agitation is going on at Petersville to change the name of the village to London

Eight servant girls arrived at Ottawa on fonday from Ireland and were provided with

of hours.

The South Grenville Agricultural Society's air will take place on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

V. W. Bro. D. M. Dawson, of London, has been appointed Grand Junior Deacon of the Masomic Grand Lodge of Canada.

Bishop Walsh has turned the first sod of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at London, and the work is now proceeding.

There were heavy frosts at Fergus and Picton on Monday morning, which must have damaged the crops to some extent in low-Three Quebecers in five hours caught 150 trout a day or two ago in Lake Jacques Cartier, Lake St. John road, the smallest measuring 14 inches long.

Alderman Meredith, it is said, will be a

candidate for the mayoralty of London next year. He is a brother of the leader of the Opposition in the Local House. A purse containing \$58 dollars, with an elaborate address, was presented on Monday night to Mr. Anson Dulmage, the retiring Great Western railway station-master at

The Great Western railway on Monday did the biggest business in London for some time past. Upwards of four thousand tickets, to the amount of more than \$7,000, were sold for avanages. A reward of five hundred dollars has offered by the people of Annapolis, N. S., for information that will lead to the conviction

information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who started the recent disastrous fire in that town.

Ten thousand three hundred and twenty-five tons of coal were shipped from Pictou during last week, making a total shipment this season of one hundred and forty-six thousand and eighty-six tons,

The Americans who have been prosecuting sturgeon fishing on the St. John river, New Brunswick, have abandoned it, as there was considerable stir about allowing them to continue. Their plant has been sold to provin-

of using cancelled stamps. Within the past couple of days he was brought before Mr. P. McDonnell, J.P., at Pendleton, Prescott Co., and heavily fined.

Daniel Hockin, for several years stipendiary Magistrate of Pictou, N.S., and for twenty years Custos of the county, was seized with a severe attack of heart disease on Monday night, and died in half an hour.

on Monday night, and died in half an hour. He was 72 years of age.

Messrs. George W. Stewart & Rose has brought to Halfax a bar of gold weighing \$40 ounces, 5 drachms, and 5 grains, the product of fourteen men's labour for six weeks. The brick is worth over \$16,000, and is remarkable for its purity.

A man named Lewis, mate of a ship lying at Quebec, is to be sent to the Beauport Asylum from the marine hospital in that city. He had a sore leg, and from fear that he was about to lose it, worked himself into a state of insanity, believing that some one had amputated the limb.

Several prosecutions have taken place of

It is stated that an unusually large number of the corn ears this season are affected by a growth of fungus, and many farmers and gardeners are anxious to know what causes such an unnatural growth, and if there is any means of preventing its occurrence.

The inducements offered are effective with some of the sailors to cause them to desert their ships here and proceed to the North-West to settle there.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Thomas Russell, of New York, holding in trust \$42,500 in first preference stock of the Graphic Company, to-day, through his attorneys, Messrs. MacMaster & Co., entered two actions, one against the directors, Sir Francis Hincks, George W. Stephens, R. J. Reekie, John Rankin, and George Stephen, for \$50,000, for alleged maladministration of the affairs of the company.

The receipts of wheat at this port during that some one had amputated the limb.

Several prosecutions have taken place of late in the Quebec police court under the Weights and Measures Act. A number of milkmen, grocers, &c., have been convicted of interesting the supplementary proceeded to the court house, where a short reply. T

The receipts of wheat at this port during the week ending Aug. 14th amounted to 660,637 bushels, against 539,048 bushels for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 71,589 bushels. The receipts of corn show the large increase of 318,772 bushels over those of the same week in 1879. The total receipts of all kinds of grain in this city during the week amounted to 1,016,467 bushels, against 632,142 bushels for the same period in 1879.

The latest seizure here by the Customs authorities is that of a donkey, brought out from England by the steamship Abeona, and landed without paying duty.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Eureka, Nev., Again the Scene of a Destructive Confiagration—Many Families Destitute.

Eureka, Nev., Aug. 17.—At ten this morning fire broke out on the east side of Main street, south of the Oddfellows' building. It spread rapidly, and travelled over a pleasure of the spread rapidly, and travelled over a pleasure of the spread rapidly, and travelled over a pleasure of the supply of the wire, &c., having been given to Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, of Toronto, who have engaged two firms, one at Woodstock and the other at Montreal to manufacture and deliver it at the rate of twenty tons per week. Men will start to-day at the board fencing on the line.

Several gentlemen from Ottawa were up

EUREKA, Nev., Aug. 17.—At ten this morning fire broke out on the east side of Main street, south of the Oddfellows' building. It spread rapidly, and travelled over substantially the same ground as the great fire a year ago. The loss is even more, as the buildings were better and newer. The fire extended south on Main street to Gold street, and swept everything to the northward. The wind was blowing a gale. Among the prominent buildings and institutions destroyed are the following:—Mann's brewery, the Leader printing office, the Oddfellows' building, the Jackson house, gutted but standing, the International hotel, the theater, and all the intervening buildings, as year ago. The loss spining berries, and all the intervening buildings, save Paxton & Co.'s Bank, Pickard & Foley's building, and Jack Perry's corner. It is impossible to form an estimate of the losses, but the amount must be about a million. All the private residences on Spring, Buell, and Paul streets, north of the Episcopal church, were consumed. Many families are left destitute.

It is Worth a Trial.

It is worth a did worth out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial.—(Father.)

RICE THREE CENTS.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS

Newcastle Woollen Mills Burned. Newcastle, Ont., Atg. 18.—Newcastle woollen mills were burned down about 1 a.m.; loss \$50,000; insured for \$20,000, in the Western, Ætna, Dominion and British Am-

Died While Recovering the Dead. New York, Aug. 18.—Donald Brady died last night, at Jersey City, from the effects of injuries received at the cofferdam which is being sunk to recover the bodies of the twenty men who perished in the Hudson river tunnel.

A Large Flouring Mill Burned.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 18.—The Yalger flouring mill, the costliest establishment of the kind in the city, was burned last night; loss, The Strike in Scotland.

London, Aug. 18.—Many iron furnaces in Lanarkshire and the West of Scotland are blown out. The strike is spreading to

t,000 persons were present, a serious not occuped, resulting in the catting, shooting, and beating of twenty men, two of whom were seriously injured. The difficulty arose out of section rivalry between negroes. From a fight between two men it spread until the immense throng engaged in a melec. Pistols were drawn on all sides, and indiscriminate firing, commenced, while knives, razors and clubs were freely used by the excited contestants. The police finally quelled the riot, arresting six ringleaders.

Riots in Ireland. LONDON, Aug. 18.—During a riot at Dun-annon on Sunday many of the police were ounded. Their ranks were broken several fire from revolvers and with showers of stones. In the eagerness of their attack the rioters almost rushed on the points of the police bayonets. Subsequently a volley of ball was fired, and many were wounded, one man having his head riddled and dying almost immediately. At Downpatrick, in a fight between Catholics and Orangemen, lasting from 11 p. m. until 3 a. m., several persons were severely wounded.

London, 18.—A Dublin despatch says in consequence of the statement of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that a thousand marines would be quartered in Mayo, attention will be eagerly directed thither and a sort of confirmation be lent to the rumours that the Government expect an insurrection among the reasonable.

The Seige of Candahar. LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Bombay des says Candahar is safe. Ayoub Khan-sonally fires shalls, but little damage is

CORK, Aug. 18.—In consequen

DENVER, Aug. 18.—Wm. Henan, whose

nself dead yesterday. UNITED STATES CROPS.

Summary of General Crop Prospects for the Union up to the 1st Inst. WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 17 .- The follow w ASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 17.—The following is a summary of the condition, on the let of August, of the crops mentioned below:—

Potatoes.—Crop somewhat better than last year, and is 98 against 97 then; New England and the Middle States, except a portion of New Jersey and Delaware, all report a high average.

of New Jersey and Delaware, all report a high average.

Buckwheat—The area sown in buckwheat shows a slight decline since last year; New York and Pennsylvania, the two States which grow nearly half the entire crop of the country show a decline of 2 per ent. in the acreage sown; Minnesota and Nebraska each report an increase in acreage, and other buckwheat-producing States show an acreage nearly the same as in 1879.

Hay and posturage—The summer has not been favourable to the hay crop; the drouth in June and early in July was very detrimental in the Atlantic States, except Maine and New Hampshire. In the States bordering on the Ohio river the average is higher than last year; in most of Mississippi the acreage is low, and on the Pacific slope very high.

Romance in New Mexico—Flight and Marriage of a Priest and a Nun.

MESSILLA, New Mexico, Aug. 17.—There is much excitement throughout the Messilla valley over the elopement of Father Todaro Ronalt, a priest of Las Cruces, and a brilliant and beautiful young lady, Miss Marguerita Garcia, from the convent of the Sisters of Loretto, who recently entered the convent, it is said, at the solicitations of the priests against the wishes of her parents. After continued scandalous proceedings the couple eloped, and were overtaken at a small hamlet, where the priest appeared en deshabille, and was struck and would have been killed by the uncle of the girl if the officers had not interfered. The priest and the girl were finally married. The former tells horrible stories about the hishop and the other priests,

GRIMSBY CAMP.

Children's Day Services—Immense Crowds in Attendance.

Grimsby Camp, Aug. 17.—The children's mass meetings to-day have been a fine success. Early this morning the people flocked in from the surrounding country bringing their hildren. The first trains also brought a great many families, while the Empress of India came twice with immense excursions from St. Catharines, so that about 7,000 were on the grounds to-day. The solos sung by the Tandy brothers of Kingston and the singing of the great congregation were truly inspiring. The excellent band from St. Catharines also added much to the interest of the services. Many thought last night's services the best they ever attended.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond addressed the audience this morning on the confession of believers from Daniel ix., 34. He also conducted the forencon meeting, which was for the children. In the afternoon he called upon a number of men who were converted during the revival at St. Catharines last winter to relate their experience. Rev. Messrs. Burson and Wakefield also spoke, A number of ministers assisted to-day, among them Rev. L. N. Beaudry from Montreal, who conducted the opening exercises of the evening services. Rev. E. P. Hammond preached, and the usual enquiry meeting followed. Children's Day Services—Immense Crowds

The Defence on Candahar Against the Afghans.

Full Account of the Great Battle and Defeat of General Burrows.

Terrible Slaughter of Anglo-Indian Troops.

Native Cavalry Sweep Down the Indian Troops.

English journals received by latest mail contain interesting particulars from Afghanistan :-TOWN AND CITADEL OF CANDAHAR.

The town and citadel of Candahar, which The town and citadel of Candahar, which now engage anxious attention, have held a beleaguered British force in bygone times, and have been associated with the successes of the British arms in a campaign which was otherwise full of disaster. An Adjutant-General of the Persian army, J. P. Ferrier, previously a Chasseur d'Afrique, wrote a book on "Caravan Wanderings" in Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkestan, and the unpublished manuscript was translated by Captain W. Jesse, and edited by the late Mr. H., D. Seymour, M.P. In the course of the wanar, M.P. In the course of the wan-thus described, the author came to ear, the citadel of which he speaks of ptuously as "without glacis, ravelin, contemptuously as "without glacis, ravelin, or flanking defence to defend a long line of curtain;" but he adds, "It was strong enough when held by a very weak garrison of British troops on the 29th of March, 1842, to resist the whole Afghan army of 10,000 men." The occasion of which he speaks was probably when it was held by General Nott, whose force of Bombay troops withstood the nsurgents, and ultimately defeated them. ral Ferrier states that in 1845 the General Ferrier states that in 1840 the citadel of Candahar was in good condition, "having been strengthened by the British when they held it." What was its state a few years before, we can see by the narrative of the late General Sir Henry Havelook, who, as Captain Henry Havelook, aid-de-camp to Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, wrote "The War in Afghanistan, 1838-39." The young soldier wrote:—

soldier wrote:—
"Candahar is situated on an extensive level, which is bounded on the north and west by picturesque mountains of primitive rock. The city is quadrangular and its defences uniform. They consist of a wall of, mud hardened by exposure to the sun, 33 feet in height, without revelement of stone or brick. The enciente is divided into curtains brick. The enciente is divided into curtains and semi-circular towers, is strengthened by a low fausse-braye, and defended by a ditch 10 feet in depth and 24 feet in width, at present only imperfectly filled with water, but which could in a few hours be well supplied from the canals of the Argandab that intersect the city. The southern side of this vast area is 1,300 feet, the northern 1,100 feet, the eastern 1,600 feet, and the western (which is, in fact, two sides meeting in a large angle) 1,900 feet in length. There are four great gates in this extensive city wall (shuhur punah). The northern is entitled the Eedgah, the southern morthern is entitled the Eedgah, the southern the Shikarpore, the eastern the Cabul, the western the Herat. Besides these, there are two less considerable portals in the eastern and western fronts of fortification, denominated the Berdurani and the Topkhanee, or artillery. The parapet is battlemented, loop-booled, and are several and candahar processes and the southern miles from Kuskh-i-Nakhud, where the Shikarpore, the eastern the Cabul, the Shikarpore, the S Asiatic fortresses, with apertures for the pur-poses of throwing vertical missiles into the ditch. The towers, including those over the gates and at the four grand angles of the place, are 62 in number, and in these, guns might have been mounted, as the nampart is might have been mounted, the the raminar is wide, and there are good embrasures in the parapet; but such has been the neglect of the Barakzais that we found their artiflery, consisting of some 20 indifferent pieces, parked in the open space in front of their citadel. That the open space in front of their citadel. That defence consists of an inner quadrangle of 200 yards retrenched in the centre of the northern face. Within its enclosures are the several courts and apartments of the Royal palace, lately usurped, together with the rule of their master, by the brothers of Futteh Khan. Its wall is pro-

pusillanimity had not opened its gate to us it is not probable it could long have resisted the fire of our batteries and the onset of our troops. The Sirdars might, if they had acted with ordinary resolution. they had acted with ordinary resolution, have got together a garrison of 3,000 or 4,000 troops, for which forcethey had amplesupplies for a full month at least; but there is nothing in the nature of the bulwarks of this capital, in the nature of the bulwarks of this capital, or in the character of its constituted defenders, to have saved it from the rapid fall by which two of the strongholds of Central Asia have since been prostrated. Its gates were as vulnerable as those of Ghazni or Khelat; and in any event an extensive wall, Khelat; and in any event an extensive wall, flanked only by very paltry towers, could not have offered a protracted resistance to its assailants if they had proceeded by the slower methods of a regular siege."

In a history of Afghanistan, published only two years ago, Colonel Malleson gives a description of the city which is of interest at this moment. He says:

"The town of Candahar, situated at the foot of the Tarnah Valley, is separated from the river of that name by a short range of hills which divide the lower part of the valley and run parallel with the river for about 20 miles. Candahar is encompassed on three sides by high, sharp-pointed, rocky mountains, rising abruptly from the plain. The open side is that leading along the valley of the Tarnah. A considerable portion of the valley of Candahar is in an ordinary way fertile and well cultivated. It can boast of rich

town. Three or four miles to the east the traveller encounters a portion of a eheerless plain, covered with stones, and scantily supplied with water. The town of Candahar is large and populous. Its form is that of an oblong square, 2,000 by 1,600 yards (about a mile square). Situated on the north side of the extensive plain called after the town, about two miles from the lofty mountain called Bala Wali, it is surrounded by a high, but thin and weak wall, with several bastions. Its walls are thirty feet high. The four principal bazaars, or streets, lead from the gateways and meet nearly in the centre of the town in a large circular building, covered with a dome about 120 feet in diameter, called the charm. This place is surrounded by shops, and it is regarded as a public market place. The streets which converge in it divide the town into four nearly equal districts. The other streets in the town are mere lanes, formed by the narrow space between the high houses—houses far more lofty than those of the principal streets. The climate of Candahar is very dry and in every respect superior to houses far more lofty than those of the principal streets. The climate of Candahar is very dry and in every respect superior to that of Hindostan..... Corn and most of the necessaries of life are dear at Candahar. Firewood is also very scarce. It is difficult to fix the number of inhabitants. Mountstuart Elphinatone declines to make the attempt. It seems to be acknowledged, however, that the population is in excess of that of Herat. If the Heratis may be estimated, as they have been, at 45,000, the Candaharis may possibly number 60,000.

THE ARMY OF AYOUB KHAN.

tiations with Abdurrahman, the transacsomewhat overlooked, though they have been rather remarkable, and not free from alarming symptoms. For many months Herat, the third city of the country, had been held by Ayoub Khan, a son of the late Ameer, or, rather, by some turbulent troops who made a puppet of that prince. These troops consisted partly, if not mainly, of mutineers from Cabul, including probably those chiefly responsible for the murder of Major Cavagnar. Internal dissensions long prevented these regiments from marching on Candahar, though as they represent the most disciplined, warlike, and fanatical of the Afghan regular army, they have no doubt always regarded our presence there as an abomination. But, at length, some month or so ago, it became known that Ayoub was actually on his way, with an active cavalry leader of the name of Luinab as second in command. His forces were reported as being by no means large—about three or four thousand, but as they were regular troops, and possessed some kind of artillery, they were looked upon at least by some people as likely to be considerably more formidable than the loose gatherings of hill men which we have so often dispersed. It became necessary, therefore, that precaptions

some people as likely to be considerably more formidable than the loose gatherings of hil men which we have so often dispersed. It became necessary, therefore, that precautions should be taken against them.

The only explanation at present possible of our terrible reverse is the supposition that Ayoub's strength has been lamentably underrated, and that the whereabouts of his army must have been insufficient ascertained. Even if Gen. Burrows was weaker than we have estimated, the success of a portion of his force against the two thousand Candahar mutineers, strongly posted and possessing artillery, shows that only a surprise and great numerical disparity can account for the "annihilation" of his command. Nor are there wanting certain indications that the strength and the position of the enemy were actually miscalculated. In a telegram, which we published on Monday, a rumour was alluded to that "four thousand Ghazis and others" had joined Ayoub, and in one pubblished yesterday, it was stated that some of our outposts had been killed, and that large parties of Ayoub's cavalry had been feeling their way at a considerable distance on the Candahar side of the Helmund. Other rumours put the advanced guard merely of the Heratee force at 4,000 strong. Of course these rumours are not to be taken literally; but, with the facts before us of the recent mutiny, of the encouragement certain to be given to Afghan reckto be taken literally; but, with the facts before us of the recent mutiny, of the encouragement certain to be given to Afghan recklessness by the retreat of General Burrows,
and of the numbers of hardy swordsmen
ready all over the country to rally to any
promising standard, it is not to be doubted
that Ayoub may very probably have had a
large and formidable army. It is true that
Colonel St. John, the political officer with
General Burrows, is one of the most accomplished of his class, and it is difficult to believe that he can have allowed himself, or that
the general can have allowed himself, to be
caught napping. Yet without such belief the general can have allowed himself, to be caught napping. Yet without such belief the cause of the disaster remains inexplicable, unless our troops were borne down by sheer weight of numbers. The reckless onslaught of the Ghazis has been, it must be remembered, described by good authorities as far more trying than any attack which any army but our own ever has to stand in these days of long-distance fighting; and this onslaught, backed by Ayoub's regulars and weighted with the almost irresistible weight of numbers, may possibly have mastered General Burrows' dispositions, though General Stewart got the better of a similar attack at Ghuznee.

BATTLE OF KUSKH-I-NAKHUD. on hearing this, at once gave the order to advance against the enemy, and at about eight o'clock our cavalry, the 3rd Bombay, and two squadrons of the 3rd Scinde Horse—with Horse Artillery—about 200 men, of E. B. Battery—pushed of 36 400 ftem of 15 B. Battery—pushed of 36 400 ftem or sight, feeling their way westward along the alopes of the hills.

Within an hour the artillery were engaged, and a duel ensued which lasted for four hours. Meanwhile our cavalry also had come up, and skirmished with the enemy's horse, but if Colonel St. John's telegram means anything at all, it would seem as if the latter fell back soon after our guns came seriously into action, for he tells us in one line that our back soon after our guns came seriously into action, for he tells us in one line that our cavalry was engaged at pine o'clock with that of the enemy, our guns occasionally firing, and in the next that "till one p.m. the action was confined to artillery." Whether the Wali's horsemen remained staunch or whether they deserted to the enemy we are not told.

During the artillery duel the main body of the enemy came in sight, and, rapidly traversing the successive undulations which are characteristic of the Maiman valley, took up their position with great judgment, utilising their large force of artillery to cover their extended front, and holding their right and left flanks by large masses of cavalry. The centre of their line was composed entirely of regulars, seven regiments—no doubt with the old Cabuli battalion in the place of honour—with two thousand horsemen covering the head of the valley on the right, and an equal number of Ghazis and the mounted irregulars upon the left—a formidable reserve of both arms being formed up in the rear, and the artillery distributed in six batteries along the whole front. These guns were so well served that our superiority in weight of metal and rifling went for nothing, and our infantry had to be ordered to the front.

ordered to the front.

OUR BREECH LOADERS AT ONOR REGAN TO TELL against the inferior arms of the enemy; but that fact was apparent to Ayoub Khan and his generals as soon as to ourselves, for the regular cavalry on the enemy's right, two thousand strong, were at once sent forward at the charge to break in our left, while the Ghazis were let loose upon our front and right. Ayoub Khan would, therefore, seem to have had all his wits about him, for he expended upon this first attack the enthusiasm of his irregular frantic-contingent, an enthusiasm which, if restrained till some critical part of the engagement, might have resulted, as it has so often done in these Afghan fights, in their fatally impeding and thwarting the maneuvres of their own comrades of the regulars. In the present instance, however, the stalwart, fanatical Alizais proved too strong for the native regiments—the 1st Bombay, Grenadiers and the 30th Jacobs' Rifles—which formed the first line of our advance, and they fell back in confusion upon the 66th, with such precipitation that the artillery had to abandon the two guns which had been in position on the front of our attack, and breaking their own formation, threw the Berks regiment into disorder. The Ghazis, who by themselves outnumbered our total force, pressed impetuously forward upon that entangled mass, while the main body of the enemy moved steadily onward in their support.

A DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND EIGHT OUR BREECH LOADERS AT ONCE BEGAN TO TELL

occupied, it would appear, more than an hour, our troops falling back, however, stubbornly, all the time, until, at three o'clock, they found themselves against the camp on the Candahar road from which they had started in the morning with the whole strength of the enemy pressing them hotly, and completely cut off from their artillery and cavalry. We then read that, "after a severe fight in the endosed ground, General Burrows succeeded in extricating the infantry, and brought them into line of retreat"—a remarkable sentence which scarcely admits of translation. It would appear, however, that our troops took up positions for themselves in the "square walled enclosure about eighty yards each way, with walls twenty feet in height," which had hitherto served us for a baggage and animal "laager," and that, the enemy enemy entering with them, a severe fight ensued, which resulted in A DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

OUR MEN BEING AGAIN OVERPOWERED number 60,000.

THE ARMY OF AYOUB KHAN.

Daily News, in a narrative of the high preceded the disaster, says:—

at having been concentrated on the thousand unarmed men—were streaming

along the road, trying, poor faithful creatures, to save our baggage and the animals, and with this stream of fugitives was soon, mingled the remnant of our infantry brigade.

There are two roads from Candahar to Girishk, the lower, which goes by Bala Khan, being "the main road" mentioned in the telegram. It is waterless throughout. The fugitives, however, seem to have been driven by some fatal instinct of panic to select it for their flight, and all the efforts of their officers to turn them from the lower road to the upper proved unavailing. The telegram asserts that "the majority" of the casualties on the retreat "appear to have occurred from men falling from thirst and exhaustion"—a supposition which will hardly bear comment when we think of those nine thousand Afghans in close pursuit, and three thousand Herati horsemen riding through and through the flying masses, cutting them down till their sword arms tired after thirty miles of pursuit and massacre. All that afternoon and evening, along the road, trying, poor faithful creature and massacre. All that afternoon and eve

chased the Fugitives; and the soldiers who have returned with their lives into Candahar probably owe their safety to the facts that their pursuers spent their strength upon their defenceless non-combatant comrades, and that so much of their flight was by night. To within 'ten miles of General Primrose's camp did these fierce horsemen hunt our men, along a road beset not only with death by sword and bullet, but terrible as the desert that it skirts from an utter want of water.

terrible as the desert that it skirts from an utter want of water.

Where, meanwhile, was the cavalry and the artillery? They were not with the infantry; for before three o'clock on Tuesday they were, we are told, "cut off" from the foot. But we next hear of them on the Argandhab—just forty miles from the seene of the last stand of the infantry—which they reached at seven on Wednesday morning, rushing to the stream to slake their thirst, and then to horse again and off down through the smiling valley on to the plain of Candahar.

dahar.
"Nearly all our ammunition," we are told, was lost—the remnant saved being, we pre-sume, the cartridges which the fugitives carried about them—with the eleven hundred rifles of the dead men, two nine-pounder guns, and all our baggage and military stores.

Such is Colonel St. John's sketch of that disastrous Tuesday's work, and we may be sure it is not drawn in darker lines than was necessary. In conclusion, he tells us that General Primrose was preparing "for a siege," and that the Dourani inhabitants of the city had been driven out from the walls by their fellow-citizens.

CHAMAN CHOKI-A BRITISH OUTPOST. Just about half-way between Quetta and Candahar there is a high range, the Khoja, lying right across the line of all advance from lying right across the line of all advance from one point to the other. The chief route across this is the Khojak pass, which connects the Pishin valley, lying on the Quetta side of it, with the Chaman plain, which lies on the Candahar side. On each slope of the pass we have a camp. That is to say, as you go up the pass from the Pishin side, you come, at a dangerously ugly point of the road, where two ways join, upon a camp, and at the crest of the pass you find there are outposts from this camp perched as sentinels on the two most commanding points. This is "the Khojak" post. Proceeding on your way, you cross over the crest of the pass and descend the other slope of it, and, just where it debouches upon the Chaman plain, you find, on the right hand, a very respectable little fort. This is the much-talked of "Chaman Chauki," or

THE GARRISON AT KHELAT-I-GHILZAI -The Garrison at Khelati-Ghilzai — A SIEGE RELIEF.

The fears generally expressed about the garrison at Khelati-Ghilzai seem to us unfounded, says the London Times. If they have sufficient provisions there is little ground for alarm, for the present garrison is stronger in total numbers and in Europeans than that commanded by Captain Craigie in 1842. In November, 1841, Captain Craigie, with a body of infantry and 43 European stronger in total numbers and in Europeans than that commanded by Captain Craigie in 1842. In November, 1841, Captain Craigie, with a body of infantry and 43 European artillerymen, entered the fort. Shortly after his arrival, some 300 Sepoys of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry were added, making the garrison nearly 1,000 strong. The fortifications of the place had been little more than commenced when Captain Craigie eptered it; indeed, along some hundred yards there was neither ditch nor parapet. Captain Craigie set his men to work, and soon the fort became fairly defensible. There was wheat, but no mills, and animal food was scarce. Mills were, however, constructed after many failures, and when the neighbouring villagers, under pressure from the insurgent chiefs, left off bringing in food, sorties were made to carry off sheep. Every sort of hardship, the worst being extreme cold, was borne with the most admirable cheerfulness by all ranks. Though obliged to be always on the watch against surprise, only a little desultory fighting took place till the spring, when some Ghilzai chiefs took up a position close to the fortress, drawing gradually nearer, and daily increasing the strength of their force. Towards the middle of May the besiegers began to construct trenches all round the place, working at them only during the night. By the 20th the circuit was completed, and the nearest works were within 250 yards of the enceinte. They were loop-holed and very judiciously constructed and awanged. On the 24th of May the garrison saw through their telescopes that some of the enemy were practising escalading at a distant fort. This intelligence put Captain Craigie on his guard, and he made every preparation to receive the assault which he saw was imminent. Sure enough, in the intense darkness preceding the dawn of the 21st of May the enemy attacked in dense masses, and having, by means of scaling ladders, crossed the ditch, strove gallantly to get over the parapet or through the embrasures. Sword in hand, they continued the

THE RELIEF OF CANDAHAB. The total distance from Cabul to Candahar is 316 miles, or 27 marches. The march would occupy nearly five weeks, and the column will have to cut off all connection with Cabul. Before the end of the month General Phayre Before the end of the month General Phayre will have relieved General Primrose, whereas Sir Frederick Roberts cannot be expected to reach Candahar before the 9th of September. On the latter date also a column detached by General Phayre would reach Khelat-i-Ghilzai. This column would be anticipated by nine days by Sir Frederick Roberts's division. Unless, therefore, Khelat-i-Ghilzai is in a very critical condition, there is no reason for sending Sir Frederick Roberts to its relief, and there are many good arguments against such a measure. There is really no reason for supposing that the garrisons of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai will be unable to hold out for another six weeks, if necessary. If they for another six weeks, if necessary. If they cannot, they are very inferior to their predecessors on the same theatre of war 40 years ago. Of course, we assume that ordinary foresight has been shown in laying in a good stock of provisions.

A little SOZODONT, used right along every day, costs but little trouble and is pleasant always. It saves years of suffering from diseased gums and teeth in later days. Its use is economical of time and comfort. Use SOZODONT.

N.B., and vicinity the other day, damaging crops, buildings, etc. The hailstones were larger than marbles. The frost has injured

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

The Influence of W. Monk, of the Meteorological Service.

Seaforte, Aug. 11.—The Ontario Agricultural Commission, represented by Mesers. Dymond and McMillan, opened an inquiry here this morning into the salt industry in the county of Huron, chiefly with reference to the utility of Canadian salt as a fertilizer and for dairy purposes. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Dymond explained that the Agricultural Commission had nothing to do with the salt industry per se, but it had come into prominencel recently as a fertilizer as well as being connected with industries cognate with agriculture, such as dairying, pork-raising, and cattle-feeding. The Commission, therefore, thought it right to ascertain the value of salt to the agriculturist, and to give the salt man of this district an opportunity to reply to the statements which had been made by previous witnesses derogatory to the merits of Canadian salt.

Levi Rightmeyer, an American gentleman who has been engaged as a salt manufacturer at Kincardine since 1871, was then examined. He stated that his market was chiefly in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other western places, and his salt was used mainly for pork-packing. The Canadian market was pretty well occupied by English salt, which was brought across the Atlantic as ballast and admitted free of duty. He made about 10,000 tons annually, all of which he sold in the United States except about 2,000 tons, which was sold in Canada. His western customers preferred Canadian salt to English salt for pork-packing, sait was proved by analysis to be purer. He had received no complaints of it at all. Farmers in Canada were now using salt as a fertilizer with excellent results, especially on wheat. It made the straw stronger and the kernel brighter and plumper. For this purpose it was sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 per ton.

N. Y. Coleman, of the firm of Coleman & Gowenleek, Seaforth said there were an excellent results.

this purpose it was sold at from \$2,50 to \$3 per ton.

N. Y. Coleman of the firm of Coleman & Gowenlock, Seaforth, said they produced from 70,000 to 75,000 barrels of salt per year. Their market was in the United States and Canada. The only complaints made were by pork-packers, who alleged that it produced a kind of briny scum on the meat. This, he thought, was owing to pork-packers not dealing fairly with the salt producers in not ordering early enough to enable them to get out the salt in properly dried condition. It was the water in the salt which caused the slime on the pork. There was a great deal of unreasonable prejudice in Canada against Canadian salt. They had no complaints from Americans who had used their salt. One obstacle to the sale of their salt in Canada was that the Grand Trunk complaints from Americans who had used their salt. One obstacle to the sale of their salt in Canada was that the Grand Trunk charged \$21 or \$22 for carrying a car-load of salt from Seaforth to Toronto, while they brought car-loads of English salt from Montreal to Toronto for \$11. He corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the value of salt as a fertilizer. Everybody who had used it on land testified to its good effect in hardening the straw and rendering grain of all kinds less liable to rust. He thought its effect was a chemical one on the properties of the soil rather than a direct one on the grain.

Mr. Scott Robertson, formerly a porkpacker, and now a buyer of butter for the English market, Edward Cash, also a butter buyer, and George Sproat, a farmer, testified from their own experience in their several avocations to the value of Canadian salt. Mr. Sproat stated that he had used it with equally beneficial results on turnips, barley, and spring beneficial results on turnips, barley, and spring wheat. It served to create moisture about

wheat. It served to create moisture about the roots of turnips; and caused their rapid growth. He said he used from 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. He bought it by the waggon load for \$2.60 per ton.

William Gray, of the firm of Gray, Young & Sparling, of Seaforth, and H. Blyth, stated that wherever Canadian salt had been exhibited, whether; at Philadelphia, Sydney, or Paris, it had takent the lead of the salt of all other nations. He produced medals which had been awarded that to make a bushel of salt it required of Shrause brine 35 gallons, of Saginaw 30 gallons, of West Virginia 37 gallons, and of Canadian only 21 gallons. He read letters from Canadian butter makers and Canadian farmers in different counties in approval of Canadian salt. He had never known any complaints to be made against it. He estimated that 10,000 tons would be used in Canada this year for fertilizing purposes. The demand had very sough increased during the past two or three years.

Canada this year for fertilizing purposes. The demand had very sough increased during the past two or three years.

Mr. Thomas Gowenlock, of the Merchant salt works, Seaforth, gave evidence similar to that of the previous witness.

Mr. Samuel Platt, of Goderich, who first discovered salt in this district, was also examined. He said Canadian salt contained only 1½ per cent. of foreign matter, while English salt contained 2 per cent. and American salt 4 per cent. He thought the salt makers were somewhat to-blame for the complaints against Canadian salt in not drying it sufficiently before delivering it.

Edwin Cresswell, reeve of Tuckersmith, a farmer, who was the last witness to-day, expressed his belief that pork-packers often blamed the salt for making pork slimy, when they themselves were to blame for salting down hogs while in a partially frozen condition, or in salting twice, the first salting producing a hard surface which prevented the second salt from getting into the pork. He also praised salt as a fertilizer of turnips and mangolds.

Martin P. Hayes gave evidence. He stated that he had made a special study of the salt industry, having visited all the factories in England and many in the United States. He treated at length of the different processes of drying salt and freeing it from gypsum and chlorides. Canadian salt in every respect was superior to English salt for curing and packing meat, but for packing, English salt derived advantage from its having being better dried. This defect could be easily overcome by the exercise of a little more care on the part of our manufacturers. The largest pork packers in the world, Plankington & Armour, of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Kansas, had used Canadian salt since 1873, and declared that they liked it better than any other for summer curing owing to its purity and the rapidity of its action on the

and declared that they liked it better than any other for summer curing owing to its purity and the rapidity of its action on the meat, although its price was higher than that of American salt. Of 1,300,000 hogs slaughtered in Chicago this year, that firm slaughtered 700,000.

Hugh Robb, of Seaforth, pork packer, testified that he had jused Canadian salt for four years with good results. No complaints had ever been made of meat cured with it. The only difficulty he had ever had was that it sometimes produced a slimy appearance on the meat, which necessitated re-salting, but it did not at all injure the meat permanently. This was owing to the dampness of the salt, a defect which could easily be removed by drying the salt more slowly and effectively than was now done.

fect which could easily be removed by drying the salt more slowly and effectively than was now done.

George Houghton, who has been a dealer in horses here for twenty years past, was examined as to the hreeds mostly in demand. He purchased for the New York and Boston markets. Heavy Klyde horses were preferred, and Canadian horses brought from \$25 to \$50 more on the other side than horses from the Western States, from the belief that they would thrive better than western horses, whose vitality was lessened by their being fed heavily on corn.

Thomas E. Hayes, Reeve of McKillop, testified to the same effect as the previous witness as to the benefit of salt as a fertilizer.

Richard Rensforth, of the Stapleton salt works, stated that Professor Croft had analysed factory salt made by hand, and certified it to be as nearly pure as salt was obtained, being almost identical with the Ashton salt. As English salt had the preference among the dairymen in Ontario, he turned this out so as to give them no excuse for rejecting Canadian salt. Nearly all the salt he now made was sold in Canada. In an experiment of several cheeses made respectively with Higgins English salt and various brands of Canadian salt, the cheese made with his salt had been pronounced to be the best by Prof. Arnold and Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P., who had tested the

ples without knowing which was made in English and which with Canadian salt. English brands of salt, though inferior in lity to his, were sold in Toronto at double

with English and which with Canadian salt. The English brands of salt, though inferior in quality to his, were sold in Toronto at double the price. The reason that such a prejudice existed among the dairymen against Canadian salt was that they compared the common Canadian salt and not the superior brands with the high-priced English salt, and people would pay no higher price for better made Canadian salt than for common salt. As an analytical chemist by profession, he expressed the opinion that salt where used as a fertilizer acted as a solvent of the ingredients of the soil, retained the ammenia of the manure in the soil for the benefit of the plant, instead of allowing it to evaporate, and attracted the moisture of the atmosphere to the soil. A certain amount of salt entered into the composition of nearly every plant, and was necessary to its health. The geographical and climatic circumstances of Canada rendered more salt necessary here than was the case in England.

Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., as a cheesemaker, stated that he had in 1876-7 made a great many experiments with Canadian and English salt, and the result was decidedly in favour of English salt. But last year Prof. Arnold and himself had examined cheese salted with different salts at the Kinburn factory, and after a very careful examination they had both come to the conclusion that cheese which they were informed was salted with Stapleton (Canadian) salt was the best. He had no doubt Canadian salt, if properly made, was as good as any salt brought from England or anywhere else. John R. Murray, who made the samples of cheese tested by Mr. Ballantyne and afterwards examined by a committee of the Western Dairymen's Association at London, explained how he had marked them and how the test was conducted.

D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, the largest egg merchant in Canada, said he bought from country storekeepers at an average price of 10c. per dozen, and shipped to New York. This year he expected to ship altogether 60,000 dozen, or 750,000 eggs. He bought

John Beattle, Mayor of Seaforth, gave his experience of the use of Canadian salt in pork-packing. It was usually very successful, though he had experienced the same difficulty as other packers with green salt. He also gave some information as to the production of flax, which he cultivates.

TRESWATER, Ont., Ang. 13.—Messrs. John McMillan and A. H. Dymond, members of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, were here to-day visiting the Teeswater butter and cheese factory. After a careful inspection of the factory and the processes pursued there, the commissioners held a sitting at Clark's hotel, where they examined Mr. John Hettles, the manager of the factory, at some

morning train from Wingham, and held a sitting for the purpose of examining Mr. Peter Rennie, an extensive farmer and cattle-feeder, and Mr. John Black, a large shipper of cattle, sheep, and hogs to Europe. Mr. Rennie's system of feeding is of the most methodical character, and attended with very profitable results. One interesting point in Mr. Black's evidence was the statement that he had succeeded in placing Canadian fat cattle on the Belgian and French markets, where they had realized good prices. Mr. Black appeared to feel confidence in his ability to establish a trade with those countries with proper arrangements and a supply of first-class cattle. Mr. Robert Black, brother of the last-named witness, also narrated his experience when acting as the representative of Mr. John Black in Europe. He agreed generally with the latter's opinions. Mr. Black's shipments this year have been very large, and the returns so far satisfactory.

The Ontario Agricultural Commission held a sitting yesterday in Toronto in the Parlia-

a sitting yesterday in Toronto in the Parliament buildings. The first witness examined was Mr. Davies, the pork-packer, who gave some information in reference to the business he is connected with.

Mr. T. H. Monk, of the Meteorological Service, Toronto, was then examined in regard to the observations it would be neces

gard to the observations it would be necessary to take in regard to the influence of the weather on the crops. He classified these observations under the following heads:—The temperature and humidity of the air, the rainfall, and depth and distribution of the same, and kind of weather in every locality. He explained each special point. With regard to the He stated that, other things being equal, if the temperature does not reach a certain point, and remain above that point for a certain period, the crops will not come to perfection, and this point and the period of time varies with the different crops. For example, wheat does not grow to perfection in the vicinity of Hudson's bay, north of James' bay, nor on the west coast of Scotland, but oats do. The changes in temperature and their rapidity have a severe effect upon the crops occasionally. The spring wheat, owing to the rapid changes in the temperature in the spring and summer, had not come to such a high state of perfection as usual. Fall wheat had been frost-killed in many places, which was caused by the sudden changes in the temperature rather than by the severity of the frost. If the temperature had remained tolerably steady, even if cold, the wheat would not have been damaged. This occurred, however, only in certain localities, in other places the fall wheat was not damaged. He stated that, other things being equal.

damaged.

In order to ascertain the amount of moi ture present in the air, it required very careful observations, but it was only proposed in these cases to note it by recording the presence or absence of dew during clear and calm nights, or the presence of mists, fogs,

Some statistics from observations taken

Scotland went to prove that drained soils were warmer than the air in the summer months, but undrained soils slightly colder. months, but undrained soils slightly colder. The temperature varies with the different kind of soils, both drained and undrained. It the temperature varies with the different kind of soils, both drained and undrained. It varies also with the nature of the crop, if any, covering the soil. The reverse conditions of temperature prevailed in water.

Mr. Mork pointed out that everybody knew the influence of rain, but not its exact influence. It would appear that close to the shore of the lakes the rainfall is heavier than at some distance inland. The Department had no record of the growth as of crops. The amount of rainfall in the agricultural districts of England was doubtless less than in Ontario, but rain fell more from the service of the average rainfall in different parts of the province and in England. An inch of rain was considered a very heavy fall in Entian, but not so here. He then gave some statistics of the average rainfall in different parts of the province and in England. He proceeded to state that it appears that for the province and in England. He proceeded to state that it appears that for the province and in England. He proceeded to state that it appears that forests had some influence on the rainfall, but few people knew what it was, and it was a question whether forests influenced the total amount of rainfall. They affected note so much the rainfall as its distribution in light or heavy showers, and its subsequent evaporation. In order to find out the exact influence of forests, it would be necessary to know the same are point and province as an distribution in light or heavy showers, and its subsequent evaporation. In order to find out the exact influence of forests, it would be necessary to know the same are possible.

The Commissioners inquired as to the influence of entry without a consular invoice was free from the brivilege of entry without a consular invoice was free from the brivilege of entry without a consular invoice as and and on Saturday last the depth and length of time falling for various depths.

Rain observations should always be taken in as many places as possible.

Mr. Mork stated that no observations had

been taken with reference to this subject, ex. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. cept in France, but there the result was of little value, as the observations did not ex-tend over a sufficient length of time.

SAD AFFAIR.

A Young Wife Drowned on Thursday—Ser Husband Dies on Saturday.

The Port Hops Times publishes a detailed account of the drowning of Mrs. Sherwood, already reported by telegraph. It says:—

"As the Norseman was rounding the lighthouse on the pier at Charlotte and entering the harbour, the accident occurred. Mrs. Sherwood, the young and charming wife of Capt. Sherwood, commander of the steamer, fell overboard and was drowned. As usual in such cases, there are a hundred different versions of the sad affair, but the following is supplied by an eye-witness on whose observation and strict adherence to fact the public may, with ourselves, fully rely. It appears that Mrs. Sherwood was ascending the ladder, in front of the wheel, on the port side, and had reached the top rung, when letting go the left hand to place her parasol on deck, the boat must suddenly have lurched, causing her to swing round and fall over backwards upon the railing and into the water. A friend, Mrs. Barrett, was with her at the time, but no one appeared to be at hand to render the necessary assistance. One of the hands of the steamer gave the alarm to the mate, who was the sadu Holiday Tragedy.

The melancholy tidings of the drowning of Mr. Robert Wilkes, his only son and daughter, in Sturgeon lake, reached the city on Europeon Lake, reached the city on Sturgeon Point.

A sad Holiday Tragedy.

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WHITEY, Aug. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. Sherwood, wife of the captain of the Norseman, who was drowned on Thursday as the steamer was entering Charlotte harbour, took place here to day and was very largely attended. There were many persons from a distance, including about thirty from Port Hope. The Rev. T. W. Jeffery, of Cobourg, conducted the funeral services.

WHITEY, Aug. 15.—The community was shocked this morning by the intelligence that Capt. Sherwood, of the steamer Norseman, was dead. It was but yesterday that his young wife who was drowned at Charlotte on Thursday, was buried, and it appears that the captain, who was staying at the residence of his father-in-law, the Rev. John Shaw, being much prostrated with grief, his brother-in-law, Dr. Shaw, prescribed quinine for his relief. The prescription was sent to Whitfield's drug store and was there made up. A dose of six grains was administered at eight o'clock, and early this morning alarming symptoms setting in, further medical aid was summoned, but was of no avail. The captain expired at seven o'clock. The remainder of the medicine in the bottle was examined, and an analysis proved it to be morphine instead of quinine. It seems that the druggist's clerk by mistake gave the wrong medicine. A coroner's inquest has been summoned for to-morrow at ten o'clock. The captain's remains are to be taken for burial to Prescott. Where his family reside. The McMillan and A. H. Dymond, members of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, were here to-day visiting the Teeswater butter and choese factory. After a careful inspection of the factory and the processes pursued there, the commissioners held a sitting at Clark's hotel, where they examined Mr. John Hettles, the manager of the factory, at some length. The business is conducted on the principle of purchasing the milk, from the farmers and manufacturing cheese from the 3kimmed milk, a large number of hogs being fattened on the buttermilk. The average price realized for the creamery butter over the ordinary dairy butter is not less than eight eents per pound. The Teeswater factory has already paid nearly eight thousand dollars for three months' supply of milk during the present season. The commissioners left for Wingham en route for Fergus, where they examine some witnesses to-morrow.

FERGUS, Aug. 14.—Mesers. McMillan and Dymond, members of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, arrived here to-day by the morning train from Wingham, and held a sitting for the purpose of examining Mr.

sympathy and regret for the afflicted families.

WHITEY, Aug. 16.—The inquest on the body of Captain Sherwood was opened here to-day at Ray's hotel, before Dr. Carson, coroner. Young Dr. Shaw, Mr. Hamilton Sherwood, brother of the deceased, Dr. Bogart the phrysician in attendance, Dr. Gunn, and Mis Shaw once the deceased, Dr. Bogart the phrysician in attendance, Dr. Gunn, and Mis Shaw of the medicine, its effect, and the state of the patient. The medical testimony was, that death took place from the effects of a narcotic poison. A young lad named Nicholas Brown testified that he got the medicine at Whitfield's drug store, and handed it as he got it to Miss Shaw or young Dr. Shaw. Archibald Denoon, assistant in the drug store, swore positively that he made up the medicine, a drachm of quinine, from the prescription sent by young Shaw, that he filled it from the quinine bottle, and could have made no mistake; that he did not touch the morphine bottle, and that if morphine had been taken it was not made up by him. The medical gentlemen gave very favourable testimony as to the accuracy and carefulness with which whitefield's prescriptions had been always made up in the course of their practice. The enquiry extended over a wide range. Mr. Farewell, County Attorney, attended for the Crown. The inquest was adjourned to 7.30 to-morrow evening. No post mortem was held. The remains were taken east by the Grand Trunk railway this evening.

MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

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MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

Winning, Aug. 14.—Harrington, who was shot some ten days ago by constable Ross, near the Lake of the Woods, while he was being arrested for selling crooked whiskey, has been given up by the attending physicians, who say that he cannot possibly recover.

The new St. Boniface college is fast approaching completion and will cost \$50,000. It is a handsome edifice, and was designed and built at the expense of Archbishop Taché.

The Manitobs Rife Association match begins on Monday next. Instructions have been received here by the customs authorities to admit American riffemen with their arms and accoutrements to attend the competition. Robert Cooper, an emigrant who has been just three weeks out from Scotland, was drowned on Friday afternoon in the Assimboin river, near Fort Garry. He, along with a companion, went into the water on the Winnipeg side of the river, and Cooper attempted to swim across though advised to the contary. After approaching within about twenty feet of the southern shore of the river, he was observed floating down with the current and making no progress towards the St. Boniface bank. At first no danger was anticipated, as the swimmer uttered no cry and made no movement to ask for help, but as soon as it was noticed that he was proving weak and that he was likely to sink, several men started to swim across for the purpose of reacing him, but he sank to sise no more before the help reached him. High Constable Constantine was notified immediately of the accident, but although a number of policemen and others were soon gathered near the place, it was thought that nothing could be done to wards recovering the body, and the clockhes of the deceased were taken possession of by the authorities. A letter from Kincardine, Scotland, written by his brother, G. W. Cooper, and fifty-five collars in cash were found in the pokets of his clothing.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

Mr. Robert Wilkes and Two Children Drowned at Sturgeon Point.

press last night.

A reporter boarded the train at the Don station and found Mr. McWilliams, the city solicitor, who was at Sturgeon Point when the accident occurred, and who accompanied the bereaved family on their sad journey homeward. He said that about ten minutes to Barrett, was with her at the time, but no one appeared to be at hand to render the necessary assistance. One of the hands of the steamer gave the alarm to the mate, who was then in charge, and the boat was at once backed up, but by that time Mrs. Sherwood must have been 150 yards astern. Some carpenters who were at work repairing the end of the pier, seeing the accident happen, threw in some pieces of timber and endeavoured to effect a rescue, but, sad to relate, the unfortunate lady sank for the last time, when the foremost of these was within a few feet of her. The body was discovered about an hour afterwards, and taken by the Norseman to Whitby.

"The deceased, Jennie E. Shaw, was the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Shaw, ex-President of the Toronto Methodist Conference stationed at Whitby.

"On the 18th February of this year she was united in marriage to Capt. Sherwood, the esteemed commander of the Norseman, who, in his sore bereavement, has the respectful sympathy of hundreds of friends."

WHITEY, Aug. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. Sherwood, wife of the captain of the Norseman, who was drowned on Thursday as the steamer was entering Charlotte harbour, took is family on their sad journey homes the accident occurred, and who accompanied the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes ward. He said that about ten minutes to ward. He said that about ten minutes to the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes ward. He said that about ten minutes to ward. He said that about ten minutes to ward. He said that about ten minutes to the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes diction, who he accident occurred, and who accompanied the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes ward. He said that about ten minutes to the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes diction, who he so it in the backe. He, in company with several the lake. He, in company with several the lake. He, in company with several on th to recover the bodies. Pike poles were called into service, but it was a considerable time before the bodies were brought to the surface. In the case of Mr. Wilkes and the boy life was entirely extinct, but it was thought that the life of the girl could be saved, as she had only been in the water a few minutes. Every means of resuscitation knows to the men at the hotel were resorted to, but it was found impossible to win her back to life again. Subsequently he learned that Mr. Wilkes had taken several of the members of his family to the shore to bathe. They his family to the shore to bathe. They entered the water near the boat-house on the sand-bar in front of the hotel. Mrs. Wilkes sand-bar in front of the hotel. Mrs. Wilkes and one of the nurses, with an infant, sat upon the bank watching the children, while Mr. Wilkes had a row boat, and was rowing upand down infront of the bathing place. Bertie was trying to swim. Approaching him in the boat, Mr. Wilkes called upon him to take hold of the stern of the craft. The little fel-

ing the deep water, and leading her back to the shore, assisted her to the hotel. As the men were searching for the bodies the steamer from Bobcaygeon arrived. Mr. McWilliams asked Capt. Crandell to take the bodies to

entered the car and assisted Mrs. Wilkes to the platform, whence she was taken to a car-riage in waiting. Following were five little children, too small to realize the great calamity which had overtaken them, and be-hind were the two nurses, each bearing an infant. As the living were driven away from the south entrance, the dead were taken quietly out of the western door, deposited in three hearses, and driven to the house of mourning.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The army worm is doing much dan herbrooke, N. B. Digby County, N. S., is to have a vone Scott Temperance Act.

Coal has been discovered at And Westmoreland county, N. B. A Scott Act convention will be Forest has a house fly on exhibition reasures one inch in length and half are breadth.

Clarence Wier, first mate of the Wi N.S., barque Alice Cooper, was lately dro in Bordeaux harbour, France. Iron ore is being shipped over the Air alway from Courtland to the Detroit S ig Works in large quantities. Mr. David Reesor, jr., shipped from ham for Indiana, on Monday last, 32 horses, mostly breeding mares. horses, mostly breeding mares.

Weevil has made its appearance it wheat fields of Colchester, N. B., and is considerable damage to the crops.

Mr. Robt. McDonald, of Keppel, has ducks, one of which this season laid 9 the others 90 eggs each, making in all 2.

Mr. John Wharton, Chelsea, Queen B., was gored by a bull on the 1st Mr. Turner, who was with him, was in Mr. Jonas Barnes has disposed of his of seventy-five acres, situated on the concession, Yarmouth, to Messrs D. an Burgess, for \$4,000 cash.

Mr. H. S. Easton returned from Dak Easton's Corners, near Brockville, on the inst., where he had been with a car lo horses, which he sold at good prices. Dr. B. D. Fraser, Windsor, N. S. received news of the death of his fift Harry, aged 19, who left England some ago in a ship bound to the Fiji Islands. Mr. Benjamin Yarnold, an old resid Whitby, and town clerk many year died suddenly at Prince Albert on Mo

the 9th inst. He had reached his 88th The Emerson International says it is quite certain that Capt. Nash, M.P.P. be appointed Registrar of the new Registrar of the new Registrar of the new County of Morris. The lumber manufacturing busines village appears to be booming. The steam saw mills and J. Ashcroft's s mill are running full time—an enli spectacle.—Wiarton Echo.

The contractor Laing, who absconded St. Thomas a short time since, leaving poration contracts unfinished and his cre-unpaid, has been seen in Detroit within past few days, and was visited by his w Amherstburg.

On Wednesday evening, while a youn named Charles Frankish, son of Mr. G. Frankish, of Brooklin, was engaged in a with some other boys, he

of lacrosse with some other boys, he struck in the neighbourhood of the killing him instantly. Mr. Isaac Scott, of Sault Ste. Marie, a field with barley on the 22nd day of and cut it, fully ripe, on the 9th inst. crop was fit for cutting some days soone being busy with his fall wheat Mr. S. not attend to it sooner.

The dead body of a tramp was found car which it was stated was sealed at F and which was opened at Chicago a few ago. It is supposed he got in at For steal a ride and was shut in, dying from ger and thirst ere he was discovered.

R. Nimmo, of Galt, subscribed a ce sum to the building fund of Knox chur-that town. He fancied himself ill-used i gard to his pew, wouldn't whack up called on, was sued, and had his goods Prof. Spencer, of King's College, I Scotia, and formerly of the Hamilton O giate Institute, son of the late Jo Spencer, of Dundas, has written a borrove that the Grand River formerly it through the Dundas Valley into many

Says the Chesley Enterprise: Mr. stein is now going over the line of the S ford and Huron railway making an esti of the work that has been done during past month. He says the grading alonentire line will be completed early in

Our Richibucto correspondent writes Our Richibucto correspondent writes there are four cases of diphtheria in family of Thomas W.-Bliss, Esq., the Stidiary Magistrate and Registrar of deed that place. Mr. Bliss has the entire synthy of the community in his present tria St. John Telegraph.

The superficial measure of the floor su of the Dominion button works with the of the Dominion button works with the additions, now about complete, amounts trifle over 43,000 square feet, or within a feet of an acre. With such a vast amoun working room Messrs. Jas. Y. Shantz & Sout to turn out a pretty big lot of button Berlin News.

Berlin News.

Says the St. John Sun:—We underst that new forms have been sent those par who tendered for the work on the Doro ter penitentiary buildings, and that the for receiving the same has been extended the 17th inst. This is just what we experted. from a Government which means to act and has no favourites. The game laws of this province, as amer at the last session, provide that the set for hunting woodcock shall open on Au lst, snipe, black and grey duck, wood du and wild geese on August 15th, partri and hares on September 1st, and deer on tober 1st. The penalties for destroying gout of season are very heavy.

Mr. Rose, accompanied by Mr. Steven one of the original proprietors of the norought to town yesterday a magnificent of gold weighing eight hundred ounces, the product of the famous Rose lead Montagu, and is said to have been obtained by the step of courtz, and to represent the product of the famous Rose lead Montagu, and is said to have been obtained by the step of courtz, and to represent the product of famous Rose lead to the said t labour of fourteen men for six Halifax Chronicle.

A counterfeit \$10 bill, on the On bank, was taken by one of our merchants week. These bills bear the Peterboro' str week. These bills bear the Peterboro's ta and the groundwork on the back is I green instead of dark. The mouth, too one of the vignette figures is badly execu. There are so many \$10 bills circulating Collingwood that people should be specificateful.—Collingwood Bulletin.

With regard to the reported rich strik the deep shaft of the Gatling gold mine, are informed that the vein has been look very much better during the last we gradually widening until it has now reachilly six feet.

gradually widening until it has now reac fully six feet, the ore being thickly stud with free gold, nearly the whole of the "ga-being gold-bearing sulphurites of increa-richness.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Mr. Henry B. Doyle, of Vankleek H. died suddenly on Monday morning. He been confined to his bed for the past weeks, but was not supposed to be dang ously ill. The remains of the deceased w interred at Aylmer. A large number friends followed the remains from the His triends followed the remains from the Hil-Hawkesbury village. He was in his twer second year at the time of his death, and regretted by a large circle of friends and a citates

The funeral of the late Mrs. Routley, of died on Friday last, was very numeros attended. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Ford, E. Chown, J. Shaw, J. Tucker, Strange, and C. Wright. Deceased, who in her seventy-sixth year, was a native Tiverton, England, and came to this coun in 1841, having resided in Kingston esince. She was very much respected. I husband and a large family survive her Kingston News.

We take great pleasure, says the Em (B.C.) Inland Sentinel, in announcing that tlegraph line pole-fixers, under charge of Gisborne, have been along the Emory I this week. The poles are all good now tween here and Yale, and we learn the wis being done equally well east of this point is expected that telegraphic vexations whether

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

Mr. Robert Wilkes and Two Children Drowned at Sturgeon Point

A Sad Holiday Tragedy.

The melancholy tidings of the drowning of Mr. Robert Wilkes, his only son and daughter, in Sturgeon lake, reached the city on Monday afternoon, and were received generally with feelings of deep regret. The deceased gentleman and his family arrived at Sturgeon Point hotel, which is about ten miles from Lindsay, on Saturday. About noon on Monday, while Bertie Wilkes, aged thirteen, and Florence, aged fifteen, were bathing in the lake opposite the hotel, the former got beyond his depth. Mr. Wilkes, who was in a row boat, went to the assistance of the lad, but not being able to reach him with an oar, jumped into the water. He succeeded in grasping Bertie, but both sank and did not rise again. The little girl, who was in the water, ran towards her brother when she saw him struggling, and she, too, disapprented. she saw him struggling, and she, too, disappeared. The bodies were recovered and brought to the city on the eleven o'clock ex-

press last night.

A reporter boarded the train at the Don station and found Mr. McWilliams, the city solicitor, who was at Sturgeon Point when the accident occurred, and who accompanied the bereaved family on their sad journey home-ward. He said that about ten minutes to ward. He said that about the howling-twelve o'clock, when he was in the bowling-alley at Sturgeon Point, some one ran in and called out that there were people drowning in the lake. He, in company with several others, ran to the lake bank, and saw Mr. Crandell, the proprietor of the hotel, taking the body of a girl from the water. Some one on the bank cried out that Mr. Wilkes and his son were drowned. In a very short time half a dozen men were in the water trying to recover the bodies. Pike poles were called into service, but it was a considerable time before the bodies were brought to the surface. In the case of Mr. Wilkes and the boy life was entirely extinct, but it was thought that the life of the girl could be saved, as she had only been in the water a few minutes. Every means of resuscitation known to the nen at the hotel were resorted to, but it was found impossible to win her back to life again. Subsequently he learned that Mr. wilkes had taken several of the members of his family to the shore to bathe. They have the hoat-house on the entered the water near the boat-house on the sand-bar in front of the hotel. Mrs. Wilkes and one of the nurses, with an infant, sat upon the bank watching the children, while Mr. Wilkes had a row boat, and was rowing upand down infront of the bathing place. Bertie was trying to swim. Approaching him in the boat, Mr. Wilkes called upon him to take hold of the stern of the craft. The little felow made an effort to do so, but as the bottom of the lake at this point makes a precipi-tous dip, he got beyond his depth and cried out. Mr. Wilkes tried to reach him with an oar, but could not, and then threw the oar towards him. The lad made an effort to The surface, where he held him for several seconds. The exertion must have proved too great for him, as he sank with his burden and did not again appear. His daughter Florence, who was but a short distance away when the oy sank, waded out to assist him, but when she came to the sloping bank she too disappeared under the waters and was drowned. All this time Mrs. Wilkes sat upon the bank, so terrified that she was unable to move. Shortly after the body of the girl had been threw herself into the water, crying wildly that she wished to be with her husband. Mr. c Williams caught her just as she was ent

McWilliams caught her just as she was entering the deep water, and leading her back to the shore, assisted her to the hotel. As the men were searching for the bodies the steamer from Bobcaygeon arrived. Mr. McWilliams asked Capt. Crandell to take the bodies to Lindsay impediately, which he consented to de. A telegram was despatched to Lindsay asking for the delay of the Toronto train. The bodies having been placed upon the steamer, Mrs. Wilkes, who was prostrated with grief, was assisted aboard with her family, and the steamer started upon the melancholy journey homeward. Arriving at melancholy journey homeward. Arriving at Lindsay coffins were procured and the three bodies were deposited in them. Mrs. Wilkes had with her seven children, two being infants in the arms of nurses. Upon arriving at Whitby they were met by Mr. and Mrs. at Whitby they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMaster, Miss Wilkes, and Mr. Fletcher, who had gone down from the city. At the Union station Captain McMaster, Mr. Charles McMaster, and a number of friends were found waiting. As soon as the train stopped, Capt. McMaster entered the car and assisted Mrs. Wilkes to he platform, whence she was taken to a carage in waiting. Following were five little children, too small to realize the great calamity which had overtaken them, and beaind were the two nurses, each bearing an infant. As the living were driven away from the south entrance, the dead were taken quietly out of the western door, deposited in three hearses, and driven to the house of

mourning.

The deceased was born at Tullehan, near Bundoran, county of Leitrim, Ireland, in 1832, and came to Canada in 1848. In 1858 he engaged in the wholesale jewellery and fancy goods trade in this city, and in 1864 opened a branch establishment in Mont-real, both of which he conducted to within a few weeks of his death. In 1863 he married a daughter of Rev. William Cooke, D.D., London, Eng., by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are at present alive. He was a member of the Dominion Board of Trade and of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade, a director of the Confederation Life
Assurance Association, of the Isolated Risk
Insurance Company, of the Muskoka Junction
Railway, of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Railway, of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Upper Canada Bible and Tract Societles. He was also a trustee of the Toronto House of Industry, a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1874 he was a delegate to the Conference of the New Connexion Methodist body at Hanley, Staffordshire, Eng. He was first returned for Parliament in 1872, when he was elected the representative of Centre Toronto, He the representative of Centre Toronto. He was again returned for the same constituency at the general election in 1874, but in the following year was unseated, owing to the corrupt practices of agents. At the next election he retired in favour of Mr. John Macdonald. He took no further part in polisics, and gave his sole attention to business. He enjoyed the respect of the entire community, and his untimely end will be heard of with sorrow throughout the country.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Two Days and Two Nights in the Upper

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Five men from Quebec were recently engaged to go up the Ottawa to the Kippewa and work for Alex. Grant on the drive. On striking the Magnascippi river they went astray. This was on the 13th of July, and for two days they wandered in the wilderness seeking for some signs of civilization. They became so exhausted, not having anything to eat for two days, that they loft their packs in the woods. At the close of the second day they came to the same point at which they had started when first lost, and there is no telling what would have happened to them had they not met Patrick Quinn, who has charge of the limits of Mesars. AP. White on the Magnascippi. They were then eighteen miles from White's depot, and after being supplied with some provision were taken to the Kippewa and put on the right road for their destination. The manhad no money, and had never been up any of On striking the Magnascip ont astray. This was on the

Mr. M. Haig, of Ottawa, last Saturday reek shipped 2,352 dozen of eggs to Boston and on Saturday last he despatched 2,640 ozen to the same place,

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The army worm is doing much damage at Sherbrooke, N. B. Digby County, N. S., is to have a vote on the Scott Temperance Act. Coal has been discovered at Ande Westmoreland county, N. B. Westmoreland county, N. B.

A Scott Act convention will be held at paisley on the 1st of September.

Forest has a house fly on exhibition which measures one inch in length and half an inch in breadth.

Clarence Wier, first mate of the Windsor, N.S., barque Alice Cooper, was lately drowned.

N.S., barque Alice Cooper, was lately drowned in Bordeaux harbour, France.

in Bordeaux harbour, France.

Iron ore is being shipped over the Air Line, railway from Courtland to the Detroit Smelting Works in large quantities.

Mr. David Reesor, jr., shipped from Markham for Indiana, on Monday last, 32 heavy horses, mostly breeding mares. Weevil has made its appearance in the wheat fields of Colchester, N. B., and is doing

wheat fields of Coloaester, N. S., and is doing considerable damage to the crops.

Mr. Robt. McDonald, of Keppel, has three ducks, one of which this season laid 95 and the others 90 eggs each, making in all 275. Mr. John Wharton, Chelsea, Queen's Co., N. B., was gored by a bull on the 1st inst. A Mr. Turner, who was with him, was injured at the same time.

Mr. Jonas Barnes has disposed of his farm of seventy-five acres, situated on the 2nd concession, Yarmouth, to Messrs D. and H. Burgess, for \$4,000 cash. Mr. H. S. Easton returned from Dakota to

Easton's Corners, near Brockville, on the 7th inst., where he had been with a car load of horses, which he sold at good prices. Dr. B. D. Fraser, Windsor, N. S., has received news of the death of his fifth son, Harry, aged 19, who left England some time ago in a ship bound to the Fiji Islands.

Mr. Benjamin Yarnold, an old resident of Whitby, and town clerk many years ago, died suddenly at Prince Albert on Monday, the 9th inst. He had reached his 88th year. The Emerson International says it is now uite certain that Capt. Nash, M.P.P., will e appointed Registrar of the new Registry ffice which is to be established at Emerson or the new county of Morris.

The lumber manufacturing business in this village appears to be booming. The three steam saw mills and J. Ashcroft's shingle mill are running full time—an enlivening spectacle.—Wiarton Echo.

The contractor Laing, who absconded from the contractor Laing, who absconded from the Thomas a short time since, leaving cor-poration contracts unfinished and his creditors inpaid, has been seen in Detroit within the past few days, and was visited by his wife at Amherstburg.

Amherstburg.

On Wednesday evening, while a young ladnamed Charles Frankish, son of Mr. George
Frankish, of Brooklin, was engaged in a game
of lacrosse with some other boys, the was
struck in the neighbourhood of the heart,

struck in the neighbourhood of the heart, killing him instantly.

Mr. Isaac Scott, of Sault Ste. Marie, sowed a field with barley on the 22nd day of May, and cut it, fully ripe, on the 9th inst. The crop was fit for cutting some days sooner, but being busy with his fall wheat Mr. S. could not attend to it sooner.

The deed body of a travery was found in a

The dead body of a tramp was found in a car which it was stated was sealed at Forest, and which was opened at Chicago a few days ago. It is supposed he got in at Forest to steal a ride and was shut in, dying from hunger and thirst ere he was discovered. R. Nimmo, of Galt, subscribed a certain

sum to the building fund of Knox church of that town. He fancied himself ill-used in re-gard to his pew, wouldn't whack up when called on, was sued, and had his goods sold Prof. Spencer, of King's College, Nova Scotia, and formerly of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, son of the late Joseph Spencer, of Dundas, has written a book to prove that the Grand River formerly flowed through the Dundas Valley into Interior

stein is now going over the line of the Strat-ford and Huron railway making an estimate of the work that has been done during the past month. He says the grading along entire line will be completed early in S

tember.
Our Richibucto correspondent writes

Our Richibucto correspondent writes that there are four cases of diphtheria in the family of Thomas W. Bliss, Esq., the Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar of deeds at that place. Mr. Bliss has the entire sympathy of the community in his present trials.—8t. John Telegraph.

The superficial measure of the floor surface of the Dominion button works with the new additions, now about complete, amounts to a trifle over 43,000 square feet, or within a few feet of an acre. With such a vast amount of working room Messrs. Jas. Y. Shantz & Sons out to turn out a pretty big lot of buttons.—Berlin News. Berlin News.

Says the St. John Sun - We understan Says the St. John Sun:—We understand that new forms have been sent those parties who tendered for the work on the Dorchester penitentiary buildings, and that the time for receiving the same has been extended to the 17th inst. This is just what we expected from a Government which means to act fairly and has no favourites.

The game laws of this province, as amended at the last session, provide that the session

at the last session, provide that the season for hunting woodcock shall open on August lst, snipe, black and grey duck, wood ducks, and wild geese on August 15th, partridges and hares on September 1st, and deer on October 1st. The penalties for destroying game out of season are very heavy. out of season are very heavy.

Mr. Rose, accompanied by Mr. Stewart, one of the original proprietors of the mine, brought to town yesterday a magnificent bar of gold weighing eight hundred ounces. It is the product of the famous Rose lead at Montagu, and is said to have been obtained from 85 tons of quartz, and to represent the labour of fourteen men for six weeks.—

Halifax Chronicle.

A counterfeit \$10 bill, on the Ontario bank, was taken by one of our merchants last

A counterfeit \$10 bill, on the Ontario bank, was taken by one of our merchants last week. These bills bear the Peterboro's tamp, and the groundwork on the back is light green instead of dark. The mouth, too, of one of the vignette figures is badly executed. There are so many \$10 bills circulating in Collingwood that people should be specially careful.—Collingwood Bulletin.

With regard to the reported rich strike in the deep shaft of the Gatling gold mine, we are informed that the vein has been looking very much better during the last week, gradually widening until it has now reached fully six feet, the ore being thickly studded with free gold, nearly the whole of the "gang" being gold-bearing sulphurites of increased tichness.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Mr. Henry B. Doyle, of Vankleek Hill,

Mr. Henry B. Doyle, of Vankleek Hill died suddenly on Monday morning. He had been confined to his bed for the past six weeks, but was not supposed to be danger-ously ill. The remains of the deceased were intered at Aylmer. A large number of friends followed the remains from the Hill to Hawkesbury village. He was in his twenty-second year at the time of his death, and is regretted by a large circle of friends and associates.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Routley, who and funeral of the late Mrs. Routley, who died on Friday last, was very numerously attended. The pall-bearers were Messra. W. Ford, E. Chown, J. Shaw, J. Tucker, W. Strange, and C. Wright. Deceased, who was in her seventy-sixth year, was a native of Tiverton, England, and came to this country in 1841, having resided in Kingston ever since. She was very much respected. Her husband and a large family survive her.—Kingston News.

We take great pleasure, says the Emory (B.C.) Inland Sentinel, in announcing that the t-legraph line pole-fixers, under charge of Mr. Gisborne, have been along the Emory line this week. The poles are all good now be tween here and Yale, and we learn the work is being done could wall work of this point.

a "reform" that will meet with general approval, for certainly the line has been a public nuisance for many a day. Like the little joker under the thimble, now it's workingnow it's not, and vice versa.

Mr. H. O'Leary, Richibucto, has put up so far this season about 11,000 boxes of lobsters. The total packing for the summer of 1880 will be from 15,000 to 16,000 boxes. Mr. J. H. Bell, whose factory is on Richibucto Cape, has put up in the vicinity of 250,000 lbs. of lobsters this season. He will also have in the market about 200 boxes of canned mackerel. Mr. Bell employs about seventy-five hands, and some days the packing amounts to fully 5,000 lbs.

A furious whirlwind passed through Nassa-

and some days the packing amounts to fully 5,000 lbs.

A furious whirlwind passed through Nassaguaya, striking on lot 20 in the 7th concession, the property of Mr. Thomas Storey, who was getting in a load of hay. George Storey was building the load, when suddenly the wind whirled both him and the hay up in the air. His arm was broken by the fall, and he received other slight injuries. Mr. Storey is one of the pioneers of Nassaguaya, and says he never saw such a furious whirlwind in his time.

Mr. H. Mackenzie, farmer, of Warwick, sold 300 head of sheep a couple of weeks ago to Mr. Reese, of Kingston, who will ship them to the Old Country. They are an extra lot, and all of them were purchased in East Lambton by Mr. Mackenzie, who paid an average of from \$6 to \$7, and their average weight was 150 pounds per head. Mr. Mackenzie has 44 head of fat steers now in pasture, ready for shipment. Their average weight is 1,400 pounds per head.

The work on the Ontario Cane Sugar Company's factory at Tilsonburg is progressing rapidly. The whole arrangement of building and machinery is compact and handy, and if no unforeseen accident occurs the success of the company in this their first year is assured. They will have between 200 and 300 acres of amber cane to work up this season, which will enable them to thoroughly test the practicability of making sugar and syrup from sorghum on scientific principles at a profit.

A party of United States engineers have been making soundings of the Niagara river below the Falls. A lise, cast out as near to the Falls as they could be approached in a small boat, and near to the shore, gave 83 feet. Farther down the stream the line told off 100 feet, and at the inclined railway 192 feet. The average depth of the swift drift, where the river suddenly becomes narrow with a velocity too great to be measured, was 135 feet. Immediately below the bridge, where the whirlpool rapids set in, the depth was computed to be 210 feet.

A number of years ago Miss Christina

was computed to be 210 feet.

A number of years ago Miss Christina Young made a little amatory bonfire on the heart of Mr. Neil Campbell, of Cobden. The flame was subsequently extinguished by another lady, who married Campbell. Mrs. C. died, after giving several children to Canada, and left a wilderness of darkness to her husband. In his gropings after light, he remembered his first and earliest love, and sought her out. He found her in Ottawa full of delight at the proposal and last Wednesday married her and took her home.—Central Canadian.

A gentleman from Galt was here this work.

A gentleman from Galt was here this wee A gentleman from teat was nere this week prospecting about removing the boot and shoe manufactory of his firm to this town. He was favourably impressed with the location, and will make the town a written offer of the and will make the town a written offer of the terms on which they will remove. They employ not less than thirty-five hands. This would make quite an addition to the number of workmen in our town, and if they will make a reasonable proposition, we hope our council will make every effort to secure their location in our midst.—Walkerton Telescope.

Fred. Murphy, a little girl ten years old, and daughter of Mr. W. G. Murphy, of North Cayuga, while in the lane near the house was attacked by a rattlesnake and driven on the gate. She remained in that perilous position until the screams brought her mother and another lady to the rescue. When the snake saw them approach he coiled himself up for a spring, but Mrs. Murphy thrust a pitchfork through the make, preventing its springing, and after a severe struggle succeeded in killing it. The snake measured four feet in length and six inches in circumference and had six rattles.

measured four feet in length and six rattles.

The old Athenseum in Charlottetown, P. E. I., which has been closed for a long time, is about to resume a new lease of life, it having been leased by Mr. Harry Lindley, who is now transforming it into an Academy of Music. There is to be seating accommodation for about 800 persons. Four private boxes will be put in, each capable of containing six persons, and one of which will be specially adapted for state occasions. The alterations are being supervised by Mr. Lindley, and it is intended to open it with a stock company about August 22nd.

Rev. Thos. B. Brown and wife, of East Nissouri, celebrated their fiftieth wedding day, or "golden wedding," in an appropriate and pleasant manner on Monday, the 9th ult. There were present about two hundred relatives, friends, and invited guests. Among the relatives were ten children and fifty grandchildren. Among the invited guests were Revs. Bishop Carman, D.D.; E. Lounsbury, O. G. Collamore, J. Vanwyck, B. B. Rogers, J. B. Cutter, C. M. Thompson, H. A. Cook, T. Graham, J. Bloodsworth, and R. Hall, and prominent men from different parts of the county of Oxford.

For some time past American horse buyers have made Patratogenesh than here.

For some time past American horse buyers have made Peterborough their headquarters, and as a result have purchased a great many first-class teams. The kind wanted most are heavy draught horses for shanty work, and medium for street-car purposes. The last shipment from there was made last Tuesday by Mr. E. D. Wells and Mr. T. Cavanagh, who sent to Mr. C. H. Cook, lumberman, Montague, Muskegon county, Michigan, via Midland railroad, twenty-eight of the finest draught horses ever seen in Peterborough. They were every one sound in wind and limb, and without a blemish, and were all bought in this vicinity. The prices paid ranged from \$200 to \$300 per team, and their average weight was 2,650 lbs., the lightest weighing 2,390 lbs., and the heaviest 2,900 lbs.

A party residing near Dartmouth "lost" For some time past American horse buyer

2,390 lbs., and the heaviest 2,900 lbs.

A party residing near Dartmouth "lost" his first wife some years ago; since that time he has been married again, and living quite happy. This morning a well-dressed lady crossed over in one of the ferry boats and inquired of the captain where the party in question lived; she stated she was his first wife, and was given the information asked. The man has quite a grown-up family by this first wife, and many folks wondered very much why she left him, now nearly sixteen years ago. Where she has been ever since is a mystery to the Dartmouth people. No doubt it would be a great surprise to the man when he sees the first object of his affections. Many had thought she was dead, but now it appears she turns up, looking nearly as young appears she turns up, looking nearly as young and as well as ever. She is perhaps near the region of 50 years of age.—Halifax Recorder. An Ingersoll paper says:—"A larger number of farmers are enquiring for farms in the market than for the past four or five years."

This does not tally very well with the statement put forth by a western paper that Canadian farmers and others are leaving for the States at the rate of 60,000 a year. The fact is Ontario was never more attractive are States at the rate of 60,000 a year. The fact is, Ontario was never more attractive as a place of residence than at present. Land that can produce from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre must be at a premium, no matter where situated, and it is not surprising that in view of the immense harvest now gathered in, Ontario farms should be the subject of brisk enquiry in the market. If the Grit papers were honest they would be compelled to admit that Ontario, in 1880, offers advantages to new settlers as good, if not superior, to any other part of the continent.

and others cannot exercise too much caution in attaching their signatures to paper, in matter for what purpose.

The fellowing report from Inspector Buchan, on Lindsay convent and Separat school, speaks for itself:—"Accommodation—Those of the girls (the convent) are excellent; those of the boys good. Equipment—The material equipment is very good; the staff is sufficient. Remarks—The girl Separate school (the convent) is in its usus satisfactory state; the boys' Separate school has improved very much under Mr. Whit and is now in a much better state than I have ver before seen it." In a previous report I spector Buchan stated that the class-rooms the Lindsay convent were the best in an school in Ontario. This year the Lindsay convent and Separate school passed nine of of fifteen candidates for third-class teached certificates, and have nine second-class hear from.

hear from.

An interesting event took place Monday morning at the Memorial church, London, when the Rev. J. B. Richardson united in the bonds of matrimony Ellie F., only daughter of Chas. Lilley, Esq., of London East, to Frank, third son of P. C. Barnard, Esq., of this city. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests adjourned to the residence of Mr. Lilley and partook of a sumptuous repast, and the happy couple departed at two p.m. for the east, amid the warmest congratulations of their many friends. The brideshmaids for the occasion were Miss Louise Parke, Hamilton, Miss Nellie Lilley, Grand Haven, Mich., both cousins of the bride, and Miss Georgie Sisson, of the latter place. The groomsmen were Messrs. Walder Parke, Hamilton, cousin; Frank W. Lilley, brother of the bride, and Geo. M. Anderson, of this city. The presents were numerous, handsome, and valuable.

For some time past Mr. E. D. Wells and

For some time past Mr. E. D. Wells and Mr. T. Cavanagh have been purchasing heavy draught horses to work in the shanties of Mr. Chas. H. Cook, of Montague, Muskegon county, Michigan. Yesterday afternoon these gentlemen shipped per the Midland railway twenty-eight of the finest looking horses ever seen together in this town. Every animal was perfectly sound in every respect, and when it is stated that they were all purchased in the vicinity of Peterborough, it speaks well for the kind of stock kept by our farmers. The prices paid were from \$200 to \$300 for each team. Before being shipped they were taken to the Market Square and were weighed by Mr. Doherty. The heaviest team weighed 2,900 lbs., and the lightest 2,390 lbs., the average being about 2,650 lbs.—Peterborough Review.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette says that sor time ago Mr. Alexander Rettie, sr., of Lot No. 14, in the 5th concession of Somerville, wanted a quantity of limestone, and as there was none to suit him on his own farm and was none to suit him on his own farm and plenty of a superior quality on the one adjoining, he communicated with the non-resident owner of lot No. 13, and ultimately purchased a five acre plot from him. In going over his new property, Mr. Rettie noticed that in making the track a large quantity of stone of a colour and description new to him had been turned up. It was pronounced grey marble of excellent quality, and is capable of sustaining a polish equal to that of the finished monuments in our village cemetery. Mr. Rettie showed us the marble on Monday, and as he says there is any quantity of it in and as he says there is any quantity of it the five acre lot he recently purchased, l expects the investment will prove a profitab

them knew what the cry proceeded from, they hastened in the direction from which it came, and found a moose lying on the ground with a bear on its back lapping the blood that flowed from its wounds. Mr. Braithwaite fired at the bear, the bullet passing through its body. Bruin then made for the thick woods badly injured, and Mr. Braithwaite fired again and struck him, but he managed to escape. When they returned to the moose they found its back was broken, and an end was son put to its suffering. Mr. Braithwaite says that the bear was the largest he ever saw.—Fredericton Farmer.

On Sunday evening, 1st inst., about six o'clock, Mr. John Connel, of Bartibogue, N.B., heard the bells of his cattle sounding as if the animals were running in the woods,

N.B., heard the bells of his cattle sounding as if the animals were running in the woods, and taking his breechloader, found that a large she bear with a year-old cub was causing the stampede. He shot the young bear first, upon which the old one came towards him, and with the remaining charge he dispatched her. The old bear is supposed to be the one that has killed nine cattle in that vicinity this year, worth \$100. Last year thirteen cattle were killed, the value of which was estimated at \$150. Mr. Connel killed another bear not long since, near Bartibogue, some ten miles up from the Bathurst road, where it is said some net fishermen had left suckers on the shore. Had he also caught the fishermen at their illegal work he would have doubtless given them a merited scare. Mr. James Connel has also killed a bear this season, at Bartibogue.

The catch of sturgeon has been very large this season, probably larger than any period for many years. This may be accounted for from the fact that several United States mer from the fact that several United States men have gone extensively into the business, employing a crew of men who are hard at work. Since these operations began they have been very successful in their fishing, as the arrivals thrice a week by the steamer David Weston clearly show. Each trip of that steamer brings an average cargo of about 25 cases, which on arrival are immediately transported to the International Steamship Company's warehouse, for shipment by their steamers to New York. The shippers have resorted to a new method of packing the fish; instead of an entire usage of cases, large barrels, equal in size to a lime barrel, have been brought into requisition, and to a great extent they save time and labour, as they can be more readily removed on the boat without the assistance of a truck. This business is a very productive one, and no doubt will be carried on while it remains so.—St. John Telegraph.

without the assistance of a truck. This business is a very productive one, and no doubt will be carried on while it remains so.—St. John Telegraph.,

The county buildings for Dufferin, says the Orangeville Sun, though pushed forward with great energy, will not, we fear, be completed in time to pass inspection and warrant the Lieutenant-Governor to issue the necessary proclamation erecting the new connty into a senior county on the 1st of January, 1881. The outer walls of the court house and gaol have reached the height to which they require to be raised; but the season is now well advanced, and much work remains yet to be done ere the buildings are fit for occupation. Men and money, however, can accomplish much, and the contractors, Messrs. Grierson & Dobbie, are men who will leave no stone unturned to fulfil their agreement with the Provisional Council. The registry office is going up rapidly, and Mr. Hewitt assures us will be completed before autumn, as agreed upon. All things considered, it is not quite probable that Dufferin will take its place on the map among the senior counties of Ontario with the opening of the new year.

On Thursday of last week William Gibbon,

with the opening of the new year.

On Thursday of last week William Gibbon, of the Beeches, township of Pilkington, near Elora, who suffered from paralytic stroke a few years ago, died from the effects of another seizure. Deceased was one of the early settlers in the township of Nichol, being associated with the late George Elmslie, Esq., in the purchase of the property known as the Bon Accord Settlement. He was born in the town of Collerlie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1800, and emigrated thence to Canada in 1843. He cleared fifty acres of land, afterwards purchased by George Elmslie, Esq., and after disposing of it purchased a farm from W. Wilson, Esq., south of the Grand river in Nichol. He afterwards moved into the village of Elora, where he acted as collector of moneys for Crown Land sales. After resigning this office he returned to a pleasant ten acre park lot near Elora, where he resided for several years. He leaves a widow and several children, and was buried in Elora cometery on Saturday last, many of the eld

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. The Galt Board of School Trustees have adopted the "half-time system," though it has not come into operation yet.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan collected \$84 in Toronto in aid of Emmanuel College, the training college for native helpers in his diocese.

The list of successful candidates at the matriculation examination at the Toronto University has been made known. There were 95 who passed.

A. J. Moore, B.A., (Toronto) head master of Georgetown Public School, has been appointed mathematical master in the Goderich High School at a salary of \$750.

An educational congress will be held in Montreal in September next, during the Dominion Exhibition. The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued a circular giving the details.

Public Instruction has issued a circular giving the details.

The Whitby Board of Education have awarded contracts for the mason work, carpentering, painting, and tinsmithing for the enlargement of the Brooklin school, to the amount of \$2,472.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education of Belleville recommended, at the last meeting, that several teachers have deductions made in their salaries for leaving their schools without permission.

At a recent meeting of the Napanee School Board the report of committee on teachers was called for, it having reference to alleged inefficiency of the High School. The committee, it appears, did not think it part of their duty to hunt up grievances, so at length the Board was brought to agree to defer consideration till after the report of the Inspector of High Schools had been received.

At a meeting of the Board of Education,

At a meeting of the Board of Educati At a meeting of the Board of Education, Kingston, a resolution was moved for the appointing of a committee to report, at the next meeting of the Board, upon the necessity of increased accommodation for the public schools. Something has been done, we believe, towards remedying the evil, but very much remains to be done. The mover of the resolution spoke very strongly on the matt stating that he has several children attend a certain school, and that their constant illness was, in his opinion, due to the over-crowding of the school. This over-crowding is now an old story in that part of the countries of the countr

In school section No. 1, Sandfield (Algon things are in a very unfortunate fix. The school taxes due last Christmas have not yet been collected, and the Township Council been collected, and the Township Counci has not money enough to pay the halance of the teacher's salary. He threatens, there fore, to go to another section unless his salary is paid at once. The difficulty in collecting this tax lies in the fact that many of the rate payers are unable to pay till after the har vest, so that the money could not be raised without selling out a large number of farmers. This the Council do not feel disposed to do and the Council are unable to borrow the money at the rate of interest fixed by law. There seems to be no way out of the difficulty, at least none has, as yet, been devised so the only thing for the farmers, teacher, and Council is to "grin and bear it."

Rumours have been in circulation in Lind

Rumours have been in circulation in Lindsay during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' ex-Henry Braithwaite, who is well known to most of our readers by reputation as an excellent hunter, met with a singular adventure a few days ago. As he was returning from Miramichi Lake, accompanied by an Indian, he heard a strange cry about a quarter of a mile off through the woods. As neither of them knew what the cry proceeded from.

Say during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few days to the effect that serious irregularities have occurred in connection with the third-class teachers' examinations in progress during the past few deeps and the revised version of the New Testament will not take place until the spring of 1881, when the Greek texts, which are being progress during the past few deeps and the revised version of the New Testament will not take place until the spring of 1881, when the greek texts, which are dependent on the revised version the Board, and after hearing the evidence and reporting therenpon, it was decided to reject the papers of three candidates. It would appear that matters in connection with the Board are not in a satisfactory state and require ventilation. The necessity of constituting the Board of Examiners in a different way is again demonstrated.

The Board of Education in New Brunswick have a regulation as follows: "The Chicago.

The Board of Education in New Brunswick have a regulation as follows:—"The Chief Superintendent shall forward to the secretary of the board of trustees of each district a semi-annual circular containing official notices, educational information, and especially a detailed statement of the provincial grants paid tow teachers, and the apportionment of the county assessment fund to trustees. These circulars shall be permanently filed by the trustees, and shall be accessible to teachers in each district." The circular issued in pursuance of the above contains, in addition to the detailed statement of provincial grants referred to in the regulation, the examination questions at the teachers' examinations, March, 1880, the additions to the list of New Brunswick plants, by James Fowler, M.A., and a valuable essay upon "Teaching Reading in Public Schools," by Alexander Melville Bell, F.E.I.S. The official notices and regulations follow, the whole making a handy and much-needed book of reference for teachers.

the whole making a handy and much-needed book of reference for teachers.

The discussion which has been going on between the London (Eng.) School Board and the Education Department of the British Government is one the determination of which may be instructive to us in Ontario, where similar difficulties may arise. The minimum fixed by Government in England for each child was 8 square feet. The Board schools, most of which were built upon plans which allowed 9, 10, 11, and 12 feet per child, were full upon the basis of that measurement. The Board then decided that they would admit additional children into their schools to such a number as would reduce the accommodation from the 9, 10, 11, or 12 feet originally designed to the official minimum of 8 feet. The Education Department objected to this being done, contending that the intended accommodation in each school should not be reduced by the Board. After some lengthened discussion, the Department has so far given way as to allow the proposed reduction in space per child wherever the Board can show that the schools in the neighbourhood have no vacant places. The view of the Board is a reasonable one, and there is no reason why, if 8 feet is fixed as the standard space required in each school, the Education Department should insist on another quantity as the required limit, simply because it was so stated in the plans.

FOREIGN. The French Government has ordered tha a course of instruction in agriculture be introduced into every primary school in the country.

country.

A party of Vassar College girls and New York ladies celebrated the 4th July by grand game of snowballing down in Innkey man's Ravine, Mount Washington. The Russian Minister of Public Instruction has decreed that no university under his jurisdiction shall henceforward admit a student who is married, and that students who get married after matriculation shall be expelled.

expelled.

The Emperor of Germany, upon receiving a despatch from the Czar of Russia announcing his escape from assassination, is said to have remarked:—"It is of no use for us to try to hold our places by force; we must depend on the control of the car The late Dr. Coit's gift of \$100,000 to Yale College is the second legacy, given to the College by a member of the class of 1825 during the last year, the other being of \$10,000 by the late Dr. John I. Abernethy to found a fellowship.

fellowship.

The proposition made in the London (Eng.) School Board to pay the head teachers salaries to be determined by the accommodation at the school, and providing bonuses for satisfactory results, was discussed, but no decision arrived at by the Board.

arrived at by the Board.

Mr. Ruskin has on two occasions sent to Whitelands College drawings for the college walls that the students may be trained to admire and know what is beautiful. On the first occasion he sent twelve coloured drawings of birds with their nests full of fledglings, and with their natural surroundings. More recently he sent five pictures, viz.: 1 (copy of) Turner's "Farewell;" 2 St. Ur-

sula and Four Saints; 3. St. Ursula's Dream; 4. Turner's Holy Island Cathedral; 5. Two Old Gates of York, by Prout. Old Gates of York, by Prout.

Gambetta says that the one thing of vital importance in the new commonwealth is the education of the girls of France up to the Republican ideal. He says that the best advisers he ever had—not alone as to the conduct of his private life, but in political—were good women whose minds were free from the shackles of sacerdotal tyranny. He considers it of vital importance to the new institution that the fullest justice be done to the girlhood of France. In accordance with these views, a special national system of instruction for girls has been provided for, and the large increase in the estimates for Public Instruction Budget (from 24,000,000 in 1876 to 30,000,000 francs for 1880) is in part to provide for this, and in part for the pension fund for teachers. When the first Napoleon was asked at St. Helena how France might be regenerated, his answer was, "By educating the mothers of France."

Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Brit Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the British Admiralty, in a speech to the pupils of the school ship Conway on the 24th of June, remarked that the training on board of the ship was designed primarily to enable the officers of the mercantile marine to conduct their ships in safety from port to port; but with a class of men like sailors, who were so largely isolated from society, it was most desirable that the commanders should not only be skilful and brave, but also God-fearing men. Alluding to the accidents to the Eurydice and the Atalanta, by which six hundred lives had been lost, Mr. Brassey expressed the hope that, sad as were these disasters, the Admiralty would not be deterred by the apprehension of danger from sending young seamen to learn their profession where and when it could alone be learned—in daily conflict with storm and tempest. It is thus alone that experience could be gained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At Derby Assizes, John Wakefield was sen tenced to death for the murder of a youn girl named Eliza Wilkinson, a hawker. Cresosted piles driven at Portsmouth, England, forty-two years ago, are as good above as below the water line, and have out-lived sixteen cuts from the same timber sub-jected to the same conditions, which were not

The committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival have, in conjunction with Messrs. Novello, made arrangements with M. Gounod for the first performance at the festival of 1882 of an oratorio upon whic

he is now engaged.

The Rev. Canon Robertson must belong to the muscular order of Christians, for the Durham magistrates have found it necessary to bind him over to keep the peace for threatening "to smash" a farmer who had incurred his displeasure.—The Echo.

his displeasure.—The Echo.

Six murders and a full complement of cases of manslaughter make up an otherwise very heavy calendar for the Old Bailey sessions. In three of these cases insanity will be most successfully established, and in fact with regard to two of the prisoners they are too mad to be placed on their trial. A doctor and a nurse are included in the manslaughter indictments; and Mr. Sullivan, M.P., prefers his charge of libel against Mr. Callan, M.P., at these sessions.

Rev. J. Troutbeck, the secretary of the New Testament Company.

At a meeting of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free-trade Association, Mr. E. J. Watherston presented the returns of the Board of Inland Revenue showing that the silver plate upon which duty was paid in the year ended March 31, 1880, amounted only to 638,6200z., or 101,6190z. less than last year. It was resolved to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade to receive a deputation early in November, with a view to obtain free trade legislation on the subject next session.

A curious, and to the persons interested, fortunate instance of the privilege of executors has occurred in England. In 1878 an old lady died at Brighton worth £11,000. By her will she gave legacies to the amount of £2,400, but no directions as to the disposal of her estate. The executors were her doctor and solicitor; to the former she left a legacy of £1,000, to the latter £100. On her death it transpired that she was illegitimate by birth, and there being no next of kin, the executors claimed the residue, about £8,000, and the Vice-Chancellor decided in their favour.

Vice-Chancellor decided in their favour.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued giving returns of the sums paid by England to the Porte out of Cyprus revenues, and a copy of the accounts of Cyprus previous to English occupation. For the year 1878-9 the sum of 7,402,625 piastres was paid by England to Turkey; and in the year 1879-80, the sum of 11,092,377 piastres was paid, plus £5,000. The receipts of the Porte in Cyprus in the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877 amounted to 83,950,051 piastres, while the expenditure in the same year amounted to 64,304,946 piastres, showing an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to 11,121, 952 piastres.

The house of Gladstone & Company of the artistic literature of Germany.

Manager Stetson is negotiating with Salvini, the Italian tragedian, and a complete company of the same nationality, for a tour of the United States. Mr. Stetson offered Miss Genevieve Ward liberal terms for an American tour, but she was compelled to decline, having completed her arrangements for the season in England.

It is said that Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan divide upwards of £8,500 by the American season of "The Pirates of Penzance." The legal expenses incurred in the protection of the copyright against pirates amounted to about £1,200.

M. Gounod is about to write the artistic literature of Germany.

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952 piastres.

The house of Gladstone & Co., on the death of Sir John Gladstone, was represented by Mr. Robertson Gladstone, the only commercial man of the sons, who, in 1852, was Mayor of Liverpool. The strongest feeling of attachment subsisted between him and his brother William, whose political views he shared. During the memorable contest for South Lancashire the Premier was at the office in Orange Court all day, seated in a private room, quietly engaged in the translaprivate room, quietly engaged in the transla-tion of a portion of his beloved Iliad, while telegram after telegram arrived bringing news of the election. Since Robertson Gladstone's death his sons, and Mr. W. E. Gladstone's

third son, Henry, conduct the business.

Thus prattles a writer in the St. James's Gazette:—"Old Lady Cowper is dead, for which I sincerely grieve. Long ago, when fashionable beauties were unknown, nor even yet born to their strange estate, she was, though not to be confounded with the Lady Cowper who was afterwards Lady Palmerston, one of the greatest ladies in London society; grande dame she was then, and to the last. Like many more people that are commonly known to have that distinction, she could claim descent from Oliver Cromwell. But as there are thousands who are of the blood of the Plantagenets, so there are hundreds who are of the blood of the Cromwells, many of them in very poor and humble circumstances, And so of all great families which have their times and seasons, either in gross or in detail, or in both, altogether falling, or else reduced in some of their members. Yet it is something to descend from Oliver or Edward."

Edward."

The art world of England is just now profoundly excited. It seems that a number of American amateurs of painting are at the American amateurs of painting are at the present moment travelling over Europe and buying up, regardless of cost, whatever notable performance they can find. A famous New York restauranteur—who is he!—the Times says, offered 3,000 guineas for the Adoration of the Magi by Pietro Perugino. The art agent could not sell the work of the great Umbrian master, simply because it had been secured, though for a much smaller sum, by the State, and Mr. Colnaghi now/intends to demand an alteration of the terms agreed on in consequence of the American collector's interference, "Well, this "band of Yankee maranders," as one journal styles them, greatly to

It will be interesting to learn that Lord

engaged in gutting out the foundation of the building on Main street, Douglas, Scotland, known as the "Old Lodge." This building, which was very dilapidated, though tenanted, was purchased by Lord Dunglass about a year ago, and is now being rebuilt. Above the doorway a memento stone of the old building is placed, hearing the year 1674 and some hieroglyphics. The gold coins are very well preserved, most of them having been deposited in a jar. A handsome case is being prepared in which to have them preserved, and an opportunity will doubtless be afforded the antiquarian to examine them. The following is a list of the coins briefly detailed:—Nine Elizabethan shillings and fourteen sixpences; four English sold coins called the unit, five English shillings, two sixpences, and two Irish shillings of James I.; four thistle merks of James VI., Scotland, dated 1601; two English half-crowns, fourteen shillings, and three sixpences of Charles I. reign; one small Scottish copper coin called a "turner;" six dollars of Albert and Elizabeth of Brabant, and seven quarter dollars; three dollars of Philip IV. of Spain, and one half dollar; one small coin of Charles IX. of Sweden, 1607; one small defaced and illegible coin.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Seymour Haden's essay on the "Etched Work of Rembrandt" appears as a supplement to the Gazette des Beaux Arts. The wooden coffin in which the remains of Kant are enclosed, being found to be decayed and broken when the vault at Konigsberg was lately opened, is to be replaced by a metal

one.

A "Catalogue of Books and Papers relating to Electricity, Magnetism, the Electricity, Magnetism, the Electricity, Magnetism, the Electricity, Telegraph, &c., including the Ronald Library," compiled by the late Sir France Ronalds, edited by Alfred J. Frost and issue by Spon, the English publisher, contains less than 13,000 entries, arranged alphabe cally, although it has no book of later issue than 1873, when Sir Francis died.

than 1873, when Sir Francis died.

Dr. Karl Hase's book on "Miracle Plays and Sacred Dramas," which will be issued this month, treats with great learning and in a very interesting manner the Mysteries of the Middle Ages, Polemic Plays and Echoes of the Mystery, Revival of the Sacred Drama in Spain, Occasional Traces of the Religious Drama in the French Classical Tragedy Hans Sachs and Lessing's "Nathan," the Church and the Theatre.

I used to know the late O. P. B. Linner

I used to know the late G. P. R. Jame I used to know the late G. P. R. James, whose novels at one time enjoyed a very large circulation. One day I called upon him, as we had agreed to go out somewhere together. I found him dolefully seated over a manuscript. He was not writing, but he was gazing at it with melancholy despair. I thought that he was ill, and asked him whether this was the case. No, he said, he was physically well. What, then, was the matter with him? I anxiously enquired. "It is my heroine," he answered; "I have got her into such a fix that I cannot extricate her without a slight violation of the rules of her into such a fix that I cannot extricate her without a slight violation of the rules of propriety." "Then let her be improper, and don't let us be late for the train," I flippantly said. "My dear friend," he replied, "do you want to ruin me? Are you not aware that I liveby never allowing my heroines to do anything to which the most stringent mamma might object? If once the slightest doubt were raised about my hovels being sound reading for the most innocent of school-room girls my occupation would be gone." And so we missed the train, but the heroine emerged from the pages of the novel a model of all that a heroine ought to do under difficult circumstances.—London Truth.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

M. Adrien Marx, of Le Figuro, gives along and, in some respects, interesting account of Madame Patti's journey to her Welsh retreat, Graig y nos, or Swallow Castle, in Swansea Valley. It was the night of Patti's benefit at Covent Garden, and la diva beckoned him, he says, off the stage, and insisted that he should make one of the party. Accordingly, on the Monday morning they started from Paddington, Madame Patti and about a dozen friends, with an array of servants and other domestics. Madame Patti enlivened the journey by telling anecdotes. She told her guests how on her benefit night the Prince of Wales, who was present in the Royal box with his sons, was considerably perplexed because the young gentlemen asked questions about the details of the plot of "La Traviata." They asked, "Why do they throw the money about t" and in the

five languages—English, Italian, Spanish, German, and Russian. Her intelligence in idioms is such that after a residence of three months in any country she not only speaks the current dialects, but understands the subtleties and neologisms. Madame Patti continued:—"I believe that since the comcontinued:—"I believe that since the commencement of my career I have earned thirty millions of franca (£1,200,000 sterling) of receipts," i.e., for the impresarii. Nearly fifteen millions (£600,000), she said, she had earned for herself, and it had disappeared, except some little investments and her Welsh property. These figures must, however, be taken with a pinch of salt. Madame Patti said that her favourite opera was "Rigoletto," and her favourite musician Rossini; while, after some little hesitation, she said she had asincere admiration for Wagner. The rest of the story, which extends over nearly six columns, is made up of descriptions of the castle and grounds, of the reception, the fireworks, and so on. Madame Patti said she only wished the railway station were nearer the castle, and she expressed her determination to induce some of her friends in Parliament to interest themselves in the matter. The story leaves some of her friends in Parliament to interest themselves in the matter. The story leaves off at the point where Mr. Kingston, who is described as the editor (but who is really the able Berlin correspondent) of the Daily Telegraph sat down at the piano and played the accompaniment to Madame Patti's singing of le chant populaire anglaise, "Home, Sweet Home."

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Strychnine, when administered in heav doses to mammals, acts, according to M. Richet, partly like chloral and partly like

curare.

The German African Society has at present six different expeditions travelling through Central Africa. The money for these expeditions is obtained from the German Government or through private subscriptions. Dr. Nachtigatt is the president of the society.

The new mineral substance found in the Emmet county meteorite has been named Peckhamite by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, in honour of Prof. Peckham, "who has been industrious in collecting the minerals of our lake regions."

lake regions."

Dr. Schmidt, of Gratz, has proved by ex-

Dr. Schmidt, of Gratz, has proved by experiment that sponges may be grown artificially at an estimated profit of 60 per cent. A sponge is cut into small pieces, which are fastened to a pile and immersed in the sea, where they rapidly grow into perfect sponges. The system has been adopted by the Austrian Government, and is being carried out on the Dalmatian coast.

An Englishman pamed Drake has invented. An Englishman named Drake has in

An Englishman named Drake has invented a process for working over old steel, which is claimed to be only second in importance to Bessemer's invention, as the new metal possesses extraordinary strength and ductifity. The process consists in mixing up old steel with a patent compound, and subjecting the whole to an intense furnace heat, when the particles amalgamate. Steel made on this plan has been turned out at the Hunslet works and sold readily for £45 per ton. works and sold readily for £45 per ton.

In a paper read by M. Pasteur before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on July 12, it was shown how the common earth-worm may be the means of propagating disease. The subject of the memoir was the etiology of anthrax. It is the custom to bury the body of a diseased animal wherever it may die, irrespective of the nature of the soil. When putrefaction advances the parasites are destroyed, but some infected blood and other liquid matter escapes into the earth surrounding the body, producing germs which may remain inactive for years, but which contain life capable of communicating anthrax when the opportunity presents itself. The germs are seen at the surface of the ground over the body of the animal, and they seem, says M. Pasteur, to have got there through the agency of earth worms. agency of earth-worms carrying them in their alimentary canal. The dust of the eart

"Zola's "Nana" has been dramatized and played at the Alhambra, Rome.

"Ozone" is the name of Nat Goodwin's new play, and "Now, what do you think?" is to be the "catch" expression in it.

W. C. Donaldson, of Toronto, left yesterday for New York to complete arrangements for a starring tour through Canada and the United States. He will'visit this city in November next.

A critic says that while Patti sings ballads, pronouncing each word clearly, her notes are so distinct and round that the hearer feels as if he could pick up each one and put it in his pocket.

Mille. Sara Bernhardt will sail from Havre on October 16, and will arrive in New York about ten days afterwards. She will remain six weeks only in New York, and will play the chief roles in her repertory.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, & Co., of London, are preparing for publication translations of Spittas "Life of Bach," and Jahn's "Life of Mozart," both works which have obtained a high place in the artistic literature of Germany.

Manager Stetson is negotiating with Salvini, the Italian tracedian and accomplete.

are preparing for publication translations of Spittas' "Life of Mozart," both works which have obtained a high place in the artistic literature of Germany.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and marrages, events each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of This Man. Frinting Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Outs for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal blocks.

f ordinary advertising is 25 cents pe The WERKLY MAIL has the largest circulation any paper published in the City of Toronto or

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES. THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements ne receipt of superripations of St. James and St. MoNTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N.S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. HAMILTON—52 James street north. Lancefield Bros., Agents. LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK—30 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1880.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. THE revenue for the first five weeks of the fiscal year of 1881 amounts to nearly a million and a quarter in excess of the revenue for the same period last year. This may be looked upon as moderately good evidence that the tariff is a revenue tariff, as well as a protective one; and that 't will provide for the necessary expenditure of the countrywhich the late Government never succeeded in doing. The deficit on the Intercolonial railway has been reduced from over \$700,-000 to less than \$100,000. This may be looked on as good evidence that public business is good and that an economic management is at work on the railway. The regularity with which business is don and the mails carried shows that the economy has not been at the expense of the efficiency of the road. The deficit for the year 1880 is expected to be less than that the expenditure contains a good man unexpected items, such as the Irish Relie fund, which will not have to be repeated

exports and imports of the cou a very healthy condition, as the following table will show: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION. Exports, year ending 30th June. Imports, year ending 30th June, 880 86,346,088

This, which we will be able to prove in

time, may be accepted as good evidence that the Finance Minister's estimates are

ing fulfilled almost to the letter. The

Imported. Exported.

Year ending 30th
June, 1880..... \$86,346,088 \$87,757,714
Year ending 30th
June, 1879..... 81,964,427 71,491,255 Increase in 1880

over 1879..... \$ 4,381,661 \$16,266,459 This leads us to believe that we are getti into a very healthy state of trade, in which our exports exceed our imports largely, but our imports show that we have still a margin for the purchase of what may be called luxuries. The cotton factories are paying dividends for the first time—but the dividends they are paying show that their pro-sits are only fair and moderate; and this disposes of the notion that they are robbing the people. The coal mines of the Eastern Provinces are putting out more coal now than for many years past; and though the Opposition papers call attention to the fact that more coal than ever is imported, that only proves that more coal is used for industrial purposes, and does not disprove the fact that far larger quantities of Nova Scotia coal also are used than ever before. The bankruptcies of the past period are smaller than ever before. This proves that we have reached the bottom of financial hollowness, and that business is on a firmer basis. Our securities continue good, in spite of the outcries of an Opposition who proclaimed that our circulation was being inflated. And our Ministers in England seem to have had a fair measure of success. Taking one consideration with another, the condition of the Dominion is not such as we need deplore, and the signs of the times are signs in which we may reasonably rejoice. oes are putting out more coal nov

IMMIGRATION.

THE attempt to prejudice the workmen in West Toronto against the Dominion Government because of their immigration policy is not likely to be successful. Mr. Porn had no sooner made himself acquainted with the new machinery which M. Sr. JUST and M. PELLETIER had introduced into the Bureau of Immigration, than he abolished the system of assisted passages except in the case of bona fide farm labourers. Under the previous Government, enormous sums were spent on immigration during the lean years from 1874 to 1878:

1872-3.....\$277,400

market. The Local Government assisted ney, for the taxpayer, in white ele-

m, its expenditure being as followed 1873]..... \$159,200 1875 1876 1877

The largest sum spent on this service by SANDTIBLD MACDONALD was \$32,000, in 1871; and the largest sum spent by a Conservative Government at Ottawa was \$277,-400, in 1872-3, when times were good here, and when there was a large properties. 400, in 1872-3, when times were good here, and when there was a large emigration from the Old World. Mr. Popz, as has been said, lost no time in overhauling this department. He recalled the travelling agents, abolished some of the so-called regular agencies, cut down the expenditure of the London bureau, and confined the granting of assisted passages to farm hands. The Public Accounts for 1879-80 will show a large decrease under this head hands. The Public Accounts for 1879-80 will show a large decrease under this head, although a considerable outlay was entailed by the visit of tenant farmer delegates last fall. The alleged importation of English navvies is easily explained. Certain Pacific railway contractors had advertised far and wide through Canada for labourers to work on the Lake Superior sections, and failing to get them; made an arrangement with the Government by which the Allan line carried navvies from England at reduced rates the avvies from England at reduced rates, the amount of the reduction being deducted from the emigrants' pay by the contractors and by them paid back to the Immigration Department. In fact, it was really an arrangement between the contractors and a number of English navcontractors and a number or English nav-vies, the Government being the inter-mediary; and it is difficult to see how either the Government or the contractors can be blamed, for the sections had to be built, and the advertisements for Canadian labour went a-begging.

NORTH ONTARIO. Mr. Wheler is appealing to the electors of North Ontario on a somewhat rheumatic platform-Sympathy. In certain cases, such, for instance, as where the member elect is unseated for a trifling breach of the law committed thoughtlessly by agents, it is only natural that the people should feel for him. Mr. WHELER'S case, however, is clean out of that category.

His agents were guilty not of one but of many acts of bribery and corruption; and his own skirts were so badly scorched by contact with PAXTON and HURD, that it was only by holding their noses that the majority on the Supreme Court Bench failed to detect the smell of fire. How men whose mission it is to put down bribery and corruption can vote for a candidate whom the Lower Courts disqualified for corrupt practices, and who only escaped the penalty by the accident of an appeal, is one of those questions which the Liberal elector must settle with his conscience. Mr. Gibbs, on the other hand, has always, in victory or defeat, observed the law scrupulously; and in that regard has set an example which Reform

and Conservative aspirants in other con-

stituencies may study with profit.
But neither sympathy for Mr. Whelen nor respect for his opponent should be allowed to cloud the main issue, which is :- Is North Ontario satisfied with the present Government, or does it prefer a return to the good old days of the Mac-KENZIE regime? Mr. WHELER'S friends say the men now in power have increased the public burdens; but who is responsible for the deficits which rendered new taxes necessary for the maintenance of the public credit? And, if the present tariff is objectionable, by what means would Sir RIOHARD have raised more revenue, if not by increased taxation? The Government imposed the new burdens in such a way as to protect agriculture, industry, and commerce; Sir RICHARD boldly declared that he would have increased the income tax if there had been one—in other words, that he would have resorted to direct taxation. Would the farmers of North Ontario prefer direct taxation and one-sided free trade to indirect taxes levied in the interest of our own people? They are told that they are being robbed by the manufacturer and the mechanic, while in the same breath the mechanics and manufacturers of West Toronto are told that the tariff enables the farmer to rob them; but the best evidence that no class of the community is suffering from "monopolies," agricultural or in-dustrial, is the fact that the country as a whole is more prosperous to-day than it has been for many years.

THE BOUNDARY OUTRAGE. THE electors of West Toronto and of the province at large are asked to avenge the great boundary outrage. Mr. MACKEN-ZIB, without consulting Parliament, appointed commissioners to determine the north-west boundary of the province, and was prepared to accept their award without asking Parliament to consent to or affirm it. On the principle that the people's representatives should have a voice in public affairs, particularly on a from habit and education; all that religion question of territorial rights and jurisdiction, the ex-Premier's action was indefensible. Sir John Macdonald, on the other hand, neither accepted nor rejected the award of the irresponsible arbiters, but referred it to a Committee preparatory to submitting it to the House. This is where the matter rests now; and none but a wild partisan would charge him with "spoliation," "swindling," "robbery," and "treason." If the award is a just one, it will not be disturbed, and Ontario will receive what is claimed for her; if it is not a just one, she will not attempt to exact more than she is entitled to.

The reference of the case to a Committee sible. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, on the other

to exact more than she is entitled to.

The reference of the case to a Committee has undoubtedly entailed delay, but Ontario loses nothing by it. If it were a land full of people and flowing with milk and honey, or if our farmers sons were longing to settle there, there might be some reason in the complaint against the Government; but it is far otherwise. It is, in the fullest meaning of the words, a desert place. White men have gone in there for a life of speculation or adventure, but the majority of its inhabitants are Indians, and mostly pagans at that. The annexation and government of such a territory would entail enormous expense The annexation and government of such a territory would entail enormous expense upon the Province, and benefit us little; upon the Province, and benefit us little; indeed, the secret of the Globe's eagerness to have it annexed is the unlimited patronage that would be thrown into the hands of the Local Government. In 1876 Mr. MACKENZIE established a little Court at Battleford, at a cost of \$35,000 a

THE IMPORTED LABOURERS.

A VERY determined effort is being made to confuse the public mind and convey a wrong impression as to the facts in regard to to the so-called importation of the navvies from England. Advertisements manifestly written in the offices of the steamship company, and others conveying no such impression as is extracted from them, have been several times published in the papers; and of late they have been resurrected for the

purpose of deceiving the minds of electors

in several quarters where elections are

pending. The real facts are as follows: The Government has not paid a single dollar for the ocean passage of any navvy. Their passages were paid by themselves wholly. The Government has not paid a single dollar for the inland railway or steamship fare of any navvy. The fares were paid by the contractors and deducted out of the wages of the men. The Government's connection with the business consisted only in allowing the emigration office in England to aid in collecting the men, and in storming out of the contractors. and in stopping out of the contractors estimates the cost of the inland passage The Government's only trouble was in transferring an item from the credit of the contractors to the credit of the Government; there was no risk and no responsibility of any kind from beginning to end. It is not true that Sir Hugh Allan is being "recouped" by the present Government. He actually gets less from this Government than from Mr. MACKENZIE. Nor is it true that this Government altered executive. that this Government altered, except for the better, the system of assisted passages The present Government has greatly restricted the system; and when it temporarily restricted it still further, it was porarily restricted it still further, it was abused by the Opposition press for doing so, and it was told that pauper immigrants were likely to be the bone and sinew of the country. It is almost impossible to avoid being deceived somewhat by the representations of those who say they intend to follow the occupation of farming. Even an oath would not guard against deception in that case. But if the Government attempted to enforce any stringent regula-tions it would be told by the Opposition press that it was putting a check on immigration. If the Government were to postpone all immigration efforts till the last man in Canada was employed, an indefinite postponement would have to be made. There are thousands of the workmen of our cities who could not be cities who could not be persuaded to accept the work to be done by those navvies; and there is always in every country a certain surplus of men who are idle and shiftless.

The Opposition know this as well as we do; but it does not suit their book to say

RELIGION AND POLITICS. THERE are many well-meaning persons who, while objecting to a divorce between religion and morals, persist in maintaining that religion has nothing to do with politics. We are not referring here to the question of Church and State, since we are happily free from any concern on that score; but to the notion that politics can and ought to stand upon a differ from religion, or even ordinary morality. Now, if religion, especially the form of it which we profess in Christian lands, means anything, it means a spiritual influence which rules the entire being, and is concerned with the whole man, descending even to the thoughts and intents of the heart. The State is only an aggregate of individuals, and each unit of the community is as clearly responsible for his political acts as for those which are distinctively and admittedly individual. There is none moral code for private land another for public life. M are members one of another, whether they are neighbours, fellow-townsmen, fellow-countrymen, or leaders of men. To this extent most people will agree with us; but then the difficult question arises, How far should religious opinion have weight in politics? This is evidently not a mere question of conduct, although it contains one. Most people would say that if a man supports a politician simply because he is of the same faith as oneself a wrong is concord, where there are a hundred plain points of dissidence founded upon principles. Religion is a guide to princip but it is an obtruded element where it suggests personal predilections. No one can serve conscience ostensibly by violating it substantially. If a man be not guided by religious motives in his choice of opinions, and chooses to vote contrary to what he believes to be sound policy, a pretended zeal for creed or church should demands is that they shall vote conscien tiously, and exercise charity towards those who are opposed to them.

A serious question now arises—how far religion should have weight on disputed

Legislature. The State, being an abstraction in one sense, has no right to meddle with the faith of individuals; but the lat-ter are bound to bring religion to the discharge of their duties as constituent members of the body corporate. It may be objected that Scripture throws but little light upon man as a citizen, and

disobedience becomes a duty. These, now-ever, are exceptional, not normal cases. Now, we may remark further that, in free countries, if a man be bound to obey the State, he is also bound to perform his duty to it as one of its members. Oivil State, he is also bound to perform his duty to it as one of its members. Civil objections, so far as they are not enforced by penalties, sit too lightly on many men even of the religious classes. They seem to think that it is a matter of choice whether they discharge their duty as citizens or not. Indeed, you will often hear men boasting of their habitual abstinence from voting. Surely that is not a religious attitude to assume. Every duty is sacred, and for its performance or non-performance all men are responsible before their Maker, each for himself. It is in the conscientious politics of the individual that religion politics of the individual that religion operates with vigour and effect. The State, as such, should be neutral; but it is in the heart of each citizen that religion and politics act upon one another.

THE WEST OF IRELAND. THE cable despatches say that the West of Ireland, more particularly the County Mayo, is in a very disturbed condition. Mayo has an unhappy history. During the '98 troubles the county was ravaged by a column under Major Browns, from whom the present Lord ORANMORE is descended; and while the rebels were shot and hanged without mercy, the informer played havoc among the small property owners, whose land was taken from hem by process of attainder on the flimsiest charges of disloyalty. Major Browns had a gleaming eye for the main chance, and secured for himself and his friends large tracts to which he had no right or title except so far as confiscation under pretence of rooting out rebellion could confer it. Lord Oranmore and Browne, his worthy successor, is an ab-sentee; and the LAMBERTS, RAES, MONROES, and FALKNERS, whose fathers also served in the occupation force, and were rewarded for their services, are far from being model landlords. The recollection of these days of terror, when men were hanged on the market crosses at the whim of a brutal trooper, or on the perjured testimony of the spy, has not been effaced from the minds of the people, who look upon the Browne colony as re-tired banditti, living upon the booty they stripped from their victims. To make matters worse, many of the old estates have of late years passed into the Encumbered Estates Court, and been bought up by Glasgow iron-masters and Manchester cotton men, who from the nature of things cannot be expected to have nature of things cannot be expected to have much in common with the peasantry. The novus homo, the upstart, is almost invariably the worst of landlords, partly because he lacks the training of a hereditary landed proprietor, and partly because his success in business has turned his head, and made him purse-proud, arrogant, and unreasonable. These are the two classes of landlords who now possess the Country landlords who now possess the County Mayo, and almost control the lives of its population. The monuments of their regime are upon every hill—here the poorhouse, yonder the police-barrack. The face of the country is in the last degree desolate—vast areas of bog and unreclaimed population. The monuments of their regime are upon every hill—here the poorhouse, yonder the police-barrack. The face of the country is in the last degree desolate—vast areas of bog and unreclaimed mountain, the wretched shielin by the road side, a degree of the country is in the last degree desolate—vast areas of bog and unreclaimed mountain, the wretched shielin by the road side, a degree of the country is in the last degree desolate. road side, a decrepit and disheartened pea-santry, and universal blight. The young men and women have fled to America; and their fathers and mothers are not livand their fathers and mothers are not liv-ing, but simply awaiting the hour of a merciful deliverance. The only relief to this gloomy picture is to be found in the gay uniforms of the military patrols, the business-like air of the process-server, and in the contentment of his lordship's bul-locks standing knee-deep in the rich

demeanes.

But nothing can justify murder, not even this apotheosis of man's inhumanity to man, and the agitators who urge the people to it are their worst enemies. Constitutional agitation will bring relief some day, if there is justice under heaven; meantime perhaps the easiest solution is in wholesale emigration to lands where every man is his own landlord, and where the cifts of nature are neither corrected nor gifts of nature are neither corrupted nor

THE CLASSICAL PROFESSORSHIP.

Ar length this vexed subject of controversy has entered upon another, and, let us hope, its last, phase. It is formally announced that Mr. WARREN has refused to place himself in a false and untenable position, and therefore declines the professorship. It is unfortunate that we owe to his gentlemanly instincts what ought to have resulted, but perhaps could hardly have been expected, from the Minister's own sense of propriety and justice in the matter. Mr. CROOKS professes to be liberal, yet no one has less confidence or respect for public opinion, or more profound satisfaction in himself and his own crude notions. . The verdict of the press, on both sides, was against him; the college faculty, as he very well knew, resented the slight to which it was proposed to subject them; and yet, with the crass obstinacy characteristic of him, neither attacks nor remonstrances were of any avail. Mr. WARREN has certainly shown that he possesses a more sensitive nature, and so soon as he discovered the real state of things, withdrew at once, like a man of sense and spirit.

Perhaps this episode in his Ministerial career may teach Mr. CROOKS that his autocratic self-sufficiency will not pass muster in the province of Ontario, though we doubt it much. Ministers in Toronto have too much power in their hands. For more than ping months in the year they have than nine months in the year they have the power to do as they please, and dur-ing the other two or three, with a powerful majority at their backs, are practically irres-ponsible. The possession of authority so unrestrained as this is sure to lead to arbiunrestrained as this is sure to lead to arbi-trary acts, and Mr. Chooks has merely illustrated this fact in an exaggerated way. No sooner was it clear that the people cen-sured his course then he became more firmly wedded to it. Indeed we are not sure that he did not consider it a piece of sure that he did not consider it a piece of grave impertinence to criticize, much less to censure, his arbitrary action. He is well out of this difficulty, however, no thanks to his own discretion, and it is to be hoped he will not so readily fall into another. nother.
The Minister's "memorandum," which

legre Mr. Mackenzie established a little
Court at Battleford, at a cost of \$35,000 a
year—not to govern that region, for there
was nobody there, but simply in order to
provide a confortable retirement for a colleague and a batch of importunate officeseekers. Mr. Mowar would no doubt
treat the new territory with similar generosity; and before the deed of transfer was
dry, we should see the first caravan of
aheriffs, registrars, stipendiary magistrates,
wood tangers, colonization road inspectors,
balliffs, license commissioners, &c., moving
from Front street towards Lake Superior.
Why, the mere act of taking formal posseession of the region, so ably performed by
ex-Lieut-Governor Maddonald, Mr. D.
D. Hay, M.P.P., and others last summer,
cost the Province \$5,400. There is no

ing for his "classical scholar," and then not at his instance. If any one doubts not at his instance. If any one doubts how competent Mr. Crooks is to judge of qualifications, let him refer to Mr. Allen's justly indignant letter in our vesterday's issue. It will be seen also how he treats those who strive to turn him from a settled determination. Mr. Crooks had nothing to say against Mr. Grant Allen's qualifications—the Mr. CROOKS had nothing to say against Mr. GRANT ALLEN'S qualifications—the testimonials he had been put to the trouble and expense of submitting were of the highest character, and his record as a scholar and literary man was unexceptionable; yet his application met with a rude rebuff. In fact, he had crossed Mr. CROOKS' path, and threatened to mar his settled plan. We have never encouraged the national cry; still we do say it was in the hattonal cry; sain we do say to was in the highest degree discourteous to invite appli-cations, and then not only laugh at, but snub the candidates. Moreover, it was clearly disingenuous to ask for such applications, with the firmly fixed resolution not to ac-

cept one of them.

There is a curiously involved sentence in the memorandum—indeed there are several such—in which Mr. Crooks wishes apparently to urge that literary and scientific studies should be placed on an equal footing. That is exactly why we have contended all along that it was obviously unjust to elevate the classical chair above the chairs of mathematics, mental philosophy and the control a philosophy, and the natural sciences. If the Minister has come over to our side we rejoice at his conversion, notwithstanding its tardiness"—For while the lamp holds "out to burn,"—Mr. Crooks knows the rest. The announcement that Mr. MAURICE HUTTON, of Merton College, has been appointed will give rise to no protest, ways providing the scheme contemplated in Mr. Warren's case has been abandoned. If that be the case, Mr. Hurron will meet with a cordial welcome in Ontario; if not, the storm just over will be a trifle compared with that which is to come.

Ar length the Dominion Opposition may enjoy the opportunity its organ in this city has professed to long for during the past few weeks. Both parties have selected their candidates, and the issue between them will be decided within a fortnight. The Reformers of West Toronto have managed to secure Ald. Ryan as some degrees better than no candidate at all; but they have no heart in the contest, and the result is, in effect, decided already. No one can have read the curt and desponding announcement in Saturday's Globe without seeing that, even in the organ's opinion, the game is up. Mr. Ryan was chosen in default of a better candidate—the thirteenth of the baker's dozen, all of whom declined except himself. This is not an encouraging state of things to begin with. So long as there was a hope of luring or forcing Mr. Bethune into the field, the organ could afford to play the braggart, but on Saturday its tone was abjectly The Reformers of West Toronto have man but on Saturday its tone was abjeweak and subdued. On Friday,
BEATY was admonished to look out the beating he will surely receive;" the other side.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Kansas, Texas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Dakota, which, according to Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie, have grown marvellously in wealth and population, owe their developwealth and population, owe their development mainly to railroads built by companiout of the land.

The Whitby Chronicle is not satisfied with the manner in which the North Ontario Reformers are conducting the campaign in that constituency. They say that with the large Government majority at Ottawa, one Reform member more or less is of no consequence; and the canvassers are apathetic and lazy. Did the Chronicle ever see its party friends slouching and malingering in this way when they had a good cause?

The Ottawa Herald knocks the bottom ou of the argument that the N. P. is injuring the Hull iron industry. Two tons of or the Hull iron industry. Two tons of ore and a ton and a half of coal are required to make a ton of pig iron. An Ohio firm ships the Hull ore to Niles, O., at a cost of \$9 per ton; and coal can be laid down at Hull for \$6 a ton, duty included. Hence, while the Ohio men pay \$18 in freight for the ore used in manufacturing a ton of pig, the Hull smelters pay only \$9 for the coal required for a ton of pig, leaving them a clear margin of \$9 a ton on which to compete with their American rivals.

Ontario ought not to boast of her educ tional system until all the members of the Central Committee can write English cor Central Committee can write English correctly. When that day dawns, then let the Local Government begin on the magistrates. The Halton Naws says some of the newly appointed J.P.'s in Peel can hardly write their own names; many of them spell on phonetic principles which would baffle the most learned; while others "cannot place their signatures on anything less than the side of a barn, and would just as soon swear a man upon an old copy of Worcester's Dictionary as upon the Bible."

The Elgin Gazette, an independent Reform paper, says "if Sir John Macdonald succeeds paper, says "if Sir John Macdonald succeeds in not only getting English capitalists to construct but also to work the line when finished, he will have performed a valuable work for Canada, which will not be soon forgotten." The construction of the Pacific railway out of the lands finds favour with the better class of Reform journals. Those who oppose it are the malcontents who obstruct everything proposed by the Ottawa Government, and the rag-money men who want to have it built with irredeemable due-bills issued on the strength of the wealth of the country, over which the Government has no control. The bold action of the managers of the

Toronto Exhibition in initiating measures for holding an International Exhibition in this holding an International Exhibition in this city next year is deserving of the warmest endorsation by the citizens. There can be no question but that such a gathering, founded on the wast collection of exhibits at the Melbourne Exhibition, which it is proposed to transport here, would prove, in combination with our regular show, a splendid attraction. If the project is vigorously entered upon, the necessary funds will doubtless be raised, and both the city, the province, and the Dominion will be many times recouped the outlay. Still another cotton factory to be started

Mr. Whittaker, a large manufacturer of Manchester, England, and who visited Can Manchester, England, and who visited Canada in the spring with a view to establishing one of his sons in business here, has written to a friend in Ottawa stating that he has fully made up his mind to start a cotton factory in Canada capable of giving employment to 300 hands. The site will be fixed on when he returns in the spring, and among the places mentioned are Lachute, Port Hope, Valleyfield, and Beauharnois. Does any manof common sense seriously imagine that such a venture would ever have been dreamed of but for the N. P. ?

The Walkerton Telescope says national policy that we require is retrench-ment of the expenditure within the revenue, reduction of taxes, and a general reduction in

The Globe gives up the great stove outrage, Gurney's price lists not harmonizing with the

robbery and monopoly theory :--The robbery theory appears all the more absurd when it is remembered that iron was 22 per cent. cheaper in 1878 than it is to-day, and that wages have been increased 10 per cent. since the new tariff came into force.

The Mitchell Recorder, a staunch Reform journal, joins with the Montreal Herald, the Canadian Spectator, and other Liberal papers, in approving of the construction of Pacific railway out of the North-West lands Pacific railway out of the North-West lands. It says:—"If a company of English capitalists can be got, who are willing to come here and spend say £20,000,000 sterling in building the railway, let them come. We would not begrudge them a few acres, more or less, of the North-West lands, which without a railway must be useless. They will, at least, put money in circulation, and help to lighten the burden of taxation in the older Provinces."

We are told in an article on "The Caucus in England," published in the International Review for August, that "one of the most plausible arguments in favour of the caucus is that it hinders a superfluity of Liberal candidates and a consequent diminution of the Liberal majority." No explanation is, however, given as to the proper action to be taken when, as in the case of West Toronto, there is a scarcity of Liberal candidates, and only after upwards of a dozen persons had only after upwards of a dozen persons had been asked to stand a victim can be found. In this case the caucus will undoubtedly have the effect of preventing the possibility of a Liberal majority.

The New Brunswick press are generally taking up the question of a direct line of steam communication from St. John to Liver-pool in connection with the cattle trade, and pool in connection with the cattle trade, and urging the project upon public attention. The benefits of such an enterprise are apparent, but as they would be purely local those journals which are looking to the Government for a subsidy have hardly made out their case. There ought to be money enough in the trade to warrant the putting of a steamship on this route without appealing to the general Government for aid. It is a mistaken view of the National Policy which supposes that the State is to do everything, or to supersede private enterprise. sede private enterprise.

The Italian Parliament has just decided to levy a heavy tax on titles of nobility. A prince is to pay a tax of \$6,000, a duke \$5,000, and a marquis \$800. This measure seems to be in accordance with sound economic principles, inasmuch as a title of nobility is clearly a luxury, and as such one of the most proper subjects of taxation. The effect will be to thin out the ranks of the Italian aristocracy, as many of them who have not the essential seudi will have to descend a peg or two in the social scale. Something of the same principle obtains in a milder form in England, where armorial bearings are taxed. Burns' oft-quoted line "The rank is but the second a per of the stamp of Mr. D. M. Card of Uxbridge, who, as Mr. Thomas Paxton Burns' oft-quoted line "The rank is but the guinea-stamp," will hereafter have a special significance in the domains of King Humbert.

A New York court has rendered a decision in a case which must be of frequent recur-rence in that land of easy divorces. A man from whom his wife obtained a divorce in from whom his wife obtained a divorce in New York State re-married in another state during the lifetime of his first wife, and then resumed his residence in New York, where he died. The question of inheritance came up as between the children of the two marriages, when the court pronounced the children of the second marriage illegitimate and not entitled to share in the father's property. Such cases are of every day occurrence, and it is doubtful whether the obvious injustice to the issue of such unions of dubious legality will be compensated by the value of the decision as a deterrent. If anybody is to be punished it should be the parties who contract such marshould be the parties who contract such mar-riages, at the time, and not their innocent chil-

The Montreal Journal of Commerce, often quoted by the Opposition journals, in an article on the Pacificrailway, says:—"Admitting the strong objections that exist to the ting the strong objections that exist to the transference of a large quantity of land to a company whose chief object would be to make money out of it, we are inclined to the opinion that special grants to railroad companies have not obstructed colonization. A railroad company is more interested in the settlement of the country than in holding the land for higher prices, and we believe that the land would be taken up at least as fast of owned by a railway company as if it was if owned by a railway company as if it remained in possession of the Government."

The Journal might have cited the case of those Reform Edens, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Texas, where the railroad companies are the only immigration agents.

The Pictou, N. S., Standard says :- "We must confess to entertaining an honest pride in the improved state of business in this country, brought on wholly by a governmencountry, brought on wholly by a governmental policy the inauguration of which we did our utmost to advise. The fine weekly shipments of coal from our port, the many arrivals of large ships, the better employment for our mechanics, the better markets for our farmers, the larger earnings of our pilots—all these are reasons why an advocate of the N. P. should congratulate himself on his deeds and words. It is cause for regret that one section of the community is so wilfully blind that it will not see these matters in their true aspect, but as no harm is done by its action, there is no great reason for undue sorrow. At all events. great reason for undue sorrow. At all events, if our opponents will not see, they cannot but feel the benefits of the National Policy."

The Charlottetown Herald, being asked to show how the tariff pinches the Island people,

says:—
"What we have gained by confederation seems to be this—we have relinquished
every chance we possessed of obtaining access
to the best markets for our produce, and have
acquired the privilege of seeing our own
markets stuffed with the rubbishy manufactures
of Canada. As an example: Once on a time,
before confederation, there were men among
us who could furnish you with very handsome
and well-made furniture. Such men we have us who could furnish you with very handsome and well-made furniture. Such men we have still, but they have to compete with the ill-made rubbish which is showered upon us from Quebec and Montreal, and they suit themselves to the consequences."

Here is a complaint, not that the Maritime consumer is being taxed to death, but that he is plagued with too much cheapness! This is the worst tariff "outrage" yet recorded.

The Owen Sound Times has been looking

into the sugar monopoly question. The Globe having stated that instead of getting 12, 13, or 14 pounds for a dollar, the hou or 14 pounds for a dollar, the housekeeper nowadays gets only 8 or 8½ pounds, the Times made enquiries, with this result:—"The first grocer we went to informed us that he gave II lbs. of sugar for the dollar, and of the very best granulated 8 lbs. This was the concurrent testimony of all whom we enquired of, a manufacturing confectioner adding the fact that candies are sold wholesale. ing the last that candles are sold wholesale in Owen Sound at the same prices as in Chicago; while one grocer, who did not support the N. P., informed us that he is now able to give from 11 to 12 lbs. of Porto Rico or Barbadoes for \$1 and 9 lbs. granulated, that

the expenses of governing the country, by reducing the number of members, and especially by abolishing all useless Legislative bodies." The Reform party has been in power in Ontario since 1871, but so far from attempting to frame a national policy such as the Telescope suggests, they have increased the number of members, the sessional indemnity, the number of Ministers, and the cost of government. m 1878 he was only giving 8 lbs., and not more than once in ten years has he given more pounds of sugar for a dollar than now. The sugar now sold at 11 lbs. for \$1 has never been cheaper here than 12 lbs. for \$1, while the statement that the sugar now sold at 8 lbs. for \$1 could formerly be got at 12, 13, and 14 lbs. simply makes our grocers wonder who has been stuffing the Globe."

Mr. George Stephen, of Montreal, has sent cheque for \$5,000 to Principal Grant, to be used in any way he thinks best for Queen's College. This is the fifth subscription of that amount received by Queen's within the last two years; one being from Toronto, two from Ottawa, one from Kingston, and now one from Montreal. Mr. Stephen's subscription is, we understand, to be used in fitting tion is, we understand, to be used in fitting up with modern apparatus and improvements the laboratories connected with the chemistry and physics class-rooms in the new buildings. These improvements are being made under the superintendence of Professors Dupuis and Williamson—the professors respectively of those classes—and the results promise to be most satisfactory to all students of science. It is a hopeful augury for higher education when the leading business men of the country express such solid sympathy with it.

The cry is often raised that the construction of a trans-continental railway is beyond the resources of Canada. Against a total outlay of two hundred millions must be placed Government lands in the North-West of sufficient value to repay its entire cost.

The colonists of South Africa would think our position a most favourable one. The railway extension proposals of the Government of Cape Colony far exceed in proportion those of this Dominion when the resources and populatio of the colonies are considered. The Cape scheme embraces eight considerable undertaking involving takings, involving an aggregate expenditure of fifty millions of dollars. Both political of firty millions of dollars. Both political parties are agreed as to the principles of the bills, but sectional jealousies will doubtless develop themselves when the details are under discussion. Judged by the South African standard, the Canadian Pacific rail. way cannot be viewed as impracticable even by disciples of Mr. Blake.

Col. Shaw, the American consul at Manchester and formerly consul in this city, writes to the State Department at Washington as follows :- " I cannot overstate the unrest and dark forebodings which fill the minds of the wisest and best in England at the pre-sent time. A pretty clear knowledge of the of the wisest and best in England at the pre-sent time. A pretty clear knowledge of the dangers and doubts which press upon them convinces me that a change in sentiment is coming over the people, and unless rival nations modify their tariffs England will speedily erect similar barriers in self-defence. I know that this is not the popular view, but I am so impressed with the influences which are at work that I submit this opinion to the department under a sense of duty believing department under a sense of duty, believing, as I do, that it is well founded." Mr. Webster, the American consul at Sheffield, says:—"So strong is the feeling in favour of protection that this question may become an influential one at the next general election, unless there should be a speedy revival of

About \$90,000 is spent every year on colonsaid, is "a first-rate hand in an election;" and they do not care to quarrel with the local bosses. A correspondent writes from Minden township that irregularities exist on the Bobcaygeon road works, which are in the results of the said of the sa Minden township that irregularities exist on the Bobcaygeon road works, which are in charge of Mr. W. Hartle. This boss draws at a day, and not content with that, employs ins brothers; sons, hired men and friends; so that what is left of the appropriation after the Hartle party has been appeased does not go very far among the poor settlers in the district. Mr. Fraser will no doubt look into

The action of the United States Government in compelling the steamship company to carry back to Europe John Kempft, pauper, sixty years old, shipped from Baden to America by his village authorities, is worthy of imitation by this Dominion. While Canada requires, and will gladly welcome, ablebodied, intelligent emigrants, and, of course, capitalists, there is no room for foreign paupers transported to these shores by poor law authorities with a view to save the cost of maintaining them. Nevertheless, there were several cases last year where this had been done. This is a country of workers, and lazy fellows who drift out here from the Old Country should remember that if they fail to secure a livelihood at home they have a still worse change. fail to secure a livelihood at home they have a still worse chance abroad. For men who have neither trade, profession, nor capital this affords a poor field, and it is desirable that the people of the United Kingdom should know this. This Dominion offers splendid opportunities to emigrants, but they must be of the right class.

To add to Britain's troubles in the East, there is now danger of trouble arising on the Burmese frontier. English journals received by the last mail explain the question at issue. It appears that some time ago the Nyoung Oke Prince raised the standard of rebellion, but his troops were instantly scattered and he and they fled into British Burmah. He gave himself up to the police, who for some unexplained reason turned him loose; he was next heard of in King Theebau's dominions, but within a couple of miles of English territory, with an army of 1,500 men, which was steadily increasing. No final settlement resulted from the campaign, although the young Prince has a large following in King Theebau's dominions. The reigning monarch has shut himself up in his palace after having ordered the execution of a number of men on the ground that they were British spies. Burmah and Britain are supposed to be at peace, but recent acts are liable to cause a rupture, at least so soon as Ayoub Khan has been disposed of. by the last mail explain the question at issue. In addressing the Belfast Chamber of Com-

merce the other day, a Manchester gentleman said "Ireland would have been an infinitely poorer country than she is to-day if England had not always recognized the great principle of free trade between the sister kingdoms." Probably this orator had been so busily en-gaged in sizing his cottons with Chinese clay that he had not read up Irish history. The House of Commons, to begin with, declared House of Commons, to begin with, declared the importation of Irish cattle a public nui-sance, the object being to protect the English farmer. Then when the Irish took to killing farmer. Then when the Irish took to killing their cattle and exporting the beef in carcase, that, too, was prohibited. Not to be balked, they began to send the hide in the form of leather, and that was banned also. In despair they abandoned cattle and tried sheep, but Irish exports of wool were stopped; and when they manufactured it and began to ship woollens, the English manufacturer asked Parliament to stop that also, and it was done. The Cobden people are the lineal descendants of those fierce monopolists; they do not call it "monopoly" to-day, however, but "goodwill among men," and all the rest of it.

Among Reformers the Government scheme for building the Pacific railway through the for building the Pacific railway through the agency of a company of English capitalists, bonussed with North-West lands, daily grows in favour. Every leading Opposition organ, except the Globe, endorses the project. Perhaps the most bitter opponents of the general policy of the Government are the Liberal organs in New Brunswick; nevertheless, they favour the proposals of the Administration on the railway question. The St. John Telegraph says:—"If money can be got to build the road on the basis of the lands, and without holding them at rates that would

est settlement or block it altogeth t would be a most de ting details, we must look upor ral principles of the scheme with nendation." The St. John Globe s om the Maritime Provinces point ink that an arrangement of this road must be built-would be an any of the schemes which has ye fore the country." This is son yere on Mr. Mackenzie, but it is gra find that on the railway question i urnals, outside of Toronto, are for the ent. sinking party for the people's good AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

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About \$90,000 is spent every year on colonization roads in the back settlements, exclusive of the annual appropriations for the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts. The road bosses are appointed on the recommenda-tion of Ministerial supporters, for their services to the party : and there is reason to fear There are road inspectors, but they are chiefly men of the stamp of Mr. D. M. Card Uxbridge, who, as Mr. Thomas Payto said, is "a first-rate hand in an election; and they do not care to quarrel with the local bosses. A correspondent writes from Minden township that irregularities exist on the Bobcaygeon road works, which are in charge of Mr. W. Hartle. This boss draws charge of Mr. W. Hartle. This boss draws \$4 a day, and not content with that, employs his brothers, sons, hired men and friends; so that what is left of the appropriation after the Hartle party has been appeased does not go very far among the poor settlers in the district. Mr. Fraser will no doubt look into

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arrest settlement or block it altogether, the arrangement would be a most desirable one. Awaiting details, we must look upon the general principles of the scheme with hearty commendation." The St. John Globe says:

"From the Maritime Provinces point of view we think that an arrangement of this kindif the road must be built—would be better than any of the schemes which has yet been before the country." This is somewhat severe on Mr. Mackenzie, but it is gratifying to find that on the railway question Reform journals, outside of Toronto, are for the moment sinking party for the people's good. ment sinking party for the people's good.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The signs are that there will be a fall in wheat. The English crop, although below the average, is a better one than has been reaped for three years; while there is an unprecedented harvest in the States. In Russia, the wheat has suffered somewhat: Russia, the wheat has suffered somewhat; still reckoning 100 as the average, it is believed the yield will reach 80. It will be a wise act for the Canadian farmers to market their crop as early as possible, and not to wait for a rise which, it is almost safe to say, will never come.

The New Glasgow Plaindealer, from which the free trade papers quote very freely, came to grief the other day. It announced that the agency of an Ontario agricultural implement foundry had been established at Fred-ericton, N.B., and had starved out a local factory of the same kind. As the starvation factory of the same kind. As the starvation must have been due to keen competition, this case did not tally with the Plaindealer's cry that the Maritime people are being robbed by the tariff. It turns out, however, that the story was not altogether true. The Maritime Farmer, published at Fredericton, says Cossit Bros., of Ontario, have placed an agency there, but the local foundry, so far from being closed up, is doing a rushing trade, and has more orders on hand than it can fill this year. The Ontario agency is also doing well; in short, the farmers are getting cheaper ma-chines, and the town is profiting by a brisker

A noteworthy feature of the outcry raised by the anti-national press of the Maritime Provinces against Ontario competition in the manufacture of agricultural implements is manufacture of agricultural implements is that it is in direct contradiction to the line usually taken by the free trade journals. They have all along contended that the statements that Canadian industries were being crushed out by American competitors was an absurdity; that if American goods were sold below cost, it was a benefit to us and not an injury; and that if a Canadian industry could not stand the pressure it had better close down. Now, when Ontario enterprise is pushing legitimate business in the Maritime Provinces, they cry out against the competition from us which they welcomed on the part of the Americans. This inconsistency only goes to show that the anti-tariff sentiment of the Maritime Provinces is distinctly ment of the Maritime Provinces is distinctly

Our fruit growers are, no doubt, consider ing which is the best market for their surplus products. England still affords an eligible outlet, and if Ontario growers do not find their ventures profitable, the blame, we imagine, will lie with themselves. London dealers declare that the apples coming from Boston and New York suit the market best, because of their uniform size and colour, and the care with which they are handled and packed. Next in estimation come the Ontario and Quebec apples, which, in the opinion of Old Country experts, are as a rule carefully Nova Scotia grower, now in England, urges that increased care must be exercised in handling and culling; that apples should be packed in barrels of not less size than two and packed in barrels of not less size than two and a half bushels, with seasoned staves, and that it would pay well to ship early rarieties, especially if each apple was wrapped separt ately in tissue paper. English buyers want Canadian apples, on account of their keeping qualities, but they require them to be shipped in first-class condition.

It begins to look as though the English authorities had tolerably good grounds for their refusal to remove the restrictions with regard to the slaughtering of American cattle at the port of arrival. The report of Dr. at the port of arrival. The report of Dr. Lyman, a special agent sent by the Washington Department of Agriculture to examine imported cattle in England, which we publish in another column, contains some startling disclosures as to the extent and prevalence of the disease in the United States, which may well make the English disposed to use extra caution. The statement that Canadian cattle were found to be infected is probably unfounded, as if so, it is very singular that the fact should not have come to light before. No doubt the American commissioner would gladly make the most of any circumstances tending to establish the prevalence of the gashy make the most of any circumstances tending to establish the prevalence of the disease here, to prevent the English discriminating in favour of our exporters. It is very evident, that before any further privileges can be hoped for in proportion of the disease. evident, that before any further privileges can be hoped for in promotion of the Atlantic trade, the Americans must show greater

A most depressing account of the present condition of English agricultural districts is given by a Canadian minister, Rev. A. Andrews, who is at present visiting the old country. He declares there was never more credit given in Canada in our worst times than is there given at present. Hardly any cash is paid on purchases in the rural districts. In the depressed state of trade and agriculture the markets are pressed by American and Canadian productions imported free of duty. Cotton goods, agricultural implements, cutlery and books, and all articles of food are found everywhere, and sold at prices that English producers cannot as yet find remunerative. The result is being seriously felt. "In this county (Suffolk)," he says, "formerly a large amount of cheese was made for home supply; now we find Canadian cheese on the farmer's table, and their own dairies are neglected." These statements prove conclusively that English agricultural interests are being ruined by a free trade policy. That it is to the benefit of Canadian farmers is undoubted, but in this fact lies the true explanation of the wholesale exodus of British farmers to this control of the wholesale exodus of British farmers to this control. given by a Canadian minister, Rev. A. Anfarmers to this continent and Australia.

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Unquestionably Ahead of Any of Its Contemporaries.

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Infinitely Superior to it in Point of Editorial Ability.

Worthy of the Best Intelligence of Dominion.

The Toronto newspapers have taken a bound onward which is at once creditable to their own enterprise, and a sure evidence of the increasing prosperity of the country. The Toronto Mall, which is now unquestionably ahead of any of its contemporaries, is published as an eight-page paper, seven columns to the page. The success of The Mall under its present management has been most marked, and is a very strong illustration of the importance of business capacity in the From the Montreal Gazette of the importance of business capacity in the conduct of a newspaper. Editorially, The Mail has always been a first-class newspaper;

MAIL has always been a first-class newspaper; but for some reason or other its financial experience was the reverse of satisfactory until it passed into the hands of its present manager. From that day it has been going onward steadily until, as we have said, it now surpasses the Globe as a newspaper, and is infinitely superior to it in point of editorial ability. The arrangement of its matter is excellent, and in this respect it furnishes a contrast to its greatrival, whose matter seems to be thrown together as if with a shovel, no one being able to make up his mind where to look for any department of news. We most one being able to make up his mind where to look for any department of news. We most heartily congratulate our Conservative con-temporary upon its success. It is now worthy of the best intelligence of the Dominion of Canada, and it stands upon the same level in point of enterprise with the leading newspa-pers of the continent. From the Meaford Monitor.

The appearance of THE MAIL is now much the same as the New York Herald, which it imitates in style as well as enterprise; but considering its constituency of readers, its enterprise is relatively greater than that of the Herald. Canada has good reason to be proud of her press. From the St. Croix Courier.

Under its present management THE MAIL has rapidly risen to the very first rank of journalism. It recently astonished its readers by publishing the special cable despatches of the New York Herald simultaneously with their publication in that journal. In every other way it has spared neither pains nor expense in procuring the latest news, while its editorials are of the highest character. As a result of the vigorous policy adopted in 1877, "the daily circulation was doubled in a year and a half, and the circulation of THE WEEKLY MAIL increased five-fold within the same period." THE MAIL is undoubtedly at the present time the leading journal in Canada, not only in ability and enterprise, but also in circulation and political influence.

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From the Coaticook Observer. Swinging the sceptre of deserved popularity, this ably conducted journal, THE MAIL, has made another stride in the march of improvement, and not only appears in a new dress, but also in a new shape. THE MAIL is deserving of the success it has attained, as it has never faltered in its outspoken duty to the public interests; and we wish it every measure of continued success in the additional enterprise now displayed. From the Parkdale Gazette.

We are pleased to see that THE MAIL has We are pleased to see that THE MAIL has donned a new dress and trimmed her skirts to the fashion of the day. It is now in appearance equal, if not superior, to the Gobe, and in editorial matter we unquestionably pronounce it superior. No subject, of interest to the reading public, whether political, social, or religious, that does not find amongst its staff an able pen. Political questions are dealt with truly in a party spirit, but not with the virulence, perverseness, and blind indiscretion that mark the monotonous effusions of the Globe. Social questions receive careful reasoning and correct colouring. effusions of the Globe. Social questions receive careful reasoning and correct colouring, and are treated in a manner entirely free from dogmatic assertiveness; matters religious, when it falls to the duty of a daily newspaper to grapple with them, which indeed it rarely does, except so far as they affect the social compact and our temporal welfare, are treated with calmness, moderation, and liberality. In the political life of this country it almost seems that political principles have changed sides. In olden times we knew what to expect of Conservatives and Conservative almost seems that political principles have changed sides. In olden times we knew what to expect of Conservatives and Conservative journals from our knowledge of all the antecedents of the party; we knew also that if views were thrown out upon the political arena tinctured slightly with sentiments not fondly appreciative of indissoluble union with the parent country, they emanated from the opposite side. Within the last decade there has been in Canada a little tumbling about in political circles, and the result is a transformation in the complexion of parties. The Globe, which we must assume is the exponent of the opinions of the Grit conclave, has become the rampant Tory on many questions, unreasoningly denouncing not only opinions which do not accord with its own views, but also the men who advance; them. One of the great principles of Liberalism in politics is freedom of discussion and a proper respect for adverse or diverse opinions. While professing this respect, the Globe in scarce one instance practices it. On the other hand, we find The MAIL a genuine exponent of Liberal views; always courteous and respectful, polished, and not vituperative. We unhesitatingly say that it is now conspicuously the leader towards a healthy tone in the Canadian press. From the St. Mary's Argus.

From the St. Mary's Argus.

The Toronto Mail shows evident signs of progress. It is now printed as an eight-page paper, somewhat larger than its opponent, the Globe. The letter-press of the paper is excellent, while its telegraphic and other news is fully up to the best papers on the continent. In appearance The Mail resembles the Chicago Tribune, and with the enterprise displayed by the present proprietor there is little doubt but it will keep its position in the front rank of journalism. From the St. Mary's Argus. tion in the front rank of journalism. From the Winnipeg Times.

From the Winnipeg Times.

The Toronto Mail comes to hand in a new and improved form. The old blanket sheet is discarded, and instead we find a neat eight-page paper. The Mail is printed with new type on new presses, and in donning its new dress has added a number of attractive features, while it loses none of its old ones. Our contemporary can claim a front place in American journalism, being the peer of any in enterprise, ability, or any other quality. As journalists we are pleased to note our confrere's progress—as Conservatives, delighted.

From the Woodville Advertiser.

The Mail last week made its appearance in its new form and dress, and is now one of the finest newspapers published on this continent. Bound to rival its powerful antagonist, the Globe, it contains eight columns

tinent. Bound to rival its powerful antagonist, the Globe, it contains eight column more reading matter, and its columns as longer, while its typographical "make-up cannot be excelled for neatness. Toront may be proud of its papers, as their enterprise and vigour cannot be surpassed.

Port Elgin Busy Times.

Various others of our exchanges have ranced in typographical appearance, but week THE TORONTO DAILY MAIL made

prevented our noticing the recent improvements in what is emphatically the representative paper of the Dominion. The new form adapted by The Mail is the same as that lately assumed by the Globe, but its pages are one column wider and considerably longer, so that it is now by far the largest daily published in Canada. In enterprise and ability it surpasses all other competitors, and the amount of news given daily will average nearly double that of any other daily paper in the country. Since Mr. Bunting's connection with The Mail it has steadily grown in public favour, and the principles upon which it is conducted will render that favour secure

tion with The Mail it has steadily grown in public favour, and the principles upon which it is conducted will render that favour secure so long as they are adhered to.

From the St. Thomas Times.

Toronto certainly takes the lead in newspaper enterprise. Her newspapers have long been in advance of those of the Eastern cities. The rise of The Mail, especially, in popular favour has been rapid; while since it has tallen into the hands of its present manager, Mr. Bunting, it has taken a position which may be favourably compared with that of the leading English and American journals. From the Ottawa Herald.

A few days ago The Toronto Mail appeared in a new dress, and also in an eight-page form, and is now the largest and best newspaper in the Dominion. In fact The Mail would now be a credit to the journalistic ranks of any country, and we hope that the enterprise of its proprietary will reap the reward it deserves. From the Cornwall Reporter.

Our valued contemporary THE TORONTO MAIL appears in a new form and a new dress. With its business premises, unexcelled in America, its control of the latest cable despatches, its able corps of editorial writers and reporters, the leading organ of Conservative opinion in Canada is unsurpassed as a newspaper. We hail the evidences of progress with great pleasure.

From the Petroleum Advertiser.

The Mail is now by for the front capacity.

THE MAIL is now by far the finest paper in the Dominion, and bids fair to rival many of the largest papers published in the United States. We wish THE MAIL and its management every success, and hope that it may meet with that encouragement throughout the Dominion that it so justly merits. From the Beeton Chronicle.

THE MAIL in its new form outstrips

other Canadian journal for general news, and we hope it will long live to uphold the principles of the Conservative party.

From the Milleweb Month From the Millbrook Messenger. THE DAILY MAIL comes to us this week in

a much larger and greatly improved appearance. It is eight pages, the pages being about four inches longer than those of the Globe. It is neatly printed from new type, and honestly takes the topmost place on the newspaper list of the Dominion. The publishers deserve a most liberal and extended From the London Admention THE MAIL in its new shape is a marvel of Canadian journalism. Only those who know the actual cost of producing a newspaper can estimate what they have undertaken. It is modelled on the plan of the Chicago Tribune, and equals that paper in every respect.

From the Oxford Tribune. THE MAIL has made a bound to the front of Canadian journalism. For some time past it has taken the lead in its foreign cable reports and news from all parts of the world. Its editorial matter and general tone have always been of a high order, and with its present enlarged and improved form it has shown a spirit of enterprise which will, we trust, be met with an adequate support and patronage from the general public.

From the Picton Gazette. FHE MAIL has pushed its way to the front with wonderful rapidity, and now ranks as the leading daily paper in Canada. It is ably edited, has an efficient staff of editors and reporters, who labour most industriously in gathering together the latest news and put-ting it together in an acceptable shape. We trust, and indeed we are confident, that this latest departure will cause its prospects and influence to greatly increase.

From the Napanes Banner.

From the Napanes Banner.

We must congratulate the management on the enterprise which has been manifested in the publication of this paper, during the past two years especially, and which has placed it in the front rank of the news journals on this continent. The Mall has now an able staff of writers, and the management display unusual energy and enterprise now an able staff of writers, and the manage-ment display unusual energy and enterprise in securing the latest news from every part of the world, being in this respect second to no other newspaper in the country. The paper is a credit to the management and the great political party of which it is recognised as the hief organ.

THE TORONTO MAIL is out as an eight-page double-demy paper, with a new dress of type throughout, making it the largest and best daily published in Canada to-day. Its success has been well deserved, and with such energy as is now manifested it will continue to be a mighty lever in Canadian public affairs. From the Iroquois Times.

THE TORONTO MAIL made its appearance in its new form on Monday. It is greatly improved both in writing and appearance. The cable connections they have now completed will enable it to rank as one of the first journals of America. From the Orillia Packet.

THE MAIL appeared on Monday changed to the eight-page-form and in all respects greatly improved. The Globe's change of form gave much dissatisfaction to its readers, on account of the fact that it was reduced in size and of the fact that it was reduced in size and printed in smaller type. The MAIL has profited by the experience of its great rival, and is increased in size and printed in large type throughout. The paper is a credit to the party with which it is more particularly identified, and to the country at large.

From the Oswego Times. We are pleased to notice some important changes in our able contemporary, The To-BONTO MAH. That journal on Monday appeared BONTO MAIL. That journal on Monday appeared as an eight-page paper, printed with new type, and presenting an appearance equal to the leading American newspapers. Fast presses have been procured, and in all respects our contemporary is now as well equipped as any nave been procured, and in all respects our contemporary is now as well equipped as any journal on the continent. The Mail has always had an excellent reputation for enterprise and news-gathering, and the improvements just consummated in its typographical appearance place it in the first rank, where we wish it may long remain.

From the Tilsonburg Observer.

We are pleased to be enabled to state that the increase in the size of The Daily Mail and its arrangements for securing the latest news from all parts of the world make it the largest and best daily newspaper published in Canada, if not on the continent. From the Thorold Post.

We have to congratulate the proprietors of THE MAIL on the new form in which they have issued their paper. It betokens enterprise, and places it in the first rank of journalism in Canada. From the Moncton Times.

From the Moncton Times.

The first copy of The Toronto Mail in the enlarged size, Monday's issue, reached this office this informing, and more than warranted the advanced reports sent by telegraph. The Mail every day will now contain fifty-six columns, the most of which will be reading matter. It contains eight columns more than its rival, the Globe, and the columns are longer and printed in larger type. The Mail is certainly a marvel of journalistic success and progress. It has not yet been published a decade, and will compare favourably with the big papers of New York, while very few papers outside of New York can be placed in comparison with it.

From the Cardwell Courier.

The Mail newspaper came out in a new

From the Thornbury Standard.

THE MAIL is now an eight-page paper, and is most decidedly the best paper in Canada, and has but few equals in the United States. Its arrangement with the New York Heroid.

akes it in fact second to no paper on this nitinent. The Globe is now far behind it in very respect. In foreign news—except on onday—The Mail is always a day ahead of Monday—The Mall is always a day ahead of the Globe. Its quality of paper is excellent, and as to press work and clearness and excellence in printing. The Mall is a very superior paper, and should not be compared with the Globe. The make-up, or the arrangement of matter, in The Mall could not easily be improved on. Irrespective of party, Canada can now boast of as good a paper as the United States or England.

From the Armerior Chronicle.

The Mall is now the largest and most influential paper in British America, and will compare favourably with any of the large journals of the United States. May success ever attend "our big brother."

From the Sherbrooke Gasette.

The Toronto Mall of Monday made its

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1880.

THE TORONTO MAIL of Monday made its appearance in a new and greatly improved form, viz., an eight-page paper of seven columns. It is printed from stereotype plates on two web presses, capable of printing forty-five thousand papers per hour. The Mail is second to no journal in the Dominion. St. John, N.B. Globe.

THE TORONTO MAIL comes to us this morning in its new quarto form. While we shall do our best to confound our contemporary's politics, we shall be glad to know that it meets with that financial success to which its great enterprise in the collection and publication of news so justly entitles it. Cardwell Sentinel.

THE DAILY MAIL our Monday took another gigantic stride in its march of progress, and is now, unquestionably, at the head of Dominion journalism. From the Halifax Herald.

THE TORONTO MAIL is undoubtedly at the present time the leading journal in Canada, both in enterprise and ability, as well as in circulation and political influence. We heartly congratulate our contemporary on its continued progress and prosperity, and also congratulate the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada on having such a paper in their ranks.

From the Durham Chronicle. THE TORONTO DAILY MAIL came to hand THE TORONTO DAILY MAIL came to hand on Monday evening last in its new eight-page form—somewhat larger than the Globe—with a very neat heading and the general make-up unexceptionable. The MAIL may now fairly claim not only to be the largest, but by far the greatest, newspaper in Canada, and will compare favourably with the best in the United States.

From the St. John (N.B.) Sun. THE TORONTO MAIL made its appearance on the 1st inst as an eight-page paper, of about the same size as the New York Herald. Up to the date of THE MAIL'S appearance the Toronto Globe had everything its own way in a large portion of Ontario, but things are different now. The Mall is outstripping the Globe, and gives promise of leaving its Grit rival far behind. We wish it

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 17 .- This morning an unmarried woman named Kane was found drowned in a pool of water eight inches deep at Sand Cove crossing, a short distance from her home. It is supposed she fell in late last night. An inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 17.—The young man Spiers who fell out of the third storey window of the St. Lawrence Hall on Sunday morning last died this evening. The unfortunate man disclaimed all knowledge of how he fell, and it is therefore thought that he walked out of

HALIPAX, Aug. 17.—A young man about 18 years of age named Geo. W. Martin was killed at Ketch Harbour this afternoon by the bursting of an overcharged gun with which he was saluting a steamer leaving that place. His whole head was terribly shattered and his skull taken completely off. He lived about 20 minutes after the accident occurred. about 20 minutes after the accident occurred.

London, Aug. 17.—A boy named Little, aged 15, lately out from England and working on Fred. Harrison's farm, town line East Williams, yesterday fell from a load of flax forward under the horses' hoofs and under the wagon. His skull was fractured and his spine dialocated. Dr. Gunn says the poor lad can only live a few hours. His people are all in the Old Country. It appears the team commenced to run away, and the lad getting frightened slid down from the high load in front, instead of at the sides or behind.

Rowmanylus Aug. 17. Some Mitchell.

BOWMANVILLE, Aug. 17.—Saml. Mitchell, of this town, who, with other friends, has been camping on Scugog island, had his hands badly injured by the bursting of a

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.—A young man about eighteen years of age, named Whitler, was drowned at Long Bridge, St. John's, Nfid., on the 4th inst. When his body was recovered some stones and pieces of iron were

found in his pocket.

Waterloo, Aug. 16.—The residence of Walter Wells was, on Saturday night, broken into by some parties who apparently must be experts, as the whole family was undisturbed and knew nothing until Mr. Wells on rising in the morning missed his pants and vest, and after proceeding down stairs found both his and his son's clothes lying on the floor of the front room. His watch was by the side of them, the burglars carrying away nothing but some loose change, amounting to about \$4, and a valuable gold chain. There is no clue whatever to the identity of the housebreakers.

Montreal. Aug. 17.—Peter Higgins, a

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—Peter Higgins, a boiler-maker, has instituted an action against his wife for separation de corps et d'habitation. on the ground of adultery. Higgins alleges that he came upon her unawares with her paramour, who is a wealthy citizen. Initial proceedings are being taken to obtain a bill of divorce.

QUEBEC, Aug. 17.—Louis H. Desroches, aged 62, late proof-reader on the Journal de Quebec, died at the Marine Hospital this morning from the effects of Paris green which he swallowed intentionally yesterday in a glass of liquor. He had been leading a life of dissipation, and was, he said, tired of life. HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—About ten o'clock last night a coloured man named John Cassidy caught a girl fifteen years of age at the north end of Gottingen street, near the Wellington to commit an indecent assault. The screams of the girl brought up policeman William Keating, and on hearing him approach Cassidy ran off, but was caught after a short chase and handcuffed by the policeman, assisted by the girl. This morning the scoundrel was sentenced to ninety days imprisonment for the assault, and ninety more for making an indecent exposure on the street. Cassidy has served more than one term of imprisonment for similar offences.

are what the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are not doomed to disappointment. So positively efficacious is his favourite Prescriptions in all efficacious is his favourite Prescriptions in all cases of female weaknesses, nervous, and other derangements incident to the sex, that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book (given away by druggists), or see the wrappers of the medicine, Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D.: Dear Sir,—I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of chronic diseases, which our physi-

ILLER-In Nassagaweys, on the 10th August, wife of James Miller, late of H.M. 42nd Royal hlanders (Black Watch), of a son. WASHINGTON-On August 12th, the wife of r. T. E. Washington, Solima, of a son. QUINN-In Kensington, on the 14th inst., th

inst., the wife or william Wyld, Barrister at-Law, of a daughter.

GOUINLOCK—In London, on the 12th inst., the wife of J. Gouinlock, of a daughter.

HORSBURGH—In Sarnia, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Horsburgh, of a son. COUSINS—In Seaforth, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Cousins, of a daughter.

MATTHEW—At the Rectory, Clinton, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Rev. C. R. Matthew, M.A., of a daughter. CHAMP—On the 13th inst., at 95 Brock street, the wife of J. S. Champ, of a son. Cowan-On the 7th inst., at 499 Sherbourne street, the wife of Mr. John W. Cowan, of a

BLACK—In this city, at No. 297 Simcoe street on Thursday, the 12th inst., the wife of Davidson Black, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

BAYNE—In Toronto, on the 11th inst., the wife of T. M. Bayne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—COADY—On the 16th August, at Rochester, Charles M. Henderson, auctioneer, to Nellie Coady, both of Toronto.

LIGHT—PRESTON—At the Church of All Saints, in this city, on Thursday, 12th August, by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Johnstone Vicars, Henry Wilfred Croften-Light, of Gioucestershire, England, to Emmeline Matilda, daughter of the late Thomas Preston, Esq., of the City of Toronto, WRAY—HENNESS—At the Parsonage, Toronto, Oct. 2nd, 1878, by the Rev. J. Hunter, Clarence David Wray, son of the late Joseph Wray, undertaker, of Montreal, to Miss Maggie Henress, youngest daughter of the late John Henress, of Toronto, both at present residing in Toronto. Montreal papers please copy,

RICHEY—ASHFIELD—At the residence of the bride's brother, 69 Trinity street, on the 12th inst., Mr. Bryerson Richey, to Miss Charlotte Emily Ashfield, both of this city.

Ashfield, both of this city.

MCVENN—LIAMONT—At the residence of the bride's father, Alvinston, Ont., on the 4th August, 1880, by the Rev. A. C. Hill, Mr. A. G. McVenn, of Strathroy, to Minnie, second daughter of Mr. A. C. G. Lamont, of Alvinston,

MILLER—CREAN—On Wednesday, the 11th inst, at the residence of the Bride's father, Deer Park, by the Rev. J. Hogg, Mr. Allan F. Miller to Lizzie eldest daughter of T. Crean, Egg.

ABRAHAM—ARMSTRONG—On the 11th Instant at the residence of the bride's father, 202 Sher bourne street, by the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, the Rev. R. H. Abraham, M.A., Burlington, Ont., to Annie E., youngest daughter of Robt. Armstrong Esq., of Toronto.

BEEMER-REYNOLDS On the 9th inst., at the

BROWNLEE-On the 16th inst., at 24 Hayden street, John H. Brownlee, in his 24th year.

LEVERTY-On the 15th inst., Mrs. Samuel Leverty, aged 24 years.

THORNTON-William Thornton, aged 29 years and 7 months.

WILKES—Drowned at Sturgeon Point, on the 18th inst., Robert Wilkes, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Also at the same time and place, Florence Alexandra, aged 15 years, and Robert Cooke (Bertie), aged 11 years, daughter and son of the above. ELLIOTT—In London East, on the 13th inst., Samuel, youngest son of Wm. and Matilda Elliott, aged Il months and 19 days.

Frace Wills, aged 100 years.

HEADY—At Woodham, on the 8th i

of years.

HARTNEY—In London, England, on the 18th
July, Alfred Turner Hartney, of the office of the
Crown agents for the Colonies, London, England, and eldest son of Mr. Hartney, of the
House of Commons staff, Ottawa, Canada.

STRUTHERS—On Thursday, August 12th, at his
residence, 558 King street west, Wm. Struthers,
aged 25 years, 2 months, and 19 days.

Wilson, At Oskyllo. WILSON—At Oakville, on the 8th inst., Johnsarday, infant son of Henry Wilson, aged

REVARD-In St. Thomas, on the 5th in

n Gui

VEGETINE CURES AND THE BAND PLAYS.

FARMERSVILLE, ONT., March 23, 1889.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir.—By profession I am a Band Master, and in travelling to my different appointments I am exposed to all kinds of weather. About fifteen months ago I was taken with a severe cold which terminated in Congestion of the Lungs. I was under medical treatment for some time but without any good results. I finally had to give up my classes and my pupils stated they did not expect to see me again. On my return home I saw your Vegetine advertised and procured a bottle. After taking a few doses I saw I had the right article. I commenced to improve almost from the first, and after using eight bottles I find myself restored to perfect health. My engagements this winter have been ene-third more than last, being employed every evening in the week, and have to travel about one hundred miles to fill the engagements, and have passed the whole winter without any sold worth mentioning. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who have been gently benefitted by its use.

Yours truly.

J. W. DAY, B. M. FARMERSVILLE, ONT., March 22, 1880.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS IT.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: MR. H. H. STEVERS:

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from General Debility.

I remain, yours troly,

MRS. M. A. SMITH.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 8, 1880. OTTAWA, ONT., March 8, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in adding my quota to the already immense volume of certificates so deservedly eulogising Venerine. It is as stated a purely vegetable compound, and as an invigorator, purifier of the blood, and regulator of the action of the liver, has no equal. As yet I have never known it to fail in curing any of the many diseases for which it is recommended. It is rapidly becoming a popular medicine. Those who use it once, when necessity requires, call for it again.

W. A. JAMIESON.

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DR. J. ADAMS

NERVOUS DEBILITY ork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly read by HUMPHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC ECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, d is the most successful remedy known. Price per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder . S. sent post free on receipt of price. HUM-REYS HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill eet, Montreal,

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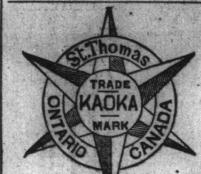
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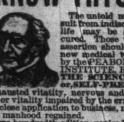
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NONE OTHER GENUINE

XLL.

JULIET Armstrong continued to reflect, in a perturbed tate of mind, on the very unpleasant condition of affairs around her. The result of he effections was more and more depressing the did not believe Miss Bassick. There was

she did not believe Miss Bassick. There vole an understanding between herself and Mr. Lascelles; and if that were the case, there was an end to all her plans looking to a union between her daughter and the gentleman. What should she do? The question was parplexing, and irritating beyond words. Turn Miss Bassick out of the house with opprobrious epithets, and thus be rid of her? Impossible. The hateful thing would go straight to Miss Grundy, with whom she had formed an intimacy, and regularly visited when she went to Piedmont; and, there, Mr Lascelles would be able to visit her without trouble or espionage. The idea of such a state of things quite chilled Mrs. Armstrong. Her vivid imagination painted Mr Lascelles teta-e-tete with the H. T. (hateful thing) during long hours of the morning, and no doubt many hours of the might, discussing their little arrangements, and langhing at herself and Juliet; and what was equally present to her excited fancy was the action of the first of the morning that of the control of the control of the first of the control of the control of the first of the first of the first of the control of the control of the first of the first of the first of the control of the control of the control of the control of the first of the control of the cont

night, discussing their little arrangements, and laughing at herself and Juliet; and what was equally present to her excited fancy was the delighted face of Miss Grundy, as she smiled, giggled a little, and poured into the attentive ears of the Grundy family of Piedmond every detail relating to Trianon, and her own little peculiarities, derived from her unfortunate young friend, Miss Bassick.

Sincere terror filled Mrs. Armstrong at the very idea of such a thing, and she at once made up her mind that nothing should separate herself and her young friend. But how could things continue as they were? She felt ruefully that Miss Bassick was more than her match. Looking back over the years of their personal associates, she could see that, humble as Miss Bassick was, she lad almost always attained her ends. What she could not effect directly she effected in other ways. She never "asserted herself," much less insisted on anything, but quietly manœuvred until she accomplished her object. She would certainly manœuvre now, and meet Mr. Lascelles somewhere, in some manner. Mrs. Armstrong was really at her wits' end and the very same longing possessed her which had possessed the young lady: she would have liked of all things to have slapped Miss Bassick.

Mrs. Armstrong passed about an hour in

Mrs. Armstrong passed about an hour in these gloomy reflections; she then went down to the drawing-room, where Juliet was playing upon the piano. It was a very cheerful scene, and the fire blazed merrily, as if in defiance of the wind without. Juliet wore a morning wrapper, and had a little plain white collar around her neck. She looked very pretty, indeed, as she turned to welcome her mother—the curves of her figure and the pose of her fine head were striking. Mrs. Armstrong came in, and said, half aloud, "And he prefers that creature to such a beauty!"

beauty!"

"What did you say, mamma?" Miss Juliet asked, in her tranquil voice.

"Come here, my dear," said her mother; "I have something to tell you which will, no doubt, surprise you."

"Surprise me?" said Miss Juliet, quietly,

"Surprise me?" said Miss Junes, queen, rising from the piano as she spoke, and coming to the fireplace.
"Sit down, my dear, and listen to me." The voice was not precisely the same which had said to Miss Bassick, "Be good enough to sit down, miss." The words were nearly the same, but were now uttered as caressingly as they had before been uttered briefly and harshly Juliet quietly sat down, arranging her hair with one hand, and looking at

"Are you aware that Mr. Lascelles doe not come to Trianon to visit you?" said Mrs Armstrong.

Miss Juliet looked a little surpris-I suppose his visits are to the family and myself, mamma, she said.

slight air of surprise.
"Very greatly mistaken! Mr. Lascelles
does not come to this house to see either you
or myself; he comes to see that designing
creature, Miss Bassick."

Juliet did not reply for some moments,

creature, Miss Bassick."

Juliet did not reply for some moments,
She sat looking into the fire, with a slight
colour in her cheeks, and was evidently very
much struck by her mother's statement.

"Very well, mamma," she said, at length,
in her quiet voice; "that is a little surprise
to me. I have seen nothing to induce me to
think so."

think so."

"You observe nothing—nothing whatever!"
said the lady, with a little irritation. "You really are too absent-minded, my dear."

"I believe I am rather unobservant," said "Unobservant! You would not know it

"Onobservant! You would not know it if two people made love to each other under your very nose! You never suspect anything or anybody. I believe Mr. Lascelles might put his arms around Miss Bassick in your presence, and if you saw them you would think that they were simply shaking hand?"

Juliet said, smiling slightly, with the colo still in her cheek; "but I understand—y are speaking figuratively."
"Indeed I am not," exclaimed Mr

"Indeed I am not," exclaimed Mrs. Armstrong. "There is no figure of speech at all, my dear, in the matter. As you are blind to everything that is going on around you, and never can be brought to think ill of anyone, I will inform you that Mr. Lascelles and this shameless creature have a thorough understanding with each other, and that the embracing ceremony is no fancy at all. They were seen—kissing each other—by dinda."

"Mr. Lascelles!—kissing Miss assick!"

"Yes, at dusk, in the woods. There is no doubt at all that it has taken place."

"Indeed, you surprise me, mamma!"

The colour in the young lady's face had disappeared, and she had resumed her air of tranquillity.

millity. You seem to receive the information very erently, my dear," exclaimed Mrs. Arm-

"How would you have me receive it, amma? I do not care much."

Mrs. Armstrong looked shocked, and said, "Do not care! Good heavens, my own sliet! What are you made of? Are you a arble statue instead of a young girl of flesh and blood? Have you no pride?"

"I have a good deal."

"If you have, you keep it all to yourself, yy dear. Just to think of it! Here is a young gentleman who comes to visit you

young gentleman who comes to visit you, and pays you every attention, month after month—his visits are known to every one, day has been fixed for the wedding, when suddenly everybody begins to laugh, and giggle, and whisper, 'That poor Miss Armstrong!—Mr. Lascelles was only amusing himself with her—all the time he was making love to another person directly under her nose—a mere servant!' If that does not

et slowly raised her hand and arrange

"It is no disgrace to be hired. That

It does seem so, maining.
And you take it all as indi

candidly.
"One would think you certainly were." "One would think you certainly were."

"It is not very agreeable. I should not like to spend the rest of my life in such a way. I like Trianon—it is natural to like one's own home—and I have you, mamma; but then it is natural, too, to like more novelty than we can hope for here."

"It certainly is, if anything is natural!"

Juliet looked into the fire and said, then chifully.

Juliet looked into the fire and said, thoughtfully,

"I think I should not be satisfied if I was certain I should never go anywhere, or see anything. Hardship and discomfort would be much better than no change or incident at all. I would rather be Mrs. Robinson Crusoe on a desert island, and live in the midst of privation, if something new happened every day, than live in luxury where one twenty-four hours was just like another. You see, my definition of happiness, mamma, is 'When the days follow and do not resemble each other.'

is 'When the days follow and do not resemble each other.'"

Miss Juliet aimed apparently at a full statement of her views upon the subject of spending the remainder of her existence in the tranquil shades of Trianon, which she evidently contemplated with very little pleasure.

"Well, if that is your feeling," said Mrs. Armstrong, "why are you so indifferent? Mrs. Robinson Crusoe!—that is not your sphere. You are a lady, and entitled to surroundings suitable to a person of your birth and bringing up. A hard life would never suit you in the least."

"I really do not know, as I've never tried

I really do not know, as I've never tried "You would grow unhappy in a week. What you require—what is absolutely necessary to your comfort, my dear, is a sufficiency of everything—I mean, to live the life of a lade."

of everything—I mean, to live the life of a lady."

"I confess I should prefer that. I am fond of nice dresses, and a good cup of tea, and playing my piano, and I suppose I would not have time for these if I was a drudge."

"My daughter a drudge!—your father's daughter, who was not satisfied to walk across the room for a book if a servant was within call, and unhappy if his wine was not iced enough or too much. You a drudge !"

"I should certainly not like to be."

"Very well. We understand each other then, my dear. All my plans were to avoid ever seeing you want anything—servants or carriages, or an elegant wardrobe, or other luxuries suited to your tastes. You would be singled out in a queen's drawing-room, I have always felt, for your beauty and distinction—and what is more absurd than to have you spend your life in this poky place, where no one will

what is more absurd than to have you spend your life in this poky place, where no one will ever see you, and you will slowly become a dried-up old maid like Miss Grundy!"

Juliet did not reply, and certainly seemed to have no desire to combat the views expressed in these latter words of her mother.

"I have therefore done all in my power," continued Mrs. Armstrong, "to place you in the station of life which it is no irreverence to say heaven meant you to occupy. There is a great deal of nonsense—absolute foolishness—talked about 'match-making mammas.' Why should not mothers be match-makers, as the matches made by their daughters decide the

should not mothers be match-makers, as the matches made by their daughters decide the whole future of their lives? If an ineligible person presents himself, why have I no right to dissuade my daughter from accepting his attentions? And if the proper person makes his appearance, why not urge you not to repulse his addresses?"

"I do not see why any one should think you were wrong in either case, mamma."

"Very well, apply what I say to the present occasion. Mr. Lascelles is an eligible person, holding a high position. Why should I not wish you to marry him?"

"It really seems that he does not intend to ask me," said Miss Juliet, with some humour. Mrs. Armstrong gasped.

"I am afraid no one will have me, and I shall die an old maid at Trianon."

Miss Juliet uttered these words with simplicity and a slight smile. Her mother knit her brows and her face flushed.

"And you are ready to retire and leave the field to this shameless hussy!—to submit to her insolence, and see your suitor carried off beneath your very eyes!—to have everybody pitying you, and jesting at your expense—this creature, more than all, laughing in your very face, and sweeping by you in her rustling silks, the triumphant Mrs. Douglas Lascelles!"

Juliet quietly smoothed the small collar around her neck, in which there was a slight wrinkle.

"I really do not see what I am to do, mamma," she said. "If Mr. Lascelles prefers marrying Miss Bassick, I suppose he will do

ma," she said. "If Mr. Lascelles prefers marrying Miss Bassick, I suppose he will do so if Miss Bassick consents. How can I pre-

rent it? "Good heavens, Juliet! Will nothing arouse a feeling of the commonest pride in

Juliet rose and strolled toward the piano

Juliet rose and strolled toward the piano, and seating herself sidewise on the stool, touched one of the keys, which rang out in the silence.

"I have a good deal, I believe, mamma, which probably serves me better than you think." Pride is a resource."

She ran her fingers over the keys of the piano and a gay trill followed—it sounded like a sudden burst of laughter. So gay, indeed, was it that it quite puzzled Miss Bassick. It was difficult to associate the idea of a tragic interview, full of wrath, mortification, and indignation, with that merry outburst of the piano; and Miss Bassick would have given a good deal to have heard what was said, if she could have done so from her position on the landing of the staircase.

A TERRIBLE INCODENT.

Having heard Mrs. Armstrong go downstairs, Miss Bassick had promptly discontinued the composition of her letter to Mr. Lascelles, and carefully locking it up in the drawer of her small table, had emerged from her spartment and cautiously followed. She did not proceed down the staircase—the drawing-room door was open, and it really was too dangerous. The relations between Mrs. Armstrong and herself were in an unsetfiled condition, and rendered a state of suspicion on the part of the elder lady highly probable. She might be listening; the slightest footfall, even the fall of the silent feet of Miss Bassick on the carpet of the staircase, might attract her attention; and then there was the odious Cinda, whom Miss Bassick now saw in her true light—Cinda might pop upon the scene by opening a door at any instant, and that would be disastrous in the extreme. In fact, anything might happen; and as Miss Bassick did not wish anything to happen, she observed precautions.

after running her fingers over the keys of the piano, added,
"I have plenty of pride, mamma, and I do not relish being laughed at or pitied in the least. But I really cannot see, as I said before, how I am to prevent Mr. Lascelles from marrying Miss Bassick if he wishes to do so, and she does not object. You say I am a young lady, which I am glad to think I am. Well, mamma, a young lady cannot go to a gentleman and say, "Won't you please marry me?—I thought you were going to. I have all my wedding things ready, and will fix any day for the wedding that is most convenient to you—the earlier the better—as my chief happiness consists in looking forward to the moment when I shall belong to you, and be all your own! A young lady cannot very well say that to a gentleman, mamma."
"I light — for heaven's select you will

amma."
"Juliet — for heaven's sake! you will "Juliet — for heaven's sake! you will drive me to distraction!"

"You must not become so much excited, mamma. I have no desire to distract you. But we should look at everything in the true light. You say I have no pride, because I am not furious at being treated as you describe. But what good will it do to grow angry? I cannot possibly say to Mr. Lascelles, 'I am mortified to death at your preference for Miss Bassick. Won't you please marry me instead of her? I am pining away

preference for Miss Bassick. Won't you please marry me instead of her? I am pining away for you, and ready to sink into your arms if you will only permit me! I cannot say that—or even look it. I have quite enough pride to remain silent."

"And so you mean to submit, and let this hateful, designing, immodest thing carry off your suitor?"

"I suppose the carrying off will be done by Mr. Lascelles—it generally is in the storybooks. If Mr. Lascelles wishes to marry Miss Bassick, I ought not to have any objections to his doing so."

"No objection!—after all that has passed between you?"

"Very little has passed between us."

between you?"

"Very little has passed between us."

"He has been here every evening nearly, and stayed very late."

"That is true—much later than I liked. I wish you had not gone up-stairs so early. It was frequently as much as I could do to avoid yawning in Mr. Lascelles's face. I do grow as sleeny."

so sleepy."

"I went because I thought your relations amounted to an engagement," exclaimed Mrs. Armstrong, in tones of outraged propriety.

"Well, I am not blaming you in the least, mamma," returned Juliet; "I only meant that you have often left me to entertain Mr. Lascelles by myself, when I would rather have been curled up snugly in bed."

"The designing creature!" exclaimed Mrs. Armstrong, apparently shifting her pet name for Miss Bassick to Mr. Lascelles. "To use such low, ungentlemanly arts."

"Perhaps you think too harshly of him," said the young lady, quietly. "You know he is very fond of music."
"A mere pretence."
"I hink he is. During his visits I was playing and singing for him the greater part of the time."

of the time."

"And he was hanging around you with his smirking, lackadaisical smiles, I suppose."

"He was generally talking as other gentlemen talk in morning or evening visits."

"Then he did not—make love to you at

all?"
"No; I don't think I can say he ever did—that is—exactly, I mean. That was very natural. No doubt he came to see Miss Bassick."

of a groan, a gasp, and a sniff.
"So you mean to give him up?" she said.
"What else can I do?"
"To look on and see him kissing this sham "Io look on and see him kissing this shame-less creature in your very presence!"

"I suppose they will retire before they begin, mamma. As they are probably engaged, they will follow the habits of such persons and seek privacy in their interviews."

"Good heavens! and that is all you have to say in the matter, Juliet!"

"I do not see what else I am to say, mamma. I have tried to express my meaning. My

"I do not see what else I am to say, mamma. I have tried to express my meaning. Mr. Lascelles, I suppose, came here to see me at first, but he met with Miss Bassick—I remember I introduced them—and, instead of choosing Miss Armstrong, he chose the other young lady. He surely had the right to do so. You wish me to find fault with him, but I think that would be very unreasonable. He thinks Miss Bassick's face and society are more attractive than mine, and he ought not to think of me if he prefers another person. Don't be so indignant, mamma, and make allowances. Why not shut your eyes, and let them do as they please? You certainly don't mean that I ought to go to Mr. Lascelles and protest! No, I thank you, mamma; I should not be able to speak to him for laughing."

Miss Juliet touched the piano with her white fingers, and they laughed out again.

"No, I thank you, mamma," she repeated, smiling.

smiling.
"And so," said Mrs. Armstrong, with quiet desperation, "we are to sit here calmly, with our hands in our laps, and accept our

"That would be the most dignified proceeding, would it not?"
"Dignified!—we are to submit in humble

"Dignified!—we are to submit in humble resignation to everything?"

"At least that would be cultivating a Christian state of feeling."

"For patience' sake, my dear Juliet, do not speak in that way! One would really say you were amused rather than outraged by this creature's conduct."

"I believe I am a little."

"And all the while she is laughing at the thought of humbling you. It is intolerable!"

"I do not feel humbler than usual, or as if any one were humbling me, mamma."

"My dear Juliet, have you no pride—no spirit?"

"My dear Juliet, have you no pride—no spirit?"

"I have plenty of both—a great deal too much to permit myself to be humbled by Miss Bassick or any one. I suppose people follow their characters: I have always done so. If any one wishes to affront me—to cut my acquaintance publicly, for example—they are quite at liberty to do so; it would not irritate me much. That is the good of being proud. As to Miss Bassick, it would not be possible for her to insult or wound me."

"I do trust not—the vile, shameless creature!"

"I do trust not—the vile, shameless creature!"

"I should be wounded by unkindness or injustice from a person I loved. As to Miss Bassick it is quite different: I have never liked her much."

Mrs. Armstrong suddenly held up her finger, and Juliet stopped. To her great surprise her mother then hastened to the door of the drawing-room and looked around her, in the hall and up the staircase.

"What is the matter, mamma?" said the young lady.

young lady.
"I was certain I heard steps," said Mrs.
Armstrong, returning to her seat. "I could have sworn it." have sworn it,"
"Steps?"
"That creature's!" said Mrs. Armstrong.
Juliet laughed quietly, and said,
"Dear mamma, you really have Miss Bassick on the brain! Did you think she was
listening?"

"I was perfectly certain of it when I went to the door."
"What an idea!" "She is not too good for it. I have reason to believe that it is a common habit with her."

"Very well; but you see it was all your fancy just now. She was not there."

"Unless she heard me rise, and ran upstairs. I will close the door."

stairs. I will close the door.

"Please don't. The room is so warm.
There is no possibility of anyone listening."

"I am not at all sure of that, but I suppose it was my fancy. Good heavens !"—the lady clasped her hands and knit her brows—"to live in the house with such a serpent !" "It is not very pleasant," said Miss Juliet, tranquilly. "To be frank, mamma, it has been a very long time indeed since I enjoyed Miss Bassick's society. She was a very

s. Armstrong, piteously.

'She is entirely at liberty to do so.

is quite welcome to Mr. Lascelles, if
wishes to marry him.

(To be Continued.)

ADELAIDE NEILSON. A Sketch of Her Artistic Career.

This well known actress died at the Continental hotel, Paris, and the cable despatch that gives the news of Lilian Adelaide Neilson's sudden death will bring strange and various emotions to the stage world of America. It was in the ancient city of Saragossa, amid its olive groves and vineyards, that she first saw the light, about five and thirty years ago. Her father was a Spanish artist, her mother an Englishwoman of gentle birth. The scenes amid which her early life was passed were directly calculated to stir her imagination. During the greater part of that period her parents resided in Italy, and a passion for poetry in any form took possession of the girl's mind, and at the age of thirteen—an age at which girls born in those sunny climes are almost women—her acquaintance with English and Italian literature was by no means inconsiderable. Then came the turning point in her career. During a visit to Paris she saw "Phedre" played at the Theâtre Français. The performance made a deep impression on her mind; the profession of the player presented itself to her in its most alluring colours, and she resolved to seek fame on the stage. In 1865, being then in her fifteenth year, she appeared at the Margate Theatre as Julia in "The Hunchback." The event seems to have attracted notice, as a few weeks later she was representing Juliet A Sketch of Her Artistic Career gate Theatre as Julia in "The Hunchback."
The event seems to have attracted notice, as a few weeks later she was representing Juliet at the Royalty. Immature as the performance was, it displayed Italian-like warmth and depth of feeling, and Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill) joined many others in congratulating the youthful debutante. Miss Neilson was not deceived by these compliments into a belief that she had little to learn. Every chance she had of enlarging her experience of

than brilliant. Since the night when Dickens, with slow step and sad face, made his last exit from the stage of Steinway Hall, there has been no theatrical occasion in this city at once so animated with chivalry and touching with sense of sorrow and loss." Returning to London, Miss Neilson appeared at the Haymarket in 1876 as Juliet, Rosalind, Anne Boleyn, and Isabella, and was not less well received than before. Her engagement concluded she went back to America, where her popularity continued to increase. The story goes that the members of the Richmond Legislature, perceiving her in the ladies' gallery, found it impossible to proceed with their business! The critics seemed to lose their heads in descanting upon her merits. "The house," says one, "was literally in love with her. There is a fascination about her that is irresistible." This referred to her Viola, in "Twelfth night," the character in which she reappeared at the Haymarket in the winter of 1877-78. Miss Neilson was undoubtally one of the most gifted actresses of our have to set a combination of rare qualities— imaginative power, fire, tenderness and grace. Notwithstanding the brightness and finish of her Rosalind and Viola, it is with Juliet that her Rosalind and Viola, it is with Juliet that her name is and will continue to be most closely associated. Her southern origin gave her eminent advantages here: The richness of her voice, the depth of expression in her dark eyes, the sensuous grace of her movements, the burning energy of passion which she displayed as the tragedy progresses, all this, so necessary in the representation of the beautiful Veronese, could hardly be possessed by one not born and bred under a Spanish or Italian sky. Her marriage to a Mr. Philip Lee, the son of an English clergyman, was not a happy one. She amassed a

man, was not a happy one. She amassed a considerable fortune during her stage career, and her diamonds were worth not less than

pass pleasantly to all listeners. I have always appreciated and defended this class of men.

The discussion usually opens between the village blacksmith and a farmer, and it starts on the weather.

The blacksmith asserts that we have had too much rain. The farmer can't agree. The undertaker, who used to farm it, then joins in with the remark that he has seen seasons when we had more rain, and seasons when we didn't have as much. This calls out the shoemaker, who can remember one year when it didn't rain from the 20th of March to the 1st of October. While he is trying to remember what year it was, the cooper tilts back his chair and asserts that he can distinctly recall a year in which it rained every day from the 1st of May to the middle of November. He can remember it all the more distinctly because his father believed that a second deluge was coming, and spent two months trying to make a watertight Noah's ark of the horse barn. He can't tell the exact year without footing it a distance of six miles to examine some old documents, but rather than have his word disputed he would willingly go to that trouble. No one doubts him, however, and he sits down to give room to the man whose 3-year old colt has been impaled on a fence-stake, and who wants a cure for the wound. Here follows a discussion on horses, lasting fifteen minutes, and it is about to cross the line and take up mules when an old man spits over the heads of three boys in line and says:

"I don't know much' about hosses, but if I had one, and he should drive a fence-stake clear through him, I believe I should grease

WASHINGTON PEN-PICTURE

The Rise and Fall of Legislators.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes:—One name among the list of territorial delegates I will not mention. He was in the House for four years, and from the time he entered it until the expiration of his second term he was greatly respected. He was an exceptionally able man, a profound thinker, a chaste logician, and a brilliant speaker. He was college-bred, had spent years in foreign travel, was a lawyer, and had been in many responsible official positions. He had been in the legislature of one of the Western States, had been receiver of public moneys and surveyorgeneral. While in Congress he lectured before church and scientific societies here, and no man in Congress was more generally respected. Would the reader like to know where this great man is now? He is still in Washington and about as low in the human scale as it is possible for a man to be. He first became the victim of a gambler who was himself at one time a distinguished member of Congress from a great western State. Together they carried on what they called private club-rooms, and there they fleeced their victims as they could catch them. They were frequently raided by the police, but they managed to get off. But they sunk lower and lower each year, until finally they got to the lowest game of "policy." The ex-Congressman from a western State died a few years ago. The exdelegate is now keeping one of the lowest dives in the city. His place is ostensibly a cigar store, but a thin partition separates if from a bagnio of the lowest character. The man flauuts his shame in the broad glare of day, and may be seen at almost any time sit ting in front of his disgraceful abode in his The Rise and Fall of Legislat

fame on the stage. In 1865, being then in her fifteenth year, she appeared at the Margate Theatre as Julis in "The Hunchback." The event seems to have attracted notice, as a few weeks later ahe was representing Juliet at the Royalty. Immature as the performance was, it displayed Italian-like warmth and depth of feeling, and Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill) joined many others in congratulating the youthful debutante. Miss Neilson was not deceived by these compliments into a belief that she had dittle to learn. Every chance she had of enlarging her experience of the stage was eagerly taken, and such chances were given to her by the production at the Princess' of the "Huguenot Captain" and "Lost in London," at the Lyceum of "Life for Life," at the Gaiety of "A Life Chase" and "Uncle Dick's Darling," and at Drury Lane of "Amy Robsat" and "Rebecca." In the intervals of these engagements she went about the country. The rapidity of her progress was demonstrated in a series of performances which he gave at the Queen's Theatre.

"Miss Neilson's Julief," said the Athencum, "is not a ripe and sustained performances when he gave at the Queen's Theatre.

"Miss Neilson's Julief," said the Athencum, "is not a ripe and sustained performances when the othing to say against this fine interpretation." In the autumn of 1872 Miss Neilson proceeded to America, and here, as in Canada, was received with the turnest warmth. In the course of this tour she added to her repretation." In the autumn of 1872 Miss Neilson proceeded to America, and here, as in Canada, was received with the turnest warmth. In the course of the sacure of Measure." At Boston Mr. Longfellow went to see her Juliet. "I thank you," he wrote to her, "for your beautiful interpretation of this enchanting character." Have never in my life seen intellectual and poetical feeling more exquisted with the behavior of the parent. "The aspect of the theater," said a contemporary, "was scarcely less mountful than brilliant. Since the night when Dickens, with slower pand sad face, made money, which is nearly always the case, will sit where the game is going on and k the score for the low wretches that infest

JURIES AND VERDICTS.

Among the curious verdicts recently delivered and odd scenes chronicled as occurring in the jury-box, the foremost place must be given to the deliverance of a jury at Washoe, that a man faccused of stealing milk from a neighbour's cow at night was "guilty of milking a cow in the first degree." In a military divorce suit in England (Wigston v. Wigston and Jekyll), the jury returned the following extraordinary verdict:—"We give the wife the benefit of the doubt, but, at the same time, we severely censure the conduct following extraordinary verdict:—"We give the wife the benefit of the doubt, but, at the same time, we severely censure the conduct of the co-respondent." Lieutenant Jekyll's counsel immediately protested against any censure upon his client forming part of the proceedings, but the verdict was not so idiotic as that in the case of Shillito v. Shillito and Hirst, where Mrs. Shillito was acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence, and Mr. Hirst found guilty of having committed adultery with her. At Brighton, England, in a criminal case, the forenan, who was a foreigner, said, "Not guilty" when he meant to say "Guilty, but recommended to mercy." In the meantime the prisoner had been discharged and some of the jury had left the box. Before they had all gone the blunder was discovered, the prisoner re-arrested, and, very much to his surprise, sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The question was put by prisoner's counsel whether after the discharge of the prisoner and the separation (so far as their partial dispersal was a separation) of the jury, the prisoner could be legally detained. A question very similar in its details came up in England some years ago, where a verdict of "Not guilty" was announced erroneously by one of the jurors, was entered on his minutes by the and her diamonds were worth not less than \$100,000.

The Village Hotel Versandah.

After supper we march into the office in Indian file, sen onesalves with poplar toethicks, and tife all march out and take seats on the hotel versandah and hold a convention. If you have never taken part in one of these gatherings on the versandah of a village hotely on have missed a good thing. The addience includes every phase of human nature a philosopher could wish for, including the lisr. I do not mean the cold-blooded, malicious liar. I have always appreciated and defended this class of men.

The discussion usually opens between the village blacksmith and a farmer, and it starts on the westher.

The blacksmith seerts that we have halo much rain. The farmer can't agree. The mortiskes, who can remember one year when we had more rain, and seasons when we didn't have as much. This calls out the shoemaker, who can remember one year when it did not rain. The farmer can't agree. The mortiskes, who can remember one year when we had more rain, and seasons when we didn't have as much. This calls out the shoemaker, who can remember one year when we had man a search that he can distinctly recall a year in which it rained every day from the 1st of May to the middle of November what year if was, the cooper tilts back is chair and asserts that he can distinctly recall a year in which it rained every day from the 1st of May to the middle of November white years are the stake and he should drive a fence of air without footing it is distance of

with her husband was murdered one night. The body was bruised, and around the neck was a red mark as of a cord. A cord with clean clothes on it was in the front kitchen, and a similar piece with a noose in it was found in the house where the husband had slept the night of the murder. The piece had marks of fresh blood on it, and two hairs similar to some taken from the head of the deceased for the purpose of identification. These proofs, with the very suspicious conduct of the man on the morning after the murder, were sufficient to convict him. The coroner's jury were so interested in the case that, on retiring to consider their verdict, they cut off several pieces of the cord as souvenirs of the occurrence; the consequence of which was that it became impossible to establish the identity of the cord in the front kitchen with the fragment which had the marks of murder on it.

CHIT-CHAT. "Gentlemen's wedding outfits" are adver-ised as a special feature of a leading Boston

The Pope's hair is snow white. He has a strong and vibrating voice, and bears himself with the utmost dignity.

A velvet season is predicted for next winter by New York merchants who have received their early importations. A company with a capital of twelve millions is to erect in the gardens of the Palais Royal, Paris, a vast establishment in the style of the London Alhambra.

Fashions in furniture change with nearly the same rapidity as those in millinery. The rage for the present moment is for the styles of the first empire, mahogany being the choice in wood, with much gold used for mouldings. Mrs. Langtry is no longer the "Jersey Lily" of London society, having now been dubbed the "Amber Witch." She is said to be lovelier than ever, and is gazed at in public as if the record of the second of the secon public as if she were a queen or a prima

Mrs. Glenn saw her friend Mrs. James take a fatal dose of laudanum, in Boston, and within a few days she attempted to kill herself in the same manner, though she had never before meditated suicide, nor had any cause to desire death.

The passes of officials of the state railways in India are made of gold and silver. The general manager, who has the freedom of all the lines, wears a gold pass on his watch chain, about the size of a \$20 gold piece. His abordinates wear silver.

The cities of Florence and Naples are deep-The cities of Florence and Naples are deeply in debt, owing to the wretched management of their finances during the last twenty years. The rulers who replaced Bomba and the Grand Duke at once began a series of loans and lavish outlays which have at last piled up debts that cannot be paid without the help of the national Government, and such help has now been promised. Florence, when the capital, spent money regardless of the future.

the future. The publication of the revised version of the The publication of the revised version of the New Testament will not take place until the spring of 1881, when the Greek texts, which are being prepared for the universities by Archdeacon Palmer and Prebendary Scrivener, will no doubt be completed. The editorial work, as regards the revised English version, has been entrusted by the universities to the Rev. J. Troutbeck, the Secretary of the New Testament Company. New Testament Company.

New Testament Company.

In the far West what may be termed the religious traveller is occasionally met with—the perambulating parson or the migratory missionary. "Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat whom he overtook a few miles from Little Rock. "I am going to heaven, my son. I have been on my way for eighteen years." "Well, good-bye, old fellow! If you have been travelling toward heaven for eighteen years and got no nearer than Arkan-

An exhibition of the food indus world is announced to be held at Agricultural Hall, London, in October next, one grand result, according to the London Grocer, being that it will constitute a valuable means of communication between the English and foreign food trades, and also of familiarizing English traders and consumers with foreign processes and specialties. The Anchor line of steamships have arranged to transport 100 tons of American exhibits free of charge, and special low rates of transportation have been granted by American and English railways. Every necessary guarantee of assistance has been secured.

Consul-general Stanley, of Great Britain, in world is announced to be held at Agricu

Consul-general Stanley, of Great Britain, in his report of the trade of Odessa during the past year, gives some interesting facts about the Russian railway system—or rather, lack of system. Certain railways run parallel for 500 miles and have no connection; others radius from a common point, but have no means of uniting any of the extremities. The Dorltz railway has been built in a corner without any lateral outlet; hence Russian coal has to be transported north to Kharkoff, on one side of the Griasi or the other. In several provinces of Russia are valuable minerals, coal, and wood in abundance, but useless because they are fifty or eighty or a hundred miles from the nearest railway.

"Look here, Matilda." said a Galveston

"Look here, Matilda," said a Galvesto

"Look here, Matilda," said a Galveston lady to the coloured cook, "you sleep right close to the chicken house, and you must have heard those thieves stealing the chickens."

"Yes, ma'am, I heerd de chickens holler, and heerd de woices of de men."

"Why didn't you go out, then?"

"Case, ma'am (bursting into tears), case, ma'am, I knowed my ole fadder was out dar, and I wouldn't hab him know I'se los' confidence in him foah all de chickens in de world. If I had gone out dar and kotched him, it would hab broke his ole heart, and he would hab made me tote the chickens home foah him besides. He done tole me de day before dat he's gwine to pull dem chickens dat night."

ens dat night."

Rabelais, whose statue has just been unveiled at Tours, was sometime Doctor of Medicine in the University of Montpelier, monk of the Franciscan Abbey of Seuilly, near Chignon, and curate of Meudon, near Paris, where he died in his 70th year, in 1553. To the French electicals Rabelais, although he was patronized by Popes and petted by Cardinals, is as much of a "bête noire" as the loathed Voltaire himself. Rabelais did the monastic orders of his time in France far greater harm than Henry VIII. had done them in England. The bluff King only turned them out of their convents and robbed them of their land, but the great satirist robbed them of their good name and held them up to ridicule.

ridicule.

It happened last year. She had a perfect inspiration about a dress. Only one woman in the metropolis could carry it out. But was she to be trusted? Well, it must be risked, for no one else could do it. Madame Mantua promises the strictest secrecy, but, being an artist, cannot keep to herself her enthusiasm about this most poetic of costumes. It was an idyl, a fugue, a sonata. The evening came on which the dress was to be worn; the delightful owner struggled up the stairs and advanced to greet her hostess to behold her in a fac-simile of the dress she has on. Words are powerless to depict her agony of mind, in-

—s, when, the idealwas entirely her own. It was hard.

A large monument has been erected at Kahoka, Mo., with the following inscription:

"The Spencer Family.—We are all here, murdered with an axe, night of August 3, 1877, at their home. Their bodies lie beneath this tomb, their virtues about it." It marks the spot where the five members of the Spencer family were slain, and its dedication, with elaborate ceremonies, drew together 50,000 persons, so great had been the excitement over the crime. The deed was palpably committed by one man, who killed his victims one after another as he came upon them; but who he was has never been ascertained. Bill Young was hanged by a mob, but a jury had

the lynchers replied: "You're a good man to hang, anyhow." His wife has now sued the county for \$10,000 damages.

A memorial window is to be dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh in that abbey at Westminster under whose shadow his ashes repose, "thus adding," the subscription circular says, "a fresh link to the chain which closely unites Great Britain and her first-born daughter. Raleigh is held in far warmer remembrance by the citizens of the United States, and especially by those who now reside in Virginia and North Carolina, than by the modern English inhabitants of the Old Country, which gave him birth. Virginia halls in him the first European who appreciated the dethe first European who appreciated the de-lights of that fascinating nicotian weed which is now one of the most popular luxuries of civilized mankind, and North Carolina has named her legislative capital Raleigh after

him."

A novel decoration used to good effect at grand parties in London is the skilful transformation of a weeping-willow tree into a fountain. The suggestion may be of use for some future *fite champetre*. Pipes are laid on to the tree and cunningly conveyed up the trunk to the branches, the trunk having an arrange of cork, covered with creeping outer covering of cork, covered with creeping plants, and from amid the branches a fine spray is thrown out toward the circumference of the branches. At the foot of the tree a circular pond is formed of stout zinc, fitting so close to the trunk of the tree that no water can get to the roots; and in this pond choice water plants are arranged in a natural man-ner. From the circumference of the basin cooling spray was discharged toward the cen-tre, and when the interior of the branches is lighted up at night, by means of Japanese lanterns, the effect is said to be indescribably

charming.

One of the old English Roman Catholic nobles, Lord Clifford, is dead. Under every persecution the Cliffords adhered to the ancient faith, and many of them embraced the priesthood or became members of a religious order of the Roman Catholic church. They mostly resided abroad. It is pleasantly told of this lord's father, the seventh Lord Clifford, that he was so ignorant of English pastimes that he proposed to bring on a motion for the payment of Catholic chaplains in the army on Wednesday, the "Derby Day," when he was met, to his astonishment, by cries of "Derby! Derby!" After the exby cries of "Derby! Derby!" After the ex-planation of this, to him, strange interruption was made by a lord near him, he at once apologized, saying: "So, if you will allow me, my lords, I will name Friday, the Oaks day," when finding cries again of "Oaks! Oaks!" he sat down, saying: "I give you up." The family estates are small, but the residence, Ugbroake Park, is prettily placed

in Devonshire. The favourite standpoint of the male æsthe Lean the elbow on the chimney-piece for this attitude:
Lean the elbow on the chimney-piece. Turn back the open hand so that it may comfortably support the side of the jaw. The head is thus thrown back, and the nose is well in is thus thrown back, and the nose is well in the air. It is one of the first lessons to be learned by the novice in astheticism to wear the nose thus. The back is slightly bent, and one leg is gracefully curled round the other. The thinner the legs the better. The asthetic lady begins by getting her chair close to the wall, and then sinks into it sideways in such a way that her draperies leave the outline of her figure plainly visible. Then she leans her head against the wall, making the throat as long and the back of the neck as short as possible. Next she stretches her arms to their utmost length and crosses her hands so that the fingers droop in a lank, dejected out-stretched way over her knees. Having com-pleted her attitude, her immobility must strike outsiders as something to be wondered at, and she must remain thus for an hour at a

HUMOROUS.

Pressed for time-Mu A taking person-The policer A prickly pair-Needles and pins.

The lay of the last minstrel-A hand-

Musicians are known by the "accoments they keep."

The watermelon is like a book, red until it is opened.

"Take care," says an exchange. Well, take it in small doses if you must. "Love," says the Philadelphia Chronicle, 'makes many a good right arm go to waist Out in Wisconsin people who are too poor to own horses are content to drive logs. Rebecca—Yes; you will always find a funny-bone in the humour-wrist.

Why should the nose occupy its present position if it was not made for a scenter? Taking time by the forelock is all very well until the bald-headed Time comes along. The evil that men do lives after them. Cows likewise do not give oleomargarine until

they are dead.

An exchange says: "Very few hens lay at the point of death." Perhaps they would if they could see the point. Our ancestors, the monkeys, couldn't hav been so ignorant after all. They were all educated in the higher branches.

Kansas school-teacher—"Where does our grain go to?" "Into the hopper." "What hopper?" "Grasshopper," triumphantly shouted a scholar.

This is the season of the year when the years to the season of the year when the average tourist is reported as returning home "as brown as a berry." By the bye, what kind of a berry is it that's brown? The bell boys of a hotel are all named "Front." The clerks never call them by any other name. They are called Front because when sent out it is never known when they

"My dear doctor, where should you re-

"My dear doctor, where should you recommend me to go this summer?" "Where
should you like to go?" "I don't care
where, provided my husband isn't there."—
Parisian Pleasantry,
A gentleman at one of the hotels spilt some
milk on his coat and wondered if it would
leave a grease spot. "Grease spot?" queried the fellow-boarder. "Well, I should say
no. Look for chalk marks when it dries up." A stranger calling at the house of a gentleman the other day met a German friend at the gate, and inquired of the latter, "Is Mr. — in?" "Yes," was the reply. When about to pull the bell the Teuton called him back and said: "He is in, but he is det." It must have been tremendously embar-

It must have been tremendously embarrassing to that young sportsman in the Midlands who is engaged to the parson's daughter, on arriving late in church with his fair fiancée, to hear the reverend man read out, "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil." Of course no one smiled, and neither young man nor maiden blushed in the very least.

Sometimes, when I look back over my life, I am amazed to see how the pages of its record are dotted with hair-breadth escapes. I escaped the dangers and hardships of the revolutionary war by waiting until the war had been over about sixty years before I got born. When the Brooklyn theatre burned I was in Burlington. When the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans I was in Minnesota, and immediately skipped out for Canada. When I was a boy, at school, one day all the boys in the school were flogged all round for robbing an apple-orchard, and the flogging didn't do a bit of good, for every begger of them had the cholera morbus all that night, just the same. And I? I was attending didn't do a bit of good, for every beggar of them had the cholera morbus all that night, just the same. And I? I was attending another school twenty-three miles distant. When all my brothers and sisters were down with the scarlet fever, I was down South in the army, and when I read the letter from home I laughed aloud to think of my great good fortune, and that I would only have to be shot at once or twice a week, instead of having to take medicine three times a day. When a man comes to the office with a little bill, nine times out of ten I am out. And if, by some astonishing blunder, I am in, then indeed am I more unfortunate, but the man is in no better luck than before,—Burdette in the Eurlington Haukers.

FARM AND HOUSEHO

ENSILAGE.

hat is a Silo, and What is Ensila What is a Silo, and What is Ensila, From the Book of Ensilage.

A silo is a cistern or vat, air and wight on the bottom and sides, with an top, constructed of masonry or concrets may be square, rectangular, round or ov shape, with perpendicular sides, used to in their green state forage-crops, such as sorgho, rye, oats; millet, Hungarian clover, and all the grasses. This fora cut and taken directly from the field through a cutter which cuts it into piece than half an inch in length, and trar down solidly in the silo, and subject to I and continuous pressure. nd continuous pressure.

The structure is the silo, which n

The structure is the silo, which me above ground, or partly or entirely below surface of the ground. The fodder present is ensiloge.

It has long been apparent to every ver that there is an immense loss sust in the manner in which all forage-crops been cured from time immemorial, videsionation or draine. While it is a constant. desiccation or drying. While it is agreal that a larger proportion of all veg growth comes from the atmosphere that the soil, it does not appear to have a scientific agriculturists that during the cess of curing by drying a very large p tion of the most valuable elements of tion are returned to the atmosphere whence they came.

The oow which gives us in summer feeding on green grass such excellents.

feeding on green grass such excellent and butter of such agreeable colour ar-your, furnishes us in the winter—whe-eats the same grass converted into ha-inferior quality of milk, and pale, in butter. What modifications has this undergone in changing into hay?

modifications are numerous. It is suft to cross a meadow when the new-mown is undergoing desiccation to recognize to is losing an enormous quantity of its stance that exhales in the air in agreement. odours, but which, if retained in the would serve at least as condiments fav digestion and assimilation. All stockweight in summer upon green pasture also that the same amount of grass con into hay and judiciously fed in winter not always prevent them from shrinking

seldom gives any increase.

The loss by desiccation in fine we under the best conditions, added to caused by the physical modification. caused by the physical modification render mastication and digestion of the more difficult than of the grass, and quently assimilation less complete, meri most serious attention on the part of who are interested in agricultural affairs. Rains, and even dews, add immense the deterioration inseparable to a proc curing by desiccation. What agricultural affairs and seen a hundred times his hay withstanding the utmost care, injure rain, deprived of its richest and most a lative elements? If these things occ the common fodder-crops—timothy, or lative elements? If these things occ the common fodder-crops—timothy, ore grass, clover, &c.—what would (er r what does) happen when the saving of fo crops of high growth and great yield, su maize and sorgho, or even Hungarian graillet, is attempted by desiccation? ne our temperate climate could we obtain these a sufficient desiccation by the when raised on a large scale. I have a neighbouring farmer working nearly weeks to cure about an acre of millet then it was very imperfectly preserved. then it was very imperfectly preserved.

For several years I have been trying to the way to raise profitable account when raise eagerly scanned every item which app

of preserving forage-crops in their green All the plans seemed to give but imp results; nevertheless, there seemed to value in the idea.

It was therefore with pleasure I say tice of Mr. Brown's translation of M. Gowork upon "Ensilage." I sent for it. discussion in the columns of The (Gentleman with Mr. Brown upon som of it, I became satisfied that the property was right, that M. Goffart's method such modification as climatic different mand—faithfully carried out, would

in the public press bearing

thoroughly, on the seventeenth day of 1879, I broke ground, selecting a side and locating the silos so that the coined the north-east corner of my bar oined the north-east corner of my bar xcavated on the west side and south excavated on the west side and south seven feet deep, and put in a solid stone on the west side, 44 feet long and 12 high. This was built of very heavy s and in the most substantial manner.

I afterwards graded up on this side to the wall, making a level spot to see engine and ensilage cutter upon; also to dupon to deposit the corn fodder as it of from the fields on dump-carts. It too days work of a stone-mason, 43% days' of labourers, and 28% days' work for horse, to excavate and build the stone and foundations for the silos. on the tenth day of August I commercially the silos.

On the tenth day of August I commercially the silo walls. These are 15 in thick, built of concrete in the follows:

manner:—
First, 3 x 4 joists are set up at each angles, and also at intervals of about set on each side of the walls. These s set up on the inside of the scantling, w leaves 15 inches between the planks as thickness of the walls.

We are now ready to commence but

the silo walls. The concrete is made by ing one barrel of cement, with three ba of plastering sand and four barrels of gravel. This is theroughly mixed togs while dry. It is then wet and thoron mixed. while dry. It is then wet and thoron mixed again, making a very thin mortar.

About three inches in depth of this mix is put in between the planks; then storall sizes and shapes are packed and bedde this layer of concrete, after which and layer of concrete is poured in on top of layer of stones, and the operation is repe until the space between the planks are reached in the space between the planks are reached in the space filled. about ten inches, and the space filled concrete and stones as before until the vare at the desired height. The best way have a sufficient number of hands to just: the wall the width of the plank each Time was pressing with me, however; a sometimes raised the plank two and times in one day, the concrete "setting that I was able to do so safely. But I do recommend this haste, as the walls will be as smooth as they would be if the cer had all night to "set" in before the pla

had all night to "set" in before the pla were raised. A 4 x 12 inch sil was bedde the wall in the last layer of concrete. sill was made of 2 x 12 inch spruce p nailed together. Upon these sills a buil was placed with posts five feet high, the be on the top of these posts being thorou braced to the posts, thus firmly tying whole structure together.

In sections of the country where clean a gravel or stone is not easily obtained, walls may be constructed of brick in the unanner of brick buildings.

To put up the concrete walls and bed sills, together with grading the upper a where the cutting of the fodder is done, of the foreman 28½ days, work of labou 149 days, and 34 days' work of labou 149 days, and 34 days' work of one he Putting up the frame to hold the plank two carpenters two days. It required barrels of cement, costing \$1.25 per barre Lowell. The teaming of the cement lumber is included in the above accounting of horses and labourers. The costing of the cement lumber is included in the above accounting of horses and labourers. The costing was a second the whole steries of cements. silos (capacity about 800,000 por ne about \$500. In other words, st about one dollar and a quarte on's capacity. Large ones will

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The cow which gives us in summer while

feeding on green grass such excellent milk, and butter of such agreeable colour and flavour, furnishes us in the winter—when she rour, furnishes us in the wheth when are sale sales the same grass converted into hay—an inferior quality of milk, and pale, insipid-butter. What modifications has this grass undergone in changing into hay? These undergone in changing into hay? These modifications are numerous. It is sufficient to cross a meadow when the new-mown grass undergoing desiccation to recognize that it losing an enormous quantity of its substance that exhales in the air in agreeable dours, but which, if retained in the plant, ould serve at least as condiments favouring gestion and assimilation. All stock-raisers how rapidly young stock increases in reight in summer upon green pastures, and lso that the same amount of grass converted nto hay and judiciously fed in winter does

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The loss by desiccation in fine weather under the best conditions, added to that caused by the physical modification which render mastication and digestion of the hay more difficult than of the grass, and consequently assimilation less complete, merits the part agrees artisation and the care to these nost serious attention on the part of those who are interested in agricultural affairs. Rains, and even dews, add immensely to the deterioration inseparable to a process of curing by desiccation. What agriculturist has not seen a hundred times his hay, not-withstanding the utmost care, injured by rain, deprived of its richest and most assimirain, deprived of its richest and most assimilative elements? If these things occur to the common fodder-crops—timothy, orchard-grass, clover, &c.—what would (or rather, what does) happen when the saving of fodder-crops of high growth and great yield, such as maize and sorgho, or even Hungarian grass or millet, is attempted by desiccation? never in our temperate climate could we obtain for these aufficient desiccation. our temperate climate could we obtain for these a sufficient desiccation by the sun when raised on a large scale. I have seen a neighbouring farmer working nearly three weeks to cure about an acre of millet, and then it was very imperfectly preserved.

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the way to raise profitable crops, or to turn them to profitable account when raised. I eagerly scanned every item which appeared of preserving forage-crops in their green state.
All the plans seemed to give but imperfect results; nevertheless, there seemed to be value in the idea.

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It was therefore with pleasure I saw a notice of Mr. Brown's translation of M. Godar's work upon "Ensilage," I sent for it. Upon a careful perusal of the work, and some at the discussion in the columns of The Country Gentleman with Mr. Brown upon some parts of it, I became satisfied that the principle was right, that M. Goffart's method—with such modification as climatic differences dewas right, that M. Gollarus method such modification as climatic differences demand—faithfully carried out, would bring.

Having resolved to try the experiment thoroughly, on the seventeenth day of July, 1879, I broke ground, selecting a side hill, and locating the silos so that the corner joined the north-east corner of my barn: I excavated on the west side and south end seven feet deep, and put in a solid stone wall on the west side, 44 feet long and 12 feet high. This was built of very heavy stone and in the most substantial manner.

I afterwards graded up on this side to the top of the wall, making a level spot to set an engine and ensilage cutter upon: also to drive engine and ensilage cutter upon; also to drive upon to deposit the corn fodder as it came from the fields on dump-carts. It took 13 days' work of a stone-mason, 43\frac{1}{2} days' work of labourers, and 28\frac{1}{2} days' work for one horse, to excavate and build the stone wall

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First, 3 x 4 joists are set up at each of the angles, and also at intervals of about eight feet on each side of the walls. These scantling are placed eight inches apart, spruce plank 12 inches wide and 1½ inches thick are set up on the inside of the scantling, which leaves 15 inches between the planks as the thickness of the walls.

We are now ready to commence building the silo walls. The concrete is made by mixing one barrel of cement, with three barrels of plastering sand and four barrels of clean gravel. This is thoroughly mixed together while dry. It is then wet and thoroughly mixed again, making a very thin mortar.

About three inches in depth of this mixture is put in between the planks; then stone of all sizes and shapes are packed and bedded in this layer of concrete is poured in on top of this layer of stones, and the operation is repeated until the space between the planks are raised about ten inches, and the space filled with concrete and stones as before until the walls are at the desired height. The best way is to have a sufficient number of hands to just raise the wall the width of the plank each day. Time was pressing with me, however; and I sometimes raised the plank two and three times in one day, the concrete "setting" so that I was able to do so safely. But I do not recommend this haste, as the walls will not be as smooth as they would be if the cement that I was able to do so safely. But I do not recommend this haste, as the walls will not be as smooth as they would be if the cement had all night to "set" in before the planks were raised. A 4 x 12 inch sil was bedded on the wall in the last layer of concrete. This sill was made of 2 x 12 inch spruce plank nailed together. Upon these sills a building was placed with posts five feet high, the beams on the top of these posts being thoroughly braced to the posts, thus firmly tying the whole structure together.

In sections of the country where clean sand, gravel or stone is not easily obtained, silo

gravel or stone is not easily obtained, silo walls may be constructed of brick in the usual To put up the concrete walls and bed the To put up the concrete walls and bed the sills, together with grading the upper side, where the cutting of the fodder is done, took of the foreman 281 days, work of labourers 149 days, and 34 days' work of one horse. Putting up the frame to hold the plank took two carpenters two days. It required 124 barrels of cement, costing \$1.25 per barrel in Lowell. The teaming of the cement and lumber is included in the above account of time of horses and labourers. The cost of the whole structure will of course vary in different locations, as the cost of labour and

the whole structure will of course vary in different locations, as the cost of labour and materials varies.

My silos (capacity about 800,000 pounds) cost me about \$500. In other words, silos will cost about one dollar and a quarter for each ton's capacity. Large ones will cost less, small ones more.

Silos may be built of stone pointed with cement mortar and plastered on the inside, or of brick, or of concrete as mine are. Whichever material is the cheapest and most converged to the soil is such that very little draining is required. Indeed we know of no soil, except in the Western prairie, which requires so little labour to produce a crop. Scarcely a stone is to be found on the Island. The farms are laid out in blocks at right angles, like a checker board, and the fields the same, without a gully or any broken rough land to disturb the uniformity for many miles. The peculiar red colour of the

nient in any locality is the best to use there Brick will cost more than the concrete. Con crete wall costs about ten cents per cubi As a general rule, silos should be built red angular in form, the width being about on third the length, and the height about twe fifths of the length, and if possible should be sunk about one-half below the surface of the

ground.

If there is a side hill near the stables

ground.

If there is a side hill near the stables, so that the surface of the earth will come nearly to the top of the walls at one end of the silos, it will be found very convenient in filling the silos, in weighting the ensilage, and in removing the weights as it is fed out.

These walls must be built sufficiently strong to withstand when empty the pressure of the earth inward, as well as the pressure outward, caused by the settling of the ensilage under the superimposed weights placed upon it.

Where it is not convenient to get stone for weights, heavy logs of wood may be used, sawed in pieces about three feet in length, and placed on end all over the planks which cover the ensilage; three feet of wood being about equal in weight to one foot of stone. Or broken bricks may be obtained at the brickyards at a nominal price. Where neither of the above is available, bags or boxes of earth may be used as weights. Where boxes of earth are used, they should be made of such a size as to fit closely together side by side.

M. Goffart recommends that the corners be rounded. I thought that cutting them off would answer as well and be much less expensive. I find, upon opening the silo, that the ensilage is preserved as well and settled as evenly in these corners as elsewhere; also that the preservation is just as perfect close to the walls as in the centre, showing that a concrete wall is more impervious to air than a brick one. concrete wall is more impervious to air that a brick one. (To be continued.

A BIG WHEAT DEAL

Keene's Latest Unlucky Speculation— Grain Ring Let in for Several Million Dollars. CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Times publishes a lengthy resume of the celebrated Keene wheat deal, which has now been closed out with a loss to its organizer and participants of sveral million dollars. This deal originated more than a year ago with James R. Keene and Jesse Hoyt, who associated with them Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, Nathan Carwith, Z. G. Simmons, and Judge Howe. The last-named five were allowed a quarter interest in the syndicate; Hoyt had a quarter, and Keene a half. The New York end assumed the entire direction of the deal. Angus Smith, Milwankee, gauged his speculations by theirs, and an agreement was finally arrived at whereby, though he was not to share in the profits of the syndicate, he was to be guided by its directors. At one time the syndicate had bought sixteen million bushels of wheat, They proposed to close out the deal last May but the attempt did not realize their expectations, and they decided to postpone it until June, and by renewed purchases to force up the price and them unload. For a time it looked as if this would succeed, but Hazelton, Hoyt's partner here, began selling right and left, and the market slid away. Now almost all their wheat has either been shipped or sold, and the Chicago owners of one-quarter interest in the deal find themselves each from CHICAGO, Aug. 14 .- The Times publishes or sold, and the Chicago owners of one-quarter interest in the deal find themselves each from \$250,000 to \$300,000 out. What Keene's loss is cannot be calculated. Smith's loss is esti-

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

mated at from a quarter to half a million.

Writing to the Secretary of the Agri-cultural and Arts Association, the Presi-dent, Mr. J. C. Rykert, M.P., stated that most satisfactory progress was being m

Prince Edward Island is enjoying a season of prosperity, and it is indeed looking beautiful, and may well be called the garden of the Dominion, says the Maritime Furmer. It is quite in contrast with the other Provinces. The land may be said to be all good, the proportion of poor land is so small, and in many districts there is none at all. There are no mountains, although it cannot be said to be like prairie land. The soil is a red sandy loam, moderately productive in its natural state, easily enriched with barn-yard manure or special preparations. Lately the sandy loam, moderately productive in its natural state, easily enriched with barn-yard manure or special preparations. Lately the value of mussel mud has become generally known, and the use of it is working wonders, particularly after the severe treatment the land experienced from growing large quantities of oats without returning an equivalent. Were it not for the discovery of this mud, many assert that much of the land would now be very poor, under the course formerly pursued. The general use of this fertilizer has wrought a great change, and it is a treat to survey the magnificent crops of wheat, barley, and oats which are to be seen everywhere. We were not only astonished at the quantity of those crops, but also at the clean cultivation which generally prevails. Good judges say that the Island will produce all the wheat required this year; and, as for oats, the quantity that can be exported will be immense; as is generally the case when the quantity is larger, the quality is better. Except in the old country, we never saw crops so universally good. Poor light grain is the exception. The root crop is also good. Very large fields of potatoes are to be seen on every hand. There is no appearance of decrease of any kind, and the bug is unknown as yet, except by reputation. Very large quantities of turnips are grown for feeding stock. The practice of feeding roots to cattle is far more generally adapted here than in our province, and the good results are plainly seen in the improved size and condition of the animals. The Ayrshire cattle on the Island are very much larger than in the other provinces. While the Island appears so well suited for grain and roots, it does not seem thrifty, and we heard of no instance in which the cultivation was successful.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

How it Affects the Importation of American Cattle—Revelations by an American Expert.

A special Washington despatch to the Boston Herald says:—In February last, when legislation regarding pleuro-pneumonia in American neat cattle was mooted, Assistant-Secretary French of the treasury prepared an exhaustive communication on the subject, which was submitted to Congress. In it, the nature and history of the disease and the means of its prevention and cure, the value of the neat cattle and of the cattle trade in the United States, and the existing laws and regulations on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia were set forth. Among the conclusions of Assistant-Secretary French were:—"No contagious pleuro-pneumonia now exists, or has ever existed, in any state west of the Alleghany mountains. It does not now exist in the United States on or near the boundary of the Dominion of Canada. It does not now exist in the Eastern part of New York, in New Jersey, Pansylvania, and perhaps in parts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. At the present time, with ordinary care, cattle may pass from the Western States, which almost exclusively furnish cattle for exportation, into Canada, and through Canada, Portland, and Boston to foreign ports without danger of infection. With proper restrictions against contact with other cattle near the seaboard, cattle may pass from the Western States to the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for exportation without danger of infection." In April, 1880, Commissioner LeDuc transmitted to Congress the report of Dr. Charles P. Lyman, veterinary surgeon, upon the

urgeon, upon the

LOCATION AND EXTENT OF THE DISEASE, embodying the result of personal investigations from January to April, 1880. He
stated that the disease existed in Fairfield
county, Ct., in New York city and four
counties in New York, in fourteen counties
in New Jersey, in Philadelphia, and in nine
counties in Pennsylvania and in several
counties in Maryland. Since then he investigated the district of Columbia and Virginia,
finding pleuro-pneumonia in both. In June
the Department of Agriculture sent Dr.
Lyman to England to examine cattle imported from America reported infected with
pleuro-pneumonia, with a view to ascertaindeuro-pneumonia, with a view to ascertainpleuro-pneumonia, with a view to ascertaining its extent, and to endeavour to secure some modification of the restrictions imposed by England upon the importation of American cattle. He was instructed to represent to the Privy Council, and to members of Parliament, that Boston was absolutely free from pleuro-pneumonia, and that western cattle brought through Canada or Northern New York to Boston, and thence export-ed, would be found uninfected, and that, therefore, a modification of the that, therefore, a modification of the burdensome quarantine restrictions, as to the port of Boston, at least, would work no injury to the English herds. On Saturday last, the agricultural department received a letter from Dr. Lyman, dated the last week in July, announcing his failure to accomplish the object he had in view. He asserts that he has examined infected American cattle arriving at Liverpool since he came; that he finds many infected with what is known here and in England as pleuro-pneumonia (although, he adds, Prof. Williams, of Edinburgh, does not consider it pleuro-pneumonia); that the disease was in most cases fresh; that the lungs were but slightly affected, and that three-fourths of the cases were western cattle exported from Boston. He points out the

dent, Mr. J. C. Rykert, M. P., stated that most satisfactory progress was being made in the arrangements for the thirty-fith Provincial Exhibition, which will be held at Hamiltonian the cattle imported last winter from Canada, with the Association to make the show the largest and best that has vet taken place and pitting from present properties the characteristic of Monday, the 20th of Continential of Monday, the Monday of Monday, the 20th of Continential of Monday, the Monday of Monday of Monday, the Monday of Monday, the Monday of Monday, the Monday of Monday of Monday, the Monday of Monday

IN THE FORESTS.

Boston is said to own the two first horse chestant trees brought to this country. They are on Washington street, and are reputed to be 103 years old.

A ring does not always denote a year, for the blue gum tree of Australia sheds its bark twice a year. A tree recently hewn, that was known to be only eighteen years old, showed thirty-six distinct arings of growth.

When Washington visited Long Island he probably crossed the shadow of an old oak tree that still stands on the premises of Judge McCue in Babylon. It was made a landmark in 1716, and is therefore a local monument sixty years older than the nation.

Old oaks and yews in England are not uncommon. Several oaks felled in Sherwood Forest about a quarter of a cantury ago'exposed, on being sawn up, the date 1212 and the mark or cipher of King John; and it has been calculated that these trees must have been several centuries old at the time the marks were made.

At Fowlis Wester, in Perthshire, in the centre of the village, standing on a slight knoll about four feet higher than the surrounding ground, is a very large and old sycamore, which girths seventeen feet and fourteen feet two inches at one foot and five feet respectively, with a bole of fourteen feet. The legend goes that "is man of Poulis planted it on ae Sabhath nicht wi' his thoomb."

Berks, Pa., claims the largest chestnut tree in the country. It is growing on the farm belonging to the estate of Solomon Merkel, in Rockiand township, and measures thirty-eight feet four inches in circumference; the lowest limbs are fifteen feet from the ground, and measure fourteen feet in circumference; the lowest limbs are fifteen feet from the ground, and measure fourteen feet in circumference; the lowest limbs are fifteen feet from the ground, and measure fourteen feet in circumference; the lowest limbs are fifteen feet from the ground. It is said, on the authority of De Candolle, to be 1,450 years old. Its present growth is about thirty-three feet. In 1820 this old tree was hollowed out, and a cannon ball was f Europe's Wheat Crop.

disease was in most cases fresh; that the lunga were but slightly affected, and that three-fourths of the cases were western cattle exported from Boston. He points out the INEVITABLE AND STARTLING INFERENCE that pleuro-pneumonia/exists either in the West or Boston, both hitherto confidently pronounced exempt from it. He adds that

There are more drinkers among the men of light or temperance beverages in this city than many have any idea of. During the summer a dozen or more manufacturers of lemonade whose stands are on State street do an excellent business, and have for customers bank officials, store clerks, and that class of men. The manufacturers of ginger ale, sarsaparilla, and the like, employ many men and several teams to distribute their light drinks. It may now be of interest to know something of the character and composition of the temperance beverages, and in this brief sketch a notice will be made of a few of them. The basis of all popular efferwescent drinks is carbonated soda, or water strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It is well known that this is a poisonous gas. It is the heaviest of all gases, and it is to be found in sewers, wells, and shafts. It begets the fire damp in the coal mine, and enough of it may be eliminated by heat from a small piece of charcoal to furnish the means of suicide to any one weary of life. The small quantity of this gas which enters into soda water, seltzer, or champagne, instead of being injurious, is considered beneficial. Seidlitz powders, effervescent salts, sparkling wines, and bottled ales, owe their foaming qualities to its presence. Domestic still wines are sometimes carbonated by artificial means, and sold for sparkling champagnes. ans, and sold for sparkling champagnes. SODA WATER.

furnished that can so well serve their purpose. It is said the basis of all unfermented beverages now manufactured is mostly made with sulphuric acid and ground limestone, and not "marble dust," as is generally supposed. It is ground to the consistency of flour in a powerful steam mill and passed through a sieve; the finer it is ground the greater the quantity of gas that will be produced. By the time it is well screened it is almost pure carbonate of lime, and is then poured into an air-tight metallic vessel denominated a generator and saturated with sulphuric acid. By the union of the acid and lime, the sulphate of gypsum is formed and the carbonic acid gas is eliminated. Afterwards the sulphate of gypsum is blown out of the generator, the gas is passed through the pipes to another vessel, when it is passed through water for the purpose of freeing it of the presence of oil of vitriol or any other noxious gas. From the gasometer the gas is passed into portable fountains containing filtered water, for it is known that water at a low temperature will absorb its own volume of carbonic acid gas, and the colder the water the more gas it will absorb. This is the reason why portable fountains are always kept in cool cellars.

BOTTLED WATERS.

BOTTLED WATERS.

It is stated upon good authority that of the bottled beverages, none of them are what they profess to be. There is no sarsaparilla in "sarsaparilla," no ginger in "ginger ale," nothing of a mineral character in "mineral water," and seltzer has nothing appertaining to the real selter or selter water in its composition—except water. Ottawa beer is usually made with sugar, snakeroot, and aromatics; which will acetify soon after the beer is manufactured. It should be made fresh every day. The carbonic acid gas will disguise the bad taste of stale Ottawa beer until it has been swallowed, but soon internal disturbance takes place. Fresh Ottawa beer is rather a pleasant beverage, and kept freshly on tap at the drug stores is popular in summer time.

And the second part of the control o

matrimony that a deliberately expressed bargain, with a price agreed upon and paid down, seems a cheery and promising departure from the hypocritical ways common in such cases. On general principles a lady has more to risk than a man on such bargains, so if she chooses to make her own selection in a business-like manner no one has any right to object. The plan does not seem romantic, but reality, more than romance is what the object. The plan does not seem romantic, but reality, more than romance, is what the parties to a life contract must expect to face for perhaps half a century; so in the preliminary negotiations an ounce of solid common sense is worth millions of tons of romance. In fact, permanent romance is impossible unless a great deal of sense is first utilized for foundation purposes. If barter and sale are to continue in the matrimonial market, by all means let the ladies select the goods, otherwise they themselves are likely to be sold, not only before marriage but afterward too.—N. Y. Herald. Y. Herald.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Take nice heads of purple cabbage, pull off the loose leaves, slice from top of head, across the cabbage, in slices about half an inch in thickness, place in a stone jar, sprinkle well with salt, let stand twenty-four hours. Prepare vinegar as follows:—To a gallon, add one ounce mace, an ounce pepper-corns (whole black pepper), and a little mustard seed. Drain cabbage, put back in jar, scald vinegar and spices, and pour over cabbage, repeating the scalding operation two or three times, and cover jar very tight. When done, the cabbage will be a handsome red colour, and very ornamental to the table.

CHOW CHOW PICKLES. PICKLED CABBAGE.

CHOW CHOW PICKLES. CHOW CHOW PICKLES.

Let two hundred small cucumbers stand in salt and water closely covered for three days. Boil for fifteen minutes in half a gallon best cider vinegar, one ounce white mustard seed, one of black mustard seed, one of juniper berries, one of celery seed (tying each ounce separately in swiss bags), one handful small green peppers, two pounds sugar, a few small onions, and a small piece alum; pour the vinegar while hot over the cucumbers, let stand a day, repeating the operation three or stand a day, repeating the operation three or four mornings. Mix one-fourth pound mus-tard with the vinegar, pour over cucumbers, and seal up in bottles.

and seal up in bottles.

CHOW CHOW.

One peck of green tomatoes, half peck string beans, quarter peck of small white onions, quarter pint green peppers mixed, two large heads cabbage, four table-spoons white mustard seed, two of white or black cloves, two of celery seed, two of allspice, one small box yellow mustard, pound brown sugar, omice of turmeric; slice the tomatoes and let stand over night in brine that will bear an egg; then squeeze out brine, chop cabbage, onions, and beans, chop tomatoes separately, mix with the spices, put all in porcelain kettle, cover with vinegar, and boil three hours.

CAULIFLOWER PICKLES.

Choose such as are fine and of full size, cut away all the leaves, and pull away the flowers

Choose such as are fine and of full size, cut away all the leaves, and pull away the flowers by bunches; steep in brine two days, drain, put in bottles with whole black pepper, allspice, and stick cinnamon; boil vinegar, and with it mix mustard smoothly, a little at a time and just thick enough to run into jars; pour over the cold cauliflower and seal while hot.

Wash cucumbers that have been in brine, put in a porcelain kettle, cut in two if large, pour boiling water over them; boil fifteen minutes, drain off water and replace with fresh boiling water, and repeat twice; drain, and pour over them boiling hot vinegar to which has been added one-third its quantity of sugar; let remain two or three days, pour off, and add equal parts vinegar and sugar, boiling hot.

Medical. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man I 9,000,000 Bottles

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. GOOD PAMILY MEDICINE.

have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a Family Medicine for two years, and think in yeaus leads as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Billion diction. Dyspepsia and indigestion.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Cana.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valu
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely o

Liver Complaint:
Port Jolhe, Queen's Co., N.S.
Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have
received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufface or

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Descri Lake, Addington Ob., Ontario, Can.

Dear Sir.—Your Great INDIAN BLOOL

YRUP is the best medicine I ever used for

iver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
to all similarly afflicted.

nce our last report there has been a percep tible fall in Liverpool quotations, with the pros-pect of a further decline within the next few Tuesday it was 11s. 6d. Spring wheat within the sanie time fell 2d., red wheat 7d., white wheat Id., club 2d., corn 1d., and cheese 2s. On the other hand pork, bacon, and lard advanced, the former going up 3s., bacon 2s. 6d., and lard is. 9d. Under the heading of "The Foreign Market,"

success in finding a market for its surplus of wheat. But if the reasoning of the London Telegraph is to be accepted without reserve, there is no question as to the ability of Americans and Canadians to sell their wheat in England at less than the minimum cost of producing wheat there. The Telegraph observes that the price at which wheat is now selling, 43s. 6d. per quarter, or \$1.36 per bushel, is 'just a little lower than or \$1.36 per bushel, is 'just a little lower than the minimum cost of producing wheat in England,' and that American wheat is produced at 'an average cost all over the United States' of 20s. per quarter, or 62½ cents per bushel, allowing 10s. per quarter 'for cost of transit to Liverpool—a very liberal allowance—we see,' says the Telegraph, 'what marwell states are worth 13 to 14c, but scarcely anything has been done in them. Culls are easier at 10 to 11c, with sales small, but increasing Street receipts have been small, but increasing we see, says the *Telegraph*, what margins of profit Americans must have. It is 13s. 6d. per quarter, or about 42c. per bushel. We must per quarter,' or about 42c. per bushel. We must confees that we do not know what 'the average cost of producing wheat all over the United States' and Canada may possibly be, and do not believe that anybody else knows. Wheat is not sold for export from the Eastern or Southern States and Canada may possibly be, and do not believe that anybody else knows. Wheat is not sold for export from the Eastern or Southern States, nor to any great extent east of Illines, and the cost of transportation from the farms in the far Western States to Liverpool is usually more than 10s. per quarter, or 31e. per bushel. The rate at this time is 12e, by lake and canal from Chicago to this city, and 19c. hence to Liverpool, be sided selevator charges there and at Buffalo. But there must still be added the cost of transportation from the farms and other charges there. Rates are high juston, moweard all cents will rarely cover all the cost of transportation to Liverpool from the farms whence comes nearly all the American and canadian surplus for export. The average cost of moving the wheat that is actually exported.

HAMS—An active demand for small lots has continued in force, but no sales of round lots are provided. The rate of the context of transportation to Liverpool from the farms whence comes nearly all the American and canadian surplus for export. The average cost of moving the wheat that is actually exported from the farms on which it is grown to Chicago or some other Western port of shipment, is probably as much as 15 cents per bushel; and its for this reason that direct shipments of grain castward by rall from the nearest railway station to the farms have increased so much more rapidly than the shipments from the principal Western port of shipment from the castward by rall from the nearest railway state. The polaries are reported.

The American grain markets remain nominally unchanged. Occasionally there is a slight.

ally unchanged. Occasionally there is a slight flutter upwards, but a day's transactions bring the figures back to their old places. Considering that new grain will soon be moving, the prices remain high. Receipts of wheat at Milwaukee.

they were:—Flour, 900 bbls; fall wheat, 12.047 bush.; spring wheat, 58,274 bush.; oats, 2,400 bush.; barley, 38,169 bush. The sale of car-lots of No. 2 spring was effected at \$1.22, and car-lots of No. 1 old at \$1.10. On Tucsday, five cars No. 2 fall, for September delivery, were it up at Call Board at \$1.05, for which he bids were made; The seller afterwards purchased the same equations, and on the same terms, at \$1 th.0. At the close of last week a lot of 400 barrels of superior Ewas closed at \$5, which appears to be the ruling figure for the same grade to-day. Extra quotes at \$4.85, and snperior extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25. The first sample of new fall wheat flour was shown on 'Change during the week, and one car-load was sold at \$5. As the new flour commences to airlive in any quantity, the above quotations will take another drop. Several cars of old oats were taken up at prices ranging from 30 to 100 lbs., have remained dull, weak, and slow of sole at the room \$6 to 67 to 58.25 to \$3.75. Exting the solution of the same fraction of the same grade to-day. Extra quotes at \$4.85, and snperior extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25. The first sample of new fall wheat flour was shown on 'Change during the week, and one car-load was sold at \$5. As the new flour commences to airlive in any quantity, the above quotations will take another drop. Several cars of old oats were taken up at prices ranging from \$6 to 100 lbs., have remained dull, weak, and slow of sale at from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$

none is offering. Barley, No. 1, if offered, would sell at 60c.

on the street new grain is commencing to make its appearance, but as yet not in large quantities. During the week the price of new fall ranged from \$1 to \$1.05. Barley sold at 57 to 60c., peas 55 to 57c., rye 60c., oats (old) 40c., (new) 37c. Trade in wool appears to be firmer, holders being unwilling to sell for less than 28c. One large dealer offered as high as 29c. for a choice lotof about 15,000 lbs., which was refused, but it afterwards sold to another dealer at a slight advance. Small lots, however, go at 28c. Hay sold rom \$7 up to \$10.50 for new, and good old brought \$11. Straw commands from \$6 to \$7, according to quality, and rye straw is sold at \$5. The vegetable market was well attended, but no material change in prices is noted, except, perhaps, in potatoes, which now sell at from 30 to 40c per bushel.

Flour—There is more offering than at this time last week. Superior sold at \$5, and equal to that at outside stations, and extra brought \$4.55. Superior extra is still scarce, and worth nominally from \$5.25 to \$5.25.

Bran—For car-lots \$9.50 was bid, with none offering.

OATMEAL—No sales are reported. Good brander.

HIDES—Green have continued in good demand with all offering readily taken at former prices. Curde sell steadily in small bots at 10c, and picked bring 19c.

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HIDES—Green have continued in lot offering readily taken at former holders.

HIDES—Green have continued sell sell sell sell sel

offering.

OATMEAL—No sales are reported. Good brands are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.10.

WHEAT—Spring wheat is the only grade in demand, and prices range about \$1.23 to \$1.24 for No. 1; \$1.20 to \$1.21 for No. 2; and \$1.15 to \$1.16 for No. 3. The market is quiet and steady for spring, but dull and tending downward for fall. In the street new fall brings from \$1.02 to \$1.05, and old \$1.00 to \$1.03.

OATS—Values continue steady. Car lots of old sell at from 35 to 37c. New oats find a ready market at 36c.

trom 35 to 3fc. New oats find a ready tat 36c.

AY—None offering, except on the street; ces range from 90 to 65c.

Remain purely nominal, none Being in large quantities. On the street, new is bought at 35 to 60c.

AND STRUKY—Old hay brought \$12 per ton; on \$1 to \$8.50. A fair domand exists for mer, if good in quality. Straw, oat, is from \$6 to \$6.60, and soveral loads of rye urchased at \$5.

CROSS—Street receipts continue large, and range from 90c, to \$1 per barrel.

ES—Sellers ask from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per

FLOUR, f.o.c.

Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs...... No. 2, "No. 3, "

souchoog, 40 to 56c.; Seented Pekoes, 45 to 56c.

COFFEE—Shows little change; good Singapore
Inva has sold; in lots of 25 and 50 bass, at 24c.
and one small job let of Jamaica sold at 19c.
Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots:—Government Java, 25 to 31c;
Singapore, 22 to 25c; Rie, 17 to 20c; Jamaica, 20 to 22c.

SUGAR—The market has been quiet, no transactions of any magnitude having transpired. Raws have been steady, a few lots of Barbadoes offering in car-lots at 78c for dark and 78c for bright. Canadian yellows continue scarce, with sales of small lots at 38 for dark and 96c for bright. Holders ask 196c for granulated. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars being now sold at sixty days:—Porto Rico, per lb. 8 to 86c; Canadian refined, 8 to 96c; Dry Crushed, ni; Granulated Standard, 101 to 10c; Cut Loaf, 11 to 114c.

Syrepp—Have generally been steady; some cars of dark have sold at 60c; others unchanged. We quote:—Common ar 63 to 56c; medium at 55 to 58c;; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and West India from 35 to 58c; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and West India from 35 to 58c; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and West India from 35 to 58c; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and West India from 35 to 58c; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and west India from 35 to 58c; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and west India from 35 to 58c; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and west India from 35 to 58c; and choice at 43 to 56c. Sugar-house molasse! sells at 82 to 34c., and 82 to 54c. The first Insurance Company. Stripped of all details, the principle improvement in the modus operands of the Northern Counting that the modus operands of the Northern Counting that the modus operands of the Northern Counting tha

The local trade has been comparatively light, but still there is sufficient offering to meet the wants, as the culling from large droves for export is done here. Local cattle sell from 3† to 4c per lb. The export trade is brisk; in fact, ship pers complain of inadequate supplies. This class

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

Trade has been fairly active for this season of the year, being free, however, from any speculative excitement. The aggregate of sales will amount to a fair average. No important alteration has taken place in prices, except harness, which is scarce, and slightly higher for prime heavy stock. Sole leather of the best brands have been in better demand from the country, and prices are firm. Splits meet with good enquiry. Buff and pebble are in better request, and stocks here are reduced. Russetts and light Canadian calf are scarce, and prices firm, but no advance can be reported this week. Oils, during the week, have advanced 10c, per gallon, and stocks held are comparatively light.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, all weight, 2s to 2bc.; Spanish sole, No. 2, 25 to 27c.; alaut. sole, heavy, 25 to 2bc.; slaut. sole, light, 28 to 2bc.; harness, 30 to 3lc.; Buffalo sole, 21 to 25c., ihenlock calf, 35 ibs., per doz., 75 to 85c., hemisck calf. light, 55 to 60c.; oak harness leather, 30 to 34c.; American oak harness backs, 55 to 60c.; upper, heavy, 37 to 39c.; upper, light and medium, 38 to 42c.; kip skins, French, 8cc. to \$1.10; kip skins, Luglish, 70 to 90c.; list choice imperial B-Z., 75 to 80c.; calf splits, 32 to 30c.; russet, 35 to 45c., free for the stock of the stock

Aug. 18, 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat, 7s. 10d. to 9s. 2d.; red winter, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.; white, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 9d.; club, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 1d.; corp. 5s.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 7s. 2d.; pork, 65s.; bacon, 41s. to 43s.; beef, 68s.; lard, 41s. 6d.; tallow, 35s. 3d.; cheese, 58s.

remain high. Receipts of wheat at Milwaukee, according to reports, are very small, and with moderate shipments. Old No. 2 is in fair demand at that place, the prices ranging from 894 to 894c.

In the home market business is light, with few transactions. Speculators in grain feeling assured that figures must come down, and they are, therefore, holding off. Another, and a principal cause for the inactivity displayed, is that the stocks in store are merely nothing. On the 18th the total stocks were:—Flour, 225 bbls.; fall wheat, 4,970 bush.; spring wheat, 8,767 bush.; oats, 9,200 bush; spring wheat, 58,274 bush.; oats, 2,400

The stocks in store are merely nothing. On the 18th the total stocks were:—Flour, 225 bbls.; fall wheat, 4,970 bush.; spring wheat, 58,274 bush.; oats, 9,200 bush; spring wheat, 58,274 bush.; oats, 2,400

The stocks in store are merely nothing of the castern market and for short of the consisting of light steers, and led to all being taken and valued to all being taken been maintained, both for the local market and for shipments at \$2.70 to \$2.75. Corn—receipts, 18,825 bush, at 50.0 to \$2.75. Corn—receipts, 180 bush; spring, nominal. Butter market quiet; new weeks are nearly double as a shade below even; and easier to-day; superior extras as \$5.30, and a shade below even; and spring extras offer at \$5.50; 100 bbls; spail offered, and even to be obtained for sold at \$5.30, and oblisate \$5.30; and oblisate \$5.30; and oblisate \$5.30; and oblisate \$5.30; and oblisate MONTREAL.

Aug. 18.—Cattle—Slow; best at \$4.75 to \$5.00; fair to good at \$4.25 to \$4.50; common at \$3.50 to \$4.00; receipts, 1.00; shipments, 1.400; Philadelphias at \$5.25 to \$5.50; Yorkers at \$4.20 to \$5.00, Sheep—Fair; receipts, 2.200; shipments, 4.400; Philadelphias at \$5.25 to \$5.50; Yorkers at \$4.20 to \$5.00, Sheep—Fair; receipts, 2.200; shipments, 4.800. \(\times \)

EAST BUFFALO.

Aug. 18.—Hogs—Steady: receipts, 16 cars; good here; Yorkers at \$5.00 to \$5.10; common at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium and heavy at \$5.00 to \$5.25.

JERSEY CITY.

Aug. 18.—Cattle—Steady, at \$4 to 10c.; receipts, 7 cars. Lambs—Firm, at \$5 to 6c; receipts, 9 cars. Hogs—Firm—At \$6\$; to 7c.; receipts, 21 cars.

U. S. YARDS, OHLOASO.

Aug. 18.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 15.000; official yesterday, 19.446; shipments, 3,182; light grade, \$4.90 to \$5.10; mixed packers, \$4.00 to \$4.90; heavy shipping, \$4.90 to \$5.25. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500.

U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

Aug. 18, 11.35 a.m.—Cattle—Lively, at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 10c.; receipts, 2.012. Sheep—Slow, at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5c.; receipts, 2.322. Calves—Lively, at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; receipts, 1,142. NEW YORK.

Aug. 18.—1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 32,000 bush, at \$1.08 for cash; \$1.08 to \$1.09 for August; \$,000 bush, at \$1.08 for cash; \$1.08 to \$1.09 for August; \$,000 bush, at \$1.07 for cash; \$,000 bush at \$1.07 for August. Receipts—Flour, 19,094 bbls,; wheat, 193,000 bush; corn, 153,000 bush; oats, 36,000 bush; corn, 153,000 bush; at \$1.07 for bbls,; lard, \$1.08 tos.; whiskey, 285 bbls.

2 p.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red closed at \$1.08 for cash, August, and September; \$1.08 for October. Corn—No. 2, sales at \$30 for October.

Aug. 18, 12,40 p.m.—Wheat, No. 1 white, 974c. for eash; 964c. for August; 944c. bid for September; 945c. for October; No. 2 white, 92c. bid for eash. Lake freights—Wheat, 34c. to Buffalo, 64c. to Kingston, 11c. to Montreal. MILWAUKEE.

Aug. 18., 9.35 a. m.—Wheat, 89c. for August; 87c. for September. 12.45 p. m.—Wheat, 89c. for August; 87c. for September.
1.10 p. m.—Wheat—Hard, nominal; No. 1 at 91c.; No. 2 at 891c. for cash or August; 874c. for September; 874c. for October; No. 3 at 78c.

TOLEDO. Aug. 18, 12.30—Wheat, quiet; No. 2 red, 96½ to 96½ for cash; 96½ for August; 96½ for September; 97½ asked for October. Corn, firmer; high mixed at 42 to 4½; No. 2 at 4½ for cash, August; 1½ to 4½ c for September; 42c for October. Oats, No. 2 at 23½ for cash; 27½ for September. 1.00 p.m.—Call—Wheat, No. 2 red at 96½ to 96½ for cash; 96½ to 96½ for August; 96½ to 96½ for cash; 96½ to 96½ for August; 96½ to 96½ for September; 97 to 97½ for October. Corn, high mixed at 41½ asked, 40½ bid; No. 2, 41c asked, 40½ bid for cash; 40½ asked, 40½ bid for August; sales, 40½ for September; 41½ asked, 41½ bid for Cotober. Oats, No. 2, 23½ asked, 27½ bid for cash; 27½ asked, 27½ bid for Cotober.

point. We think this great market and the great interests involved demand such action. Resolved, That it is our belief that the health and condition of live stock arriving and departing from this market was never known to be better, such being the testimony of the oldest and most experienced trader. But, in order to satisfy all differences of opinion on the production of cattle disease, we recommend that the Union Stock Yards provide special pens, in a separate stock yards division, for the accommodation of all Texas cattle that arrive here from whatever quarter; that all such cattle be absolutely isolated from native stock.

The chairman, Mr. Moore Conger, was authorized to see that Governor Cullom be provided with a copy of the above.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES.—THE largest list yet published, sent to any address on application to WM. J. FENTON, Ham POUR FARMS IN NORFOLK AND BRANT for sale; very little required down, and ten rears given for the balance if required. Send for sarticulars to Lock Box 286, Simooc, Ont. 434-6 197 ACRES IN SALTFLEET 100 CULTI-and wells; splendid buildings and orchard. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. TORONO, upon which is a stone house, barns, stables and root-house; large orchard, flower and kitchen gardens; the Highland Creek flows through the farm. Apply to Mr. GLADSTANE, Searboro P.O. 435-5 Fearboro' P.O.

FARM FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF LOT 4,
3rd concession, Oneida, Haldimand county,
100 acres superior land, 30 cleared; buildingsand
fences good; water unfailing; terms easy. Address Mrs. H. M. SPAVEN, Hagersville. 425-19

TARM FOR SALE IN AND ADJOINING ST. Catharines; fifty acres, opposite "Springbank," on Welland canal. Commodious residence; all necessary outbuildings. Apply to W. S. BENFIELD, P. O. Box 63, St. Catharines. 437-4 FARM FOR SALE—BEING COLPOSED OF lot 16 in the 5th concession of Holland, County of Grey, containing 200 acres, 10 acres cleared, balance well wooded with hardwood. Address WILLIAM IRVINE, Mill Point, Ont. Solicitor, Toronto.

399-52

100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 1sr CON.
Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county
town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills,
schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with
other accommodations required on a farm; Ashley; post office on the premises. Apply to
GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster.

424-tf.

MARMS FOR SALE—A FULL DESCRIPTION of over 230 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 POR SALE—A WATER POWER—WITH 50 acres of land attached—three-quarters of a mile from village and station; there is on property small saw mill; timber used up reason for selling; will be sold cheap. For particulars address A. H. DAVIES, Helpi, Ont. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, more or less, lot 3, concession 4, Downle Township, 90 acres cultivated, remainder good busb, well fenced; large orchard over 300 choice.

room Town of Stratford. Clear title. For particulars apply to SAMUEL DUNSEITH, Stratford, Ont.

A37
TIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR sale, consisting of 264 acres, lot No. 4 on lake Eric shore, township of Duna, 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 DOCKER, Esq., Dunnville P. O., or to THOMAS DOCKER, Esq., Port Maitland P. O.

A38-13.

TIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR Sale, consisting of 200 acres. Lot No. 13, in the 4th concession Township of Albion, County of Peel. This is one of the most desirable farms in the township, and will be sold either in a block or each hundred separately, and will be open for sale until the lst of September. For full particulars apply to JOHN STEELE, Albion P. O., WALTER TAYLOR, Toronto, or the undersigned, at Winnipeg, Man. RICHARD B. SHORE.

TOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in Huron County, being Lot 23, S. T. R., Usborne; 150 acres; 141 under cultivation; balance hardwood, timbered; good frame houses and woodshed, good bank barn 50x90, barn and driving shed 30x50, hog pen, sheep and hen houses and yard; wells, cisterns and good orchard; school, church, and post office, with daily mait, within one mile; convenient to Mitchell, Exeter, and St. Marys markets. Good gravel road in all directions. Apply to GEORGE HACKNEY, Farquhar Post Office.

TARM TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS

Farquhar Post Office.

A26-tf
Farquhar Post Office.

A26-tf
Farquhar Post Office.

A26-tf
Farm of one hundred acres nearly all under cultivation, good buildings with all ordinary improvements; it is one of the best situated farms in Ontario, the Otonshee river and Midland R. R. both run on the east side of farm, convenient to town of Peterboro' and village of Lakefield; will exchange for a small farm of not more than fifty acres, good soil with good buildings and convenient to good market; a fruit farm in Niagara district preferred. For full information address H. M., Box 849, Peterboro'P. O., Ont. 436-4

ARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES—10T 24, concession 14, Townsend, Norfolk County, good brick house, driving house and stable; frame house, two large barns, sheds and all other buildings requisite for first-class farm; two orchards, good wells, one of 5-inch bore, 500 feet deep, from which flows a strong stream of mineral water. Nanticoke creek runs through farm; 180 acres clear of stumps and stones; some miles of picket and straight rail fence. One and a half miles from Jarvis, where are two railways. Farm stock, implements and furniture will be sold at a valuation. Enquire of JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P.O., Ont. Map and further particulars furnished by F. J. CORWIN & CO., 9 Toronto street, Toronto, Ont.

13 TARM FOR SALE—THAT WELL KNOWN and valuable farm situated on lot 23, tenth concession; being east part of lot 23, township of Erim, is to be sold by public auction on the 3rd of Erim, is to be sold by public auction on the 3rd of Erim, is to be sold by public auction on the 3rd of Erim, is to leaved, first class or chard, never failing spring, convenient to house and stables, good dences, good dwelling house, 38 x26, good frame barn and stables. Also five acres on south-west corner same concession, west, with good frame barn and stables. Also five acres on south-west corner same concession, west, with good frame barn and stables, excellent or chard, good spring, never failing, well fenced, situated 3 miles from Erit, and about same from Hillsburg. A better lot cannot be found in the township, very suitable for a mechanic or any person wanting a good lot in the country, payments to suit purchasers, sale on premises. AlfRED WATTS, proprietor.

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 No.2, 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 twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out, with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand. demand.

Lot 3.—East half of Lot 5, 13th con., Vespra, 100 acres excellent wood land.

Lot 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot.

Lot 5.—East half of Lot 5, 13th con. of Sunnidale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable timber.

Situations Vacant.

Berry Davis' Bain-Riller.

FOR OVER

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PAIN-KILLER

HAS ACTED THE

GOOD PHYSICIAN

In curing Cholera and all Summer Complaints, Cramps and all pains in the Stomach, sudden Colds; also for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Boils, Rheumatic Affections, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains in the Joints or Limbs, Stings of Insects, &c., &c., &c.



COUNTERFEITS BEWARE

The PAIN-KILLER is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,-in short by EVERY-BODY EVERYWHERE who has ever given it a trial.

The PAIN-KILLER is prepared from the best and purest material, with the most approved appliances that can be had for money, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity. No expense is spared to make it what it is, superior to all would-be competitors, a thoroughly reliable killer of pain. Instantaneous in action, harmless and safe in the most unskilful hands.

SUBSTITUTES.

The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a certain class of Medicine Dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," but have another article just as good, if not better," which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent. These substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the PAIN-KILLER: and being compounded of the vilest and cheapest drugs, are bought by the dealer at about half what he pays for the genuine PAIN-KILLER, which enables him therefore to realize a few cents more profit per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS,

As well as all Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the Pain-Killer acts with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY and NEVER FAILS when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed. If you reside in a country place far from a physician, the Pain-Killer can be relied upon; it never fails.

FOR SUDDEN COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c.

The proverb "A stitch in time saves nine," is never so well illustrated as in the treatment of these complaints. A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer taken at the beginning of an attack will prove a certain cure and save much

TOOTHACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES, &c.

The Pain-Killer will be found a willing physician, ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost. GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For Colic, Cramps and Dysentery in horses, the Pain-Killer has no equal. and it never has been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance. It is used in some of the largest livery stables and horse infirmaries in the world. To resuscitate young lambs or other stock chilled and dying from cold, a little Pain-Killer mixed with milk will restore them to health

The Pain-Killer is for sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world.

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PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE PROPRIETORS,

Montreal and Providence, R.

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HURRAH FOR MANITOBA The Next Excursion Train for Manitoba WILL START ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15TH. 1880. For particulars apply, enclosing 3 cent stamp, to

R. W. PRITTIE. MANITOBA LAND OFFCE, 400-39 64 KING STREET EAST TORONTO. Miscellaneous.

20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. CO., Northford, Conn.

(RIST MILL—SALE OR LEASE. TOWN. SHIP of Cartwright, county of Durham. Possession 1st October next. For particulars apply to the proprietor, JAMES FLUKE, Cartwright P.O.

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will find man of practice, facility, and experience, by calling or addressing CHARLES
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Hotel, Fergus, splendid three story stone
building, containing 45 rooms, unlimited stabling,
excellent business, leading house in town, reference to any commercial travellers, possession
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My Illustrated Seed Wheat Circular is now printed, and will be mailed free to all intending

LYMAN BARB We beg to call attention to the superior merits of the "Lyman" four-pointed steel barb wire fencing. 1st. Cheapness. It is cheap-er than any board or rail 2nd. No cattle however un-

or flood, and prevents snow-drifts. 6th. It is a steel thorn hedge, and does not furnish a rail to sit on.

Defects of plain wire as a material for fencing:—
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lst. 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 tewns. See that each coil bears our trade mark, "L.an Barb." Send for sample and circular before ordering elsewhere.

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HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELJON. THEY CURE

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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.

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