# The Toronto Weekly Mail.

VOL. IX. NO. 454.

low Unwilling Recruits are Bulldozed Into the Land League.

A SERIES OF OUTRAGES.

Action of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

"BOYCOTTING" AS A FINE ART.

Mr. Parnell in Receipt of Threatening Letters.

A JUDGE ON THE AGITATORS.

LIST OF

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Indian Blood Syrup.

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New York City, N.Y.

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Co., Ill. INDIA:

an recon untry for CHELL,

A Land League Meeting Dispersed by the Troops.

The real state of the country is difficult. If not impossible, to be discovered. Only a small proportion of the outrages and acts of violence reach the public, for the local newspaper correspondents in the country are comparatively few, while the police reports made to the Castle are kept secret. The lord-lieutenant of one of the most important counties in Ireland informed me a few days ago that not one-fourth of the illegal and additious acts of the people were reported. He also said he could personally testify to at least twenty outrages that had occurred in his district during the last two months. They were not reported, because they are now so frequent that no pretence is made of reporting them fully even to Dublin Castle. Many agents and landlords are under police protection. While driving in the County Mayo last week, I overtook on the road three persons accompanied by a police guard. This week I saw another farmer, who is unpopular for some reason, with a guard. The League is certainly using its power with great discretion. The effect of the onslaught on the Brening Mail, the Government organ, in the shape of an attempt to gag it, is an exceptional example. Several of the accomplished members of the League are contributing to the leading Austrian, French, and Italian newspapers, thus creating considerable opinion in favour of their cause. The movement is even extending to the north of Ireland. Lord Lurgan, now an invalid at Brighton, has refused a petition of 600 tenants asking a 50 per cent. abatement of their rents. He will give 10 per cent. but no more. This is the first conflict between a landlord and his tenants on the rent question in the north. Lord Lurgan's estate is a model one, and the lenants are rich. A meeting of the League Executive Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Davitt presiding. The chairman reported that £', 159 had been received during the week, holuding £267 from the United States.

A Dublin despatch says:—Captain Boycott has quit the country for England, going coner than he had intended, as he received a threatening letter at a hotel in this city where he was staying. Boycott was followed to his totel rece...tly by forty hooting roughs. The proprietor of the hotel also received a threating letter, warning him not to keep Boycott in his house.

SPREAD OF LAND LEAGUE TERRORISM. A Dublin despatch says:—Evidence of the wide and rapid spread of Land League perrorism in districts hitherto peaceable is increasing daily. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than a
menth ago. There is now an almost universal suspension of the payment of rent.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says:—The next proceeding in the State prosecutions will be the striking of a separate jury. This, however, will not take place for some days. A good deal of indignation has been thrown away on the selection of the jury under the old system. It may be well to explain that it is a mistake to suppose that any exceptional course has been taken to the prejudice of the traversers, or that they are to be deprived of the benefit of Lord O'Hagan's Jury Act. It has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench that a criminal information must be tried by a special jury can be obtained in a criminal case is under what is called the old system, which is rather more favourable to the traversers than to the Crown. The jury will be selected as follows:—Firstly, from the special jury list, comprising fifteen hundred names, forty-eight will be selected by ballot. These forty-eight mames will them again be placed in the ballot-box and drawn out separately, each side having the right to object to twelve. From the twenty-four names thus remaining the jury will be selected, each side again having the right to challenge six.

MORE OUTRAGES. THE STATE TRIALS.

MORE OUTRAGES. A private in the 3rd Dragoons, stationed at Balincolly, was to-day shot and badly wounded. Police Sergeant O'Connor was half murdered at Claremorris to-day, being brutally beaten and kicked by the mob. Minor outrages are increasing throughout Ireland.

A large meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland to-day resolved to advise the Ulster lodges to organize counter-demon-strations on the same days and at the same places which are appointed for Land League resettings.

London, Dec 3.

The war of the Irish peasantry continues anabated. While a police sergeant named O'Connor was, on Wednesday night, walking justioutside Claremorris, he was attacked and brutally beaten by a party of men, who, after having knocked him down, kicked him about the head and face in a fearful manner. O'Connor, who had made himself conspicuous by his efforts to provide conveyance for the Boycott relief expedition, was subsequently discovered unconscious on the road. He cannot identify his assailants. Two young men named Hayes and Little were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the attack.

"BOYCOTTING" OBNOXIOUS TENANTS. London, Dec 3.

"BOYCOTTING" OBNOXIOUS TENANTS,
Some threatening notices have been posted near Ballyboody, cautioning a tenant farmer in the locality to give up the farm he lately took on the estate of Lord Water-ford, and for which he paid a large num. The former tenant had been evicted for non-payment of rent. The notices all on shopkeepers and tradesmen to refuse to have any dealings with him. A farmer tensiding near Clogheen is at present being "Boycotted" because he had taken a farm from which a former tenant was lately evicted for non-payment of rent. His goods will not be bought in the market, shopkeepers refuse to sell him anything, his servants have left him, he can get no one to take their places, his horse may not be abod by the smith, in fact in no way will anybody have payshing to do with him till he gives up the "BOYCOTTING " OBNOXIOUS TENANTS.

farm. The Crown have issued summonses against three persons who formed part of the crowd collected at Keskcanogan, when Michael Barrett Finner, balliff to Philip O'Rellly, attended to collect grazing rents for a farm surrendered by a Mr. Murphy. On the occasion in question Barrett's horse and car were turned back by the people, and he was only pegmitted to pass when an escort of constability arrived. The charge is for unlawful assembly.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Tipperary and Ballinamul correspondents say that the house of a man named Lonegan was visited about two c'clock yesterday morning by thirty armed men, who, after amable would intreduce the would surrender the would surrender the would otherwise be cut in quarters and buried in the dungbill. He appeared at one of the windows, when he was obliged to give his solemn word that he would surrender his farm.

A Dillotto a he considered the rent too high, and theu Lonegan took it. The party fired several shots about the house and then went away, giving Lonegan a week to surrender the farm.

A SOLICITOR THERATERE.

Telegrans from the Herald correspondent in the country report that at the Dunmore patty essaions yesterday. Mr. Hondreson, a swell-innove solicitor, said he had recoved.

Telegrams from the Herald correspondent in the country report that at the Dunmore patty sessions yesterday, Mr. Honderson, a a well-known solicitor, said he had received

case upon which he was engaged, but his answer to the coward would be a bullet, as the authorities seemed perfectly helpless to protect life and property. A STRONG ANTI-LEAGUE FEELING is being aroused all over Ulster. County Down has been the first to act. A meeting of loyalists of each polling district of Down, "to consider the state of the country, and what steps should be taken to counteract the action of the League," was held last evening in Belfast. A committee was appointed to carry out the determination arrived at, which is to hold opposition meetings wherever League meetings are held.

A COUNTER-RESOLUTION.

The following resolution of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, referring to the Down Anti-League, was read:

"The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland heartly approve of the contemplated action of the loyalists of Down to counteract the working of the Land League, and earnestly recommends all true Orangemen to aid in the movement. Polling manifests, to which are attached the names and addresses of upwards of ten thousand persons, representing all classes, have been issued within two days to the loyal men of Down. We have up to the present watched with feelings of indignation the progress of the Land League, an organization led by enemies of the British constitution and aiming at the dismemberment of the empire. It damages every commercial interest, teaches the repudiation of contracts, blackens our country by those revolting outrages culminating in murder and crime which clude the grasp of justice and shake the fabric of our social system to its foundation. In a legal and constitutional manner we recently assembled to call upon the Government to restore the supremacy of law, but the League continues to scatter its decrees, and has now attempted to invade the province of Ulster. The time has now arrived when it becomes our solemn duty to rouse ourselves in defence of human life, in maintenance of the constitution, and of civil and religious rights and liberties. You will be called upon, therefore, to assemble in your tens of thousands to repel the invasion of the apostles of anarchy, disloyalty, and communism and also to false steps for holding a loyal meeting wherever a disloyal one takes place. Respond, then

The excitement over the Irish question is increasing. Lord Cranbrook (Conservative) at Beachampstead last night declared that, as the Government had failed to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, if further outrages were committed the blood would be on their heads. ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

Col. Gordon, who has been on a tour through the whole of the west of Ireland, writes that the condition of the people is worse than that of any other in the world. A gulf of antipathy exists between them and the landlords. He proposes that the Government buy out all landlords west of the Shannon at a cost of eighty millions of pounds, of which a great part would be repaid by the tenants; the land thus acquired to be administered by a land commission supplemented by an emigration commission.

matter which is sub judice they were to be deprecated. The court granted an order intended to deter from similar publications previous to the trials, but ruled that an attachment should not issue and that there be no costs. The three other justices concurred. Justice Fitzgerald said he would be inclined to make no order at all. The position of the traversers, he said, would have been different if they themselves refrained from endeavouring to throw point on the prosecutions of the Land Leaguers, and if the Attorney-General had moved for an attachment he feared the court would have had to attach these same traversers.

THE ORANGE MANIFESTO. The manifesto to the Orangemen of county Down endorsing the course recommended in the resolution of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland to organize counter-demonstrations on the same days and at the same places appointed for Land League meetings, received 10,000 signatures in two days.

"BOYCOTTING" A LORD. Lord Clarina has recently threatened to take legal action against defaulting tenants on his estate of Elm Park, in the county of Limerick. In revenge for this threat his tenants have resolved to take the law into their own hand, and Lord Clarina will have to undergo a course of treatment similar to that experienced by Mr. Boycott on Lord Erne's estate near Lough Mask.

A STRIKE AGAINST BRIDGE TOLLS,

A STRIKE AGAINST BRIDGE TOLLS. It is reported here that persons crossing the Athunkard bridge at Limerick have been threatened with drowning in case they paid the tolls ordered to be collected thereon by the Board of Public Works.

Last evening a great banquet was given to Mr. Parnell at Waterford. In responding to a toast to himself he said that the English Government had great resources, but he did not believe its resources were adequate to perpetuate its government in Ireland. "I do not believe," he continued, "that any amount of money or the strength and power of even the greatest nation in the world can work impossibilities. And it is abundantly proved that governing Ireland outside of Ireland by a power and

and true devotion. These are sufficient to break the neck of English misgovernment, and chase from the country that asurpation which has long had its heel upon our neck. Look at what we have done to this pitful Government. In twelve months we have obliged them to reverse every principle, every law, every tradition on which they built their position. We have made them eat their speeches, even Mr. Gladstone. I don't believe Mr. Gladstone can settle the Irish question without breaking up his Cabinet. He could not even pass his miserable little Compensation bill last year. If I had not been confident that the Lords would reject it I would have had the Irish party reject it, but I preferred to let the Lords

worse than that of any other in the world. A guil of astripathy crists between them and the landlords. He proposes that the Government by out all landlords west of the Shamon as a coast of eighty millions of bounds, of which a great part would be reason to be administered by a land dimension supplemented by a lend dimension supplemented by a lend dimension.

A NEWEMPER PROSECUTED.

The Government has ordered the prosecution of the proprietor of the Silgo Changior for publishing a notice calling on a tenant to relinquish his farm.

DUMLIN, Dec. 5.

The judgment which Chief Justice May yesterday delivered in the case of the application on behalf of the traversers to postpone the State prosecutions has thrown no little alarm into the ranks of the Land Leaguers. On the trial—I quote from the judge's words—Justice May said — The Court is unanimously of 12s opinion that this application in which they stand. For several months to favore the control of the case of the application in which they stand. For several months the law in this country has been in a state of anarchy. For several months a large portion of the community, urged on by members of this country has been in a state of anarchy. For several months to law in the country has been openly defied and trampled upon. For several months a large portion of the community, urged on by members of this this country has been openly defied and trampled upon. For several months a large portion of the community, urged on by members of this this country has been of the Case of the crace of the crace of the crace of the crace of the property defice the fact that these were the results of the community, urged on by members of this this country has been of the community, urged on by members of this this country has been of the country and the country and the country has been for months in a state of terror. It has been tyranized over by an unanthorized conspiracy. The people of this country are afraid to assert their rights. It is no toom the to say that the carries of the co DO MY DIRTY WORK.

The freedom of the city was presented to Mr. Parnell to-day. He expressed his belief that the back of English rule in Ireland was broken, and that the country would ultimately recover its legislative independence.

MANUFACTURED ENTHUSIASM.

The proposition to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell was carried with considerable opposition, and the dissenting members of the municipal council have been more or less "Boycotted." Wholesale intimidation was exercised to compel co-operation in the arrangements for the reception of

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880.

by Mr. Muffiny, towa commissioner, and was in the act of buying goods when the proprietor entered and ordered. Miss Gardiner out, declining her custom. The lady then walked down the street, followed by an excited crowd, yelling and hooting. She drew a six-chambered revolver, and, turning, presented it at the crowd. She commanded them to stop, saying she could and would use the pistol if necessary. She was escorted to her hotel by the police, and finally accompanied to her residence by two constables. She is an excellent shot, and always goes armed. She is profoundly hated by the people of the neighbouring country.

AN ATTACK ON THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At the meeting of the Executive Com-

AN ATTACK ON THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the League to-day Mr. Egan reported that £300 had been received for the organization and £500 for the defence. Mr. T. D. Sullivan and others bitterly attacked Chief Justice May for his speech on Saturday. Mr. Sullivan suggested that the traversers should abandon their defence altogether, at the issue of the trial would be certain with such a judge on the bench;

A SCENE AT A PROHIBITED MEETING. A SCENE AT A PROHIMITED MEETING.

In spite of the fact that the meeting at Brookborough was forbidden, the League was determined to hold it hear if not in the town. Messrs, O'Kelly and Kettle accordingly went down in the morning, but when they arrived they found the gathering had already dispersed; the Riot Act having been read twice. Might or nine thousand men had met. Two thirds of them were organized, and all exhibited the greatest enthusiasm, showing that the apprehension of Orange opposition was unfounded. When Mr. O'Kelly approached the place of meeting the parish curate met him in a high state of excitement and warned him of the implunsibility of attempting to hold a meeting. Mr. O'Kelly however, proceeded, and met the Chief Magistrate in a held where several thousands had still gathered. He asked the Magistrate if the meeting was prohibited. The latter replied "yes, and immediately took Mr. O'Kelly by the collar and ran him event yards, and this having read the Rios Little hum, ordered him as a high state of the hum, ordered having read the Rios Little hum ordered him ordered him ordered hum ordered him ordered hi

London, Dec. 2.

It is rumoured from Maynooth that the Duke of Leinster, whose immense estates in sounty Kildare cover 700,000 acres, yielding a loyal meeting wherever a disloyal one takes place. Respond, then, when the call is made upon you. Let your manhood assert itself. Down expects her sounty Kildare cover 700,000 acres, yielding has served all his tenants with notice to quit. The rumour is discredited.

Lord Granderook's views.

Lord Granderook's views. Scouts were thrown out to guard against the approach of the military and the police, who were present in the town in large numbers. Mr. Little was chosen president, speeches were made, and great enthusiasm shown, the Orangemen and Leaguers fraternizing cordially. Mr. O'Kelly characterised Chief Justice May as an "ermined, ruffien," and promised to punish the county magistrate for assaulting him before reading the Riot Act.

Capt. Boycott's farm is a complete wreek.
Crowds collected to witness the entry of
the Coldstream Guards into Dublin. There
was no manifestation of feeling.

The proprietor of the Slige Champion has
been committed on a charge of publishing a
notice calling on a tenant to relinquish his
farm.

been committed on a charge of publishing a notice calling on a tenant to relinquish his farm.

Upwards of £3,000 has already been subscribed for the defence of the traversers. The rumour that several magistrates intend to resign is confirmed.

Mr. Parnell received two threatening letters during his stay at Waterford, one of which accuses him of destroying the country to benefit his own pocket.

A Dublin despatch says the landlords' committee has adopted a resolution declaring that the ordinary laws are utterly inadequate to check the agitation.

The Irish landlords, in order to excite English sympathy, have decided upon holding a series of meetings through at England to discuss the Irish land question.

The excitement over the situation in Ireland grows daily, and it is apprehended that unless the Government can give astisfactory assurances as to the action of Parliament on the land question a rising is inevitable.

Mr. Parnell is reported as positively declaring that under no circumstances will Ireland ever accept coercion. Parnell's movement now give rise to much anxious speculation in London and Dublin. It is stated that in its Irish land bill the Government has determined to make a stand on two points, wir, the abolition of very small tenancies and firity of tenure all round.

THE LEAGUE IN CANADA.

THE LEAGUE IN CANADA.

AN OFFER OF COUNSEL FROM MOSTREAL-BRANCHES OF THE LEAGUE TO BE EXTAB-LISHED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.

The weekly meeting of the local branch of the Land League was held here this evening. Mr. P. Carroll presiding. The following resolution was moved:

"Resolved, That this meeting has the fullest confidence in the desire of Mr. Parnell and his associates now under prosecution by the Government to advance the interests of the Irish people, and that the secretary of the

Government to advance the interests of the Government to advance the interests of the Linsh people, and that the secretary of the meeting be authorized to send a cable message to the Land Learne in Dublin offering to turnish one of the ablest counsel in Canada to assist in the defence of the traversers at the coming State trials."

After some pithy specches the resolution was carried unanimously and the message was sent off. It was announced that \$1,100 in subscriptions had been paid into the treasury here to day, and \$100 new members were admitted. A mass neeting in support of the League will be held on Tuesday svening. Mr. Quin, advocate, was authorized to proceed to outlying town in the Dominion for the purpose of establishing branches of the League.

THE LEAGUE IN THE STATES. New York, Des. 2.—Mr. James Redpe the Tribune correspondent, who returned for Ireland last Monday, dones that there any agrarian outrages in the counties of Ma any agrarian outrages in the counties of Mayo, Kerry, and Galway, and praises the Land League's work.

The Tribune's London cable says:—The wild proposal of Gen. Butler to defend Mr. Parnell is absurd. No foreigner is allowed to plead in Ireland.

revention of Frauds at Wimbledon.

PROBABLE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Her Majesty and the Princess Louise.

XPECTED RETIREMENT OF MR. CLADSTONE.

Telephone.

AMERICAN WHEAT AND BEEF.

obtaining several thousand pounds worth of property by means of fraud, and was remanded for a week. In the evidence it was stated that her husband, by pretended communications from spirits, induced one Mrs. Davies to part with jewellery to the value of several thousand pounds. PAUPERISM IN LONDON

The report of the Board of Charities for November shows that there are ninety thousand paupers within the city of London, an norease of 3,000 over the same month of last SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 8th say the Government is trying to start a British colony on the Rio Negro. President Roce offers a grant of land free for fifty thousand Irish immigrants.

THE ALLEGED WIMBLEDON FRAUDS. The National Rifle Association at its last meeting adopted a series of rules with the object of preventing frauds in marking similar to those which are alleged to have occurred at Wimbledon last fall.

A LINGERING DEATH.

A Bellevne Patient's Body Swarming with Trichine—A Warning to Pork-Eaters.

New Yoek, Dec. 7.—A young butcher named Franz Axler, nineteen years old, came to the dispensary attached to Bellevne Hospital on November 21st, and asked for medical treatment for rheumatic pains and fever from which he said he was suffering. Dr. Hemmingway, the dispensary physician, sent Axler to the ward of Dr. Geo. H. Muller, jr., where a day or two afterward Dr. Muller discovered that Axler was not suffering from rheumatic pains but from trichinosis. The faculty of the Hospital became interested in the case, and Prof. Janeway cut a piece of muscular tissue the size of an old-fashioned three cent piece from the patient's arm. It was found to contain, when subjected to microscopic scrutiny, no less than thirteen trichine. On Saturday Axler died, and to-day an autopsy was made of his body. His entire system was found to be impregnated with trichine; the muscles and tissues of the body were filled with them, and in his intestines were found parent trichine in various stages of reproduction. There were millions of parasites in his body, which were subjected to the microscope, when it was found to be fairly alive with them. It is said the Lord Chancellor has in hand a land bill intended to enable English tenants occupying farms to convert terminable tenues into perpetual tenures. It is expected this will open the real conflict, of which the firsh contest has been but a preliminary skirmiah, and bring on the long-threatened county tranchise measure of the Liberals.

The Princess Louise visited the Queen yes-erday for the first time since her arrival in England. The rupture of the cordial relations between the Queen and the Princess is now epaired. DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

It is announced that Earl Dufferin will be transferred from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, and that Sir Edward Thornton, Minister at Washington, will be raised to the rank of ambassador and sent to St. Petersburg. Sir Edward will be succeeded by Practic Clare Ford, formerly secretary to the legation at Washington.

shoped not dangerously ill. The Vicency's presence at Bombay, it is understood, had reference to the proposed evacuation of Candabar, and especially to advise concerning needed improvements in the transportation facilities between Candabar and Bombay.

A Berlin despatch says the cordulity of the relations between Russia and England is commented upon in Berlin, and causes much unessiness among German Government officials.

TROFOSED SALE OF CROWN JEWELS.

The French Government has decided to propose to the Chamber of Deputies to sell the grown jewels as possessing no historical value. It is estimated that the sale would produce five million frances, which would be devoted to extending and improving national museums.

APPAIRS IN BASUTOLAND.

A Cape Town despatch says:—On the 2nd inst., a patrol from Mafeting was attacked at night by a large force of Basutos, but the latter were driven off after an hour's fighting. Some of the colonials were wounded, but none killed. At last accounts the patrol was retiring on Mafeting, being too weak to hold its position against the Basutos. Spies report that Unablonhlo, the Pondomiz chief, has disband.

HIGH ART COUNTERFEITING. AFFAIRS IN BASUTOLAND.

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AYOUB KHAN INVITED TO CABUL. A despatch from Candahar says :—Colonel
St. John has learned from Herat that Ayoub
Khan has been invited by persons at Cabul
to march there. Col. St. John's informant
promised to arrest Ayoub on his approach.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE SUIT.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE SUIT.

The action begun by the Government to restrain the use of Mr. Edison's telephone in this country, as being an infringement upon the rights of the Government talephone, is regarded with general regret and disappointment. The Government has spent ten milions and a half of pounds sterling in buying out the various telegraph companies, on the ground that it would give the country a better telegraph service, and now the country sees it attempting to maintain as a monopoly the systems which it uses. People feel that this is not at all to the interest of the public. British Ministries have too often discouraged important and valuable inventions and left too many inventors to die of starvation or in exile, and public opinion is decidedly hostile to the continuance of this sort of thing. The course of the Government towards Edison and his representatives strengthens the party which has always opposed putting the telegraph lines under Government control and making the Government the master of the whole business. Rival private companies, it is now seen, served the public better. They would have assisted, not opposed, the introduction of the alleged improvements of Mr. Edison. However the legal points may be settled the drift of public feeling favours Mr. Edison and his friends here. The time has gone by for trying to choke off with red app inventions important to the whole human 1800.

NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Fawcett, intends shortly adding a department to the postal service for the delivery of parcels. A new patent bill will be among the measures introduced by the Government at the next session of Parliament.

London, Dec. 7.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the House of Commons is demanded by his physician, who says the Premier's health cannot stand the ardious parliamentary session. It is reported that after the budget has been made known Mr. Gladstone will accept a peerage and retire to the Upper House,

Mr. Clare Sewell Read, who invalued American agriculture, told the Far Club that he would not fear American apetition in wheat twenty-five years how as exhaustion of the land would ensure the cost of production increase. But in gard to beef there were serious prospects of competition from the vast herds of cattle in the Far West. Mr. Read deemed it likely that the American nation would become the greatest in the world. POSTSCRIPT. THE IRISH QUESTION.

A LINGERING DEATH.

VERY MUCH MARRIED.

London, Dec. 8.—The Post says that see ous trouble has arisen in the Cabinet aga over the Irish question, which may lead important secessions, or to an early meetis of Parliament. THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SPEE

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

AICE THREE CENTS.

It is rumoured that the Lord Chancello will enter a protest in behalf of the Government against the general tone of the speed of Chief Justice May, at Dublin, in refusing to postpone the State trials. The Czar has arrived at St. Petersburg and appears in good health.

The harvest in Macedonia has entirely failed, and wheat is coming in from America.

Efforts are being made to induce an American rifle team to compete next year at Wimbledon. THE INDICTED M. P's.

It is stated that if the indicted members of Parliament succeed in getting out of Ireland they will introduce a resolution which will bring the whole Irish question directly before the House of Commons. It is not likely, however, that Parnell or his fellowmembers will be permitted to leave Dublin when once the trials are called. It is now believed that should Parnell be arrested, serious consequences will follow.

NO RENT, AND THE LANDLORD TO PAY THE TAXES. Sir Stafford Northcote has issued an urgent Conservative whip for the opening of Parliament. Parliament.

Thomas Hughes lectured on Saturday at the Workmen's College, in London, on the New Rugby settlement.

The Catholics in Paris are making common cause with the Ritualists in England in regard to the arrest and prosecution of the Rev. Mr. Dale.

Mr. Dale.

A despatch from Berlin states that China has just completed a bargain with the shipbuilders of Stettin for the construction of a formidable ironelad.

The dulness in the Lyons silk trade continues. The value of the exports to America for November was only two millions of francs, a million less than for October and two millions less than for Sentember. It reported that the Land Lesgue intento instruct tenants to deduct police to from rents before officially valuation to the landlords. As the cost constabulary is a considerable item in the Irish budget just now the reduction in rewill be very serious.

Suppressing Socialism.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—Four Socialists are arrested at Darmstadt, charged with high treson. Sixteen persons are imprisoned at Pforzheim for circulating revolutionary published.

The News prints the following conspicuously:—"We are authorized to state that all the powers having agreed to the proposal of her Majesty's Government that the international fleet should separate after mutually communicating their respective destinations, Vice-Admiral Seymour has ordered the signal to part company." Temperance Agitation.

St. Mary's, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Youmans has addressed several very enthusiastic meeting in the temperance cause in this place. The Sabbath afternoon meeting in the Oddfellow Opera Hall was very largely attended, not less than 1,200 persons being present. On Monday evening the Town Hall was well filled, when the Scott Act was discussed. The meeting was unanimous in answer te question put by Mrs. Youmans, if all present would like to have the Scott Act submitted to rise to their feet—every man, woman, and child present arose.

Murderer or Devetee?

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—George Bentell,
Creole, was arrested last night on suspicion butchering a family of three persons name Gonzales, at Montanzes, Cuba, three month ago. The prisoner claims that he escape from slavery in Cuba, and pretended to be served ownt.

Death of a Judge.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8.—Hon. Charles Fisher, Supreme Court Judge, died at Fredericton this morning of congestion of the lungs after a very brief illness. He was 7 years old, and was for many years a prominest politician. He represented York county in the first session of the Dominion Partiament, and in 1868 was appointed judge.

New YORK, Dec. 8.—It is stated that a definite agreement for the suspension of mining during the present month has been made by the coal companies. Each company, however, will restrict production of the basis of nine days suspension.

A Woman Who Married Fourteen Pimes in Order to Rob Her Husbands. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Thores Reimen-schneider, aged 32, has been arrested in Brooklyn on charges of bigany and larceny,

The Latest Despatches in Brief. Mail robbery by highwaymen is reported from Texas.

Another violent earthquake at Agram, South Austria.

The village of Flasch, Switzerland, is also most entirely burned.

The International regatta in England is postponed until next sammer.

William Johnson, Cornwall, a lad, probably fatally injured by a runaway.

The Times says America is entitled to money on terms as good as any other country.

Amherstburg, N.S.: Dunbai's livery stable, and Miss Meloche's millinery store, burned; loss, \$4,000.

Annapolis, N.S.: Thebault has been sentenced to be hanged on February 8. He proclaimed his innocence.

Quebec: Instead of the £8,000 claimed, the assessors have only returned £105 for the detention of the Atalaya.

Parnell's Waterford speech has convinced some members of the Government that a simple laud law will not satisfy Ireland.

Gladstone may lose two colleagues if he summon Parliament to suspend the Habeas Act, or he may lose four colleagues if he do not.

Act, or he may lose four colleagues if he do not.

The dissatisfied members of the Cabinet are Lord Shelbourne, the Duke of Argyll, and Chief Secretary Forster. Earl Cowper, Lord-Lieutenant, threatens to resign unless coercive measures be adopted.

Ottawa:—The members are arriving.—Mr. Bailey, engineer of the Toronto and Ottawa railway, has gone to Peterboro.—A capitalist is forming a company to work a gold mine in Quebec.—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will be examined before the Railway Commission to-day. The Brockway Case—Surrender of the Most
Perfect Plates Ever Turned Out.

Brocklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Notwithstanding the denial of the officers of the Secret Service of all knowledge of the release of Brockway, the forger, and the conditions of his release, they were all fully cognizant of the facts to-day. The officers of the Secret Service brough: to the office of the United States District Attorney the plates of the counterfeit National bank notes and \$1,000 Government six per-cent, bonds; also, a number of rolls of \$100 counterfeit National bank bills difficult to determine from genuine. There were \$45,000 worth in all on the National Bevere Bank. Some of these bills are on fibre paper of the kind the Government uses for Treasury notes. The plates are all of copper, with the exception of one, which is of steel, and which is the finest plate ever engraved. It forms the centre piece for the back of all the \$100 National Bank notes, and is a representation of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The officers exhibited the plates on which the counterfeit bonds were printed, \$207,000 worth of which were found in the possession of Doyle, of Chicago. The District Attorney said Brockway made these surrenders, and has been released upon the condition that he should plead guilty to the two indictments against him, and refrain from ever again counterfeiting. By taking this course the Government have come into possession of information of great value, the precise nature of which, however, he could not disclose.

to-day.

For the £3,500,000 India 3½'s, tenders aggregating £14,500,000 have been received from the official minimum of 98 up to 104. This will entitle Sherman to look for refunding of United States bonds at 3 per cent, or at most 3½, for American securities are quite as high as Indian

BURIAL REFUSED.

The Archbishop of Cincinnati the Strict Discipline of the Cl Dead Catholic Refused the Last the Church. diocese, yesterday surprised the Cat world by refusing to allow burial or the of the church to be performed over the lof John C.Fiedelday, a late prominent Cath and Democratic politician. Fiedelday be his death requested that his body be bus in Spring Grove cemetery, a leading Prot ant burial ground. It was the intention his family that the funeral should take plin St. Xavier church, the Rev. Father Dooll, an old friend of the deceased, officing. Hearing this, Bishop Elder gave structions that no priest should conduct funeral or go near the late, reardence of dead man unless he was buried in consecration ground. Mrs. Fiedelday and her son, thou devout Catholics, decided to adhere to the dead man's request, and the Kev. J. Strange rector of Christ Church, was summoned, an officiated at the funeral. Bishop Elder be lieves the Church should be brought back under its former strict discipline, and this but one of a series of sots in that directles which the more liberal Catholics regard a arbitrary and unjust. A Strange Story From Prince Edward Island.

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.—A little girl, four years of age, daughter of Robert McWilliams, of lot 11, Prince Edward Island, was recently pronounced to have been deed by the medical attendant of the family, diphtheria being the cause of her alleged death. She was placed in a cold room, preparatory to being interred. Some hours afterwards the remaining members of the family were not a little surprised to see the child whom they mourned for as dead enter the room in which they were assembled. The little girl, however, died in reality on the following evening.

Vegetine.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleaner and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

MANITOBA NOTES

J. L. TAYLOR & CO. Lebanon, Pa. DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO. Kansas City, Mo. WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 511 Delaware MEYER BROS. & CO. New Haven, Ct.

BROWN & MORSE.

Peoria, Ill.

Toledo, Ohio. WALDING, KINNAN & CO. END A STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY s Medicines.

Woodbridge is a small but enterprising village on the line of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, distant from this city about twenty miles. At the present moment its inhabitants, as well as those of the surrounding country, are somewhat excited over an affair that has lately taken place in their midst. The occurrence, fortunately for the credit of the county and the Dominion of Canada, is not an every-day affair. It has already passed the "nine days wonder" stage, and bids fair to occupy the attention of the gossips for some time to come. The principals have, heretofore,

MOVED IN THE BEST SOCIETY of the township, and one of the actors in the unpleasant drama has helped to guide the municipal ship of Vaughan through at least three annual sessions of internal government. As the first deputy-reeve of the municipality mentioned he was entitled to a seat at the York County Council Board. The occupants of the adjoining desks never suspected that the grey-haired, stoop-shouldered old man who answered to the name of JOHN L. CARD

Is the gay Lothario he has turned out to be. His was not the figure supposed to captivate the heart of fickle woman. Clad in his homespun suit, he was certainly looked on as a very ordinary mortal—a plodder, and a decidedly slow one at that. With a doubtful reputation to back him up, he talked himself into the more important assemblage, the York County Council. His circumstances were supposed to be easy, and therefore his credit was good. The outside world was unacquainted with the fact that his broad acres were mortgaged; that the unctuous Card was a bankrupt in money and in character, and bankrupt in money and in character, an

A GAY OLD DECEIVER. Within the past two years rumour's busy tongue, in the neighbourhood of Card's home, has had occasion to wag. Had the stories which were set afloat reached the ears of his brother-Councillors they would have been discredited, and set down for the vicious concoctions of worthless and debased busy-bodies. Recent developments, however, have proved that there existed good ground for such talk. His name has, within the time above stated, been unpleasantly associated with that of a

.. MRS. LEVI SNIDER. The husband of Mrs. Snider is a man who is The husband of Mrs. Snider is a man who is possessor of at least 1,200 acres of land, located in different sections of the county of York, and his wealth, in round figures, is estimated at \$125,000. For three or four years he has been a hard and constant drinker of apprituous liquors, and finally his brain became so muddled that he paid but little attention to monetary matters, being content if daily supplied with liquor. At such a time he supposed he had found a friend in John L. Card, who, for some years filled, the position of Card, who, for some years filled, the position of ard, who, for some years filled, the position of eward or agent. All went well for a time nder the new régime, and the agent was a equent and ever welcome visitor to Snider's ome. Card, assisted by Snider's wife, indeed the weak-minded husband to

dive the agent a power of attorney, the better to transact the business he had undertaken. The residents of that immediate section were wont to openly speak of the supposed intimacy existing between Card and Mrs. Snider. When business called her to Toronto, Orangeville, or other places, he was the faithful companion. All the time this talk went on among the people, the besetted husband consumed his daily quantity of brandy, and was happy. Business care in GIVE THE AGENT A POWER OF ATTORNEY, ears, to a

at Whitby. Shortly after their departure, sie surprised her friends with the announcement that she intended wintering in Florida, her health being on the decline. With this supposed object in view, Mrs. Snider made many purchases of wearing apparel, among the rest an unusually large quantity only suitable for winter wear. When reminded by some of her lady friends that such articles would be of no service to her in the warm climate she intended visiting, it caused a temporary blush to mantle her face, and gave rise to a fleeting suspicion that all was not as at should be. In the meantime Card was improving the shining hour, and freely used the power placed in his hands. The lands of the befindled Snider were mortgaged, money was raised by notes, and small sums were borrowed from some of the merchants of Woodbridge and various friends of both families. The apparently slow-moving man had some incentive, for within three weeks he had secured "YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

in that section of country. She is mother of two children, the little girls whom she took away with her. Her home-life has been made miserable by the drunken habits of her husband, and she has repeatedly threatened to leave him. Her friends do not blame her so much for having carried out her threat, but for "sloping with old Card." Snider, who is about ten years her senior, is not stall

DATLY ALLOWANCE OF LIQUOR one quart of brandy.

## MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

Training School for Nurses. The Orange Body and the "Daily Witness". Unpro-voked Attacks on the Order. New Route to New York.

to New York.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—A training school for nurses on the Nightingale principle has been established at the General Hospital here. The lady superintendent is Miss Maxwell, a Scotch lady who graduated under Miss Nightingale in England.

The Winess has long lain under the ban of the Roman Catholic bishop of this diocese as a dangerous organ for the faithful members of the Church to read, and now it has incurred the displeasure of the Orange body, as the following letter, which it publishes this evening, shows:—

"MONTREAL, November, 1880. To the Proprietors of the Montreal Witness: "To the Proprictors of the Montreal Witness:

"GENTLEMEN, — At a meeting of the Orangemen of Montreal in county lodge assembled, it was unanimously resolved that in consequence of the wanton and unprovoked attacks made by the Montreal Witness upon the Orange body, both here and in Ireland, as evinced by its issues of the 12th and 13th inst. herewith enclosed, they withdraw all confidence from that paper, and shall use it hereafter as they would any other Roman Catholic organ—that is when it suits their purpose.

purpose.

(Signed), "ALEXANDER GRANT, "Secretary."

The following are the extracts referred to:—

"A thousand Orangemen undertake to make an armed invasion of Mayo, and ask the Government for co-operation. The Government says so far from co-operating it will treat such a movement as an illegal assembly, and makes immediate and powerful preparations to avert the opening of a civil war. The Orangemen howl, as they always do when their loyalty is not allowed to become militant, and the Connaughtmen growl because whatever the Government does they must growl at, and so Mr. Gladstone finds himself dangerously between the snapping jaws of the lion and the tiger which he is manfully holding apart."—November 12th.

"The relief of Captain Boycott has been effected, and without any loss of life. The labourers from the Orange counties are represented as rather a sheepish-looking lot of countrymen, and not the blood-thirsty crew represented by New York despatches. They brought their own provisions and tents for shelter, and have commenced the work of gathering Boycott's crop at once. They are, it is asserted, willing to remain and work for Boycott until the disturbances are over, but the latter is tired of strife and has announced his intention of pulling up stakes and departing. The people of the locality are greatly excited, and threaten the lives of all concerned in the relief. The officers of the Land League are, it is said, allowed to make themselves very officious, which must encourage the rabble who look upon them as leaders. While this is taking place in the west the south is also much disturbed. A land agent has been shot and killed in the county of Limerick. In Westmeath, a central county, two murderous outrages have taken place. It is not easy to see how the Government can avoid qoercive measures much longer." (Signed), "ALEXANDER GRANT,

outrages have taken place. It is not easy to see how the Government can avoid goercive measures much longer."

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—At Quebeo last night the South-Eastern Railway Company entered into a contract with the Local Government for conveying freight and passengers to and from Boston and New York in connection with the Quebeo, Montreal, and Ottawa railway for a period of nine years from the 1st inst. The terms are not stated but are understood to be fair and from the 1st inst. The terms are not stated, but are understood to be fair and equitable for both parties. The North Shore line will by this means secure an ally in developing its through trade, whilst the South-Eastern will obtain a vast accession to its present extensive and growing traffic. Rails will be laid on the ice-bridge across the St. Lawrence for the winter connection between the lines, and in summer a powerful ferry-boat capable of conveying a whole train of cars will be employed. Both of these roads are in first-class order, are laid throughout with steel rails, and having extensive equipments in rolling stock are, in a position to compete successfully with the Grand Trunk. A notice of the new arrangement has not found its way into print yet.

# CRIME IN MONTREAL.

A Plea for the Whipping Post,

CRIME IN MONTREAL

A Plea for the Whipping Post, more related by notes, and small some were borrower from some of the merchant of Woodbridge and various friends of both families. The apparently slow-moving man had some mone-tieve, for within three weeks he had secured A sum or Noney Excessives [16,000]. Which were stated that the state of the control of the sisting. Unfortunately for Dr. Bull, he met Card, an old acquaintance, on the afternoon of the lifeth, and was induced by him to affin is signature to a promisery note for \$1,000, which he afterwards got discounted at the Federal Bank. The doctor was informed that the money was being raised to pay off a lew of Shider's doble, whose name, with that of Card's father, was also on the note as an advised the control of the same day as Card let for Toronto, Mrs. Smider back her friend addien. When her seached the otly, it is also control to one of the principal house, where they registered as man and wife. By the early esseem-bound train the following morning they were carried to Whitby. Here were also of the present the guilty couple have not been heard from.

Card is aged about sixty years, married, and dis father are so in the control of the same day as Card let aged about sixty years, married, and dis father are so in the control of the co

DELUDED VICTIMS.

ward Position.

East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 1.—About eight o'clock last night two young ladies called at the residence of Mr. Stewart, on Washington avenue, and desired to rest a few minutes. Permission was granted, and in thirty minutes one of them gave birth to a healthy child. Within an hour the other girl had also given boirth to a well-developed baby. They gave their names as Jennie Taylor and Kate W. Weston. They came from Strathroy, Ontario. They are utterly destitute. The directors of he poor took them in charge and sent them to St. Mary's hospital.

# CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

The London Flogging Case Eclipsed—Atro-cious Treatment of an Orphan from Miss Machbergen's Forman GLEN ALLEN, Ont., Dec. 6.—Thos. Markham and Jeanette Anderson, of Maryboro', were up to-day before Justices Allan, Malloy, Cross, and Gibson, charged with ill-treating a little erphan boy of nine years recently taken from Miss Macpherson's Boys' Home at Galt. The evidence elicited showed that the boy had for weeks past been systematically flogged, starved, and exposed to be frozen by the defendants, and on being rescued by some neighbours was found to be in a perishing condition, his hands and feet badly frozen, and his body covered with marks of violence. The boy testified that he had been every day for some time past by one or other of the defendants compelled to lie at night on some straw with only a sheep-skin for a covering, and that in a room where there was no fire. A more brutal ease has never come before a bench of magistrates in this county. The defendants were committed for trial.

# DUELLISTS AT NIAGARA.

A Meeting Which Did Not Come Off—Blood-thirsty Anticipations Disappointed.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 2.—This village was thrown into great excitement to-day by the news that a duel was to be fought here by two Southerners. Yesterday's noon train brought here two of the belligerents' party, Mr. Lawrence Thompson and Mr. U. N. Wade, of Covington, Kentucky, Thompson was the principal and Wade his and Mr. U. N. Wade, of Covington, Kentucky, Thompson was the principal and Wade his second, and they intended to fight a student of Covington to settle an affair of honour. The duel was to have been fought this morning at daybreak back of Chippewa village, two miles distant from here. The challenging party, whose name could not at this writing, be ascertained, agreed to meet the Thompson party here this morning. Thompson and his second, however, received a telegram from Toledo at one o'clock to-day stating that "everything is published; come at once to Toledo," for which place they started this evening via the Canada Southern railway. They had their pictures taken, with the Falls in the back-ground, to show their opponent and friends that they had kept their appointment.

#### PUGILISM IN A CHURCHYARD.

Examination of the Caradoc Prize-and Their Backers—The Former and the Latter Discharged. and Their Backers—The Former Fined and the Latter Discharged.

London, Dec. 3.—The twelve Caradoc men who were lately arrested—two as principals in and ten in aiding and abetting a puglistic encounter near the village of Delaware on the 16th November—were brought before Squires Peters and Currie to-day, when six of the number, namely, Charles Lockwood, Samuel, Lockwood, J. D. Anderson, John Lenthyn, together with the two puglists, John Lockwood and Brock Burwell, pleaded guilty, and were each fined \$5 and costs. The rest of the defendants, Henry Lockwood, J. P., Harry Lockwood, sr., John Howe, county constable, G. D. Glennie, Joseph Wild, and John Bell, all pleaded not guilty. After the evidence had been taken they were discharged. The fight took place in a churchyard, and Barwell was severally beaten. Considerable excitement is evinced in the matter, more especially as several of the defendants are leading men in the township of Caradoc, and have always borne an excellent reputation and are much respected in the neighbourhood.

# STARVATION EXTRAORDINARY.

The Miserable Life of a Montreal Miser—A Wealthy Rectuse Saved from Death.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—A case of extreme miserliness has come to the notice of the authorities. In the east end of the city, on miserliness has come to the notice of the authorities. In the east end of the city, on Lagauchetière street, has resided for many years in an old and dilapidated house of three-storeys an elderly maiden lady in a state of comparative destitution. She led the life of a recluse, and was almost unknown by sight to her nearest neighbours. A labouring man was the only visitor, and he went there once a day to do some trifling chores. The house was poorly furnished, and all the surroundings bore the stamp of poverty. Yesterday the choreman could not effect an entrance, and, suspecting something was wrong, he appealed for assistance. On the door being forced open the aged woman was found lying in her night clothes on the floor in a cold room and quite unconscious. She was immediately transferred on an ambulance to the general hospital, where she was placed in a private room. The extraordinary feature of the case is the fact that this victim of a miserly feeling is rolling in wealth. She has been discovered to be worth \$75,000 in money besides vast property in real estate in the city. She has not recovered sufficiently from her state of unconsciousness to give a rational account of herself.

# CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Ill-treatment of a White Girl by an Indian Woman—A Female With Three Husbands—Murderous Assault on a Wife.

A St. Thomas special says:—On Friday last Jas. Ketchebaw, of Bayham, came to this town and sought out Chief Fewings, to whom he stated that a man named Jas. Long had married his sister, Elizabeth Ketchebaw, in Bayham in September last, since which time he had ascertained that Long was already married, having a wife and nine children. He procured a warrant for Long's arrest, and P. C. Ross was detailed for the task. The officer, upon proceeding to Long's residence in Bayham, found that his man had gone to Tilsonburg, whither the officer followed him, and where he captured his quarry at the Brantford and Port Burwell depot and brought him to this town. The prisoner admits having a wife living, but states that about ten years since he went with her to Michigan, where they parted by mutual consent. Long resided in this town for some time previous to his recent matrimonial alliance. This afternoon Chief Fewings received a communication from Long's first wife, who resides at Port Hope, stating that her maiden name was Catherine Roumilan, and that she was married to Long at Cobourg by Bishop—then Archdeacon—Hellmuth on July 28th, 1848. Long maintained a correspondence with her until December last, since which time she has heard nothing from him until now.

Brantford, Dec. 3.—An Indian woman had June Actionary, of Dephan, mans to this be stated that a man amond and Long held mercial his sides, Elizabeth Katcholova, in the stated has a man amond and a large symmetry of presenting the same of the symmetry of presenting the same of the symmetry of presenting the same of the symmetry of present symmetry of the symme

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS (BY TELEGRAPH.

## gaol for trial. THE WINTER PORT.

in the Academy of Music to consider er port question. Mayor Tobin occ thair, and several prominent business tressed the meeting on the subje-tionsideration. The sellowing resolut

"Whereas, the diverting of the Canadia carrying trade east and west to the railway of a foreign country is injurious, not only to the interests of the Intercolonial railway, but also to those of the city of Halifax, the province of Nova Scotia, and the Dominiou of Canada, therefore bests:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the subsidy for our ocean mail service should be paid only to such a company as will make its terminal port within the Dominion."

"Whereas, the Intercolonial railway has not yet fulfilled the promise made previous to Confederation that Halifax would by it be made the winter shipping port of the Dominion; and, whereas, the necessary terminal facilities for making it so are still withheld; therefore, be it

in ; and, whereas, has necessary terminal facilities for making it so are still withheld; therefore, be it "Resolved, that this meeting requests our representatives in the Dominion Parliament to urge upon the Government the necessity of at once erecting a grain elevator, and completing such other terminal facilities as may be required at this pert; and also of making such freight arrangements as will secure for the Intercolonial railway a fair share of the carrying trade of this Dominion, both to and from the Atlantic-seaboard."

"Whereas, great advantages will undoubtedly result, not only to the Intercolonial railway, but to our citizens of all classes, if Halifax be made the winter port of Canada; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that all means in our power should be used, publicly and privately, and our civic authorities are requested to heartily co-operate with us towards attaining that object."

# A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

A Night Watchman Fatally Burned—Sever-lal Men Seriously Hurt in an Iron Mine.

WATERLOO, Que., Dec. 6.—Early on Sun-day morning the remains of Wm. Johnston, mightwatchman, employed by Shaw Bros., tanners, of this place, were found in the tan-nery burned almost beyond recognition. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, the inflammable contents of which spread over Johnston's clothing. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and four small children.

clothing. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and four small children.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Information has been received here of an accident which occurred at the Hull iron mines, resulting in serious injury to three men employed in Col. Robbins' shaft. The men were just preparing to take their departure when a large piece of ore fell like a bombshell in their midst, knocking three of them down, and creating the greatest consternation among the others, who feared for a moment that the whole side of the shaft was about to fall upon them. As soon as they had recovered from the shock the three prostrate workmen were picked up. Two of them were found to be unconscious, and bleeding profusely from gashes in their heads. They were quickly brought to the top of the shaft, where remedial measures were applied, and they recovered consciousness. On examination Michael Lyons was found to have suffaified a fracture of the right leg above the ankle. The bone in front of the instep of the leftings was also broken. He was removed to the Roman Catholic hospital. Angus Modfillate medical severe cut in the head, in which five, stitofies were put. The third man, whose hashes were from, but the supposition is that it fell from the roof of the eastern level, striking on the bench, and sliding down to the bottom of the known where the piece of ore came from but the supposition is that it fell from the roof of the eastern level, striking on the bench, and sliding down to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of some eighty feet. Lyons nd McMillan are both in a dang

#### tion, and their ultimate recovery is doubtful. SMUGGLING AT SARNIA.

SMUGGLING AT SARNIA.

Preliminary Examination of the Alleged New York Smuggler Dudley—The Prisoner Committed for Trial.

Sarnia, Dec. 2.—Thus preliminary investigation into the charge of smuggling preferred against C. W. Dudley, of New York, by J. T. Adams, of the Oustoms office here, was held to-day before Mayor Leys and Messrs. Heuston and Gemmel; J. P's. The articles alleged to have been smuggled consisted of a quantity of jewellery, which was found in the prisoner's room at one of the hotels in town. The evidence of Mr. Adams and Constable Parker as to the circumstances attending the arrest was taken, but several jewellers from London, Hamilton, and other places who were present as witnesses were not examined, the counsel for the Department, Mr. John A. Mackenzie, holding that a sufficient prima facie case had been made out without their testimony. At first the prisoner, in the absence of his counsel, Mr. Lister, entered a plea of guilty, but upon an informality being shown, this plea was allowed to be withdrawn, and the case was proceeded with. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate committed Dudley for trial, accepting bail to the sum of \$1,000, one-half by the prisoner himself, and the remainder by his sureties. Dudley stated that he could not get bail, so he was sent to gaol. The names of several score of leading jewellers in the principal towns of Ontario appear in the books of account found in Dudley's possession as regular enstoners of his, but Mr. Mewburn, the Inspector of Customs, states that the records of the Oustoms officers in these towns do not show the payment of anything like an amount of duty corresponding with the sales represented on the prisoner's books. Mr. Lister, counsel for the prisoner, contended in mitigation of the offence that nearly everyone in Canada smuggled more or less, including the court itself and the counsel for the Orown.



# riet fever prevails to a large extent in

A new furniture factory is to be established at St. John, N.B. hristmas trees are being shohen, N.B., to New York. An Ottawa cattle drover named McHu as been missing since early in November.

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A number of horses in the shantles in the upper Ottaws are dying from the epizootic.

Windmills for the water tanks and snow-ploughs for the Canada Pacific railway have arrived at Winnipeg.

Sir John Macdonald, who has suffered of late from illness, attended a meeting of the Privy Council on Monday.

The new house of refuge at Strathroy will be formally opened by the Middlesex County Council on Wednesday evening.

Lumber shipments from Ottawa by rail

Lumber shipments from Ottawa by raft have commenced. The rates are \$3 per 1,000 leet to Troy, and \$4 to New York.

Capt. Harbord, A. D. C. to the Governor-teneral, has left Ottawa for England. It is inderstood that he will not return During the past year the sum of \$26,116 was collected at Kingston on account of the St. Lawrence canals, principally on grain.

The Customs dues collected at Winnipeg on imports for November were \$17,760.78; for November last year they were \$8,368.75.

It is expected that Gilmour & Co. and Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, will next season cut 30,000,000,feet of deals, which has been sold. A new volunteer company has been formed in connection with Queen's College, Kingston, It will be attached to the 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles.

American horse dealers are buying up all the available horse flesh in the Ottawa district. They are paying from \$150 to \$200 each for good animals.

The oil refiners of London had a meeting on Friday night to discuss the propriety of asking the Government to reduce the fire test and specific gravity.

Mr. C. N. Robitaille is soliciting subscriptions at Quebec to defray the expenses of a large cross fifty feet high to be erected on the summit of Cape Trinity.

Draft horses are being purchased at London in considerable numbers for service in the Michigan lumber woods. Very good prices are paid. One team sold for \$450.

Robert Patterson late Great Western will.

Robert Patterson, late Great Western railway and Manitoba ticket agent at Paris, took a severe attack of bronchitis on Friday afternoon, and died at four o'clock on Sunday. Through the exertions of Mr. Langevin the workmen on the fortification walls at Quebec, who complain loudly against the contractor, are to have payment of their wages assured. The members of Mr. George Rainboth's survey party have returned to Ottawa. They located eighteen townships about eight miles west of Fort Ellice, principally on the White Sand river.

There are indications of coal upon the east branch of the River Rhilip, N.S. A mining lease was taken out some little time ago by four gentlemen, and lately a good deal of prospecting has been done.

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The Customs receipts for the whole Dominion for the first nine months of the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, are officially given as follows:—1878, \$9,467,007.96; 1879, \$10,-326,700.61; 1880, \$12,532,263.74.

On Monday Messrs. Forman and Vandeweer, from Freehold, New Jersey, who have been operating largely in horses at London during the past week, shipped forty very fine horses, principally of the carriage class.

The late engineer at the London water works, Fred. Heaves, who was discharged during the summer because he asked for an increase of wages, has recovered \$150 damages in a suit against the Commissioners.

For the first time in the history of Ottawa, it is said, the Council will be able to show a surplus. This is due to the policy of economy recently introduced and strictly carried out by the chairman of the Finance Committee.

Notice is given that application will be Notice is given that application will be made to the Ontario Legislative Assembly, next session, for an Act to extend the limits of the village of London East, to erect it into a town, and to authorize the construction and

working of water works.

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A counterfeit \$4 Dominion Bank bill was detected by the teller of the Bank of Montreat at Ottawa on Thursday, as well as a counterfeit on the Bank of Commerce. Both bills presented the appearance of having passed through many hands.

The sum of \$572 has been subscribed at Ottawa for the relief of the Stellarton sufferers; and the amount has been duly forwarded by the treasurer of the fund, Mr. Sandford Fleming. Mr. James Macdonald heads the list with a subscription of \$50.

A terrible fight between two savages is reported to have take place near the Air Line depot at Aylmer, Ont., some days ago. The combat is described as having been of a most brutal nature, one of the combatants having his hand badly chewed by his opponent.

The newest iron mine opening in Frontenace

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The newest iron mine opening in Frontenac is that at Black Lake, in the township of Bedford, where a large number of men are engaged. The persons who have control, and are working the mine, are Americans representing a company at Bethlehem, Pa.

At a meeting of lumbermen held at Ottawa on Saturday with reference to the increased tariff on timber imposed by the Quebec Government, it was decided to call a general meeting of all lumbermen interested, to be held at Ottawa on Thursday, the 16th inst.

Some time ago an Ottawa dramatic club

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Some time ago an Ottawa dramatic club determined to produce Mr. L. H. Fréchette's drama of "Papineau" without the author's consent. Notice has now been given to the club that legal proceedings will be taken if the representation of the play is persisted in.

A few evenings ago a youth named Chapman, at Fort Lawrence, Cumberland, N.S., was passing a graveyard, when two or three young men on mischief bent ran out covered with white sheets. The boy has since been in a state of delirium, and it is feared his reason has fied.

Chief Elias Sickles, of the Oneida Indians, died on Sunday last, and was buried at the C. M. chunch on Monday. The funeral was largely attended. He was a member of L. O. A., and President of the Grand Lodge of the United Temperance Society, as well as interpreter of the English church.

Gunner Henry German, of "B" Battery,

between John Lockwood and Brock Burwell, both single men. Five rounds were fought, and both parties hammered each other in a disgraceful manner. All the prisoners, on their arrival at London, were allowed out on

The Fredericton Capital, publishes the fol-lowing item:—"We have been informed that the gallant general of the forces at Hali-fax has been in communication with our Dominion War Office to see if proper and sufficient accommodation cannot be obtained in this city for the whole of the forces, ex-cept the artillery and Engineers, now in Halifay."

Montreal under sad circumstances owing to her miserly habits, bequeathed \$30,0°. † \* the McGill University to found a chair of civil engineering. She also gave \$2,000 for a classical scholarship in the same seat of learning, and \$2,000 towards the building fund of St. Gabriel Presbyterian church. The remainder of her large fortune she bequeathed to relatives.

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The family of Mr. George P. Hughes, editor of the Cardwell Sentinet, has been visited by a terrible affliction, diphtheria of a most malignant type attacking the father and nine other members of the family; and despite the efforts of six of the most eminent physicians to be had, death has claimed five victims within ten days. Mr. Hughes and his wife have the heartfelt sympathy of all who know them in this terrible visitation.

In answer to some recent remarks by a

In answer to some recent remarks by a Halifax press correspondent reflecting upon the Central Committee for the administration of the Stellarton relief fund, the chairman of that body states that so far subscriptions to that body states that so far subscriptions to the amount of only \$3,000 have been received, and that this is being doled out to the suf-ferers at the rate per week of \$1.50 to \$2 for-each widow and 25c. for each orphan. The relief, in order to be effectual, will have to be kept up for at least five years, and in order to permit of this a sum of \$20,000 will be required.

At the annual dinner of the old settlers of At the annual dinner of the old settlers of the Niagara Falls district at the Prospect House, on Friday, the great change in the Canadian falls were freely discussed. The knowing ones after a careful inspection of the falls expressed great surprise at the wonderful alteration which had taken place in the Horseshoe falls since their last visit. They say the Canadian falls have changed more this year than in the previous twenty-five or thirty years. It is a known fact that the Horseshoe falls in the centre have fallen back some seventy-five to one hundred feet.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the

Arrangements are nearly completed for the establishment in Frontenac of a new industry, the manufacture of charcoal and iron. It is not definitely known where the factory will not definitely known where the factory will be located, but it is likely a position convenient to the Mississippi mines will be chosen. The company has been organized, and is composed of some of the weslthiest citizens of Kingston. It is intended to commence operations with a capital of \$40,000, merely manufacturing charcoal blooms at first, but if the undertaking proves a success, the capital will be largely increased and operations extended to the manufacture of bar iron, Canada plate, and boiler plate. and boiler plate.

## UNITED STATES. Eight expelled abbés arrived at New York

All tramps found within the city limits of New Brunswick, N.J., hereafter, will be made to break stones for thirty days. It is reported that diphtheria and small-pox are spreading in New York, and that diphtheria is spreading in Brooklyn. Great anxiety exists at New York as to the fate of some half-dozen ocean steamers which are from twenty-one to thirty days

overdue,

Mrs. Jane E. Giles, "of Grand Rapids, Mich., has gone "east to claim \$20,000 found in possession of her husband, who died as a tramp at Rhinebeck, N.Y.

Sara Bernhardt on Saturday night completed the teuth and last week of her engagement in New York. The receipts for the four weeks aggregate \$99,000.

At Philadelphia on Monday the notorious "Dr." Buchanan was fined \$500 and sentenced to ten months. Chapman, his accomplice, was fined \$500 and sentenced to a year and ten months.

The United States Grand Jury at New York yesterday returned indictments against the directors, captain, engineer, and superin-tendent of the burned steamer Seawanhaka

Advices from Kansas report much suffering among the coloured refugees. The arrivals of of these refugees continue at the rate of about 150 per week. Most of them are in a destitute condition, and the weather is very A REPUBLICAN calculation of the strength

of parties in the new United States House of Representatives gives the Republicans 147 members, the Greenback Republicans 6, the Democrats 135, the Greenbackers 3, and the Readjusters 2.

Readjusters 2.

It is stated that the bodies of a Mrs. Carter and her daughter, stolen from the Baltimore cometery, have been traced to the dissecting-room of the University of Maryland. It is said the corpses were stolen by Wm. Jensen, the Washington resurrectionist.

The Brooklyn Land Leaguers may be very exclusivation but they are certainly not very exclusivation.

enthusiastic, but they are certainly not very well posted. Otherwise they would not talk as they are now talking, of sending Ben But-ler to Ireland to act as counsel for Parnell and the other indicted Leaguers. The Grand Jury of New York have presented indictments against Samuel Sullivan Morey for perjury, and against Joseph Hart, Louis A. Post, Kenward Philp, and Charles A. Byrne for publishing in Truth a criminal libel upon Gen. Garfield.

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At Bellman's church, fourteen miles from Pittsburg, Pa., the congregation divided on the question whether they chould retain their old pastor. One faction garrisoned the church, and a serious riot occurred, for participation in which twenty-five persons were arrested.

# EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

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The professor who recently said, in warmly recommending a certain book, "If you can't carry it in your head, you can in your pocket," echoed the sentiments of many men in the school who have "cribbed" through their examinations.

The trustees of Walkerton have instructed the constable to arrest all boys loafing about the town during school hours without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. It would be a good idea if that practice were carried out elsewhere.

Several members of the East London School Board intend, it is stated, in view of the action of the Council in reference to the grant asked for the purchase of a site and erection of a school-house thereon, to call to their aid the interference of the Minister of Education

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The various classes of art and design have opened very auspiciously in Montreal, over one hundred and sixty having enrolled their names as students. The classes comprise free hand, architectural, and object drawing; in addition to the geometrical, mechanical, and modelling department. It is a good sign to see a taste for these refining, instructive, and useful studies on the increase with young men, and we hope that a corresponding effort will be made, and with proportionate success, under the auspices of our local Mechanics' Institutes. neighbours. stitutes.

Several parents have on various occasions found fault with the system of publishing the school reports and honour rolls of the public schools in the local papers. It would be well for them to remember that this system of reporting is done entirely for the benefit of the pupils, and fulfils a two-fold purpose. In the first place it puts before the residents the results of the month's working of the school, and shows which boy or girl has accomplished the most work during that month. It also acts as a stimulus to the studious scholar, and creates an ambition in the careless, one and creates an ambition in the careless one when he finds that there is something for him to work for.

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—"For many generations Canada must be an agricultural country. If these two hundred and fifty applicants for such a very humble and unremunerative employment as that of teaching a village school possessed the manliness and self-reliance necessary to make their way to the great North-West, and settle down to the cultivation of the soil there, they would, in a few years, find themselves in a far more independent position than they will ever attain as teachers, though they should spend the best of their days in the profession." There must be an overplus of unen FOREIGN,

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CANADIAN IT

The skin of a white mink ridge, and now the property, is valued at \$100. The annual poultry fair Lanark will be held in Smit day and Wednesday, Dec

A supposed abduction case pleasant sensation in Cowans A lad about twelve years of Julius mysteriously disappeare been heard of at last advices. The Bracebridge Herald's I condent says that the E Indian hunting party, who ar an hunting party, who are ough's Rapids, have alread een forty-five and fifty de At Madawaska the axe of t vill resound through the for-usly than it has for many set t is estimated that between

000,000 feet will be cut duri The Guardian reports the desettlers and respected citizen County, Que., last week, i.e. Vasey, of Kingsey, and Mr. hue, of Cleveland. By industrial mulated nice properties.

Mr. Robert Wood, of 9th furnberry, shot a wild cat farm, Turnberry, on Tuesda animal measured 36 inches fr stood 21 inches high, 53 inches and weighed 25 pounds.

Referring to the cruel death the Penetanguishene Reformat Times says:—"This fatal cashould be thoroughly discuss tario Legislature, and seve Mr. Walter Scott, of Richm taken out a patent in the Unit a new and ingenious rotary en he seems to have reached the friction, the minimum of cass maximum of power from a minimum of the maximum of the minimum of th For the first time in the 1 country, boards and deals ma the Miramichi will be brought N.B., this winter by the Inte way for shipment. They will of the Fish mill at Newcastle, pected to run a good part of th

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Port Elgin, N.B., is prolific the Post, omitting the name
"I wish you to advertise to the
bidding marrage by me of
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Madgestrate or Esq. to unit
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A sad accident occurred at gan, on the 15th November Ernest Whitney, of Northesl death. He, with a companio in sawing down a pine, against hemleck was leaning. After sawn down the hemlock remain a few minutes, and then fell, a a few minutes, and then fell, a fortunate young man on the he instantly. The deceased wa Peter Whitney, Northesk, and a fine young man and well edu Miramichi about three month The Markham Economist

a few days ago when pays by handing him one dollar amount of his assessment, and "I did intend to kill my dog "I did intend to kill my dog assessor so, hence was not as I neglected it, and have a rig for him." The collector repor Council of last meeting. It -housest duty, but we fear the number of dogs whose owners taxes on them in this manner. A heart-breaking "dodge better of the trustful grocer is by the Owen Sound Advertis entered a grocery store here t ordering a variety of grocerie proprietor the can and told while she stepped across the route. The proprietor went to t commenced to pour in the or when he saw it running over the turning up the can be made to

Edward Fawcett, of the tow boro', who astonished the tow

turning up the can he made to viz., that it had no bottom, woman had vanished with the There are known to exist, of the Mocon Valley gold fi posits of magnetic iron ore, but the presence of the more pre and the increasing richness in ment, the iron is passed by an of. Here is a good opportun ment; the land can be purch Government at the rate of \$1 p location is well suited to easy t being near the shore of Lake navigable to within a short di worth the consideration of capit to embark in an enterprise offer inducements.—North Shore Min

We have much pleasure in of enjoyable entertainment held at of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Camp, on 29th of November, in honour of wedding, that day being the 25th of their married life. The tiserived their spacious residences. rived, their spacious residence a time filled with invited guests tives) to do honour to the o specting the many handsome ar presents usually presented on s This being done, dinner was ar the company conducted to the where a most sumptuous re A newspaper will shortly to Tara, a point stock company formed with a capital of \$2,000 will be made at the next sitting. will be made at the next sitting the transport of the Tara Printing Computers. George Bingham & Collishers, and the first number, will be issued some time in a meeting of the shareholders were elected as the officers and President, W. Vandusen;

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FOREIGN. There are five Chinese students at the Morgan school in Clinton, Conn., and one of these stood in the examinations as head of his

From a seport recently furnished to the Prefect of the Seine by the Burean de l'Assistance Publique it appears that out of 219,000 children, between six and fourteen years old, living in Paris there are about 7,000 who attend no school who attend no school.

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gaged for a school in Cayuga county, N.Y., stayed alone in the school-house every day waiting for pupils who did not come. Her engagement was disliked by the people, but by regularly attending she established a valid claim for wages.

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A motion has been made in the Legislature of Massachusetts for an appropriation to place the two volumes of the collected works of Horace Mann in the town library of every township in Massachusetts. These volumes contain his remarkable reports and addresses in which he has so ably discussed the whole range of the Massachusetts common school system.

t pro-

Writing to the London Times relative to an article in that journal, on the Royal College of Music, Mr. Sims Reeves says that as he proposes to retire from public life as an artist in 1892, he desires to be of some service artist in 1832, he desires to be of some services to the rising generation, and thus express his gratitude for the impartial kindness of the public towards himself in the past, and as an numble token of his wish to promote the true interests of British art, with that view he would gladly give his services three or four hours daily, except Saturday and Sunday, as a vocal instructor at the College, provided his services were considered likely to be of use to the institution.

We believe the cause of the wonderful success of our MURRAY & LANMAN'S
ELORIDA WATER may be found in the fact
that the principal aim in its preparation has
always been to give the simple natural perfume of flowers, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid, by all means,
the great error of making a heavy, sinkly,
sweet parining.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

There is a great rivalry amongst teamsters as to whose team shall have the credit of having drawn the biggest load. The latest schievement is to be credited to Mr. John Titterson's team, which hauled from Canifton a load of 190 bushels and 25 pounds of barley for Messrs. Downey & Preston.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Mr. Alex. Sinclair, an old resident of Southampton, died last week. He was at one time a merchant and wheat buyer of that village, and did a large business. He represented for some years Southampton in the County Council, and was for a long time connected with the volunteers. He was brother to Mr. Donald Sinclair, member of the Ontario Legislature for North Bruce.

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Following is a comparative statement of the exports of fish from Chatham, N.B., for 1879 and 1880:—

1.988,146 Port Elgin, N.B., is prolific in anonymous notices. The following is one received by the Post, omitting the names mentioned:

"I wish you to advertise to the Poor the forbidding marrage by me of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_.

I also will forbid Minister or Madgestrate or Esq. to unite them in the Domenion of Chada I trust they will rember for fear of the result future."

A sad accident occurred at Oscoda, Michigan, on the 15th November last, whereby

bidding marrage by me of \_\_\_\_\_ I also will forbid Minister or Madgestrate or Esq. to unite them in the Domenion of Chada I trust they will rember for fear of the result future."

A sad accident occurred at Oscoda, Michigan, on the 15th November last, whereby Ernest Whitney, of Northesk, met with his death. He, with a companion, was engaged in sawing down a pine, against which a large hemlock was leaning. After the pine was sawn down the hemlock remained upright for a few minutes, and then fell, striking the unfortunate young man on the head, killing him instantly. The deceased was a son of Mr. Peter Whitney, Northesk, and was said to be a fine young man and well educated. He left Miramichi about three months ago.—Advocate.

Miramichi about three months ago.—Advocate.

The Markham Economist tells of Mr.
Edward Fawcett, of the township of Scarboro', who astonished the township collector
a few days ago when paying his taxes
by handing him one dollar more than the
amount of his assessment, and remarking:—
"I did intend to kill my dog, and told the
assessor so, hence was not assessed for him.
I neglected it, and have a right to pay taxes
for him." The collector reported this to the
Council of last meeting. It was simply his
honest duty, but we fear there are a large
number of dogs whose owners escape paying

Council of last meeting. It was simply his honest duty, but we fear there are a large number of dogs whose owners escape paying taxes on them in this manner.

A heart-breaking "dodge" to get the better of the trustful grocer is thus described by the Owen Sound Advertiser:—A woman entered a grocery store here the other night with a coal oil can in her hand, and after ordering a variety of groceries handed the proprietor the can and told him to fill it while she stepped across the road for a minute. The proprietor went to the barrel and commenced to pour in the oil, but stopped when he saw it running over the floor. Upon turning up the can he made two discoveries, viz., that it had no bottom, and that the woman had vanished with the groceries.

There are known to exist, in the vicinity of the Mocon Valley gold fields, large deposits of magnetic iron ore, but on account of the presence of the more precious mineral, and the increasing richness in its development, the iron is passed by and not thought of. Here is a good opportunity for investment; the land can be purchased from the Government at the rate of \$1 per acre. The location is well suited to easy transportation, being near the shore of Lake Superior, and navigable to within a short distance. It is worth the consideration of capitalists wishing to embark in an enterprise offering favourable inducements.—North Shore Miner.

We have much pleasure in chronicling an enjoyable entertainment held at the residence

to embark in an enterprise offering favourable inducements.—North Shore Miner.

We have much pleasure in chronicling an enjoyable entertainment held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Camp, on Monday, the 29th of November, in honour of their silver wedding, that day being the 25th anniversary of their married life. The time having arrived, their spacious residence was in a short time filled with invited guests (chiefly relatives) to do honour to the occasion, in inspecting the many handsome and useful silver presents usually presented on such occasions. This being done, dinner was announced, and the company conducted to the dining-room, where a most sumptuous repast was done ample justice to.—St. Catharines Journal.

A newspaper will shortly be published at Tara, a goint stock company having been formed with a capital of \$2,000. Application will be made at the next sitting of the Local Legislature for incorporation under the name of the Tara Printing Company (limited). Messrs. George Bingham & Co. are the publishers, and the first number, it is expected, will be issued some time in Jauuary. At a meeting of the shareholders the following were elected as the officers and directors:—President, W. Vandusen j. Vice-President,

CANADIAN ITERS.

Considerable sungiting along the frontier proported.

The same of the proposed properties of the country of the country, beards and dealt manufactured on the country, beards and country and of the provision of the country, beards and which the country of the country, beards and which the

A young thief, on being arrested at Reading, Pa., said he hoped God would paralyze him if he was not innocent. Within a few days he was stricken with paralysis, and he is now firm in the belief that it was in consequence of his property of the paralysis. sequence of his impious prayer.

The upshot of a game of poker between Pepper and Muse, at Mendota, Va., was that the former levelled his gun at the latter. Muse begged piteously for his life, but Pepper was so murderous that, when the gun would not stay cocked, he flipped the hammer with his thumb, and sent a bullet through his victim's heart.

his victim's heart.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has declared the State law unconstitutional requiring the publication of judicial advertisements at New Orleans in French, as it discriminates against other places, because not a fourth of the people in the parish of Orleans speak French, which is the mother tongue of nine-tenths of those in St. John and St. Martin.

which is the mother tongue of nine-tenths of those in St. John and St. Martin.

Mrs. Brady has just got a verdict for \$1,000—she claimed \$15,000—from the city of Cleveland. She swore that she stepped into a hole on Twelfth street and severely hurt herself. The defence proved the hole to be only 3 inches by 12. The jury doubted. Her counsel measured her foot in court. It was 24 inches wide and not over 8 long in the shoe. Hence the verdict.

Ohio, now the second coal State in the country, will mine over 7,000,000 tons this year, against 6,427,370 in the year ending the 31st of last May. Four new fields have been opened this year—Coalton in Jackson county, Coming, in which Governor Foster is interested, in the Sunday creek valley, Del Roy in Carroll county, and Wheeling Bank, along the extension of the Cleveland, Tuscarowas Valley, and Wheeling road.

Edward Simms has arrived in Washington from Canton, Ohio, and is ready to be in-

Edward Simms has arrived in Washington from Canton, Ohio, and is ready to be inaugurated as president. A compromise bargain was made by Hancock and Garfield, on the morning of election day, he says, by which all the votes of the Electoral College are to be cast for him. He has documents, enormous in size, and extravagant in seals, proving to his satisfaction the validity of his claim.

The salt interest of Michigan has assumed a magnitude that instly entitles it to be

a magnitude that justly entitles it to be classed among the foremost industries of the country. The product of 1878 was 1,855,884 barrels; for 1879 it was 2,055,940 barrels,

applicable to all metals save zinc, fire-irons, bars, gas brackets, mouldings, &c., can be rendered rust proof, and be cleaned by rubbing with a leather.

bars, gas brackets, mountings, &c., can be rendered rust proof, and be cleaned by rubbing with a leather.

Lord Oranmore and Browne, who is particularly obnoxious to the powers now ruling Ireland, is forced to forsake Galway and Kildare for Ayrshire, where, if the hunting be not so good as in the Green Isle, it is much safer. Lord Cloncurry is another hunting exile, and has gone to Melton in lieu of Meath. He took the warning of the Vehngericht.

A curious new club is about to be established in London at Albert terrace, Knightsbridge. It is to be founded by bachelors, who are to be allowed to invite ladies to dinner. When a member marries he is to be permitted to retain his membership on payment of a fine of 25 guineas.

Mr. Pilford Medwin, said to be one of the oldest solicitors in England and cousin of the poet Shelley, has just died. He was for nearly half a century registrar of Horsham County Court, was eighty-six years of age, and the brother of Captain Medwin, the biographer of the poet.

One of the old generation has passed away, Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, aged eighty-three. Englishmen who can recall the brilliant society which used to assemble in the old Whig political circle of thirty years ago will remember how Lady Elizabeth shone conspicuous among the brilliant throng which congregated at Lord Grey's (whose sister she was), Lord Palmerston's, and other houses.

The whole of the printing, together with the supply of the paper, for nextyear's census for England and Wales, has been undertaken

The whole of the printing, together with the supply of the paper, for nextyear's census for England and Wales, has been undertaken by Messrs. M'Corquodale & Co. (limited). There will be 7,527,500 householders' schedules, 79,350 numerating books, and 110,000 forms for vessels, the amount of paper that will be required being 57 tons 13 cwt. 10,000 from for reads, the amount of particular that will be required being 57 tons 13 cwt.

There has been sorrow among the "can, per cents," in London, for the money-lenders have enstained a corrow blow by the amount per cents, in London, for the money-lenders have enstained a corrow blow by the amount per cents, which is the control of the person of of the pers

has taken woodlands, the beautiful sear of Lord Armally near Dublin. Lord O'Hagan is essentially a lucky man. At the bar he was regarded as a florid rhetorician, but by no means as an able lawyer, and his elevation from the Court of Commen Pleas to the Lord Chancellorship, which was a sop to the late Cardinal Cullen, whose law adviser he was, and his section of Irish opinion, was regarded with surprise and much unfavourable comment. He was a constant subject of bitter jest to the eminent equity lawyer, Christian, who sat with him in the Court of Appeals. He was next fortunate enough, though a widower with a family, and rather advanced in life, to obtain the hand in marriage of the daughter of Col. Townley, of Townley Hall, Lancashire, the head of one of the eldest Catholic families in England, with a fortune of twelve thousand pounds a year, which qualified him for a peerage. As an individual heas healthy, amiable, and dull.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS. Garibaldi's body, below the waist, is almost

A new town in the island of Sicily has been named Patti, after the prima donna.

The damage done by fire in Paris from Jan. 1 to June 30 is estimated at \$240,000.

The only carriage in Montenegro is the Princess's landau, which was brought piecemeal on men's shoulders.

The merchant marine of Italy did a larger business last year than for any year since the decline in ship-building set in, about 1875.

Pope Leo has set up fifty-two schools in Rome to counteract Protestant and State schools. His schools conform to the Italian laws.

laws.

It is proposed to line the Avenue des Champs Elysées, in Paris, with statues of notabilities—to be knocked down at the next revolution.

around Perugia every summer and keep con-stantly in the fresh air.

around Perugia every summer and keep constantly in the fresh air.

The Jesuits having attempted to re-enter Portugal, whence they were expelled in 1759, the Government has instructed the provincial and colonial governors to watch over the strict enforcement of the decree of 1834, abolahing all religious orders.

The Czar has engaged a villa for the Princess Dolgorouki and their family at Antibes. They will take possession at the Russian New Year. During the absence of the Princess from Russia eighteen rooms will be newly furnished and decorated ready for her return in the Zarskoje-Sele Palace.

Another book is expected to appear soon which is likely to throw considerable light on certain fields of political and diplematic history in receut times. This is the "Memoirs" of Privy Councillor Meding, formerly employed in a confidential capacity by the late King George of Hanover.

Land and Liberty, the Nihilist organ, continues to be circulated in Russia. The editors of the Golos and St. Petersburg Gazette lately received two numbers, delivered by hand, and stamped with the cheerful seal of the Revolutionary Committee, consisting of a dagger, hatchet, and revolver crossed.

A large number of foreign tourists have

dagger, hatchet, and revolver crossed.

A large number of foreign tourists have been attracted to Naples to witness the eruption of Vesuvius, which is a very fair one, incandescent material being launched to quite a height from the top of the crater. The railway up the mountain enables sightseers to get a better view of an eruption than they ever had before.

A report from St. Petersburg says that Gen. Gantz, who was formerly Governor of Odessa, is about to replace the Governor-General of Kazan, who will shortly be put on trial for foreibly attempting to convert 700,000 Tartars to the Orthodox faith. Flogging seems to have been used as the means of persuasion, and bells were hungeby his orders in the minarets.

Signor Pietro Cossa, the celebrated Italian dramatist, has just finished his new dramatic work, entitled "I Napoletani di 1799," which will be performed for the first time at Bologna at the end of this month. The scene of the drama is laid at Naples, in June, 1799, when the republican city was entirely surrounded by enemies, consisting of Neapolitans, Sicilians, English, Russians Romans, Tuscans, Portugese, and Turks.

German trames so greatly abound in Switze

Tuscans, Portugese, and Turks.

German tramps so greatly abound in Switzerland, and have lately become such an intolerable nuisance, and me vexatious requirements of German authorities render their extradition so difficult, that the Federal Council have been constrained to apply to Prince Bismarck for a modification of the treaty which regulates the return of the necessitous citizens of the two countries to their respective domiciles.

In the villa Engénie, of Biarritz, perhaps the most interesting room is that which belonged to the Prince Imperial. The bed is still there which he occupied when he first visited the place, a boy of twelve years of age. On his writing table still remain the blotches of ink, and in the bookcase is a curious memorandum, written by the late Emperor, of directions for a little expedition which the young Prince was to take with his bonne to Pau.

The London journals account for what they

ing out such shill would amount to aboust far the state of the Milks and 25 / 2. From

The new hotel of Baron Rothschild, in Paris, was formerly the property of the Marquis of Pontalba, who had repaired the fortunes of his family by marriage with a very rich Creole of New Orleans. A capricious, passionate woman, she led him a life which he patiently endured until she one day, in a pet, ancered at his poverty, and reminded him that the splendid mansion they occupied was hers. The Marquis said little, but presently with his children withdrew to a modest lodging, where they lived in the simplest manner on his own small means, in spite of the lady's entreaties for his return. The hotel was brought, stone by stone, from the Faubourg St. Honoré to its present site. It is a beautiful edifice. All the Rothschilds are invited to the house-warming.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

A handsome obelisk has been completed at Berlin and sent for erection at Folkestone, in memory of the victums of the disaster which overtook the Grosser Kurfüst. It is dedicated to their memory by the German navy. The case of Thomas John (commonly called Monsignor) Capel came up on Nov. 11 in the London Court of Bankruptcy. He applied to pass his examination. Various creditors opposed, and the sitting was adjourned for five

weeks.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been made Lord-Lieutenant of the county of his name. He is younger brother of the young Earl who was drowned while working as a mate of an American vessel, under the name of Osborne, en voyage to Melbourne.

All the M.P.'s placed on trial in the Irish State prosecutions, save one, are backelors.

All the M.P.'s placed on trial in the Irish State prosecutions, save one, are bachelors. Mr. Parnell is unmarried. So are Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, and Biggar. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who is a poet, is the only Benedict among the Parliamentary martyrs.

During the siege of Candahar meat and water were plentiful, but beer and Scotch whiskey were more precious than rubies. At the sale of General Brooke's effects a bottle of the former was knocked down to a thirsty Lancer for 11 rupees, and the mountain dew tetched over 14 rupees a bottle.

The London Economist says that the fact of consols getting above par raises the question whether it is possible to lower the rate of interest. Three per cent. is not much, to be sure; still, if the public can borrow at 22, its agent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should place its loans at that rate. Mr. Gladstone's attempt to place a 22 per cent. stock in 1853 failed.

Queen Victoria is busy with the investiture

which conviction is very generally doubted, and who has made himself remarkable by the display of a very sectarian bigory, prudently retires from a residence in his native county of Mayo, where he is thoroughly detested, and has fixed his quarters at Fullaston Hall, one of the residences of the Duke of Port-

display of a very sectarian begoty, prudently retires from a residence in his native county of Mayo, where he is thoroughly detected, and an autograph letter from Pius IX., in which that Pontiff wrote that the election of Cardinal Pecci as his successor would be the ruin of the Church. A confidential agent who was sent to Belgium has seen the letter, and brings back an assurance of its authenticity, which is now admitted at the Vatican.

Mouldings are how being taken of portions of Amiens Cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture extant, for the Museum of Comparative Sculpture about to be opened at the Trocadéro. The main portal, the statues of the Virgin and the twelve apostles, and several other pieces of sculpture have already been reproduced, and ere long most of the mouldings will have been placed in the museum.

Leopold von Ranke, the historian of the Popes of Rome, not satisfied with having given to the worle nearly as many volumes as he has years—and the illustrious chronicler is older than the German Emperor—is busily sugaged with a new work on universal history, the first two volumes of which are expected to appear before Christmas, dealing with the oldest historical group of peoples, including the Greeks.

Signor Pietro Cossa, the celebrated Italian dramatist, has just finished his new dramatic

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

The six Methodist churches of Detroit pooled their debts, amounting to \$35,000, and united in a successful effort to raise the The Diritto says that the Italian Minister

The Diritio says that the Italian Minister of Finance has prepared for the abolition of the forced paper currency. He will contract a large foreign loan.

The Rev. Mr. Brigham, Unitarian, ascended the platform to participate in union thanks giving services at La Crosse, Wis., and thereupon the Rev. Mr. Hayhurst, Baptist, pointedly retired.

The Jesuits having attempted to re-enter Portugal, whence they were expelled in 1759, the Government has instructed the provincial and colonial Governors to watch over the and colonial Governors to watch over the strict enforcement of the decree of 1834, abolishing all religious orders.

The Rev. James Hartnett preached a sermon at Davidville, Ark., on the duty of paying debts promptly. "So much for sentiment," he said, finally, "and the hard fact is that this church owes me \$500, and I shall never occupy this pulpit again until it is paid."

Lionette to support the hardehip of her lot. She is more than once tempted to accept his offer, especially when the lord becomes uncommonly bearish, but, at the critical moment, the presence of her ingenuous child saves her and the whole situation. The amiable friend retires into the background with a sigh; papa and mamma are reconciled; and the curtain falls. It is in this way that Dumas pays off another large instalment of the debt he incurred to virtue by his earlier work. Croizette is to play Lionette; Worms, the lover; Thiron, the curmudgeon of a husband, a rôle in which his one failing tendency to drink need not interfere with a successful performance. The Français has, before now, had to drop its curtain abruptly in the middle of an act because Thiron could not go on; but in the new part such a failing would only render him additionally objectionable, and enhance the heroism of his wife's affection.

#### CHIT-CHAT.

Miss Frederika Perry and Miss Ellen Mar-tyn, who form the only ladies' law firm in Chicago, are both graduates of the law depart-ment of the University of Michigan.

Anne Whitney, the sculptor of the statue of Sam Adams, contributed by Massachusetts to the national pantheon in the Capitol, never touched a tool of her profession till she was 38 Mr. A. McCall has just succeeded in establishing the station of the Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission at Mataddi, on the opposite bank of the great river to Mr. H. M. Standard and the state of the great river to Mr. H. M. Standard and the state of the

The right to yete has struck the Edinburgh women too. They are publicly demanding that women householders and owners of property shall be allowed to vote for members of Parliament and town council.

that women householders and owners of property shall be allowed to vote for members of Parliament and town councils.

The London Times pronounces it scandalous that police discipline and public decorum should be so lax in that city as to render an evening's stroll for women of character in frequented resorts all but impossible.

A good many excellent and graceful actresses come from the ballet. Carlotta Leclercq was a danseuse, so was Mme. Celeste, so was Polly Marshall, so was Lydia Thompson, so was Mary Gannon. Charlotte Cushman was originally a singer; so was Mrs. Keeley, who sang in "Oberon" and many English operas.

Mecca is wholly dependent for its water supply upon a small fountain some hours distance from the town, and in ancient times the conveyance of it by means of camels was avery laborious business. A Mohammedan dame, named Zubéide, about six hundred and forty years ago built an aqueduct to bring the element from its source to the town, and this construction has served the object of that pious lady until now, and has supplied the faithful frequenting the holy places with water. Latterly, the aqueduct has fallen out of repair, and subscriptions have been set on foot for its restoration. India has already remitted more than £40,000 for this object, and there are still considerable sums subscribed at Bombay and Calcutta which have not yet been remitted.

"Stranger," said the stage-driver, "this was how I found out her sneed:—I was

were cocupy this pulpit again until it is paid."

South Carolina is going for duellists with a vengeance, a bill introduced into the Legislature providing the death penalty for the survivor and imprisonment and fines for whoever carries the challenge or sees the fight. But it the trouble South is not in the laws; it is in their enforcement.

A finely dressed young woman was the complainant in a Washington Police Court, and the prisoner, an old woman in tatters.

"What charge do you make?" asked the surgest was a washington to surge the element from its source to the town, and the prisoner, and dwoman in tatters.

"What charge do you make the saked the surgest was the reply, "Do you know her?" "She is my mother, I am sorry to say." The spectators hissed, and the magistrate declined to commit the mother.

During the siege of Candahar meat and water were plentiful, but beer and Sootch whiskey were more precious than rubies. At the sale of Gen. Brooke's effects a bottle of the former was knocked down to a thirsty lancer for eleven rupees, and the mountain dew fetched over fourteen rupees a bottle.

John Trice murdered a girl in a mogt cowardly manner at Memphis as she lay helplesty ill in bed. He escaped all suspicion of being the assassin. A few days argo he undertook to kill her mother and sister, thus destroying the whole family, against whom he had long borne a grudge; but this time the was caught, and induced to confess the previous crime.

A German named Rubner has been making some interesting experiments to determine what proportions of the several ingredients of various foods are absorbed in the body. It was found that with carrots and potatoes no less than 39 per cent. passed through the body, leaving 61 per cent. to be retained. It was proved that far more of flesh is retained than any other food.

In Sir Robert Peel's strong Government of 1841 there were three Sootchmen. At one time for the several products of the several ingredients of the several properties of the several ingredients of the several pro

Count Drohojeski, a youthful Polish pa In Sir Robert Peel's strong Government of 1841 there were three Scotchmen. At one time Scotland sent Macaulay, Campbell, Hume, and Fox Maule to the House of Commons. Now, except Mr. Gladstone, the only contingent of political intelligence which Scotland, with its dominant liberalism, contributed at the last election was Mr. Trevelyan, Grant Duff, and Dr. Playfair.

Two sisters were the only eye-witnesses in a homicide case at Little Rock, Arkansas. One gave a truthful account of the tragedy and the other a false one; but which was the perjurer was so difficult to determine that the first jury disagreed, and the second rendered a compromise verdict of manslaughter. George Boyer was killed by Charles Lee. His wife and her sister were present. The wife swore that the deed was entirely unprovoked. Her sister, who was Lee's sweetheart, swore that he acted in self-defence. Neither was shaken

Himme, and Fore Massite to the House of Comp.

Tono. The completed of the House of Comp.

Scotland, with its dominant liberalism, contributed at the last election was Mr. Trever lyan, Grant Duff, and Dr. Flayfair.

Two alters were the only epo-winnesses in the property of the house in the height of the contribution of the tragedy and the other a false one; but which was the prefuse was so difficult to determine that the first jury diagreed, and the second rendered the property of the prope

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

Ituations Wanted, Specific Article Let, Property Wanted, House leachers Wanted, Articles Wante Chances, Lost or Found, Personal

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:—
MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and
Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent.
HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. Jennings, Agent.

HAMILTON—52 James street north. Lanceleid Bros. Agents.

LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of
Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co.. Agents,
NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1880.

THE BILL OF FARE.

Norming could exceed the dulness of a speech from the Throne, except the dulness of Opposition criticism. Even in the good old days, when everybody was happy because Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was in power, Sir John MacDonald himself used, we fancy, to feel conscious of comicality in dealing with the speech from the gilded/chairs in the Senate. The present Opposition lack the faculty of lightness and airiness of treatment of these matters. Their treatment is clumsy and inartistic as a rule, though Mr. BLAKE may make a divergence in that particular, and treat us to something worthy of the occasion. The season of Lent has on two occasions afforded Mr. MACKENZIE the opportunity of a feeble joke, a sort of cold collation of wit; but the unfortunate selection of early Advent for a session will deprive him of that happy resource on the present occa-sion. We have no hope that the customary reference to the Bill of Fare will be omitted that would be too much to expect.

Ministers has been pretty completely occupied since last session; and we imagine that if the one great measure of the session is as acceptable as we believe it will be, Parliament will feel satisfied with its accomplishment, and the reserving of the second session is as acceptable as the second session of the second session is as a session of the second session in the second session of the Parliament will feel satisfied with its accomplishment, and the passing of the estimates will, with very little other business, be quickly accomplished. There has been enough legislation for the present. What is needed is completer administration. We might possibly expect some few discussions on Customs affairs, on Inland Revenue affairs; a ventilation of the question of value for Customs duty, and of some questions connected with the Weights and Measures Act, and the inspection of coal oil. In regard to these matters probably Ministers in their individual capacity may have some propositions to make, or some reforms to present to Parliament; but none of sufficient importance to form part of a speech from to Parliament; but none of sufficient importance to form part of a speech from the Throne. The financial affairs of the country will hardly tempt Sir RIGHARD CARTWRIGHT far afield in criticism. The condition of the Intercolonial railway is not such as will excite the intense curioatty of Mr. Snowball or Mr. Anglen. The blighting influence of the N. P. may possibly entice some chapters of philosophical dulness from the member for Bothwell. dulness from the member for Bothwell. But with the Opposition on the whole we imagine discretion will be the better part of valour. It will be a kindness to them, indeed, if the Government should not compel them in their present distressed circumstances to face too many measures during the coming session.

The Finance Minister will be able to place before Parliament two very satisfactory statements—the results of the whole year of 1879-80, and the results of five months of the year 1880-81. Our Opposition friends are sceptical about the small deficit which Sir Leonard Tilley announces for the past financial year, and have already in various ways amounced THE Finance Minister will be able to

MR. MACKENZIE.

THE Opposition papers will have it that the country is anxious to return to the MACKENERS tariff, and that at the next general election one-sided free trade will achieve as signal a victory as protection won two years ago. There is nothing to support this view; on the centrary, so far from the Opposition gaining ground, they are steadily losing it, as the bye elections show. It is noteworthy also that, even in the most pronounced Reform strongholds the most pronounced Reform strongholds, abuse of the new tariff is not popular. In a speech which he made at Bright the ether day, Mr. PATTULLO, the straight out Opposition candidate in North Oxford, confessed that "while he did not think "the N. P. was all or nearly all that its "supporters in 1878 had promised, and "while he felt that it needed improve-"ment, yet he was free to say that Mr. "MACKENZIZ would have bettered the in"terests of the Reform party, and would, "in his humble judgment, have shown "more policy, had he somewhat zemodelled "his own tariff." Evidently Mr. PATTULLO, who, as the chief organiser of the party, has who, as the chief organiser of the party, has had his hand on the pulse of this province had his hand on the pulse of this province since 1876, does not agree with the Globe that the people are pining for the old jughandled system.

Our object, however, is to call attention to the treatment Mr. MACKENZIE is receiving at the hands of his friends. Last assion he was uncorrected.

aession he was unceremoniously hustled out of the leadership. The Rouges abused out of the leadership. The Rouges abused him in the press and the caucus, and Ontario members, who had followed him obsequiously for five years, caballed against him, and said hard things behind his back. Not content with deposing him, they made him abjure his Pacific railway policy; and here in Oxford, the "banner" county, they cast his devotion to free trade in his teeth, and taunt him with having injured the cause ! Death having trade in his teeth, and taunt him with having injured the cause! Death having robbed him of his life-long patron and protector, the very youngsters in the party pelt him; and there is not a Reform journal in the province to stand up for him and say: "Why assail this man?" If he blundered, Mr. Blake shared the responsibility. If he made mistakes,

THE CAPACITY OF THE COUNTRY. THERE are few people who can fail to be amused at the tone of doubt, almost of alarm, in which the Opposition press talk of the ability of the country to carry out the Pacific railway bargain. We are advised with a gravity which is, after all, but mock gravity, that it is very doubtful if Canada is financially able to undertake this gigantic task, and that delay would be the wisest course. People see through the thin and flimsy texture of our opponents' disguise. It is not forgotten that, as we have pretty well made plain, Mr. Mac-KENZIE's Government committed themselves in 1875 to a bargain by which the whole Pacific railway was bound to be finished And, perhaps, the element of humour may be lacking altogether. A man on the every of execution is not likely to be joccas on the public treasury of Canada. It was the nature of the sheriff's warrant; and our Opposition friends, feeling as they do, that the completion of the Pacific railway mas bound to be finished by the year 1890 out of the sole resource of the nature of the sheriff's warrant; and for the purpose of carrying out this project, and of giving it force with the House, that that the completion of the Pacific railway was bound to be finished by the year 1890 out of the sole resource of the sheriff's warrant; and these for the purpose of carrying out this project, and of giving it force with the House, that Sir Richard Carrwright made that eloquent and patriotic speech which we so approvingly quoted. He was stimulating his friends to the sticking point assent. He was making the public familiar with the fact that they must be prepared to Mr. Mackintosh spart in the matter, Sir Charles' evidence is clear. Mackintosh had been recognized by Mr. Whitehead himself as his business agent, and in the conversations he had Ministers has been pretty completely occur. He was making the public familiar with the fact that they must be prepared to make sacrifices—and pretty big sacrifices too—in order that the Carnaryon terms might be carried out. Yet at the time when the Government made that promise, involving enormous expenditure, there was, as Sir Richard well knew, the prospect of serious depression in the country, and large deficits were likely to arise as the result of that and the next year's try, and large deficits were likely to arise as the result of that and the next year's operations. But there was no limit to the great confidence of the Finance Minister in the ability of the country to carry out the bargain, particularly if the people were willing to make the necessary sacrifices. The very next year he was compelled to say that it was unfortunately too true that the country was "pessing through a com" mercial crisis of great and unparalleled "severity;" but there was no hint that the project of the Pacific railway had been abandoned or was likely to be abandoned. In the next year Mr. MACKENZIB proposed to give the whole road to a company at \$10,000 per mile right through, and 20,000,000 scres of land, and the Government would kindly pay four percent for 25 years on any sum more than the \$10,000 per mile for which the company might kindly undertake to do the work. There could not have been much doubt in the minds of Mr. MACKENZIB and his friends that the country was able to build the road when he offered such terms as these. Yet in a year or so after, his Finance Minister was facing the fact that the trade of the country had gone down \$50,000,000, and that deficits to the tune of \$7,000,000 had been rolling up for his consideration. Nevertheless, in 1878, as we have pointed out in a former issue, Mr. MACKENZIB was still dwelling with these markes a statement which these makes a statement which these makes how much in the dark the Opposition in the trouble to write to Mr. Whittenant to tell him that if he was giving away money under the impression that he could bring influence to bear on the Department, he was only throwing it away.

We have not space at our command to go into the evidence in detail just now, but as we read it, and think how for over a tall, in regard to matters in which he was acting for the protection of the public interests, we feel that the business of an Opposition is degraded indeed when it has to build the road when he offered such the fact that the business of an Optomic

perity an enterprise to which on fa-terms in the midst of adversity gentlemen committed themselves.

SIR CHARLES TUPPERS EVI DENCE.

Sir Charles Tupper appeared last week before the Railway Commission. Two charges have been especially hinted at by the Globe, but since The Mais, though without authority, challenged that paper, nothing but hints and mean inuendes have been used. One was that Andrews, Jones & Co. had not been allowed time to put up their securities. Sir Charles Tuppers testimony corroborates the evidence already given by Col. Smith and others. Andrews, Jones & Co. had a longer period given them than they had any right to expect. They had eight clear days in which to put up their money, which they had declared themselves ready to put up. Col. Smith was quite right in calling them "too sanguine" people. They were given full time and they failed. After they had falled and their time had expired, they had two more days to see if they could not induce Mr. Goodwin, a strong man, to go in with them. Ma. Goodwin to go in with the contract went to Fraser, draw wisely supplemented their work by by day to the Council—exercised the greatest. And the churches have done much, and the churches have wisely supplemented their work by undertaking the matter of small savings. Their efforts are worthy of all praise.

ACO. The Wole case, as stated by Sir Charless Tuppers, as well as by previous witnesses, shows that the Government would cause men to prefer t Sir CHARLES TUPPER appeared last week before the Railway Commission. refused, and the contract went to France, Grant & Co. The whole case, as stated by Sir Charles Tupper, as well as by previous witnesses, shows that the Government—for everything was submitted day by day to the Council—exercised the greatest leniency towards Andrews, Jones & Co., so much so that if they had put up their money, the Globe would probably have been declaring that they had been unduly favoured. On this question Sir Charles Tupper's evidence leaves no shadow of doubt. Sir Charles also testifies that he has not the slightest knowledge of any member or members of Parliament obtaining any advantage in regard to these contracts.

Nith regard to Mr. WHITEHEAD'S relations to the Government, the evidence of Sir Charles is complete and overwhelming. The Government treated Mr. Whitehead, political opponent and former supporte of Mr. MACKENZIE, with great con tion; but as Sir Charles points out, it was leniency in the interest of the country. a leniency in the interest of the country. It was imperative that WHITEHEAD'S contract should be pushed on, and the public interests would have been prejudiced by delay. Mr. MACKENZIE had previously given to Mr. WHITEHEAD drawbacks to the extent of \$79,000. The Minister was informed that it was not the practice of the Department to insist on re-taining the drawback in the case of con-tracts in a forward state of completion, and, following the practice of Mr. Mac-KENZIE, Sir CHARLES allowed Mr. WHITE-HEAD drawbacks to about the same amount, making in all \$148,000 of drawbacks which Mr. Whitehead had been allowed up to Mr. WHITEHEAD had been allowed up to the time when the contract was taken from his hands. He also gave him advances on the security of his rolling stock, on the strongly favourable reports of Mr. MARGUS SMITH; and these things were done in order that the Government might be saved from the necessity of stronger the contract and doing the

by Mr. Whitehead himself as his business agent, and in the conversations he had with Sir Charles he was informed that Mr. Whitehead would be treated just as other contractors were, with proper consideration. There is not a single fact on which to found a charge against the Minister or the Government. Sir Charles makes a statement which shows how much in the dark the Opposit

Sir Charles makes a statement which shows how much in the dark the Opposition has been in regard to his dealing with these matters. He says that he had taken the trouble to write to Mr. Whitehad to tell him that if he was giving away money under the impression that he could bring influence to bear on the Department, he was only throwing it away.

We have not space at our command to go into the evidence in detail just now, but as we read it, and think how for over a year the Minister has had to submit to ruffianly charges based on no evidence at all, in regard to matters in which he was acting for the protection of the public interests, we feel that the business of an Opposition is degraded indeed when it has to be carried on on a capital of outrageous falsehoods.

that it was not worth putting by. They might have learned a lesson from their children, whose little money-boxes, which

AGNOSTIC DOGMATISM. It is a great mistake to suppose, as son people assume, that what is called "free "thought" is liberal or telerant in prac tice. Time was when the churches were charged, and not unjustly, with rigid dogmatism. They are still unhappily too dogmatic, but the true inheritors of the persecuting spirit are those who pride themselves upon ignorance—the Agnostics. At first sight it appears strange that men who professedly know nothing about what is spiritual in the universe should rail without stint or measure against those who do, or at least believe they do, know something. Surely that attitude is quite as unreasonable as that of one afflicted with colour-blindness who assaults his neighbour because he alleges that scarlet and blue are different colours. Substitute for the hues body and soul, and there is no distinction between the cases. All that is not material everything not cognizable by the five senses, they reject, "neither can they know," to quote Sr. "neither can they know," to quote Sr. Paul, "because they are spiritually discerned." Now it is precisely among the people who do not know that the persecuting spirit has been most fully developed in this latter mat of the nineteenth century. In ages gone by the Church acted in a manner somewhat analogous. When it met with a man whose inward vision was darkened it proceeded, as Hoon put it in his "Ode to Rse Wilson," to give him two black eyes "for being blind."

Nowadays the believer and the sceptio have changed places. The religious dogmatist has grown timid and compromising, disposed to yield and cowering under every onset of the enemy. The reason for this is plain upon the surface. Theologians have overlaid the simplicity of the Gospel with so much that is factitious and artificial that, having long bone to regard the accretions as part of the truth, now, when these are assailed by a remoraeless criticism, they tremble for the safety of that which is not, and never can be in danger. What is men's passeth away, what is Gon's abideth forever. It is the Aberglaube—the over belief, in short-which has stricken modern what is Goo's abideth forever. It is the Aberglaube—the over belief, in short—which has stricken modern Christians with the paralysis of cowardice. If we turn to the Agnostic side, it is at once obvious that there are two divisions of the army to be contemplated. The scientific division occupies a somewhat anomalous attitude. With the exception of the late Professor Clifford not one of them can be said to possess the courage of his opinions. Professors TYNDALL and HUXLEY are beset with doubts about the unseen future and the destiny of man after death. The former yearns after immortality, and, at times, is disposed after death. The former yearns after immortality, and, at times, is disposed to believe it; the latter recognizes the instinct of worship, and bids us bow the knee in "worship, "chiefly of the silent sort, at the altar of "the Unknown and Unknowable." There was once an altar in Aftens "to the un"known God," seen by an apostle in his missionary journeyings. That Deity, worshipped as ignorantly as Professor Huxnay's must be even by himself, Sr. Papi declared unto the learned Greek. The Deity he preached was indeed "unknown" in one sense, since no man can, by search-

in one sense, since no man can, by searching, find Him out, or know Him to perfection. It was enough, however, that He "is not far from any one of us," and that in Him we live and move, and have our But, with all their disquisting thoughts, the scientific Agnostic is; in controversy, dogmatic and intolerant. He has a theory of the universe and of human development which he cannot prove, and yet clings to it with a temscity of faith almost inexplicable. On the strength of this undemonstrable hypothesis he denounces religion as a new dream, proclaims the materiality of our whole nature, and treats the glorious hope of immeriality as an empty dream. With those who differ from him he has no patience, and to them he is willing to give no quarter. He has no moral sanctions to substitute for those of the Christianity he would ruthlessly demolish, but with the 'havoc he may make he is not concerned. On the contrary, he battles with the faith, singularly careless about the fruits it has borne in human life and human civilization. It is enough for him that neitles the scalpel nor the spectroscope can detect the existing temperance association has been widened so as to comprise three degrees of membership—first, those who in a general way will aid the association; segond, those who take an "anti-treating "pledge; and thirdly, total abstainers. The people who think no bread preferable to half a loaf are strong in denunciation of the movement, but it seefis to be growing notwithstanding.

The Brantford Telegram publishes what purports to be a despatch from Mr. Pattullo, so the Globe, calling upon the latter journal to give him some sort of a chance by "coming out strong" for Mr. Sutherland. There is more truth at the bottom of this than is to be found in most jests of the Globe candidate lends the North Oxford contest its chief interest, and the fate which has befallen other Globe candidates in that county may well make Mr. P. unease.

It is anticipated that the Newfoundland fishermen will suffer severely from destitution of the product of the cod fisheries being badly cured, so that it will not bring over half price. But, with all their disquieting thoughts,

is certain, because they have decided that it is so. They deride the philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer, and joke about the illogical inferences of the socialists, but they are quite as positive, quite as dogmatic, and much more intolerant than any devotee of physical science. At this moment their creed—as they paradoxically term it—is the esoteric doctrine of a few fanatical Druids, and yet they speak of the faith of the mass of civilized nations with an insolent admixture of contempt and pity which is hard to bear. The apostles of their creed are DIDEROT, ROUSSEAU, D'HOLBECH, and the constructive president is AUGUSTE COMTE. If we ask for the articles of their creed, they are Athelism, Materialism, Annihilation, as a reviewer has aptly put them. There is no need for delicacy about phrases, since these form the sum and substance of them. They form a church-militant, dogmatic, these form the sum and substance of them. They form a church-militant, dogmatic, supercilious, and overbearing, without God, without hope, without tangible ground for existence. And yet the men composing it are as callous where the feelings or cherished beliefs of others are concerned as were the pittless Invitation of cerned as were the pitiless Inquisitors of

PRESIDENT HAYES MESSAGE. Some people in the United States cherish the impression that Mr. HAYES was not properly elected. Others think differently. Those who do not live in the United States may think what they like so long as they have no votes in the Union. But be one's opinion what it may, it must be admitted that Mr. HAYES has conducted himself "decently and in order." He has not been a brilliant President, but he has been a respectable Chief Officer. He will never be re-called in history as a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, & JACKSON, OF a Lincoln, but he will be remembered as a man who encountered great difficulties, and encountered them calmly. Like many another Reformer, he premised too much. He promised Civil Service reform, and permitted office-holders to be assessed for next numerate. permitted office-holders to be assessed for party purposes. He promised an improvement in the administration of Indian affairs, and allowed CARL SCHURZ to abstain from making such improvement. But he did not allow the rings which were rampant under Grant to control or unduly influence his Administration, and by such negative virtues won the respect of the respectable classes. In achieving this end Mr. Hayes was more than assisted by his wife, who did much to elevate the tone of Mr. HAYES was more than assisted by his wife, who did much to elevate the tone of society at Washington. Her example is one which may well be followed by those ladies who may hereafter be called to fill the position which she has so long and so gracefully occupied.

Read in the light of his failure to keep the provision was a large of the provision where the provision was a large of the pro

the promises made in 1876, President HAYES reference to Civil Service reform will be greated with many sarcastic smiles by his political opponents. He no doubt means well, but he is not a man of nerve and action. We opine that General GAB-FIELD will split upon the same rock.

Mr. HAYES' reprobation of polygamy every right-thinking person will endorse. That "the Mormons must go" is a true prophecy. When they shall go is a problem which the statesmen of the United States have still before them. The gor-States have still before them. The gordian knot awaits its ALEXANDER.

To Canadians much of the Message must appear as mere verbiage, but Canadians will not fail to notice the absence of

matter of tariffs.

The deliverance upon the fishery question will be read with considerable interest in this country. The message speaks of a serious divergence of opinion upon the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty. These are mere words. The treaty will be interpreted according to recognized rules of international law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Collingwood Messenger states that the saw-mill in that town cut 5,000,000 feet of lumber last year. This has been nearly all disposed of. Preparations are being made to cut 8,000,000 feet during the coming season. It is the hum!

The Halifax Mail notes that the people of that city are beginning to compete successfully in manufactures with the upper pro vinces. "Montreal, it says, "now buys our sugar, leather, pegs, and hats, and would doubtless buy other articles were Nova Scotians enterprising enough to manufacture them."

From Salonica comes the word that the Macedonian wheat crop is a failure, and that American wheat must be purchased to supply the want. It is the old "Macedonian cry" so often quoted at missionary meetings :—
"Come over and help us;" but at this period in the world's history we are willing to help at so much per bushel.

St. John, N.B., is doing a flourishing lumber trade with Great Britain and Continental Europe. The lumber experts in that direc-Europe. The lumber experts in that direction for November amounted to 9,864,000 feet, besides 727 tons pine and 34 tons birch timber. In October the shipments aggregated 16,656,000 feet. The total quantity experted across the Atlantic from January 1st to November 30th amounted to 195,896,000 feet of lumber, 2,408 tons of pine, and 15,904 of birch.

humble in the contemplation of its own ignorance. Dogmatic and comminatory unbelief is the strangest phenomenon the world has yet seen.

Let us now turn briefly to the other division of the know-nothing array. This is fairly represented by Messrs. John Monley, Leslie Stephen, and Frederic Harrson. They are by no means in agreement with the scientific Agnostics. In fact, they are disposed to sneer at the unwarranted assumptions of the physicist.

The Menuonites settled upon the reserve west of Emerson, Manitoba, are reported as making gratifying progress. Last year the population of this reserve, which comprises population of this reserve, which comprises seventeen townships, was 2,841, the total amount of grain raised was over 200,000 bushels, and the value of their stock and implements, \$140,000. This year the population is 3,921, their surplus grain, above what was needed for seed and home consumption, was 293,041 bushels of the value of \$161,332, and the value of their stock and implements amounted to \$383,417. There have been 167 marriages during the year. This is an excellent showing.

however, has been much more easily and quietly disposed of than the English one. Dr. Edward Brandes, a newly-elected member of the Folkething, or Danish Parliament, who admitted during the contest that he did not believe in a Supreme Being, took the usual oath on entering the House. The President had previously sent him a private communication asking whether he could conscientiously subscribe to the oath, but he disputed the right of either that official or the House to ly subscribe to the oath, but he disputed the right of either that official or the Heuse to raise the question. The Radicals had pre-viously proposed a resolution against any postponement of the ceremony.

better now than under the Mackenzie régime, but vigorously protest that no portion of the credit is due to the N. P. In the same breath they will argue that the exodus is greater now than it was during the unavoidably bad times of the Reform period. These contentions do not hang together. If the one be true the other must be false, The London Free Press cannot understand how any same man can believe that more people will fiee a country in good than in bad times; but the R. P. has not sounded the depths of the Grit mind. Perhaps the present alleged host of exiles could not raise enough to pay their fare in Mr. Mackenzie's era. If this is not a correct solution of the puzzle our Opposition contemporaries have the floor to furnish a better.

Earnest temperance men in the United States are beginning to realize the futility of the attempt to make men sober by legislation, and in several quarters a strong feeling has been expressed in favour of resorting to the old method of moral sussion, which has been largely neglected of late for unprofit-able political work. A new temperance movement has been started in Boston, the object of which is to promote the growth of object of which is to promote the growth of temperance sentiment, ignoring altogether the vexed question of prohibition. Governor Long presided at the opening meeting last week, and expressed himself as heartly in favour of the object in view. The new departure is calculated to win support in quarters where the persistent and unreasoning clamour for legislative prohibition would only have roused opposition.

land to procure a reduction in the cost of post office orders between Canada and Great The present rates are as follows:

For Sums not exceeding £2 £5 | £7 |

9d. 1s. 6d. 2s. 3d. The change suggested is the division of the ten pounds—which is the maximum amount transmissible by post office—into five equal parts, and the fixing of the

For Sums not exceeding £1 | £6 | £8 | £10 1s. 1s. 6d. 2s. 2s. 6d. 6d. Though apparently a small matter, the reduction would no doubt be appreciated by those who have occasion to make remittances to England, who are largely immigrants, with but little money to spare.

"Lord" Marcus Napier Beresford, an alleged English nobleman, who some time since favoured this city with his majestic presence, and who left behind him here certain unredeemed pledges of his condescension, has had plebeian hands laid upon him in New York, where he has been arrested for forgery. The charges against him are like the items of an auctioner's catalogue—"too numerous to mention." His lordly career covers a period of several years. The Scotland Yard detectives have been upon his trail since 1875. The particular exploit which has got him into his present. been upon his trail since 1875. The particular exploit which has got him into his present trouble is said to have been performed in Utah, to which polygamous paradise he will be returned for trail. If he were an Irish nobleman he might be more expeditiously disposed of by compelling his return to his estate and his tenants. His Lordship's exposure will not prevent the tuft-hunters of society from being duped by the next airy impostor who comes their way with his hair parted at the equator.

The American Textile Record says :-Protection has been recognized as a national, rather than a party question, and no one of the great parties to the Presidential struggle the great parties to the Presidential struggle has openly advocated free trade. By common consent, on the surface of public opinion, it has been conceded that the principle of the existing laws must be maintained, and even the details must be left to such careful correction as will not disturb the present relative position of business interests." We in Canada are rapidly attaining a like position. The Liberals will never ascend to power by a free trade crusade. Every election contest proves that public opinion rules that the "principle of the existing laws must be maintained." The Cobden Club pamphlet demolished any hope of a free trade reaction in the United States. The Opposition speeches next session will convince the Canadian people that protection is no longer a party, but a national question, and that it has been settled in the people's interest.

Mr. Blake is leader of a Government in Canada."—Moreton Times.

Such is the curse of this country. Whe atops to think of Sir John Macdonald's nationality? Whe pauses to reflect whether Sir Richard Cartweight is a Patagonian or a Peravian? Tus Mat. does not. We only immelf. If that policy be for what we consider the good of Canada, we shall support him. If not, we shall oppose him. Let us have done with this ery about men's nationality and religion in Canadian politics. Few men support the present Administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present Administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present Administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present Administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present Administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present Administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support the present Administration because

Poor Captain Boycott had a pretty hard time of it. He had an "underground route" by which he smuggled in bread and beef and by which he smuggled in bread and beef and sent out his washing; but it was discovered and blocked. In fact, as one of the besiegers put it, they ran him to earth and stopped the hole. One morning he received a letter signed by a number of the tenants asking him at what hour on the following day, which was rent day, it would be convenient for him to receive the rents. He thought the "boys" had relented, and sent back a note thanking them cordially and fixing 3 p.m. Punctually at that hour, the messenger reappeared and handed him the following letter;—"Before paying you our rent, we should feel obliged if you would answer the following questions—(1) Don't you wish you may get it? (2) How are you anyway? If you'll come out from among your soldiers and police for ten minutes, we'll hang your hide on the market cross. (3) When do you think of leaving the country? We want to see you off." This undeceived him.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier states that Sir Alexander Galt will be able to place before Lord Kimberley at an

distressed districts of Ireland to Manitoba and the Cauadian North-West. The terms of a rangement with the Canadian Pacific railread syndicate involve a gigantic scheme of emigration. The plans already formed by the syndicate include the establishment throughout Great Britain and Iraland of emigration agencies. In Germany, in Austria, and Italy, should the Governments permit, there will also be emigration depots. Upon Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co., the agents of the Duminion Government in London, will devolve the organization of the general emigration scheme in Great Britain, and Messrs, Reinach & Co., of Paris and Frankfort, members of the syndicate, will superintend the arrangements for the Continent. It is hoped to open up the whole of the twenty-five million-acre grant to settlers within the next ten years,

The special correspondent-we most say the "war correspondent"—of the London Telegraph, who was despatched to the scene of action at Boycott's farm, gives a the scene of action at Boycott's farm, gives a very realistic description of the wretched condition of the Irish peasantry in that part of the country. He states that the cabins were about the worst dwellings for human beings that he had ever seen, having frequently no windows and always mud floors. Mud walls were common and the thatching insufficient, while nearly all these miserable abodes were shared by the family pig. "I have been in many lands," says the writer, "and have seen many so-called oppressed people at home, but'I declare that neither in the Russian steppes, nor in the mest neglected Bulgarian villages, still less in the very poorest Hindoo hamlets, have I ever seen such squalid kraals as the farmers of this such squalid kraals as the farmers of this part of Mayo inhabit." The correspondent met with an officer who had lately served in Zululand, who declared that not even in the worst parts of Cetewayo's dominions had he come across anything so bad.

The Imperial Privy Council have granted leave to appeal from the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal confirmed by the Supreme Court of the Dominion in the cases of Parsons v. the Queen and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The decision held that the Act of the Ontario Legislature enforcing uni-Act of the Ontario Legislature enforcing uniform statutory conditions upon insurance companies applied to all offices doing business in the province, whether local, Dominion, or foreign, and that inasmuch as the companies named had not adopted the statutory conditions; their policies must be construed to have no conditions as against the insured, though the latter were entitled to the benefit of the statutory conditions as against the companies. The appeal will probably be heard in March next, and the case will be watched with interest by the commercial community, as interest by the commercial community, as innext, and the case will be watched with in-terest by the commercial community, as in-volving the right of the Local Government to control by legislation the contracts made by insurance companies and their customers. The decision will probably turn on the ques-tion of whether insurance legislation is within the scope of the provincial or federal Govern-

A writer in the Pictou (N.S.) Standard calls attention to the advantages offered by that locality for the iron industry. The quality of the different ores, the nearness of quality of the different ores, the nearness of coal and lime, and the facilities of transit, make the future of mining and manufacturing operations very promising in Hopewell and neighbourhood, a few miles from Pictou, where the writer thinks there is the making of a Carron, or a Merthyr Tydvil. Facilities for shipment are being dafly increased, and no more cligible haven can be found than Pictou harbour. In view of the fact that steel rails are being largely imported into the Pictou harbour. In view of the fact that steel rails are being largely imported into the United States, just because the demand exceeds the supply, and the enormous requirements of the Canadian Pacific, it is claimed that the ability of Pictou's iron region to supply the demand should not be overlooked. An outlay of two millions in the home manufacture of the rails required for the Canadian Pacific would eventually be the saving of five. It is arged that a representation should be made to the Canadian syndicate of Nova Scotia's iron prospects, and an inspection invited, with a view to their exploitation.

New Brunswick Liberals are peculiarly happy at present because they have found It is the annexation cry, which is glossed over, not beldly proclaimed, and is urged by publishing copious extracts from American and English Radical authors of that school. This policy of the Opposition party is smartly rebuked by the St. John News, which says:—

"Let that choice be what it may, the best "Let that choice be what it may, the best possible preparation she can make for the future is to do the duty of the day and day by day. Let her settle her wild lands, develop her mineral treasures, foster her fisheries, push her industries with energy and skill in every practicable direction, search for markets the world over, educate her people, guard well her institutions, conserve order and liberty alike, perfect her laws, maintain the purity of her judicial tribunals, watch well all her public servants, and hold them to strict account, and cherish and cultivate a wholesome and manly national spirit."

This is the policy of the present Dominion This is the policy of the present Dominion Administration, and in prosecuting it they merit the support of patriotic Canadians.

We quote:—

"There was some talk last evening of the number of Scotch Premiers that Canada has had. There is a probability of a new departure at no distant day, when the Hon. Edward Blake, who is of pure Irish descent, will, if he has his health, be pretty certain to occupy that position."—St. John, N.B., Telegraph.

"One might almost have forgotten that the Hon. Edward is leader of the Opposition, so little has been heard of him lately from the Opposition press. With all respect for the Irish, we think it will be some time before Mr. Blake is leader of a Government in Canada."—Moneton Trines.

Such is the curse of this country. Who

is right.

The development of our railway system has fully kept pace with the progress of Canada during the last quarter of a century. Even

twenty years ago the Canadian lines were few and of trifling mileage compared with that now in operation or in course of construction. and blocked. In fact, as one of the besiegers put it, they ran him to earth and stopped the hole. One moraing he received a letter signed by a number of the tenants asking him at what hour on the following day, which was rent day, it would be convenient for him to receive the rents. He thought the "boys" had relented, and sent back a note thanking them cordially and fixing 3 p.m. Punctually at that hour, the messenger reappeared and handed him the following letter:—"Before paying you our rent, we should feel obliged if you would answer the following questions—(1) Don't you wish you may get it? (2) How are you anyway? If you'll come out from among your soldiers and police for ten minutes, we'll hang your hide on the market cross. (3) When do you think of leaving the country? We want to see you off." This undeceived him.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier states that Sir Alexander Galt will be able to place before Lord Kimberley at an early interview proposals from the Canadian Government to assist emigration from the WEEKL FOR 188

Since the last prospectus

MAIL was issued, THE MA nto its new building at the

and Bay streets, which is I mest and most complete pu m the continent. The as held its place as the be veckly in the country. Its low larger by at least ten t hat of any other newsp n Ontario. During the t will be much he subscription price s before-ONE DOLLAR Our arrangements with th Herald for the simultaneous ts special cable despatches of particular attention is being politics, Irish affairs, and o nterest to Canadians. The s sent to press early on The ng, and contains the latest of graphic news, including m from every part of the wo ime. Two Scott perfecting p of printing 45,000 copies-an in striking off the edition ; and of the same kind will be run 1st of January, so that the held back for the news Thursday. Nothing that energy can accomplish will b to give the readers of the the freshest and most inter paper in the Dominion. necessary, an edition of twel pages will be printed. It cheapness-one bushel of day's labouring wages is on

memorable in Canadian his ment has been summoned to gain made by the Dominion with the syndicate for the cons end to end, within ten years. railway. Early next year th commenced and pushed or dinary energy. The section vast prairie region lying betwand the Rocky Mountains is within three years. Arra already being made in Gre the Continent for securing a settlers; and the people of will feel the benefit of every construction, and of every from the wilderness. The will pay special attention that A fair and copious summary on the syndicate agreemen portance, whether delivered of the Government or the Opposition, will be public Special correspondents in the will supply the most authent progress of the works, wit new regions about to be Farmers who think of m North-West will find THE V safe guide. THE WEEKLY MAIL will

The year 1881 will be one

scription.

work well. For the first tim capital no longer fights country. Business is bri outlook is bright and ho WEEKLY MAIL will uphold th protection, that is to say of the Canadians in manufact dustry; and the development trade with any country that trade with any country that in a spirit of fair play. The trade has been revived, and tions with Brazil are progre ably. French capitalists ing enormous sums in ada, and a scheme for lishment of a steamship li Havre and Quebec is o effort is also being made to be tralian colonies into closer tra In dealing with these and kin THE WEEKLY MAIL will advo and energetic policy. The pour home markets and the our foreign trade cannot fail

heretofore, to advocate proteindustry. The new tariff wh

force on the 15th March 18

the national prosperity.

The special departments of
MAIL will be kept up to their ard. Church and school receive earnest and carefu The farmer will find the columns full of interest. A story will be published every commercial reports, by far th worthy issued from Toronto, proved by the addition of satures. The sporting depart has attracted great attention, bained and improved; legitim every kind will be fully treate expense spared to secure ne

and telegraph.

In conclusion, THE WEEKL continue to give its cordial su Dominion Government and Conservative party. But, as no obligation to either, it will lic questions upon their mer with public men according to t It will treat its opponents fai ourably, and strive to elevate political discussion. It has r favour, and no enemies to relies solely for its prosperity upon its enterprise as a newsg its honesty and ability as a le ic opinion.

THE CANADIAN AN for 1881 will be given free to all years to THE DAILY and WEERLY M. The following table of contents slight idea of the value of the Ann of reference, a compendium of value tion, and a book of stories of unusu

CONTENTS:

contents:

Ist.—A record of the principal even occurred in Canada during cord will be published annu if preserved, be found excel ence.

Ind.—A record of the principal have occurred in the United Britain, Europe, Asia, and 1880.

Ind.—A record of sporting events, if for the year 1880, written by editor of The Mail.

Ist.—Agricultural information for farmer, the fruit grower, the the stock raiser; copiously if handsome engravings.

In Stories, entertaining, amusin the best authors. The stor will be a leading feature of the best authors. The stor will be a leading feature of the country of the country of the country of the Annual will be issued in Jar than be sent to all who are entitled the Toold subscribers, whose to out, the Annual will be sent when tion is renewed.

The Daily Mail—The leading ada. Price \$6.00 per annum.

The Weekly Mail—Has the leading and the contraction of the country of t

THE WEEKLY MAIL. Has the lan of any paper published in the \$1.00 per annum.

Address THE MAIL.

The special correspondent—we might almost say the "war correspondent"—of the London Telegraph, who was despatched to the scene of action at Boycott's farm, gives a the scene of action at Boycott's farm, gives a very realistic description of the wretched condition of the Irish peasantry in that part of the country. He states that the cabina were about the worst dwellings for human beings that he had ever seen, having frequently no windows and always mud floors. Mud walls were common and the thatching insufficient, while nearly all these miserable abodes were shared by the family pig. "I have been in many lands," says the writer, "and have seen many so-called oppressed people at home, but'll declare that neither in the Russian sterpes, nor in the most nerpeople at home, but'l declare that neither in the Russian steppes, nor in the most neg-lected Buigarian villages, still less in the very poorest Hindoo hamlets, have I ever seen such squalid kraals as the farmers of this part of Mayo inhabit." The correspondent met with an officer who had lately served in Zululand, who declared that not even in the worst parts of Cetewayo's dominions had he come across anything so had

come across anything so bad. The Imperial Privy Council have granted leave to appeal from the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal confirmed by the Supreme Court of the Dominion in the cases Supreme Court of the Dominion in the cases of Parsons v. the Queen and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The decision held that the Act of the Ontario Legislature enforcing uniform statutory conditions upon insurance companies applied to all offices doing business in the province, whether local, Dominion, or foreign, and that inasmuch as the companies named had not adopted the statutory conditions; their policies must be construed to have no conditions as against the insured, though the latter were entitled to the benefit of the statutory conditions as against the companies. statutory conditions as against the companies. The appeal will probably be heard in March next, and the case will be watched with innext, and the case will be watched with in-terest by the commercial community, as in-volving the right of the Local Government to control by legislation the contracts made by insurance companies and their customers. The decision will probably turn on the ques-tion of whether insurance legislation is within the scope of the provincial or federal Govern-

A writer in the Pictou (N.S.) Standard calls attention to the advantages offered by that locality for the iron industry. The quality of the different ores, the nearness of coal and lime, and the facilities of transit, coal and lime, and the lacilities of transit, make the future of mining and manufacturing operations very promising in Hopewell and neighbourhood, a few miles from Pictou, where the writer thinks there is the making of a Carron, or a Merthyr Tydvil. Facilities for shipment are being daily increased, and no more eligible haven can be found than Pictou harbour. In view of the fact that steel rails are being largely imported into the Steel rails are being largely imported into the United States, just because the demand exceeds the supply, and the enormous requirements of the Canadian Pacific, it is claimed ments of the Canadian Pacific, it is claimed that the ability of Pictou's iron region to supply the demand should not be overlooked. An outlay of two millions in the home manufacture of the rails required for the Canadian Pacific would eventually be the saving of five It is urged that a representation should be made to the Canadian syndicate of Nova Scotia's iron prospects, and an inspection invited, with a view to their exploitation. New Brunswick Liberals are peculiarly

happy at present because they have found It is the annexation cry, which is glossed over, not boldly proclaimed, and is urged by publishing copious extracts from American and English Radical authors of that school. This policy of the Opposition party is smartly rebuked by the St. John News, which says:— "Let that choice be what it may, the best possible preparation she can make for the future is to do the duty of the day and day by dây. Let her settle her wild lands, develop her mineral treasures, foster her fisheries, push her industries with energy and skill in every practicable direction, search for markets the world over, educate her people, guard well her institutions, conserve order and liberty alike, perfect her laws, maintain the purity of her judicial tribunals, watch well all her public servants, and hold them to strict account, and cherish and cultivate a wholesome and manly national spirit." "Let that choice be what it may, the best This is the policy of the present Dominion Administration, and in prosecuting it they merit the support of patriotic Canadians.

We quo'e:—
"There was some talk last evening of the number of Scotch Premiers that Canada has had. There is a probability of a new departure at no distant day, when the Hon. Edward Blake, who is of pure Irish descent, will, if he has his health, be pretty certain to occupy that position."—St. John. N.B., Telegraph.
"One might almost have forgotten that the Hon. Edward is leader of the Opposition, so little has been heard of him lately from the Opposition press, With all respect for the Irish, we think it will be some time before Mr. Blake is leader of a Government in Canada."—Moneton Trines. We quote :-

Canada."-Moneton Trines.

Such is the curse of this country. Who stops to think of Sir John Macdonald's nationality? Who pauses to reflect whether Sir Richard Cartwright is a Patagonian or a Sir Richard Cartwright is a Patagonian or a Peravian? The Matt does not. We only enquire into the man's policy as published by himself. If that policy be for what we consider the good of Canada, we shall support him. If not, we shall oppose him. Let us have done with this cry about men's nationality and religion in Canadian politics. Few men support the present Administration because Sir John Macdonald is Scotch. Many men support it because they think Sir John is right. is right.

The development of our railway system has fully kept pace with the progress of Canada during the last quarter of a century. Even twenty years ago the Canadian lines were few and of trifling mileage compared with that now in operation or in course of construction. Every fertile section of the Dominion is now being opened up by railway communication. The Pacific railway will give access to territory sufficient for an empure. In Ontario and Quebec the existing system is being perfected by making extensions and connections. New Brunswick has lately come to the front as a railway-building province. The people expect that within two years St. John will have two independent lines to the St. Lawrence, independent of the Intercolonial, by means of the Lake Megantic and New Brunswick roads. Among several short lines of a local character which will be put under construction the principal will be the Cape Tormentine line, which, besides opening up a fine tract of country, will give a shorter and safer route to Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia is in the meantime quietly extending her railway system, and it will not be long before there will be a continuous line from Yarmouth in the extreme west of the Peninsula to the Gut of Canao in the extreme east. No surer sign of confidence in Canada's future could be found than that afforded by the remarkable number of railway enterprises now entered upon by capitalists. Every fertile section of the Dominion is now

FOR 1881.

Since the last prospectus of the Wherly
MAIL was issued, THE MAIL has moved
nto its new building at the corner of King Since the last prospectus of the WREKIT MAIL was issued, THE MAIL has moved nto its new building at the corner of King and Bay streets, which is now one of the mest and most complete publishing houses in the continent. The Weeklt Mail was held its place as the best and cheapest ceekly in the country. Its circulation is now larger by at least ten thousand than hat of any other newspaper printed in Ontario. During the coming year t will be much improved, but the subscription price will remain is before—One Dollar fer annual price will remain is before—One Dollar fer annual triples of the western districts of the city was broken on Thursday by the discovery of a fearfule-courrence in asmall house in Kerr's lane, off Spadina avenue. The house is tenanted by a James Casey, a hardworking and steady man, who has been for some time regularly employed in lumbering. On Sunday last Casey left on his annual triple to King in the lumbering districts, leaving his wife, Ann Casey, and his two children in the house. The children were a girl aged three years, named Bridget Ann, and a boy of five months named Richard, and were healthy and sturdy little ones. The mother, however, has been a hard drinker for some time, and on leaving home Casey arranged that his sister, living just in rear of his house, should see to the family occasionally. On Wednesday evening Miss Casey had her brother's wife in her house at supper, and in the evening about nine o'clock saw her go to bed in her own hones with the two children. She was then perfectly sober, and apparently settled herself the city was broken on Thursday by the discovery of a fearfule-courrence in asmall house in Kerr's lane, off Spadina avenue. The house is tenanted by a James Casey, a hardworking and steady man, who has been for some time feeding was the city was broken on Thursday por the discovery of a fearfule-courrence in asmall house in Kerr's lane, off Spadina avenue. The house is tenanted by a James Casey, and when the city was broken on Thursday man the lumbering. On Sun of printing 45,000 copies an hour, are used

ment has been summoned to ratify the bargain made by the Dominion Government with the syndicate for the construction, from end to end, within ten years, of the Pacific railway. Early next year the work will be commenced and pushed on with extraordinary energy. The section through the vast prairie region lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains is to be finished within three years. Arrangements are already being made in Great Britain and the Continent for securing a large influx of settlers; and the people of Old Canada will feel the benefit of every dollar spent on construction, and of every acre redeemed from the wilderness. The Weekly Mail will pay special attention to this matter. A fair and copious summary of the debates on the syndicate agreement will be given.

A CUBIOUS TRING will feel the benefit of every dollar spent on construction, and of every acre redeemed from the wilderness. The Weekly Mark will pay special attention to this matter. A fair and copious summary of the debates on the syndicate agreement will be given, and speeches of more than ordinary importance, whether delivered by members of the Government or the leaders of the Opposition, will be published in full. Special correspondents in the North-West will supply the most authentic news of the progress of the works, with trustworthy

Manufactures are springing up, and capital no longer fights shy of this country. Business is brisk, and the outlook is bright and hopeful. The Weekly Mais will uphold the principle of Weekly Mats will uphold the principle of protection, that is to say of Canada for the Canadians in manufactures and industry; and the development of foreign trade with any country that will meet us in a spirit of fair play. The West India trade has been revived, and the negotiations with Brazil are progressing favourably. French capitalists are investing enormous sums in Lower Canada, and a scheme for the establishment of a steamship line between Havre and Quebec is on foot. An effort is also being made to bring the Australian colonies into closer trade relations. In dealing with these and kindred subjects, In dealing with these and kindred subjects, THE WEEKLY MAIL will advocate a liberal

and energetic policy. The protection of our home markets and the extension of our foreign trade cannot fail to increase the national prosperity.

The special departments of THE WEERLY MAIL will be kept up to their high standard. Church and school topics will receive earnest and careful attention. The farmer will find the agricultural columns full of interest. A well selected story will be published every week. The commercial reports, by far the most trustworthy issued from Toronto, will be improved by the addition of several new features. The sporting department, which has attracted great attention, will be maintained and improved; legitimate sport of every kind will be fully treated of, and no expense spared to secure news by cable our foreign trade cannot fail to increase

every kind will be fully treated of, and no expense spared to secure news by cable and telegraph.

In conclusion, The Weekly Mail will continue to give its cordial support to the Dominion Government and the Liberal-Conservative party. But, as it is under no obligation to either, it will discuss public questions upon their merits, and deal with public men according to their deserts. It will treat its opponents fairly and honourably, and strive to elevate the tone of political discussion. It has no friends to political discussion. It has no friends to favour, and no enemies to destroy, It relies solely for its prosperity and progress upon its enterprise as a newsgatherer, and its honesty and ability as a leader of public enterprise.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL for 1881 will be given free to all yearly subscribers to The Daily and Weekly Mail. The following table of contents will give a slight idea of the value of the Annual as a book of preference, a compendium of valuable information, and a book of stories of unusual excellence. CONTENTS:

lst.—A record of the principal events which have occurred in Canada during 1880. This record will be published annually, and will, if preserved, be found excellent for reference.

2nd—A record of the principal events which have occurred in the United States, Great Britain, Europe, Asia, and Africa, during 1880.

3rd—A record of sporting events the world over

isso.

3rd.—A record of sporting events, the world over, for the year 1880, written by the sporting editor of The Mail.

4th.—Agricultural information for the general farmer, the fruit grower, the dairyman, and the stock raiser; copiously illustrated with handsome engravings.

5th.—Stories, entertaining, amusing, brilliant, by the best authors. The story department will be a leading feature of the Annual.

The Annual will be issued in January, and will then be sent to all who are entitled to it at that date. To old subscribers, whose time is not then out, the Annual will be sent when the subscription is renewed.

The Dally Mails—The leading paper of Can-

THE DAILY MAIL—The leading paper of Can-sda. Price \$6.00 per armum.

THE WHERLY MAIL—Has the largest circula on of any paper published in the Dominion de \$1.00 per annum.

DRINK AND DEATH.

Two Childen Sacrificed by Drunken Mother.

The Wretched Parent Herself Succumbs.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

On the bed lay her brother's wife in a dull, stupid sleep. Across her face was part of the dead body of the little girl, the skin all red and blistered, and the remainder of her body and limbs lying over the five-month old boy—also dead. In an opposite corner of the room was a charred and blackened circumference round a hole burnt clear through the floor. A broken lamp explained how the fire had originated, and a broken whiskey bottle went a little further behind the scenes. A dead cat, a charred washstand, a clock stopped at about two o'clock, and a quantity of burnt rags completed the picture. Miss Casey, horrified at the fearful sight, fled from the room, and going down to Queen street, a couple of hundred yards distant, found Constable Armstrong cheapness—one bushel of wheat or one day's labouring wages is one year's subscription.

The year 1881 will be one of the most memorable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the barment has been summoned to ratify the barmark of the parameter of the most manner of the most memorable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the barmark of the most memorable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the barmark of the most memorable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the barmark of the most memorable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the barmark of the most memorable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the barmark of the most memorable in Canadian history.

and speeches of more than ordinary importance, whether delivered by members of the Government or the leaders of the Opposition, will be published in full. Special correspondents in the North-West will supply the most authentic news of the progress of the works, with trustworthy accounts of the agricultural features of the new regions about to be opened up. Farmers who think of moving to the North-West will find The Weekly Mail a safe guide.

The Weekly Mail will continue, as heretofore, to advocate protection to home industry. The new tariff which came into force on the 15th March, 1879, is doing its work well. For the first time in five years the revenue will balance the expenditure. Manufactures are springing up, and here dead for some time as the was apparently here and smoke, and yet had made no outcry. The little boy had apparently here a was not visible signs of its having been extinguished. It was evident that the will be published in full. Special correspondents in the North-West was a cloth or other material having been extinguished. It was evident that no water had been such and there were no visible signs of its having been extinguished. It was evident that no water had been such and there were no visible signs of its having been extinguished. It was evident that no water had been such to be south of the first cross-road in the rear. The total cost, when fully completed, excluding only fencing, grading, and decorating of grounds, was restricted to \$500,000, while it was specially mentioned in the conditions that the buildings must be as nearly fire-proof as possible. Provision is made in the children had been suffocated by the smoke, as well as the cat, also found dead in the room.

The mother was a strong woman, and would have stood much more than the little ones. At all events it was evident that all in the new the provincial secretary. Public Works, Tressurer, Crown Lands, and reporting upon the sixteen plans, the gentle-building of the finding only fencing, grading, of grounds, was restricted to A CURIOUS THING night with fire and smoke, and yet had made no outery. The little boy had apparently been dead for some time, as he was perfectly cold and stiff, with one little hand clenched and raised as if in a voiceless cry for aid. The whole sight was an indescribable one. Miss Casey, in response to questions from a Mail reporter, said that the mother had been drinking heavily for a long time, and was not a fit person to care for the children. She said that just before Mr. Casey left home she had suggested moving into the house and taking care of the children as well as the wife, but he refused to do so. He had been married to the woman for ten years, and kept her in comfort.

The tragedy thus related follows upon an even more fearful one, in the same family, which occurred a couple of years ago, and must yet be fresh in the memory of readers. The family were living in Adelaide street, and two boys of the ill-fated honsehold when playing with matches in a shed in conjunction with another lad set fire to the place and were burned to a cinden. One, John, was eight years of age and the other named Richard, was two or three years younger. The baby found dead on Thursday morning was a namesake of the last. These four children constituted the whole family of James Casey. Mrs. Casey was about forty years of age, and has been married to her husband ten or twelve years. Her maiden name was Annie Dalton. She and all of her ill-fated children were born in Toronto. A TERRIBLE FAMILY HISTORY.

Toronto. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict that the children had come to their deaths from the effects of suffocation, but how or in what manner the fire which caused the fatality had originated they were unable to tell.

MRS. CASEY'S DEATH. Ann Casey, the mother of the children, died on Friday morning about eight o'clock in the cells in the western police station. She had been left alone for a few minutes while the police were preparing to remove her to the gaol, and when the cell was again entered she was dead.

# A SHARP TASTE.

The Strange Reformation of a Strange Man. The Strange Reformation of a Strange Man.

A formidable rival to the man who pretends to swallow the two-edged sword, and the woman with the iron jaw, has made his appear ance in this city. On Monday night he visited the bar of the Windsor hotel, and, in a calm voice, ordered a glass of beer. Before paying, he remarked, in the same cool manner, that he thought the glass was rather small. Being assured that such was not the case, he smiled sweetly, and deposited his nickel on the board. Tilting the glass to his lips, he drained it of its contents, replacing the empty vessel close beside his elbow, which rested gracefully on the counter. The bustling bar-tender stretched forth his hand to remove it, but his movement was intercepted by the strange customer. Gently lifting the glass, he fondled it for a moment, and raising it to his mouth he BIT A PIECE OUT OF IT,

apparently without any great effort on his part. The barman opened his eyes and month at this strange procedure; but when the glass biter commenced masticating the unpleasant mouthful his face grew ashy pale and his limbs refused to support him. The thought that entered the head of the dispenser of liquors was that the man before him contemplated suicide. His first impulse was to alarm the house, capture the would-be suicide, and hand him over to the police. Again he was stopped by the glass eater, who appeared to enjoy the surprise he was creating. After munching away at his strange food, he finally spat it out, in a half-crystalized and half-powdered form, on the floor. Contrary to the expectations of the bar-tender, no blood was seen in the mixture, neither was

# M (OVIMIS (I) B BUT RED

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880.

"THE BUMMER'S GLASS,"
a glass that is two-thirds bottom and about as thick again as an ordinary tumbler. The find was placed before the destroyer, who scanned its proportions and build with a dubious eye. The onlookers fancied that the "bummer's glass" was too much for the stranger, and that he would have to acknowledge himself beaten. With a preparatory rub of his hands across his mouth, the glass-fiend fell to, and in a short time he had worked his way down an inch or so. When he reached the thick part of his diet, he APPEARED TO RELISH THE MORSEL, and it was not long until the whole glass had passed under his molars. Those who witnessed the last attack retired thoroughly convinced that the man could, if necessary, eat up the London (Eng.) Crystal Palace, and enjoy the feast. His mouth, strange to say, bore none of the traces of the hard fare of which he had partaken, and the floor was littered with his expectorations of crystallized and powdered glass. The man, judging from appearances, seemed to thrive on his unnatural food, and was never more pleased than when engaged in the demolition of the "bummer's glass." An eye-witness attempted a pun on the event by calling the man with a sharp taste a "glassical customer." THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. Beview of the Architects' Designs Sent in for Competition.

Some Commended, But None Adopted.

ANOTHER MOUTHFUL OF THE SAME FOOD,

The designs invited by the Provincial Government for the proposed new Parliament and Departmental buildings have been received, scrutinised, reported upon by a committee of experts, and the result of these deliberations, in the shape of a report, is now receiving the consideration of the Commissioner of Works. THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The view of the government,

The site chosen for the proposed buildings is the Queen's Park, and, in order that architectural designs of merit should be secured, it was decided to offer premiums of \$2,000, \$1,000, and \$500 for those selected as standing in the first, second, and third order of merit. The ground selected for the buildings is that lying to the north of College avenue, the southern limit of the front of the block to be about or nearly on the line of the flagstaff, the northern limit to be south of the first cross-road in the rear. The total cost, when fully completed, excluding only feneing, grading, and decorating of grounds, was restricted to \$500,000, while it was specially mentioned in the conditions that the buildings must be as nearly fire-proof as possible. Provision is made in the instructions to architects for a Legislative Chamber and library, and for departments for the Attorney General. Provincial Secretary, Public Works, Tressurer, Crown Lands, and Education.

were of every conceivable style:—Gothic of the severe types, collegiate, domestic, and vernacular; Renaissance pure, and Renaissance fashionable. Some of the latter class were Quixotic, being romantic to extravagance. Several plans were completely absurd from their elaborate ornamentation with galvanized iron-work. One exhibitor even called attention to the manner in which the sky line was broken with cheap, tawdry iron cresting. While we may regret the paucity of the productions of a thoroughly independent cast, it is satisfactory to find there are so few whimsical ones. Every facility was afforded architects for preparing good work. The clanse relating to style which appeared in the printed instructions was relaxed, and competitors were allowed to choose their own style—a desirable change, whereby ability was left unrestricted. Competitors also had this advantage, that a Parliament building is one that presents a wider, range of thought than any other class of building, while its complex organic arrangement demands all the resources and ingenuity of the designer.

THE EXPERTS DECISION.

Judged by the considerations we have mentioned, construction, plan, arrangement, light, and cost, the experts found that the plans stood in the following order of merit:—Datur Digniori (Gorden & Helliwell, To-Ronto), 1st.

Materiolo (F. X. Berlinguet, Quebec), 2nd.

The Committee decided that they could not recommend the adoption of any of the designs, as each was in plan and elevation unworthy of the site. The plans lacked evidence of design, and were neither well disposed nor well lighted. The elevations were, moreover, not the development of plan, while there was a lack of distinctive character. The question of cost was held by the Committee to be the governing principle to which general architectural excellance and beauty must give way; in a word, a glance at the plan showed that the maximum of half a million dollars was inadequate for the object of erecting suitable and handsome parliament and departmental buildings for t

Several Persons Badly and Two Fatally Burned.

and went on in his quiet way reducing it as before. The bar-tender then saw that he had a "card," and called in the proprietor of the hotel with a few friends to witness the performance. They in turn were alarmed and astoniahed, but the glass demolisher did not cease operations until only the bottom of the glass remained. At the conclusion of his first course, the stranger partook of another glass of beer, and to satisfy the curiosity of the large crowd now collected, chewed up the vessel in which it was served. Some person suggested that he should try conclusions with a thicker glass, to which he finally consented. As usual, he opened the performance with a goblet of ale, which he leisurely dram while a search was being made for an article in the glassware line that would resist his attempts at mastication. It was supposed to exist in what is known in bar circles as

REACHED THE WINDOW. Taking advantage of a momentary lull in the fiame, Kerr got inside, and just within the window got hold of the man and dragged him within reach of Forsyth. Together the two brave fellows succeeded in getting the helpless body out of the whirl of flame and down the ladder, the dense crowd gathered by this time in the street cheering hoarsely. It was William Crawford, the proprietor of the place. He had been, as far as could be gathered subsequently, in the same room as Mrs. Crawford when the fire awoke them. Unable to make his way down stairs, he ran up to the upper flat, and was then overtaken by the smoke and flame. He is fearfully burned, and there is little hope of his recovery. Meanwhile, IN THE BRAR

of the burning house, several lives had been saved, one of them by an act of determined heroism on the part of fireman Doughty. After Stewart, the tailor, had been rescued by the neighbours, the firemen gained the rear and strempted an entrance by the back door. For a time the smoke and flame defect them, and before they could get in, people were seen at the windows above, crying for aid. A ladder was raised, and a woman was brought down by means of it from the lower flat. It was ascertained immediately after that a little boy was in the same room, and Doughty rushed up the ladder and jumped in, although it was full of heavy smoke. For a time in the darkness he could see nothing, and were almost aufforested but heavening. time in the darkness he could see nothing, and was almost suffocated, but hearing low moans he threw himself on the floor and persisted in his search. He found a boy lying by the side of the bed almost senseless, and succeeded in getting him to the window and down the ladder. It was Bertie Crawford, a son of the proprietor. The name of the girl rescued previously was Nellie Edwards, a servant.

THE FIRE.

The fire was got under in little over half an hour, the whole terrible scene being enacted with fierce rapidity. The fire must have originated on the street floor, where the goods and elothing were kept. The shop was completely gutted. From the shop only a narrow and dark flight of stairs led to the upper part of the building, and it was evident that with fire sweeping through the shop it was utterly impossible to escape by those stairs. The inmates of the house, who had apparently just risen in most instances, were therefore unable to escape, although probably sware of their danger almost the moment after the fire originated. The front rooms of the house upstairs, in which were Mr. and Mrs. Orawford an the baby, were much the worst burned, the rear rooms indeed being little touched. The inmates of the rear rooms suffered entirely from smoke. On the place the insurances are, building, \$500 in Norwich Union, and \$300 in Phomix; loss about \$400. On the stock there was \$800 insurance in the Lancashire; it was valued at \$2,500, and is a total loss. Furniture greatly damaged; \$200 insurance in Lancashire.

DEATH OF TWO OF THE VICTIME. THE FIRE.

DEATH OF TWO OF THE VICTIME.

Miss Edwards, who was burned chiefly about the head and shoulders, was removed in the afternoon to Mr. McDowall's, D'Arcy street, where Drs. Thorbors and Macdonald attended to her. Although at first supposed to be the worst injured of all the sufferers, she rallied considerably in the evening, but subsequently sank, and death terminated her sufferings. Lawrence, the first man rescue from the place, and who was not touched by the flame, rapidly recovered his strength, and left for Woodbridge in the evening, under care of a brother. Forsyth and Kerr, the firemen, have both been released from duty for the time being. Both make light of their injuries. The burns are chiefly about their hands, and are very severe. On Saturday morning little Bertie Crawford died. The little fellow was under two years of age, a bright and active boy. He followed Miss Edwards by only a few hours, near her in death as in life. Bertie was in the same room as Miss Edwards when the fire reached them, and it was in trying to save the little fellow that Miss Edwards was fatally hurned. The body of the brave girl was taken to her home in the course of Saturday by her brother. Early on the same day Bertie died uncomplainingly. DEATH OF TWO OF THE VICTIME.

course of Saturday by her brother. Early on the same day Bertie died uncomplainingly.

A Sparrow's Funeral.

Last Sunday, a gentleman who lives on South Main street was wakened from an after-dinner nap by a lond commotion among the sparrows in the trees by his window. Fifty or more sparrows had gatisered in a circle over and around the body of 'a dead apparently failen dead or been accidentally killed. They were giving voice to their greef by cries of distress uterly unlike their mual gossipy chaftering of quarrelling. Finally, a large sparrow dated down from the group, picked up the dead sparrow by the next with his bill, spread his wings, and flew away over the house roofs with the burden until he disampeared from sight. The relater of this one shound, and would have the burden until he disampeared from sight. The relater of this one shound and the body one run from the security after the burden until he disampeared from sight. The relater of this incident is a truthful person, and would have to seem the affair.—Holyoks (Mass.) Transcript.

The question has been repeatedly saked, whose sewing machines are those with the bright nickel-plated wheel, large arm, and double steal-feed, and how it is they make to little noise and last so long. To these questions we have but one answer: It is the wanter of the standard of the standard with the standard in the reliculous figure sitteen on July 27, whilst a week later Yorkshire distance of the late of t

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATICS. ROSS AND TRICKETT.

REROIC CONDUCT OF THE FIRMEN.

The excitement caused by the tragedy in Rurr I has on Thursday morning was followed by another terrible concrence on Friday and the transport of the second of of t

THE FEELING IN ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 4.—Owing to the many races rowed in England during the last three weeks, and the disappointments and surprises to which the public were subjected, comparatively little interest was shown here in the Ross-Trickett race. There seemed to be a -feeling that Trickett would win, and a number of bets are reported with odds of 2 to 1 on the Australian. Some hundreds of dollars at least changed hands in St. John. The news of Ross' victory was read with general satisfaction, however.

ROSS AND LAYCOCK. ROSS AND LAYCOCK.

London, Dec. 6.—Wallace Ross challenges Layoock to row the Thames championship course for £200 a side two months from sign-ing articles. If Laycock beats Hanlan the race will also be for the Sportsman challenge

London, Dec. 7.—Hanlan is staying in Dublin. Laycock did good work on the river yesterday. He says he will row a race with Ross in from four to five weeks for £100 a side. If Ross consents the match will be ratified to-day. COLLAPSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

The proposed new regatta for American prizes will probably fail, as the president of the company says Riley and Hosmer wish to quit England owing to the expense attending their staying, and ask that a regatta be held five weeks hence, but Boyd and Elliott wish more time for preparation. Trickett declines to compete for the prizes, and Laycock will procompete for the prizes, and Laycock will pro-bably be unable to compete. The steamboat accommodation is also difficult to obtain on the Tyne.

George Tarryer, the hero of the fastest time on record over the Thames champion-ship course, was easily beaten by three lengths in a race for a hundred pounds) on the 17th ult., with Lewis Gibson of Putney, the time being 28,584, only a trifle of 6 mins. 3½ secs. slower than the Bermondsey man was credited with a few years ago.

was credited with a few years ago.

Dr. W. R. Adamson, President of the Lake George Rowing Association, sailed for England last week. His mission is two-fold; first, to revisit his old Yorkshire home and friends, and, secondly, to solicit English entries for the regatta of 1881. He hopes to induce crews from Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin to spend their summer vacation on Lake George, and engage in a series of races with the carsmen of the American Universities. He will also invite representative crews from the leading rowing clubs of England to compete in the open amateur races.

Moose, the celebrated trotting horse, owned by Mr. Robert Young of Ottawa, now has a record of 2.79a. This horse has won a good round sum for his proprietor during the past

Ten Brocck and Longfellow, the well-known stallions, owned by F. B. Harper, had a fight recently. Ten Brocck was the aggressor, and it was with great difficulty that they were BILLIARDS. SLOSSON AND VIGNAUL.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The international billiard match comes off on the 20th inst. The score will be 3,000, not 3,500, points up, as announced. M. John Gibelin, a Frenchman, was last night chosen referee. Slosson is practising at the Grand Hotel, and Vignaux at the Café de la Paix. Yesterday Slosson made a run of 422.

CRICKET. ONTARIO CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

ONTABIO CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

It is the intention of the Ontario Cricket Association to publish its constitution and by-laws in a small pamphlet, together with the average of batters and bowlers of clubs belonging to the Association, with a short account of the international contest and finaltie match. This is an excellent idea, and the clubs in the Association should do their best towards helping to carry it out by promptly sending in their averages, as it is very difficult to judge of the actual state of the game in Canada without some such record. Another matter to which we would direct attention in the necessity of affiliated diffs remitting their yearly subscriptions promptly, some small funds in hand being necessary to defray the expense of printing and publishing the annual, and of conducting the afairs of the organisation.

CRICKET IN 1880—REMARKABLY LOW SCORES.

Although there are ne cases of a side hav-

atta in either case. The last-named county in June at Lord's had been cut down by the invincible Morley for exactly the same figure, whilst Yorkshire on the same ground, and against the same opponents only reached 14.

PEDESTRIANISM.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CONTEST at the Anin Institute in this city next month. The conditions of the contest are as follows:—A belt valued at \$1,000, which, after the first contest, can be walked for in any city in the world. The entrance fee has been fixed at \$100, of which half must be deposited by the contestants or their backers at least one week before starting. Fifty per cent. of the gross receipte will be divided among the successful competitors as follows:—Forty per cent. to the first man, who alse takes the belt; thirty per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the sthird, ten per cent. to the fourth, and five per cent. to the fifth man. An extra prize of \$1,000 will be given to the winner should be succeed in beating the record of 566 miles recently made by Rowell in England, and \$100 will also be awarded to all the contestants not winning the prize. to all the contestants not winning the prize but who cover 480 miles or over. Prizes will but who cover 480 miles or over. Prizes will also be given to the men wearing the neatest costume. The contest will commence on January 24th and terminate on the 29th. Entries, which will be limited, will be opened for one month, and are to be made to O'Leary at the Clipper office. Besides the principal pedestrians of this city, entries are expected to be made from England.

A BREEZE IN UTAH.

Mormon and Gentile Opinion on the Presi-dent's Recommendation, Respecting Poly-SALT LAKE Co. Dec. 7.-The recon

mendations of the President's message respecting Utah give great satisfaction to the Gentiles here. The Mormons affect to regard them with contempt. The Descret News them with contempt. The Descret News (Mormon) says:—"The recommendations concerning Utah need give no Latter Day Saint any uneasiness. They are too impracticable and un-American for serious consideration by statesmen, and the Lord rules in the earth beneath as well as in the heavens above."

The Herald (Mormon) says:—"Whatever there may be that is wrong or unlawful in this territory must be cured by lawful and regular methods. Congress perhaps understands this if Mr. Hayes does not. We need have no fear that a provisional government

stands this if Mr. Hayes does not. We need have no fear that a provisional government for this Territory will be provided, nor that the 150,000 persons in this and other Territories against whom the President raves will be deprived of their rights."

The Tribune (Gentile) says:—"The Mormons affect to look with horror upon the proposition to have Congress revoke the clause of the organization of this Territory, and govern the Territory in a way which shall compel obedience to the laws of the United States. It is as certain as anything in the world that were polygamy abandoned nine out of every ten Mormon women in Utah would praise God. Polygamy has imbruted men enough and broken hearts of women enough to justify any means to destroy it."

Truth and Soberness.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system. Truth and soberness compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect, and harm-less. See "Truths" in another column.

A woman fell dead at Bloomington, Ill. when told that her daughter had eloped. DENISON On Tuesday, 30th November rife of Fred. C. Denison, of a daughter.

Souls On the 27th ult, the wife of Mr. C. J. Souls, of Guelph, of a daughter.

Rainsrond On Monday, December 6th, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, of a son. CREALOCK—At Brockton, on the 5th December, the wife of Mr. G. Crealock, of a son. Longe-At Port Hope, on Tuesday, the 30th PHELAN—On Friday morning, 19th November, the wife of T. Phelan, of a son. PURDON-At South Quebec, on the 2nd inst., the wife of John J. Purdon, G. T. R., of a

daughter.

DELAMERE—On Friday, 3rd December, inst., at 18 Baldwin street, Toronto, the wife of J. M. Delamere, Esq., of a daughter.

Wilson—In this city, on Monday, the 6th inst.; the wife of John M. Wilson, of a son. LEA-At Leaside, on Wednesday, November 24th, the wife of Chas. W. Lea, of a son.

Maguire—At 78 D'Arcy street, December 5th, the wife of Adam Maguire, of a son.

McCrosson—At Penetanguishene, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Thomas McCrosson, Superintendent of the Outario Reformatory for Boys, of a son.

MARRIAGES. RICHARDSON—McCONNELL—On December 1st. 144 Jarvis street, by Rev. John Smith, W. ichardson, to Miss Maggie McConnell, both of the city.

Richardson, to Miss Maggie McConnell, both of this city.

Young—Hagerman—On the 1st December, 1889, at the residence of the bride's father, "Fairview," Hagerman's Corners, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Seymour, James W. Young of Toronto, to Lottle, second daughter of Nicholas Hagerman Res.

View, Hagermans Corners, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Seymour, James W. Young, of Toronto, to Lottle, second daughter of Nicholas Hagerman, Esq.

WRIGHT—DAWES—On the 1st December, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. F. Goff. R. J. Wright, only son of Joshus Wright, Reeve, to Miss Mary H. Dawes, second daughter of C. Dawes, all of Port Perry.

WATSON—HENDERSON—On Wednesday, Dec. 1st, at St. Thomas church, Montreal, by the Rev. E. Lindsay, Edwin K. Watson, Scarrington, Notts, England, to Wilhelmina Isabel, youngest daughter of J. M. Henderson, Montreal.

Hamilton—Hutchinson—By the Rev. B. J. Brown, on 1st dist., at the Manse, Luther Village, Mr. Robert E. Hamilton to Miss Jane Hutchinson, both of Luther.

Graven—McLellan—On the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Hunter, Pastor of the Bloor street Methodist Church, Yorkville, Johnson Maitland Grover, of Morris, Manitoba, to Hannah Ellis, eldest daughter of Dr. J. A. McLellan, of Yorkville, Inspector of High Schools.

Cross—Wardenop—On the 2nd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Queen's Park, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Mr. William H. Cross—Wardenop—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Queen's Park, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Mr. William H. Cross of Toronto, to Margaret, daughter of John Wardrop, Esq., also of this city.

Biggs—Howell—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, "Eglington Farm, Jerseyville, by the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, R. I. Biggs—Howell—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, "Eglington Farm, Jerseyville, by the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, R. I. Biggs—Howell—On the 1st inst., at St. Thomas church, Belleville, by the Rev. J. W. Burke, rector, Mr. R. J. Bell to Charlotte, daughter of the late George Vicary, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia.

Belleville and Montreal papers please copy.

U.S., to Florence Mary, third daughter of the late George Vicary, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia.

Belleville and Montreal papers please copy.

Noxon-Rockwell—At San Francisco, Cal., Noxonber 28th, by the Rev. M. C. Briggs, B. D. Noxon, of Hill's Ferry, Cal., to Eva Rockwell, of Violet, Ont.

Roginson-McClarty—At Salem, New York, U. S., December 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. S. Mackengie, Mr. T. D. Robinson, of the firm of W. Robinson & Son, to Martha, second daughter of Robert McClarty, Esq., of Salem, N. Y.

O'Malley—Maugan—On the 23rd November, at St. Patrick's church, Stayner, by Rev. Father Kieraan, P. J. O'Malley, Esq., Stayner, to Miss Mary A. Maugan, of Cashuowa.

DEATHS.

FORDE—At Brantford, Dec. 1st. Maria L. Forde, only daughter of R. J. and Maria M. Forde, aged S years and 5 months.

SKINNER—Harold Morgan Skinner, aged 7

Hood-Died at his residence, Cedar Ho islinch, Friday, November 26th, suddenly, fi valysis of the heart and brain, from wom caived in the American war, John Hogg, Et the 46th year of his age. Deeply regretted who knew him. ORTON-At Fergus, of diphtheria, on the 23th November, Mary Evaline, youngest daughter of Dr. Orton, M.P., aged 6 years and 3 months.

COLVILLE-On Wednesday evening, December ist, James Colville, formerly of 71st Regiment and Royal Canadian Rifles, in his 61st year, HUGHES—Of diphtheria, the following children of George P. Hughes, Keenansville:—Nov. 17th. Margaret Theresa, in her 10th year: Emmanues Joseph, in his 19th year. Nov. 20th, Sarah Ellen, in her 13th year. Nov. 25th, Francis Edwin, in his 21st year. Nov. 28th, Eliza Matilda, in her 22nd year. GOULDING—On Nov. 26th, at Tilsonburg, Wifred Wesly, only son of Clark B. Goulding, ago one year and ten months.

DEATHS

EDWARDS-From the effects of the fire in the Revere Block, Nellie Edwards. McLAREN—At the residence of her mother 37 Charles street, Annie Copeland, younges daughter of the late Robt. McLaren, of Golde Grove, Pickering, aged fifteen years and five months. Whitby papers please copy.

Medical.

VEGETINE

My Customers Praise It. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 15, 1880. I have pleasure in informing you that since I commenced the sale of your Vegeting the demand for it has steadily increased, and those of my customers who have spoken to me have cope so in the highest kind of praise. It is taking the lead of all the preparations sold for purifying the blood.

A HARVARD

A. HARVARD, 316 Queen street West

An Excellent Medicine.

Perth, Ont., Mar. 20, 4880. Mr. H. R. Stevens; MR. H. R. STEVENS;

Sir.—Having suffered for more than a year with Congestion of the Muscles, as the doctor called it, caused by overheating while working in my garden, and after being under media. Total ment for a considerable time, having the state of the considerable time, having the considerable time, having the recommend it was induced to try your Vegetine. And happy to say that I derived great enefit therefrom, indeed I may say it cured me. I can confidently recommend it to others as an escellent medicine.

Yours, &c. JNO. W. ADAMS

Its Effects are Decided. TORONTO, ONT., March 5, 1880 I have had more satisfaction in selling VEGE TNE than any other preparation, its effects being

W. R. STEWARD. Cor, Spadina Ave, and College St., Opp. Knox's College First-Class Blood Purifier. Indiantown, St. John. N.B., April 8, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston: I consider Vegetine a first-class blood purifier and my customers' statements fully endorse it wide-spread reputation.

E. J. MAHONY. VEGETINE

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Toronto, Ont. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

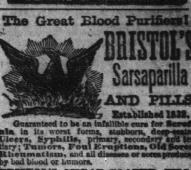
RADICAL CURE

DR.J. ADAMS 58 BAY STREET, TORONTO. References permitted to persons who have completely cured after having been ruptur fifteen and eighteen years. "Famphlet on Rr ture" free.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS mmediately relieve and permane fervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neu-ill diseases of the nerves, and rev-lood. Circular and consultation free.

OWLES LE HUM I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE STE for all the worst forms of PILES, twis the worst cases of LEPROSY, SO, PSORIASIS, CANCER, COMMERCER, RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KINNE PEPSIA, CATARRH, and all dees SKIN and BLOOD, Entirely versiable and external use. I settler the dealers to return the minery and the to me in all cases of failure. Note to re-years, \$1 a bottle, Sold everythms, NEW PAMPHLET FREE, H. D. TOWLE BOSTON, PERRY, DAVIS & SON RENCE, Agents, Montreal.





ISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. For Sale by all Desgrists and Dealers in Redictors.

MRS. JULYE MYERS' RHEUMATIC CURE is having so great a success, are:—It gives a stant relief: is a sure cure, and was have known to fail. It cures Rheumatism, Neugadiga, Lame Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joing, Severe Aches, &c. Price of trial bottle, 10 ccuts; large size, 31. For sale by all drurgists.

General agent for Canada, J. COOMBE, 155 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 418-5265w NERVOUS

Total Weakness and Prostration, from over work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGGPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price 11 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powier for 85, sent post free on receipt of price. HULL-PHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Futton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 Moddill street, Montreal.

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT-DE Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist an Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London, I Church street, Toronto.

CHAPTER X.

Meantime Adela Wolcott, aglow with the citement of her conversation with har hund, and her subsequent encounter with s. Tontine, went down into her state-roomere she flung herself upon a continuous. TO CHERISH

Mrs. Tontine, went down into her state-room. There she flung herself upon a seat beside the bed, clasped her hands over her face, and hid it in the pillows.

Doubts, fears, and emotions toesed her to and fro, till her whole soul seemed like a troubled sea. What did her husband mean by all he had said to her? His incognito was the incognito of a royal personage, meant only to mislead those whom it was convenient to deceive. It was not to hide him from herself, that was certain. Did it hide him from others? Did it hide him from Mrs. Tontine?

He had said. "All hangs upon the next." He had said, "All hangs upon the next He had said, "All hangs upon the next two weeks with me. I may go abroad forever and become an Asiatic. I may take the dusky woman for my companion, in my despair. If I am wrecked, adrift, why not? This is a crisis in my life. Many years ago'I wrecked myself, and lost what might have made me now a good and happy man. Not many hours since I saw the chance of winning back my blessings. A few days will decide my fate."

But did this really mean, as it had at first ned, that he was asking her consent to the procein order to regain lost happiness by rying his first love? Was she not wrongand dishonourung her husband by im-uming him capable of the trickery of wrest-ng her words to his own advantage, and oribing her to wrong her sense of right by offering her the custody of Lance if she with-irew all opposition to his second marriage?

The situation, as she conceived it, was that he had proposed divorce, through Mr. Deane, to herself and to her family; that he had been advised that she intended to oppose it; and that he was now anxious, under ial shelter of an assumed name, to conin person a negotiation which might induce her to consent to an amicable compromise. She had no idea that the only news he had received from Mr. Deane was the result of that lawyer's first interview with Mr. Engels, which had never been fully made known to her; and that the lawyer had informed his client that his wife and her family were as ready as he could be to break off the mar-

Doubtless he had come on board inco to make the voyage with the woman whom he loved and lost before he had ever known self. A woman's theories, when she make up her mind not to trust her inspirations,

sually deceive her.

The notion that Mrs. Tentine was his obet, that the desire to be in her company ithout scandal had brought him on board the Crimea, seemed plausible at first; but still, as she thought it over, the instinct that dictates a woman's impressions before she has had time to bewilder herself in all the pros and cons of argument told her differently. A line from Browning shimmered through

"Let's trust the motive that we cannot see." ight not his motive be herself? she reflect-Was it not more consistent with the aracter with which she had invested him? character with which she had invested him? She knew that their hearts had "beat to one measure" as they talked of little Lance.

"And yet I do not understand," she inly cried, "what he can mean by placing me and himself in our present position. If he hated or despised me, I should know it quick-

hated or despised me, I should know it quick-ly enough: of that I am certain. My impres-sions are accurate though I see so imperfect-ly. He must know that I am ready—ah! too ready—to respond to any word of reconcilia-

with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, as the tears rose and her lip trembled, she cast down her eyes, clasped both her hands, and said, half whispering to herself—

"Nothing will bring us into port but by doing what is right—nothing but following, under Divine direction, the straightforward path. There is no use in trying to change things, in thinking that one could be happy under new conditions. O God, make Thy way plain before my face! 'Tarry thou the Lord's tesure,' in His own counsel. Some day I shall be able to see—we both shall, perhape—that all this was His way of blessing us, little as we guessed it."

that all this was His way of blessing ittle as we guessed it."
recepted by these reflections, recalling the attenuation herself and exonerating husband, Adela paid little attention to home averaged, which betokened that ething was going on on board the vessel he choice had entered the Cove of Cork, and the choice had entered the Cove of Cork,

as any bearing Queenstown.

The green shore was not far off; the like line of sandy; beach lay under the like line of sandy; beach lay under the the line of sandy, beach lay under the dual slope of the low cliffs, with small to rillas gleaning through their greenery. It is possible, she thought, that even see father had been able to put Lance out or thoughts—that she had entered Queensa harbour, without once recollecting that we she was to meet a telegram, telling how ohild bore her absence, and if he were safe well.

well to stewardess. That personowane Young by name, though better d than Mel, who had been country-n Georgia, was pleased to permit the ions of that gentleman; and there were attentions of that gentleman; and there were love passages going on every day, in odd corners of the ship, between them. Roxana was a flirt by nature, temperament, and example, having been brought up as maid to some young ladies of good family. She was an excellent stewardess, devoted to the captain and the ship, faithful to her duties, tender, neat-handed, and intelligent; but, notwithstanding the various wants of her "ladies," sick or well, she found time and opportunity for carrying on with Melchizedeck her favourite pastime. She would have been lost without a beau to "wait upon" her: never had she been without one since she enlost without a beau to "wait upon" her :
never had she been without one since she entered girlhood, though she had no particular
inclination to be married, and indeed believed
firmly in "wise virgins." She was not a settled woman, as she owned. Managing the
men of her own race came as natural to her
as taking care of helpless passengers; and
life would have seemed blank to her without white ladies to look after and a lover of
her own colour to tyrannise over. Mel was
lighter of hue than herself, being, as she described it to her intimates, "a real pretty
cream colour;" but while she had long hair,
silky, crimped, and glossy, his was frizzled, eream colour;" but while she had long hair, silky, crimped, and glossy, his was frizzled, like the wool of the blackest negro. It was a sad drawback to a bright mulatto to have woolly hair; and one way in which Roxana kept her hold upon Melchizedeck was never to let him forget her sense of this misfortune.

Mrs. Wolcott called from the state-room, and, giving her some money, said—

"Roxana, when the ship stops, how shall I

"Roxana, when the ship stops, how shall I get a telegram? I expect one to meet me at Uneenstown, about my little boy."

"I don' know as Captain Moore means to ge up to the town," said Roxana. "I heard him saying that he did not want to lose time, and that he'd rather not give anyone the chance to go ashore. I 'specs he'll have signalled for the tender to come off and bring aboard the mails and passengers. Then at the same time they'll send the telegrams."

"Will you look out then, Roxana, and bring me rains the moment that it comes?"

will you look out then, Roxana, and bring me rains the moment that it comes?" said Adela. "I cannot go down to the gang-way myself, and I want it as soon as possi-ble after it is brought on board."
"Yes, certainly I will, Mrs Wolcott. Jus'

noughts of her husband, of Cora Mobie, the ivorce, and her present position, were lost a sort of reactionary anxiety for news of a child, whom she had left drowned in tears are day before, at the house of a Liverpool ergyman, whose wife was in the habit of sking Indian children as lodgers and pupils. CHAPTER XL.

THE TELEGRAM.

The wail in "The Isle of Beauty"—that farewell song to England which is almost a national anthem—is for "one green leaf to look upon" when far at sea. Nature has provided, by innumerable varieties of green (more than four hundred shades, they say) for the natural craving of the eyes for this colour. The want of vivid green—of "living green," as Isaac Watts has called it—is one of the items that make up the sum of human misery in a sea-voyage. No sailor, says Ulysses, but begins to yearn for land when he has been a week at sea. And if such were the case with Greeks, who never ventured long out of sight of their own coast, how much more true is it of ocean-going landsmen, twenty-six centuries after Homer wrote, disheartened by sea-sickness, and that systematic compression of everything which is one of the chief discomforts of a voyage?

everything which is one of the chief discomforts of a voyage?

The captain had already stated, at dinner and on deck, that he should lay ito only long enough to take in mails and passengers. He did not offer anybody facilities for going ashore at Queenstown. Colonel Wolcott's chum, however, and two other men, went back on the tender, forfeiting their passage-money and sticking the white feather boldly in their caps, rather than endure any longer the fate of all landsmen "who go down to the sea in ships," whose "souls abhor all manner of meat, and are even hard at death's door." meat, and are even hard at death's door."
Mel took it upon himself to stimulate the
terrors of his master's room-mate, being very
unwilling that Colouel Wolcott's dignity
should be compromised by occupying longer a
state-room with "any such person."

As soon as the tender came off shore, a tele-graphic agent made his appearance on the quarter-deck, with a bundle of telegrams, and a book to be signed by those to whom they were to be delivered—a precaution adopted at that period by the comrany, to secure itself from too much responsibility in the hurry of delivery.

Roxana, faithful to her promise, was in Roxana, faithful to her promise, was in waiting at the gangway when the people from the tender came on board, not aware that the telegraph clerk, being amphibiously bred and an active fellow, had for sport swung himself up by the main chains and got on deck without the accommodation of a ladder.

Mel was the steward appointed to assist him in the delivery of his messages, and followed him about to distribute them to passengers.

sengers.

"One for Miss Adela," he said, in a confidential tone, as he passed Colonel Wolcott.

"Hand it to me," said the colonel, on the

impulse of the moment.
"This gen'leman's her husband, so it's all right," said Mel to the clerk who held the book, and put the telegram into his master hand. It ran thus:—

MRS. WOLCOTT, CRIMEA—Colonel Wolcott on board, Better land. Go to hotel. Take next steamer, Will meet you to-morrow. CHARLES SMITH, of Smith & Griffiths. "Sign for it, sir, if you please," said the

clerk impatiently.

"All right," said Colonel Wolcott, and signed with his own name.

The pause was a very brief one. Presently the The pause was a very brief one. Presently the Crimea was panting on her path again. Before Adela had exhaused reasonable patience, she saw from her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through her port-hole at the heavens. Then, with clear, open eyes and a set face, looking through the parting company with the ship, and all communication with the land that held her boy cut off for ten long days to come. She rushed to the deck, sending a steward whom she met to find Roxana, who had already gone up to the telegraph clerk and asked if he had a telegram for Mrs. Wolcott, one of her ladies.

"Yes—no. All right it is, Miss Young." said Mel, who stood holding the telegrams for distribution. "Dat ar's all right, dat sartain sure! Nebber you done trouble yo'self. I'll fix that telegram. You don't need to think to find Roxana, who had already gone up to to find Roxana, who had already gone up to find Roxana, who had alrea

"Stop talking, Mr. Quin. A lady wants it. It's about her little boy she's left behind in Liverpool. The child was half sick when she came off to us, an' she's a'most worried to

she came off to us, an' she's a most worried to death about him since we started."

"Now see here, Miss Roxans, you go right down to Miss Adela, an' I bring you her telegram. Wait by my pantry door. We's hard times readin' all de names, we've got such a lot dis mornin'."

Roxana repressed a remark about her certainty that there were no names he could read; for it was not consistent with her dignity to disparage in public the intellectual attainments of her lover. She had a comfortable conviction also that Mel would do his best for her in an emergency, and was not aware that in this matter an influence more potent than her own was strong upon him. So she waited by the pantry door till he joined her. ined her.
"Where's my telegram, Mr. Quin?" said

"Where's my telegram, Mr. Quin?" said Rozana.

"See yere, Miss Young," said Melchizedeck, "don' you say a word now, 'cos I havn't got no telegram for Mrs. Wolcott—my Miss Adela."

"No telegram! She made so sure of one. Wasn't there none! I'll go and ask the clerk myself. Whatever did you keep me foolin' round this door for, waitin' for you!"

"No, no! Don' go now, Miss Roxie. You see, it's too late anyhow. Done cast de tender off 'fore I left de deck an' done come here for you."

"Do you mean to tell me that there wasn t nothing for her? She'll be ready to cry her

"Do you mean to tell me that there wasn to nothing for her? She'll be ready to cry her eyes out—and she's cried enough already, poor thing. I said I'd ask for it myself. That's what comes of trusting you, Mel Quin! Any nigger with wool like you's got has nebber got no sense in his head. I'll have no more to do with you."

"O Miss Roxie, you is a talkin' now, isn't you?" said Mel, trying to get hold of the reluctant taper fingers. "Well, if you won't tell no one, I'll tell you. Dere was a telegram, an' somebody as wants to gib it her

luctant taper fingers. "Well, if you won't tell no one, I'll tell you. Dere was a telegram, an'somebody as wants to gib it her himself has got it. There now!"

"Who's that? Who signed the book for it? You've got no business, Mr. Quin, a foolin' about telegrams. You better done let such important things alone. Who is it has got that telegram? You tell me, or I'll go right off an' inform Mrs. Wolcott an' the captain. That's what I'll do."

"No, don't yer, Miss Roxie! Hear me ask yer, please don't now. Don't make no fuss at all bout it. Let 'em done fix it dere own way. "I all gwine to come right. You done let de telegram alone. Jus' do as I asks you for a bit. I knows all bout it. 'Specs you doesn't know."

"Who's got it then? Tell me! Is it that Dobson that keeps sying her? Tells yer what, Melchizedeck Quin, I ain't used to have no gentlemen like that foolin' roun' any my ladies. My ladies don't have nothin' to do with folks which has false names, like that Dobson. Everything 'bout them is fust-class, an' full price an' respectable."

"Hush! hush! Now, do hush, Roxie! Jus' you lets 'em by 'mselves a bit. Tell you deys more to one 'nother dan you thinks for. You trust me. I known him all his life. Known him when he came aboard. Known him before de war. Come, now! I done raised with him!"

Roxana opened her eyes. Mel saw he had made an impression. He nodded his head rapidly, and was just about to close the conversation with a kiss when Harrie Tontine, who, unperceived, had been stealing raisins in the pan'ry, dropped a spoon. Roxans startled by the noise, hurried down into the ladies' cabin, while Mel turned to defend the steward's stores, and to reprimand the marauder, who, with a shriek of laughter, flew

y awkward one.
"I am not surprised to hear it, sir. will you look out then, Roxana, and y me rains the moment that it comes?"
Adela. "I cannot go down to the gang-myself, and I want it as soon as possifter it is brought on board."
Yes, certainly I will, Mrs Wolcott. Jus' brust me. Won't you go on deck yournow, and see the harbour of Queens-

stewards had been making love to the stewardes, and had said he'd known Dobson when he came on board in spite of his false name, had known him ever since he was a boy, and had been brought up with him.

The latter part of this information made little impression on Mra. Tontine at the time, but subsequently, when, to use her own expression, she "came to think it over and put two and two together," she remembered it.

When Adela reached the guards, the tender was a cable's length from the Crimea, which was already beginning to move seaward. Adela darted up to the first officer.

"Mr. Adkins, did no telegrams come off from Queenstown? There should have been one for me."

"I cannot say, Mrs. Wolcott. Mr. Wood, where's the steward that had charge of the man from the telegraph office?"

"What's that, Mr. Adkins?" asked the captain, from the bridge. The captain always had an eye and ear for any wantor wish of Peter Engels' daughter.

"Mrs. Wolcott, air, expected a telegram at Queenstown."

"A telegraph about my little box Cantain."

"Ars. Wolcott, sir, expected a telegram at Queenstown."

"A telegram about my little boy, Captain," cried Adela.

The captain raised his speaking trumpet:

"Tender ahoy! Was there any telegram for Mrs Wolcott?"

"Ay, ay!" came the reply.

"What did you do with it?"

"Gentleman signed for it.

"Gentleman signed for it, —her —— The words that followed sounded like "he "The fool has made some blunder," said man. Send for the steward who had him in charge. It is on board, of course. We'll have it for you in a moment, Mrs. Wolcott. Here, you Quin, who's got the telegram for this lady?"

"Dunno, sah! Stewardess was looking Roxana, have you?" said Mrs. Wolcott, as

"Roxana, have you?" said Mrs. Wolcott, as at that moment she perceived Roxana in the companion-way.

Roxana shook her head, and darted a look of furious reproach at Mel, who dodged out of sight as rapidly as possible.

Adela turned deadly pale.

"Mr. Dobson—he has got it, Mrs Wolcott," whispered Roxana.

"Didn't some one say Dobson had gone ashore?" said a bystander.

Adela turned sick with apprehension. She understood it now. Her husband had fooled her. He had got possession of her child. He had intercepted the telegram, and had landed at Queenstown to return to Liverpool.

Adela was not Griselda. She was not capable of patiently sacrificing her child for any husband.

"No matter, Captain Moore," she said, with an instinct that at least she must preserve her dignity. "Be so good as to say no more about my telegram."

But she trembled till she could hardly stand.

"You are ill Mrs. Wolcott?"

"You are ill, Mrs. Wolcott?" "I am not very well. The motion is too much for me. I will go into the cabin." Pausing again, before she turned to go down the companion, she said piteously, "You could not put me ashore, Captain, in a

"No, my dear madam," he replied, "that would be quite out of my power. It's a wild coast. The sea and wind are rising. We are going to have a blow. Has anything gone wrong with you, Mrs. Wolcott? The telegram must be on board. The third officer shall make it his business to look it up. I do not think anything can be the matter with the little boy."

not think anything can be the matter with the little boy."

"No, Captain; say no more about my mesage. I know who has it. The man landed at Queenstown. I—I shall be all right when I get down to my state-room."

"It is getting too rough even for so good a sailor as you are, Mrs. Wolcott," the captain said, as he helped her with a sailor's tenderness down the companion-way. He put her under Roxana's care, and returning upon deckfound his passengers and officers in great excitement. A little steam-tug had put off from the pier at Queenstown as soon as the tender had got back, and, notwithstanding the disparity of size, was impudently giving chase to the proud and beautiful Crimea.

CHAPTER XII.

CHAPTER XII.

AT LAST.

his same plantly printed underseath—has harely a bair on his sault."

"Here is my saport, Captain," said the coloned, which is the protection of the coloned which is the coloned

"Then, Captain, you will remember that my name is Dobson for the next two weeks; and you will keep the secret I have told you?"

When Captain Moore caught sight of the tag its classes, and the control of the tag its classes, and the control of the control

led to the quarter-deck, clasping one of the stanchions.

"I must see you," she said, "and I cannot in the saloon or on the guards. I must understand, must speak. I cannot bear this suspence. I am I ancey's mother. Tell me, who was it stood beside the man that hailed us from the little steamer—the old man with the white hair? I could not see who it was, but I guessed—I guessed."

"I knew the man at once," said Colonel Wolcott. "I recognized him immediately." in "Then it was Mr. Smith, "my London lawyer—Mr. Smith, who travelled with us to Liverpool. He came to bring me news of I Lance! I thought I heard them shout my name and that name that you go by on this ship. What has happened to my boy?

"Forgive me, Adela. I had no right to take your telegram. I own it. I have lost a husband's rights in everything concerning you. I was wrong, I acknowledge. But the telegram was put into my hands and I saw its contents. It said nothing about Lance. I feared that it mightmake you land at Queenstown, which would take away from me all

ou are as prejudiced against me as ever. The telegram was not what you supposed. It was to put you on your guard—I will send it ou by Mel—to warn you that I was on

"Why did you say anything about it to

The missile was Harrie Tontine, who had shot down upon them from the after part of the saloon-deck on which they were standing, having lost her footing in the sudden lurch.

The next moment the Crimea shipped a heavy sea. Colonel Wolcott, with his burden, lost his footing, and felt himself carried to leeward on the back of a green swell. For a few seconds he imagined that he and Adela were overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswork, and he recovered himself as the water rushed down upon the guards and plunged over into the sea out of the scoopers.

Adels had given one wild shriek as Harrie, followed by the rushing wave, bore down upon her. She clung tight to her husband's neck with full consciousness of the situation, for a moment, and then she fainted.

eane-deck in this gale? No passengers ever go up there when the wind blows."
"Yes, but they do though," cried Harrie,
"Mr. Dobson and Mrs. Wolcott are quarrel-ling up there now. I saw him trying to put

"Yes, but they do though," cried Harrie.

"Mr. Dobson and Mrs. Wolcott are quarrelling up there now. I saw him trying to put his arm round Mrs. Wolcott's waist and she would not let him. That's what I went up to look at. I knocked her down, I think, and then he got hold of her. Look, Mr. Adkins! There he comes down now! He is carrying her in his arms!"

The officers hurried forward, but Colonel Wolcott would not give up his burden to them. He carried her, dripping and unconscious, down to the ladies' cabin, where, the door of her state-room being open, he entered, and laid her on the bed, crying, "Where is the doctor?"

In a moment the stewardess and the doctor of the ship hurried in, followed by several ladies.

"Come and change your things, sir," said Mr. Adkins, tapping the colonel on the shoulder as he stood gazing stupidly at his unconscious wife. "You are making all the cabin dripping wet. Don't you see?"

"Is she hurt, doctor? Did she strike against the brass?" he asked, paying no attention to Mr. Adkins.

"No, Sir," said the surgeon, with some contempt—for Harrie was pouring out her version of the event to a circle of listeners in

"No, Sir," said the surgeon, with some contempt—for Harrie was pouring out her version of the event to a circle of listeners in the ladies' cabin—"nor do we want you here. Mrs. Wolcott has to be undressed. Go down and change your own clothes. Steward," to Mel, "get him a stiff glass of hot brandy and water."

water."
"You are sure she is not injured in any way?"
"Clear the state-room, if you please!" was all he could get out of the doctor. XIII.

JEALOUSY. "Lancelot! Lancelot!" were the first words that Adela uttered as she came to herself.
"That's her little boy she's asking for: his name is Lancelot," interpreted the stewardess to the ladies. "She is thinking about him."
The first words that Adela heard distinctly

The first words that Adela heard distinctly were from the doctor.

"What do you want, steward?"

"Please, sah, Mas' Dobson he want to know how's Mrs. Wolcott—Miss Adela? I was to bring him word soon's she could speak."

"Tell him to mind his own business. Mrs Wolcott won't be any the better for anything that he can do," grumbled the doctor.

Adela struggled to get up. Her impulse was to be upon her feet, and to go again on deck, where she might meet her husband, but she fell back feebly upon her pillows.

"Lie quiet, Mrs. Wolcott," said the doctor. Don't let her have any excitement, but keep her in bed," he said to the other ladies. "Now then, I'll go and see Miss Harrie, Mrs. Tontine."

"Now then, I'll go and see Miss Harrie, Mrs.
"Now then, I'll go and see Miss Harrie, Mrs.
Tontine."

"Here I am, doctor," cried the irrepressible Harrie. "I put on dry clothes, and had a glass of something hot the steward brought me. Stewardess, go and pick up my things! they are all in a wet puddle on the floor of my state-room."

"Harrie had no business to be on deck, watching people," said Mrs. Tontine severely, "Her governess, Miss Wylie, has been sick in her berth, and Harrie takes advantage. She sees everything she isn't meant to see."
"Doctor," said Mrs. Hobbes, "I'll sit with Mrs. Wolcott. What do you think it is—the fall, or sea-sickness, or some shock she had from somebody on deck, or grieving for her little boy!"

"We shall tell better to-morrow," said the doctor. "Meantime keep her quiet, and don't let her hold any communication with any one who might renew the excitement.

"You mean not with Mr. Dobson? No, doctor, Mrs. Hobbes and I, and my governess, Miss Wylie (if she's well enough), will see that she is not disturbed," said Mrs. Tontine.

For some time after Adela recovered consciousness she lay with closed eyes, unwilling to open them upon the faces about her, and recalling the late scenes upon the deck with many an inward shudder.

After a while she looked up and found that she was alone with Mrs. Hobbes; but the din of the gale was deafeuing—the creaking of the ship, the swash of the bilge-water, the rattle of the rudder-chains, and the roaring of the wind as it howled among the viceing

din of the gale was deafeuing—the creaking of the ship, the swash of the bilge-water, the rattle of the rudder-chains, and the roaring of the wind as it howled among the rigging.

Beside her in a rocking-chair sat Mrs. Hobbes, holding fast to one of the posts of the bed; for the "Bridal State-room" boasted exemption from the usual wooden coffins in which ordinary sea-going passengers sleep. The poor lady was beginning to feel the motion of the ship, though thus far she had borne up bravely, and would have retired to her berth had she not felt under a sort of responsibility to Mrs. Tontine, who had assumed the place of head-nurse to Mrs. Wolcott, and had strictly ordered her coadjutrix not to suffer any messages to pass between Mr. Dobson and the patient, the doctor having expressly prohibited them.

In vain Mel sought Roxana, and endeavoured to make her a go-between.

"I won't have nothing to do with things like them," she said. "My ladies is respectable. I knew that Mrs. Wolcott don't want nothing of that kind, when she gets well

nothing of that kind, when she gets well enough to hear what is being said of him in the cabin. I don't want no foxes nor no 'possums in sheep's clothing sneaking round my ladies. A young girl and her beau, now, I'd take a message for, but not this kind Mr. Mel"

"Well, but jus' tell me how she is, Miss Young. The poor feller does so want to know about her." Young. The poor feller does so want to know about her."

"Tell him she's none the better for seein' him, an' that's what the doctor said himself," said Roxana. "I think he's a real impudent feller—that Dobson—no matter if you was brought up upon de same plantation. "Pears like it must have been some ornary one-horse farm. 'Specs he was some low-down white trash; he looks like it, anyhow."

"How do you find yourself, my dear?" said Mrs. Hobbes, as Adela, who had heard a portion of all this, lay endeavouring to devise some pretext of calling Mel into her stateroom. Then, after giving her some spoonsful of beef-tea, she resumed, "My dear, I am an old woman and a grandmother. You

am an old woman and a grandmother. You will not think it rude if I say that in your

will not think it rude if I say that in your situation you must give up a good many things—things that of themselves may be perfectly proper and reasonable."

She paused, and Adela said sadly—
"I know that, Mrs. Hobbes. I have always tried to walk by that rule. I know it is the only safe one for a woman living apart from her husband."

"Yes dear. This young wan Dobson now."

her husband."

"Yes, dear. This young man Dobson, now, for instance. I dare say he is not a forger or a Fenian or a defaulter, as some people say; still, it is not quite the thing for you to be seen with him so frequently, or to go with him alone on deck in such a gale, and take him in to prayers, you know."

"Dear Mrs. Hobbes, so far as taking any one to church goes, I don't know why people should comment on my having done so. I met him on the journey to Liverpool. I can't explain the case to you or any one. I supposed people knew me and would trust me. People always have been kind to me. Nothing disagreeable ever has been said of me before."

before."
"There's something in that, of course there is," said Mrs Hobbes. "But, you see, people will gossip on a sea-voyage. The ship is like a world—they must have daily news to keep life going; and you have a friend on board who is not very friendly. Mrs. Tontine would be glad of anything that put you in the wrong, or, at least, so it seems to me."
"Ah! Mrs. Tontine," said Adela, with a sigh.

and you will keep the secret I have told you?"

The captain nodded his head.

"And you will give me any facilities you can for seeing my wife?"

"I will indeed, sir."

"I am glad I have spoken to you."

"I was much the best thing to do. We man's advice, Colonel—one who has had thirty years' experience in matrinony. Give a wide berth to lawyers and divorces. A man ought to be able to settle his own affairs with any woman. If he gets caught in a matrimonial squall, let him make all snug and take in sail as quick as possible. That's what I should tell him if he consulted me. Kiss your wife and make it up with her before nightfall. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

That's Bible doctrine, sir. You have her at the day of the strate of the sun go down upon your wrath."

That's Bible doctrine, sir. You have her at the day of the strate of the sun go down upon your wrath.

That's Bible doctrine, sir. You have her at the day of the strate of the sun go down upon your wrath.

The captain nodded his head.

"And you will give me any facilities you can feel thimself carried to lee ward on the back of a green swell. For a green swell. For a few seconds he imagined that he and Adela wer overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswere overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswere overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswere overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswere overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswere overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswere overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were dashed against some brasswere overboard. Then, as the ship rolled back, they were overboard. Then and plants as the state was plants and plunged over into the sea out of the scoopers.

"Adela had given one wild shriek as Harrie, followed by the ruishing wave, bore down and salking about

God and be sure that He hears!

Somehow, since that moment in her husband's arms she felt a sanguine hope that she should win him yet. The blessedness of such success seemed to rise upon her, like a star of love and hope above a dark horizon. She would no longer despair. The reproaches she had addressed to him on the deck now seemed unjust and fretful. She had shown want of trust in God and faith in him. Was it isalousy that had made her even for a mojealousy that had made her, even for a moment, think that the man she loved would b

ment, think that the man she loved would be happier on a lower-level with an inferior woman? How could she so have disparaged him, even in thought, as to suppose that he could be content with a Mrs. Tontine?

Softly she repeated the Lord's Prayer over to herself, as was her custom when perplexed or beset by any trial. It was so comfortable to have the right to lean on Him? Then she remembered Cromwell's favourite psalm, and in its words implored her Heavenly Father "to heal the breach, to be the Restorer of paths safe to walk in."

There was also satisfaction as she thought of the fame her husband had won. The man in whose favour the reading world had pronounced its verdict could no longer be crushed by her connections or by the disadvantage of her money. He seemed to her to have shaken himself free from much that in past years had marred their married happiness.

Her soul floated into a rainbow-tinted dream of happy thoughts, from which she

years had marred their married happiness.

Her soul floated into a rainbow-tinted dream of happy thoughts, from which she was roused by Harrie, shouting from the doorway of the state-room—

"Mrs. Hobbes, mamma sends word that she hopes you are not angry with her for leaving you so long with Mrs. Wolcott. She will be down to take her turn directly. But she is up in the saloon, having a good time with the captain and Sir George and Mr. Dobson. She said I was to tell you. Mr. Dobson is drinking tea at the first table."

Adela, on hearing this, started up in her bed, eager to rise, but this Mrs. Hobbes prevented. She had not been satisfied with the effect produced by her hintsabout Mr. Dobson, and this message gave her an opportunity to try advice once more.

"You see, my dear," she said, "Mr. Dobson seems very ready to take up with any lady who gives him an opportunity. Leave him to Mrs. Tontine. I saw her ogling him when I was last upstairs."

"It's mighty queer he should be cating at the captain's table anyhow," remarked Roxana, who just then came into the stateroom. "I thought Captain Moore knew enough to keep such folks in their places. But I don't believe it anyhow. First place, there is a stiff gale an' a heavy sea. The captain does not often quit the deck such nights, an' he's mighty particular who he lets sit down at his own table. He don't allow nobody to do that 'cept those he likes, an' whom he knows has everything to recommend them. I don't think as he does know that gentleman—or not favourably. Leastways I heard him say, no longer ago than after luncheon, that he reckoned the police was after him, an' came out in that tug to get him out of the Crimea."

Adela heard this, and the pretty flowers of

Crimes."

Adela heard this, and the pretty flowers of her hope folded their leaves. If he elected to be with Mrs. Tontine in her absence, it to be with Mrs. Tontine in her absence, it corroborated her worst fears.

Presently a noise was heard upon the brass-bound stairs of the companion, then a noisy laugh and a loud voice, betokening that Mrs. Tontine was coming down from the saloon, supported by gentlemen. Adela sat up in bed. The door of her state-room had been left partly open by Mrs. Hobbes, and she saw Cora stagger into the ladies' cabin upheld by Captain Moore upon one side and on the other by Mr. Dobson.

"You may go now," said the widow, relinquishing the latter's arm. "You have no business in this cabin. It is only free to married gentlemen who have their wives on board, you know."

"Not until I ask—" he said, moving to-

wards Adela's door. Their eyes met, but Mrs. Hobbes, by a movement of her foot, promptly slammed it in his face.

It was a little comfort to Adela to remember that movement as she tossed restless all night upon her bed. Her husband returned to the saloon, discomfitted, but somewhat consoled by the brief glance he had obtained of her

consoled by the brief grand of her.

"Well, Mr. Dobson," said Sir George,
"you seem to have achieved a rapid conquest
of the widow. They say that as black walls
absorb light, so widows weeds absorb the
most attention."

Tentine before she was a

absorb light, so widows' weeds absorb the most attention."

"I knew Mrs. Tontine before she was a widow—before she was even Mrs. Tontine," said Dobson, willing to give more of his confidence to an utter stranger than he would have done to an American. "I thought her attractive then—but how changed she is, Is the change only in her, I wonder, or can it be that I have changed?"

"It may be that marriage alters her," said Sir George, "or perhaps it was a case, on your part, when

"The first experience of unrine years."

"'The first experience of unripe years
Was Nature's error on the way to truth." Was Nature's error on the way to irfith."
They say that every woman improves or deteriorates according as sne marries."
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On Saturday last, at the "Court," I noticed the Prince of Wales studying English History, as read through the imaginative spectacles of Schiller and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. Closely, critically, and enthusiastically, the Prince watched the curious page of our English life that was unfolded before him, and I wonder if this curious thought struck him when he went round for his wonted entracte cigarette—that of Henry VIII, and Elizabeth not one single descendant is alive, and that he himself is the eleventh in direct descent from poor, much-abused Marie Stuart! Nay, more, through the marriage with Frederic of Prussia the Princess of Wales has also some Stuart blood in her veins, and if you think it out you will find that, with the exception of Turkey, every reigning royal family in Europe can be traced to the stock of the beautiful woman who was beheaded in Fotheringay something over three centuries ago. What a curious freak of history it was that brought the descendants of Sophia and the "Beautiful Queen of Bohemia" to reign in England when the elder line was exhausted!—London Page

THE FARM

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Mr. Jesse Sparrow, one of t farmers who visited the Domini gates on the invitation of the Government, has written a long le has been published in the Bristo in which, after going largely into the subject of Canadian farming, "Canada is far beyond my exp many respects, with so beautiful phere and rich soil; the people courteous and refined in their c and manners, the result of good I should think they have the best est schools in the world." He opinion that there was never a opinion that there was never a than the present for the British come over here and purchase farm

About twenty-five years ago ported annually from fifty to housand dollars worth of chees she exports the enormous amoun lion dollars. It is estimated the the butter and cheese exports exc of wheat by nearly four million d quality of the cheese has also proved, so that to-day Canadia proved, so that to-day Cana equal to any manufactured. argely attributed to the factory Centennial Exhibition against the last the International Dairy York in 1879. The same result tained by carrying out the projushing butter factories. Let farmers enter into the task with takes in assured. ess is assured.

An important change in the p tem of butter-making is foreshad is considered likely to revolution industry. A creamery is to be e the joint-stock principle in the Blanchard, Perth county, in con which a system is to be adopted claimed has worked well in the U Instead of gathering the milk fr ers, as is now done, only the cr collected, lessening the expense the farmer the milk to feed his stated that butter made in t realize from six to eight cents per than the best grades of dairy reason of its uniform character quality. This difference will quanty. This difference will in the cost of making. The crea has spread rapidly in the Unite manifestation here is conside be equally beneficial to our dairy

The farmers in the neighbor Mary's have wisely resolved to industry of factory butter-makin sent they have to depend largely as spring wheat has been a far past two years, and they have, cided to enter into dairying. O ject of the factory will be to character of Canadian butter i land, where it has depreciated poorness of some of the lots of Dominion to the British mark the factory system a uniform are class quality will be manufactu ment, and thus the industry will reloping a Canadian industry in the success of American batter been established. In Iowa about the farmers raise cattle for batt making, and the Rose factory turns out two thousand poun daily. Factory butter-making si

The Kingston Whig strongly creased attention to sheep ra northern section of Frontenac there are thousands of some on burage, destitute of timber and for tillage. Arable land in the county is too valuable to warrar devoting themselves principall raising, but if the large unoccup the back townships, at present almost valueless, were granted actions of from 400 to 800 acres. ons of from 400 to 800 acres sections of from 400 to 800 acres, tion of their being stocked wit fixed period, the flocks being from taxation for five years, anticipates that the profit try of sheep husbandry would a tions similar to those reached in land. In that colony pasturage large tracts at morely nomin export of wool in 1870 amounted

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fitable where the carcase is of
pelt and tallow only, it should be advantageously pursued where find a ready demand. The tow are urged to present statements erament of the lots in the dif-sions which are not subject to and not fitted for tillage, acco petitions for their appropriat

HOME NOTES By Telegraph and M The apple crop of Annapolis The cheese factories of Seym their stockhoiders this season 000 and \$90,000. The directors of the East Mic

cultural Association met on S resolved to accept the Queen's wise known as Scott's grove, people of London persevered in mination to sell the present exhibit The Maidstone Journal learns Rosses continue to occur in the floorney Marsh graziers. The floorney Marsh graziers. The floorney marsh graziers. The floorney marsh and now that colder weather has prevailed they are suit. One grazier has lost 600 another has lost forty during might. AMr. Thomas McCrae, Guelph

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November, shipped by the Gran
way express a Southdown ram to
on Baie de Chaleur. Thence th
taken to its destination, close up
dred miles further. Mr. McCra
from sheep of his farm this seaso
\$1,200. All of which goes to show
the live stock of Wellington is a The extraordinary develop port trade in live stock from the Great Britain is shown by the turn. In 1874 the whole ex Dominion to Great Britain amou 63 head of cattle. Four years fiscal year 1877-8, the trade

absorb light, so widows' weeds absorb the most attention."

"I knew Mrs. Tontine before she was a widow—before she was even Mrs. Tontine," said Dobson, willing to give more of his confidence to an utter stranger than he would have done to an American. "I thought her attractive then—but how changed she is. Is the change only in her, I wonder, or can it be that I have changed?"

"It may be that marriage alters her," said Sir George, "or perhaps it was a case, on your part, when

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## THE FARM.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A scheme is on foot in England to increase the importation of meat from America by carrying over large quantities of dead meat on the Great Eastern steamship, and, should on the Great Eastern steamship, and should the experiment prove successful, in other large vessels. From 3,000 to 4,000 tons can be carried at each trip, the cattle being slaughtered on the vessel before sailing, and the carcasses hung up and cooled by the dry air refrigerating system. The "Great Eastern Fresh Meat Company," which is in process of formation, proposes to raise a capital of £300,000 for the undertaking.

"Colonies" of immigrants of the same nationality are the order of the day at present, nationality are the order of the day at present, and this principle appears to attract a superior class of settlers. The latest enterprise of the kind is the purchase by a wealthy Swiss company of two extensive tracts of land in the Eastern Townships. One section is situated on the Arnold river, at the head of Lake Megantic, and the other at La Patrie. Immigration from Switzerland will be promoted, and several extensive cheese factories established. It is in contemplation to purchase more extensive tracts should the undertaking be attended with the anticipated success.

mormonally, this export being 7,604 asith, 500 sevine, and 11,905 sheep; and in 1379 the very large total of 23,776 sattle, 5,644 write, when the seven the seven that the seven the seven that the seven Mr. Jesse Sparrow, one of the English farmers who visited the Dominion as delegates on the invitation of the Canadian Government, has written a long letter, which has been published in the Bristol Mercury, in which, after going largely into detail on the subject of Canadian farming, he says pourteous and refined in their conversation and manners, the result of good education. I should think they have the best and cheapest schools in the world." He is of the opinion that there was never a better time than the present for the British farmer to come over here and purchase farms.

About twenty-five years ago Canada imported annually from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars worth of cheese, while now she exports the enormous amount of ten million dollars. It is estimated that last year

thousand dollars worth of cheese, while now she exports the enormous amount of ten million dollars. It is estimated that last year the butter and cheese exports exceeded those of wheat by nearly four million dollars. The steamship Brooklyn, which arrived at Halifax on Monday last week from Liverpool, and the content of the cheese has also greatly improved, so that to-day Canadian cheese is equal to any manufactured. The result is largely attributed to the factory system. Canadian cheese carried off the first prize at the Centennia Exhibition against the world, and also at the International Dairy Fair at New York in 1879. The same results can be obtained by carrying out the project of establishing butter factories. Let our western farmers enter into the task with vigour, and success is assured.

An important change in the prevalent system for butter-making is foreshadowed, which is considered likely to revolutionize the entire industry. A creamery is to be established on the joint-stock principle in the township of Blanchard, Perth county, in connection with which a system is to be adopted which it is claimed has worked well in the United States. Instead of gathering the milk from the farmers, as is now done, only the cream is to be collected, lessening the expense and leaving the lawrer than the farmers, as is now done, only the cream is to be collected, lessening the expense and leaving the lawrer than the farmers, as is now done, only the cream is to be collected, lessening the expense and leaving the lawrer than the to feel his claves. It is stated that butter made in this way will realize from mix to eight cents per pound mere than the content of the farmers are increased Butter Trade of Chicage.

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never be left without the means of warming and drying. Investigations have shown that many of the most latal diseases are caused by the germs of vegetable and animal life, and that a humid atmosphere is more favourable for their propagation. It is, therefore, neglecting to avail ourselves of the great discoveries of the age, and falling to protect ourselves families, when we ignore the dangers which surround us. Apartments exposed to the full action of the sun may be less comfortable in hot weather than those from which the sun's rays are excluded, but they are more wholesome, and when contagious diseases prevail in closely built eities it is found that the inmates of houses on that side of the street exposed to the sun are less liable to be attacked, the while the greatest number of sick are always found where there is the least exposure to the rays of the great disinfector—the sun. SUNNY BOOMS.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM.

Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent to the physical constitution; and it is not less so to our moral and physical natures. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us therefore take the airiest, choicest, and sunniest room in the house for a living room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and renewed. Let the good twinangels of nature, pure air and sunlight, freely pass in. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits; they impart a sense of confinement, of isolation, and of powerlessness which is chilling to energy and vigour. Even in a gloomy house, where furnithre and walls are dingy and brown, we have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the windows, hang brackets on either side, set pots of flowers in the brackets, and let the warm sun stream in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls. joy to our souls. DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOURSELF.

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To retain or recover health, persons should be relieved from anxiety concerning disease. The mind has great power over the body; for a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. Persons have become seasick, in anticipation of a voyage, before reaching the vessel. People have been known to die of cancer in the stomach, when they had no cancer in the stomach, or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man slightly pricked in the arm has fainted and died from believing he was bleeding to death. Therefore, persons who are well to remain well should be cheerful and happy; and sick persons should have their minds diverted as much as possible from themselves, and it is by their faith that many die. As a man thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and if he thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Almost every one can recall instances in verification of this in his own immediate circles. Men live by their minds as well as by their bodies. Their bodies have no life in themselves; they are only receptacles of life—tenements for their minds, and the will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy oa giving it up.—William G. Haeselbarth, in N. Y. Mail.

Causes of Disease—Value of Pure Air—Sunshine as an Agent of Health—Don't Worry—Power of Will Over Disease.

How to secure and maintain a healthful condition of body is one of the highest duties a man owes to himself and his family. It is all very well to locate one's home on high ground, where the drainage is perfect, where the fresh air has free sweep over it, and, if one's purse admits, to have in one's home a perfect system of ventilation, but all these advantages will avail nothing if in the house itself, as is too often the case, is ignorantly harboured some fruitful source of physical disability or disease. I have in my mind a case directly in point. Not far from New York, in a town which, from its natural advantages of location and surrounding, is a perfect sanitarium, the milkman who supplied the inhabitants kept the fluid in a cellar, made foul by an accumulation of swill and other fermenting and poisonous material. The milk, with the peculiarity of whatever contains oily or fatty matter, absorbed the poisonous emanations and carried them wherever the milk was used, and the consequences were a number of cases of typhoid fever and several deaths. All sanitary advantages and precautions were brought to naught through indigidual carelessness or filthy habited all is no exaggeration to say that the officerations to currently the matter. The matter are lessness or filthy habited all is no exaggeration to say that the officerations of whatever is

The state of the control of the cont

tions wanted," Herald of the 21st, we clip the following:—

"A gentleman of 38, neat address, good habits, taithful worker, 20 years experience, wishes a situation as salesman, book-keeper, cashier, of general clerk, wholesale or retail; fully competent; best of references; weekly salary \$10; address, etc."

It is reasonable to suppose that this is an exceptional case, and that, as a rule, persons possessing the qualifications above stated are able to command a more respectable salary than \$10 per week. The advertisement is sufficient to show, however, that hopes of a fancy salary are not entertained by all who would be glad to accept a situation, and it may be of service to Provincialists to know that if they attain success at all in the United States, they must content themselves with small wages and hard work as the stepping-stones to it.—Moncton Times.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

Mr. Murray, the naturalist of the Challenger expedition, calculates from data, obtained during a cruise of several years, that every square mile of the sea contains from two and a half to three tons of limestone.

The seeds of the new species of vine lately discovered in the Soudan, a brief description of which was given here recently, are in great demand in France, the object evidently being to acclimatize the variety. A strenuous effort is making to supply the demand. The Journal de Pharmacie gives the follow

The Journal de Pharmacie gives the following receipt for a mucilage which will unite wood or mend porcelain or glass:—To 8½ ounces of a strong solution of gum arabic add 30 grains of a solution of sulphate of alumina dissolved in § of an ounce of water.

There are now 10,000 miles of telegraph lines in Mexico in actual operation, and an extension of the system is premised. Not extension of the system is promised. Next spring it is intended to lay a cable connecting a port in the United States with Vera Cruz. This cable is now being made in England. An illustration of how cheaply books can be manufactured at present is the edition of the New Testament, published in London and sold at retail for two cents. The publisher expects that within a year the sale will amount to 1,000,000 copies, as already 400,000 copies have been sold.

A bank in Lyons, France, uses paper coloured with ultramarine green. The bills of exchange are lithographed and the figures are written with an acidulated ink, so as to appear white upon a green ground. This seems to furnish a perfect security aganest altera-

tions.

Dr. Winnecke, of Strasbourg, has lately discovered a record of observations made in 1580, or at least thirty years before the invention of the telescope, in which the places of eleven stars of the Pleiades are given. On comparing these with modern observations, it appears that the places were determined with a comparatively small error; hence there can be little doubt that all these stars were seen by the naked eye.

The Royal Engineers have tried the effect

The Royal Engineers have tried the effect of gun-cotton in bringing down two old chimneys at the Dockyard Extension Works, Chatham, England. The first was demolished by placing a necklace of gun-cotton inside the chimney, the total charge consisting of about four and a half pounds. The second was destroyed by placing six charges of the

Menical. DR. CLARK Johnson S



Biliousness, Nervous Debility, et The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Sallyawhich converts the Starten and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the formentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Purifies the Blood.

It Purifies the Blood.

It Purifies the Browless.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Pounders Digestion.

It Neuriskes, Strengthens and invigorates it earries of the Old Blood and makeshow. It opens the porces of the skin and induces Blood, which generates Scrotlla, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the saed and fooble, our only being veguired is attention in direction.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. NERVOUS DISEASES.

I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont. LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA!
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

heard a state in your

I sup-

in Montreal to-day sterling exchange sold at it to 1081 for round amounts between banks, d at 1082 to 1081 over the counter. Drafts on w York strong, at 1 premium for lafge counts, and higher rates would have to be paid

At New York to-day sterling exchange was nehanged, at \$4.82 for demand notes, and \$4.79 or sixty-day bills.

Bank stocks were active and prices still ad-ancing to-day. Montreal was "booming;" bids ose 3, or to 168, with sellers at 169; sales were nade at 168. Bids for Toronto rose 1, with no

conto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, December

| Banks.   | Sellers. | Buyers     | Trans.    |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| Montreal   | 169      | 168        | 15 at 168 |
| Toronto  | 1003     | 141        |           |
| Merchants'   | 119      | 117        |           |
| Commerce   | 1421     | 1413       | 60 at 142 |
| Consolidated   |          |            | *****     |
| Dominion   | 116      | 1134-6     |           |
| Standard   | 1043     | 1041       |           |
| Federal  | 137      | 136        | 20 at 137 |
| Federal  | 1211     | 120        | 10 at 120 |
| Molsons  |          | *****      | *****     |
| Canada Permanent                                       | 200      | 196        |           |
| Freehold   |          | 157        |           |
| Western Canada   |          | 164        |           |
| Union Loan   | 145      | 1411       |           |
| Canada Landed Credit                                   | 140      | 1391       | ******    |
| Building and Loan                                      | 992      | 983        | *****     |
| Imperial   | 121      | 118<br>121 | *****     |
| Farmers'<br>London & C. L. & A. Co                     | 1501     | 149        |           |
| Huron and Erie   |          | 146        |           |
| Dominion Savings and In-                               |          |            |           |
| vestment Society                                       | 124      |            | *****     |
| Ont.Sav. & Investment Soc.<br>Canadian Sav. & Loan Co. | 135      | 132        | *****     |
| London Loan Co   |          | *****      |           |
| Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc                                 | 126      | 124        |           |
| National Investment Co.                                | 4000     | 108        |           |
| Angio-Canadian   |          |            | *****     |
| People's<br>Manitoba & North-Western                   | *****    | 108        | *****     |
| Loan & Investment Co                                   |          | 104        | en Sawyit |
| Insurance, &c.   |          | 102        | ****      |
| British America  | 160      | 157        | 6 10 more |
| Western Assurance                                      | 228      | 226        | *****     |
| Canada Life  |          | 316        | 60 at 200 |
| Confederation Life                                     | 150      | 180        | 60 at 200 |
| Dominion Telegraph                                     | 92       | 91         |           |
| Globe Printing Co                                      | 105      | - 01       | 126.79    |
| Montreal Telegraph                                     | 1371     | 137        | 50 at 137 |
| Railways.  |          |            | 450       |
| Toronto, Grey, and Bruce                               |          | 50         | ******    |
| Toronto and Nipissing Debentures, &c.                  | *****    |            |           |
| Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p. o                                | 200      |            | ******    |
|  |          |            | ******    |
| County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c                             | *****    | 108        | 2.00      |

The joint joint continued to a management of the property of t poof; some has sold as low as 29s. per quarter. We are without advices enabling us to state the amount of last week's supply. The quantity of flour and wheat in transit on the 2nd inst. showed no change, and was 1,975,000 quarters against 1,815,000 on the 18th ult., and 2,220,000 on the corresponding date last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 19th ult. was 47,947,000 bushels, against 54,271,000 last year, and 43,170,000 three weeks ago. Mail advices to the 20th ult. state that the net Mail advices to the 20th ult. state that the net ports of wheat and flour into the United Kingm from August 29th to November 13th, 1880. BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. last year; and the total deliveries from farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom during the same time were computed to have amounted to 1.579,644 qrs., against 1,080,116 qrs. last year, making the total supply in the above time 5,533,842 against 5,648,445 qrs. in the corresponding Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.

Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

"Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs.

No. 2, per 48 lbs.

Extra No. 3.

"Extra No. 3. period of the preceeding harvest-year, being a decrease of 114,603 qrs. in the first ten weeks of the harvest-year. The average price of home-grown wheat thus far in the preacons season was 42s. Od. per quarter, against 48s. 7d. in the corresponding period last season. Continental advices show French markets to have been quiet and easy early in the week, but advancing at the close of it. On Friday, the 19th ult., the upward movement was becoming general, and seemed likely to extend; Rye. PRICES AT FARMER'S WAGGONS.
Wheat, fall, new, per bush. \$1 10
Wheat, spring, do. 110
Barley, do. 075
Outs, do. 035
Peas, do. 065
Rvs, do. 487 wing general, and seemed likely to extend; evember was passing without much increase farmers supplies, which somewhat embarased millers, who were low in stock. Spring orn was everywhere firm. Marseilles was an and more active for wheat. At Bordeaux are purchases of local millers rapidly absorbed firm. arrivals, and the tendency remained firm for both wheat and flour. At Nantes the trade was quiet, but prices firm. At Havre business was quiet, but prices firm. At Havre business was very quiet; red winter was quoted at the first of the locks had slightly decreased, and stood at 65,000 ungters. The Belgian grain markets were arm, but not active. Antwerp quoted wheat steady, red winter being worth

nit 47s. to 47s. 6d. per 490 Germany the trade ruled quiet, with but I large in prices. The Berlin advices men change in prices. The Berlin advices mention that several purchases had been made at Stettin of both wheat flour, and rye-flour for Russia. At Hamburg spot wheat was quiet but firm, with stocks and supplies restricted. At Peath and Vienna the wheat trade ruled firm, prices at Pesth experiencing a marked improvement. The week closed, however, with more quietness. The recent published account of the imports and exports of Austria-Hungary, shows that in September there was a slight decrease in the imports, and an increase in the exports, of wheat as well as flour, compared with September last year. Russian advices state that navigation at Cronstadt closed on the 18th ult., two vessels being compelled to winter there. Advices from Riga state that 1,020sks. wheat flour had arrived from Germany, which was not two vessels being compelled to winter there. Advices from Riga state that 1,000sks, wheat flour had arrived from Germany, which was not the only case of such imports. In the south the only case of such imports. In the only case of such imports. In the south the only case of such imports. In the south the only case of such imports. In the south the only case of such imports. In the south the only case of such imports. In the south the only case of such imports. In the only case of suc 

Total....48,284,514 50,896,807 47,755,447 36,411,104

tierces 10 to 10% for kettle-rendered; but steam-rendered might be had about a cent lower.

Hogs—Offerings have been small, and prices have been firmer. Sales were made last week at \$5.30 to \$6; but on Tuesday, from \$6.10 to \$6.25 was paid for rail lots, a car weighing 200 lbs. selling at \$6.15. To-day a car sold at \$6.12k, but choice might go higher. Street receipts small, and prices up to \$6 to \$6.50.

SALT—Liverpool seems rather firmer; a lot of 200 bags sold at something about 77½ to 80c., and small lots usually bring \$6c. Dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and the quality of bags. Goderich active at \$1.05 per bushel for carlots, and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for small lots; and at \$5.50 per ton in bulk.

DRIED APPLES—Fairly active and steady; country lots of good quality have sold at \$2 to \$c. but poor qualities have gone off at \$3c. which prices would have been repeated to-day. Dealers sell barrelled at \$1 to \$1.50.

Hogs—Easier; new of good quality have sold at 17 to 20c., but holders of choice are not inclined to accept these prices, and hold for more; year lings have sold at 19c.

GROCEREES. The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool market for each market day during the week:—

Cheese....66 0 66 0 66 0 66 0 66 0 66 0

FLOUR—The market has been very dull; the demand very slack, and prices declining. Superior extra was held last week at \$5.20, but offered at \$5.10 on Tuesday. Extra sold sold last week at equal to \$5.07; here, but was offered at \$5 on Tuesday. Spring extra has sold at about \$5. The market to day showed no improvement; superior extra was offered at \$5.20, and extra at \$5, with no bids for either.

Bran—Scarce and Arm, with sales at \$13 and \$13.50 last week, with an active enquiry maintained.

Dec. 8.—Flour—Receipts, 1,480 bbls. To-day is a holiday and business is at a standstill. No sales were reported on Change, and quotations unchanged:—superior extra at \$5.60 to \$5.70; extra superfine at \$5.55 to \$6.60 T fancy at \$3.40; superfine at \$5.15 to \$3.25; strong bakers at \$6.00 to \$6.50; fine at \$4.40 \$4.50; middlings at \$3.75 to \$4.65; pollards at \$3.50 to \$3.30. Barley at \$5.50 to \$3.70; Ontario bags at \$2.65 to \$2.75; city bags, delivered, at \$3.25 to \$3.30. Barley at \$5 to 77c. Oatmeal, Ontario, at \$4.40 to \$4.45. Rye at \$7 to 90c. Oats at 34 to 35c. Peas, receipts, \$50 bush. at \$2 to \$3c. Commeal at \$3 to \$3.10. Corn at 60 to 61c. in bond, to arrive. Canada wheat No. 2 white winter at \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 2 red winter at \$1.22 to \$1.25; No. 2 spring at \$1.25 to \$1.30. Butter—Western at 16 to 18c.; Kamouraska at 43c.; Brockville at 17 to 19c.; Morriaburg at 19 to 21c.; Eastern Townships at 20 to 22c, creamery at 21 to 27c. Cheese at 12 to 13c., according to quality. Lard at 12 to 120c. for pails. Pork—Heavy mess at \$16.05 to \$1.72.5. Hams, untovered, at 12s to 18c. Bacon at 10 to 11c. Ashes, firm; pots at \$5.15 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. Dressed hogs are quoted at \$6.25 to \$5.50 for carlots to arrive, while jobbing lots bring \$6 to \$3.75. Dressed fowls are in great demand; turkeys at \$6 to 8c.; chickens at 5 to 7c.; geese at 4 to 6c. ducks at 6 to 8c. per 1b. Eggs steady, at 20 to 21c. for limed, and pickled at 24 to 25c, for fresh packed. MONTREAL

Edward Island, traffic only), 75c.; Humphries to Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive (except Salisbury Junction), 85c.; Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (Truro excepted), 85c.; Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction, (for Halifax and C. B. raliway traffic), 80c.; Windsor Junction (for Windsor and Knnapolis raliway, traffic only), 75c.; St. John, N.B., 75c.; McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 75c.; Carlton, N. B., 75c.; St. Stephen, N.B., 85. Andrews, N.B., 75c.

THROUGH RAYES TO ENGLAND—Rates to Liverpool, via the Dominion and Beaver lines, from Portland, are as follows:—Flour, \$1.18; oatmeal, \$1.13 per barrel; beef in barrels, 85c. per 100 lbs.; pork, in barrels, boxed meats, tallow, and lard, 35c. per 100 lbs.; box uniter and cheese, 73c. per 100 lbs.; apples, per barrel, prepaid, \$1.36 for lots of 130 barrels or over; clover, 70c. per cental.; dressed poultry and dead meats, in lots of 10,000 lbs, and over, prepaid, \$1 per cental.

Dec. 8.—White wheat, per bush., \$1.05 to \$1.10; Treadwell, per bush., \$1.05 to \$1.10; red winter, per bush., \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring, per bush., \$1.08 to \$1.12. Pean, per bush., \$0.00 to \$1.12. Pean, per bush., \$0.00 to \$1.2. Pean, \$1.00 to \$1.2. Pean, \$1.00 to \$1.2. Pean, \$1.00 to \$1.

HAMILTON.

TRADE-Seems, on the whole, to have been

GROCERIES.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has remained very quiet all week.
BEEVES—The market has remained in much the same condition as in the preceeding week. Christmas offerings have not set in, and dealers have not wanted to buy as yet; the only demand has been that for the supply of the immediate wants of the local market. As before, the best offering have been only second-class, consisting of light steers and helfers and heavy cows, and they seem to have sold less readily and rather lower than in last week; the usual run has been from \$3.75 to \$4.00, with a very few picked occasion. If year, the seem to casion. There has been no export catile offered; but good steers, averaging not under 1,300 lbs., will be wanted next week for the local market, and would have brought \$4.75 to day; but a lot of 16 steers, to weigh 1,100 lbs., sold for future delivery at \$4.25 per cental.

SHEEP—The improved demand noticed last week has been maintained, and the market has been fairly active at steady prices, though no further advance can be quoted. There has been none fit for export offered, but good sheep, dressing from 125 lbs. upwards, have been taken at about \$4 per cental, or from \$5 to \$6 per head. Any below this weight are slow of sale, but inferior range from \$4.0\$ \$4.75.

LAMBS—Have continued in good demand, with all offering taken at steady prices, the steadiness being probably assisted by the high prices reached by skins. Picked lots for the Christmas market have sold as high as \$5 per cental, but these must dress 48 to 50 lbs. Good dirst-class, dressing about 45 lbs., have sold at \$4 to \$4.12. Good droves, dressing from 35 to \$2 lbs., have usually ranged from \$3.37 to \$3.75, \$3.75, and culls have sold as before at \$3 to \$3.25. A lot of 130 head sold on Tuesday at \$4 per cental.

CALVES—Quiet and generally unchanged, but with fancy prices paying for some fancy beasts; one sold on Tuesday at \$4 per cental.

CALVES—Quiet and generally unchanged, but with fancy prices paying for some fancy beasts; one sold on Tuesday at \$4 per cental.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Seems to have been somewhat better.
HIDES—Prices have remained much as before;
dealers have been getting as many as they want
at present figures. Cured have been quiet, but
steady, with sales at 101c.
UALFSKINS—Nominally unchanged at previous
prices.

steady, with sales at 101c.

CALPSKINS—Nominally unchanged at previous prices.

SHEEPSKINS—There has been no further advance; offerings have been large, and \$1.40 to \$1.50 the range for green; dry have been abundant, and usually ranging from \$1.0 to \$1.55.

Wool.—Shows a further improvement; some lots of fleece have changed hands at 30c, which price would readily be repeated, but holders are now not inclined to accept it; they usually ask 35 to 35c., but can find no buyers at these figures just now. Super has been steady, and selling at 30 to 31c.; extra is worth from 34 to 36c.

Tallow—Has shown no change; offerings have been considerable, and prices have remained as before, at 6 to 64c.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2 inspected, \$9 to \$8.50; No. 3 inspected, \$9 to \$8.50; alfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12c.; tallow, rough, 34c.; rendered, 6 to 64c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CATTLE.

KINGSTON. RINGSTON.

Dec. 8.—Flour, patent, \$7 to \$7.50; XXX bbls., \$6.50 to \$7; XXX per bag, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fancy, \$3 to \$3.25; farmers; \$2.75 to \$3. Oatmeal, \$4.76 to \$5. Cornmeal, 70 to 75. Buckwheat, \$2 to \$2.25. Bran. par ton, \$16 to \$18. Shorts, per ton, \$15 to \$22. Barley, No. 1, \$5 to \$9c.; No. 2, \$0c.; No. 3, 75c. Rys, \$5 to \$6c. Peas, \$6 to 67c. Oats, 30 to 32c. Wheat, spring, \$1.10 to \$1.12; fall, \$1.05 to \$1.10. Corn, \$60 to \$6c. Buckwheat, 30 to \$5c. Butter, tnb, 21 to 24c. Fresh, 23 to 25c. Bags, 19 to 21c. Hay, per ton, \$10.50 to \$12.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Deg 8, 10.21a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 20,000; market opens slow of sale, but strong, 5c. higher.

9.31 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 22,000; official yesterday, 16,673; shipments, 200; light gradee at \$4.50 to \$4.75; mixed packers at \$4.50 to \$4.75; heavy shipping at \$4.75 to \$5.10. Cattle—Repeipts, 3,300.

Dec. 8, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Active; prime, \$5 to \$5.35; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$3.50 to \$4; receipts, 731; shipments, 529. Hogs—Firm; receipts, 2.30; shipments, 220; Philadelphias, \$4.50 to \$4.60. Sheep—Slow.

U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

TRADE—Seems to have been improving, and on the whole good.

TEA—A good demand for lines at steady prices has prevalled. Young Hyson has not shown much change in value; lines of low grades have sold freely at 28c., at 30c., at 31 and 32c., the two latter for thirds; seconds have ranged from 36 to 40c., with sales at 37c., and 38c., and 39c., and 40c.; and one line of firsts brought 48c. Japans have been quiet, but low grades have sold at 28 and 28c., and 39c., and 40c.; and one line of firsts brought 48c. Binckshave been quiet, but low grades have sold at 28 and 28c., and good at 48c. Binckshave been fairly active, with sales of common Congou at 28 and 27c.; of medium at 32c., at 35 and 38c., and of fine at 62c. The only movement on English account has been the sale of some low grade Blacks at 8d. to 10d. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 33 to 40c.; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 42 to 48c.; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra, firsts, 50 to 65c.; Twankays, none; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 35 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 80c. Blacks—Congous, 30 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekoes, 45 to 55c. ceipts, 74.69. Any center of the policy of the center of t TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

Dec. 8, 10 a.m.—Wheat—Call—No. 2 red at \$1.06 bid, \$1.07 asked for cash; \$1.06; bid, \$1.07 asked for cash; \$1.06; \$1.09; and \$1.09; for January; \$1.12 to \$1.12; for February; \$1.14; for March. Corn—No. 2 at 42c. bid for for cash; 42c, bid, 43c. asked for January; 48 to 43c. for May.

12 m.—Wheat—No. 2 red at \$1.09 asked for January; asies at \$1.11; to \$1.11; for February; \$1.14 for March; \$1.16; for April. Corn—High mixed at 44c.; No. 2 at 42c, for cash; old at 43c. Oats—No. 2 at 4c. for cash; old at 43c. Oats—Nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 41.00 bush; corn, 32,000 bush; cats, 2,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bush.; corn, 12,000 bush.; oats, none. OSWEGO.

Dec. 8, noon.—Wheat—Lower; sales of 400 bush mixed state at \$1.20 to \$1.23; red state held at \$1.24. Corn.—Scarce; rejected at 58c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at \$1.15. DETROIT. Dec. 8, 12.30 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 white at \$1.042 for each and December; \$1.062 for January; \$1.062 for February; \$1.103 for March; No. 2 white at \$910; No. 2 red at \$1.06. Receipts, wheat, 69,000 bush.

MILWAUKEE. Dec. 8, 2.35 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.05 for January; \$1.06 for February.

11.27 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.05 for January; \$1.06 for February.

1.55 p.m.—Wheat—Hard at \$1.02; No. 1 at \$1.05; No. 2 at \$1.03 for cash December; \$1.03 for January; \$1.05 for February.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

Dec. 8.—Wheat, \$1.07 for January. Corn, 46jc. for May. Oats, 33jc for February. Pork, \$13.57j bid for February. Lard, \$8.70 for February.

1.01 p.m.—Closing.—Short ribs, \$6.70 for January; \$6.50 for February. Pork, new, \$11.75 asked; old, \$13 for December; \$12.20 asked for January; \$13.35 for February. Lard, \$3.35 to \$8.40 for December; \$8.45 bid for January; \$8.57j for February.

1.05 p.m.—Wheat, \$1.04j for December; \$1.05j for January; \$1.05j for February. Corn, 40jc. for December; \$40jc. for January; \$5.05j for Jebruary; \$1.05j for Jebruary; \$1.05j for January; \$5jc. for May.

Oats, 32jc. for December; 32jc. for January; 30jc. for May.

NEW YORK.

Dec. 3, 12 m.—Wheat, quiet and firm; Chicago, \$1.18 to \$1.21; Milwaukee, \$1.23 to \$1.24; No. 1 white, \$1.18 to \$1.19 for December; \$1.21; to \$1.24; for January; \$1.23; to \$1.24; for February; No. 5 red, \$1.22 to \$1.23 for cash: \$1.22 to \$1.22; for December; \$1.24; to \$1.24; for January; \$1.27; to \$1.27; for February. Corn, nominal; No. 7 at 60c. Oats, quiet. Receipts—Flour, 25, 31; bbls.: wheat, \$9.000 bush; corn, \$6.000 bush; oats, \$9.000 bush; corn, \$6.000 bush; oats, \$9.000 bush; corn, \$6.000 bush; pork, 1,301; land, \$2.35 tos; whiskey, \$36 bbls. Exports of wheat, 133,045.

2 p.m.—Wheat, sales 500,000 bush; Chicago at \$1.18 to \$1.21; Milwaukee, \$1.23 to \$1.24; No. 2 red, \$1.29; to \$1.29; for cash; \$1.24; for January; \$1.26; for February. Corn, sales, \$0.000 bush; No. 2 at 59 to. Oats, quiet. Tallow, 6;c. Dressed hogs, \$1 to \$4.2. NEW YORK.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Dec. S.—London—Floating cargoes — Wheat and maine, quiet and steady; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, very quiet. Liverpool—Spot wheat, nactive; white Michigan, 1d. cheaper; maize, nochanged. Dec. 8, 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. 9d. to 12s. 0d.; spring wheat, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 10d.; red winter, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 1d.; white, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 11d.; club, 9s. 10d. to 10s. 6d.; corn, 5s. 8jd.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 5s. 2d.; pass, 7s.; park, 67s. 6d.; bacon, 39s. 0d. to 12s.; beef. 57s.; lard, 45s. 9d.; tallow, 35s. 6d.; pheres 67s.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the south part of Lot 8 in the 5th Cen, of Barton (2 miles south of Hamilton, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1880, at 11 a.m., between 40 and 50 Thoroughbred Berkshires, Boars and Sows, very choice animals, and of the very best strains. Catalogues containing pedigrees can be had on application to the proprietor, John Boultbee, Hamilton P.G. JAMES SOMERVILLE,

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Teachers Wanted. TEACHER WANTED-HOLDING ASECOND or third-class certificate—for Union School Section No. 3. Tay and Tiny, county of Simose state salary, and address W. H. WILLIAMS Secretary, Wyebridge P.O.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SECTION NO. 8, Osprey; third-class, male or female; state salary; to commence January, 1881. JOS. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer, Singhampton. Miscellaneous.

Portland, Maine.

50 ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY STYLES, with name, 10c.; 10 transparent, 10c.; no. stamps taken. W.MOORE, Brockport, N.Y. 442-13 20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, in cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y.

25 Florals, 10c., 25 Gilt-Edged, Glass, turned-down corner, 30c. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ontario. \$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. Augusta, Maine.

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\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 portland, Maine. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. The Maine of the Maine. Address H. Hallett & Maine. The Maine of Hallett & Maine. Address & Maine of Hallett & Maine. Maine of the Maine. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded by COORER & TISDALE, Beaverson. YOUR OWN PRINTING.

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Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 10c.; 20 Gill-Edge Cards, 10c.; Game of Authors, 15c.; 35 Funi and Acquaintance, Cards, 10c.; elegant pair of Plated Sleeve Buttons, 75c.; New Style Card Receiver, 15c.; Card Cases, 5c., 10c., and 15c. each. Lots of money to accept Samples 10s. of money to agents. Samples, 10c CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Ct. 441-13 cow fork Township Notice for Taxes. The collectors would beg leave to inform the ratepayers that the present school law requires the Council to pay the school trustees all school rates in full on the 14th day of December, so that rates in run on the 14th day of December, so that it is imperative that the said rates be paid forthwith, or they will have to distrain to secure them.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE TORONTO DAILY MAIL

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454-2

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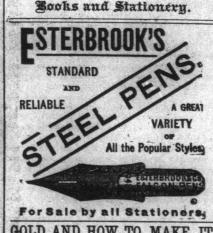
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