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These goods have been awarded FIRST RIZES for each of the above articles at the oronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal. For sale by the wholesale trade throughout the

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on.

No. 3.—Japanese Table Mais. Something new elegant, nd very fashionable. As useful ornaments for the center able or piano they count be surpassed. Two mats of difference of the country of the count sh steel, highly polished. As amount of the second bear the No. 3.—The Chinese Coln, "Shepoo." These coins bear the tanp and legends of the Chinese government, and are genutanp and legends of the would purchase you a good oln, "Shepot.
Chinese government, but of them would purchase you a great curiosity and wonderful invention, a great curiosity crice is necessary and a for a state of the sheet of the shee

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. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure f SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 and upwards. No commission of solicitors' charges. Interest moderate. W. MACLEAN, Manager Union Loan and Savings Company, 28 and 30 Toronto st., Toronto. 449-13 MONEY AT 64 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES
of large farms and best city property; no
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ON

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY,

MANITOBA BRANCH



THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and publishevery Friday morning by The Mail Paist COMPANY, at their Printing House, cor of King and Bay streets, Toronto. BUNTING, Managing Director.

# The Toronto Weekly Mail.

require amendment, or whether our institu-

tions are open to improvement. These are

matters for the Legislature. No candid mind can doubt the disposition of the Imperial Par-

liament or its anxiety to consider or redress

we can procure the restoration of peace and

prosperity to this distracted country. The primary functions of Government are to pro-

tect life and property, and repress crime.

to administer the law as it exists, and to en-

deavour to eliminate crime from the land. With these objects in view I offer you my

IN THE SOUTH.

The picture held up by Judge Barry at Waterford is not so dark, showing that the

spirit of agrarianism is less strong in Tip-perary, Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny,

though a considerable increase in that class o

this court is the murder of Boyd.

crime is reported. The principal case before

CRIME IN CONNAUGHT.

Baron Dowse, of the Exchequer division

us, ., " Doycotting." 7; intimidation, 3;

other offences against property, 30-Total, 75.

26; other similar offences, 14—Total, 50. Ar rests for the above offences, 3.

property, 30; threatening letters, 73; other similar offences, 53—Total, 236. Arrests for these offences, 12.

Baron Dowse concluded his charge as fol-lows:—"I will take the liberty of saying—

for I think it is the time and place to do so— that if this state of affairs is allowed to con-

tinue much longer immediate danger to Ire-land will be the consequence, and ultimate

the facts which I lay before you. I speak not alone in the interest of the victims of

this 'reign of terror," as it is properly called

but also in the interests of the poor people themselves, who are too often the tools of

IN THE NORTH.

Judge Lawson at Belfast yesterday said

turns. I am sorry to publicly state that the

this country for nearly half a century, and never in the course of that experience do

I remember any state of things at all parallel

concealed and openly avowed, It is prac-

tried for offences against the rules of the

A JUDGE'S LIFE THREATENED.

JURYMEN REFUSING TO ACT.

not a sufficient number have answered the

A BRUSH WITH THE CONSTABULARY.

At Irishtown, near Claremorris, last night

a body of men attempted to forcibly enter a farm from which a tenant had been evicted.

They attacked the constabulary, who immediately fired upon them, wounding four. Two

ummons for a jury to be struck.

League,"

but also in the interests of the

County Mayo-Attempts to kill, 2; threats

had a most remarkable list of crime to bring

best aid, and expect from you firm and

ageous assistance.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1880.

tem of extended ownership could not last if it had its origin in confiscation and robbery. Whatever is done must be with every regard to the rights or compensation of the landlord,

INSTRUCTIONS TO MAGISTRATES. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has issued a memorandum to magistrates pointing out that persons assembling around, or disguised, or assuming the name of any society to the terror of her Majesty's subjects, are guilty of high misdemeanour rendering them liable to imprisonment, as are also those who by threats endeavour to compel any person to quit his employment, or pub-lish or write anything calculated to incite riot or unlawful assembly. All magistrates and constables are bound to apprehend, op-pose, and disperse persons engaging in these practices, and they can command all persons to assist them. Any two magistrates can bind over persons whom they have reason to suspect of even an intention of participating in unlawful proceedings or assembly, or in case of refusal to be bound over, they can commit them to gaol. They can bind over any persons whom they believe can give evince relative to such proceedings, and if such refuse to be bound over or to give evi-

VOL. IX. NO. 455.

Ar. Forster Once More Talked Over

by His Colleagues,

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS AVERTED.

Further Postponement of the Adop-

tion of Coercive Measures.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION THREATENED.

The Leaders of the Land League

to be Arrested.

WATERFORD HURYMEN REFUSING TO SERVE

All Available Troops to be Sent

to Ireland.

A terrible tragedy occurred near Cooks-

own, county Tyrone, this morning, A bailiff named James Mulholland was employed to execute a decree against a farmer named

whose clerks accompanied Mulhol-

house, the latter came out with a shot-gun and called out to Mulholland to stand. Then,

drawing a line across the road, he threatened

to shoot Mulholland if he crossed it. Mul-

holland paid no heed to the warning and ad-

A DRAMATIC EVICTION.

a sad and dramatic eviction took place in

decree of ejectment was obtained the Earl at the last Wicklow

sessions, and his gamekeeper, with two bailiffs, went to execute the decree this afternoon.

They had to carry Kavanagh out of the house,

and as he was crossing the threshold of his

A JUDICIAL LAND MEETING

Our Boyle correspondent telegraphs :-

nature of a court after the fashion O'Connell's arbitration courts, despite

fact that such action constitutes

Higgins having preferred a charge against him of undermining her in her holding. After de-

whose names appear on the black list circulated in the neighbourhood were

with them, are warned. Various acts of i

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN'S MANIFESTO.

The most remarkable event in connection

part taken by the Protestant rector, who is-

from various parte of the country.

A TRUE BILL AGAINST MR. HEALEY,

The Grand Jury at Cork to-day found true bills against Mr. Healey, M. P., and Mr. Walsh for the intimidation of Cornelius Man-

ning, after the judge had given strong direc-

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the new Commissioner of

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the new Commissioner of Works, who is universally recognized as holding liberal views regarding the Irish land question, in a speech at Reading last night, said he had no sympathy with the plans of intimidating or the violent method of the Land League. They set up a government in apposition to that of the Queen, and this state of things could not be allowed to continue.

He said ownership was the highest degree of

security known to the law, but there were

of peasant proprietors must necessarily be alow unless we are prepared to propriate the landlords at our own price, and it would be easy to show that this could not be for the

degrees of security for tenants short of

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.

timidation are reported.

meeting was in progress.

Upon their arrival at Gormley's

. Dublin, Dec. 8.

dence they can commit them to gaol. Everything passed off quietly at Scottstown, owing to the authorities having urgently requested Lord Rossmore not to hold an Orange meeting there. Lords Rossmore and

Mandeville were waited upon by Mayor Blair, resident magistrate at Monaghan, who begged them to abandon the meeting for the present, as a breach of the peace was certain o ensue if both meetings were held at the same time. After consultation with Lord Mandeville, Sir John Leslie, Archdeacon Stack, Colonel Lloyd, and others, Lord Ross-David Gormley, living at Lough Foy, a wild part of the county. The decree was at the suit of a trader, two more decided to adjourn the meeting of Orangemen until next week. The Orangemen, who had congregated in the town in great numbers, thereupon quietly returned to their homes, after having been addressed by Arch-deacon Stack, Lord Rossmore, and Sir John Leslie, who advised them to disperse

THE IRISH LANDLORD PARTY. vanced. Gormley then raised his gun and shot the bailiff through the heart. The It is understood that the Irish landlords Il present a land bill of their own to Parcorpse was soon afterwards removed to Cooksliament, as they have no faith in the profes sions of the Government. They will have a pretty large following in the House, and this were away at Brookborough, where a land gives rise to a third party in the Irish con-

A JUDGE THREATENED. County Wicklow to-day. An old man named Arthur Kavanagh, in feeble health, who had a cabin on the property of Earl Fitzwilham, had fallen behind in his rent. Judge Fitzgerald, Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland, has received a letter threatening that he will be murdered unless he charges fairly in certain Limerick cases.

LONDON, Dec. 12. In four months 698 indictable offences reported in Connaught but only thirty-nine persons were rendered amenable. 577 per cabin the poor old man gave one gasp and died in the gamekeeper's arms. His body was laid by the roadside, and over it for hours sat his only mourner, a grandas against whom offences were committed, through terror or a desire to shield the offend. refused to prosecute or assist the police. In May there were 888 lesser and 236 indictable offences. Even the reports of the daughter. Kavanagh was formerly in a good police do not include all the outrages com-mitted and the threatening letters received. position, having been previously a carrier be-tween Dublin and Wicklow. He has been unable to work for two years, and was bed-The case concerning which Judge Fitzgerald received a threatening letter was that of the 24; assaults on houses, 10; wilful injury to of Hanlan, a caretaker, near New Hanlan indentified his assailant, but the defence contested his ability to identify a An extraordinary scene took place here toman at night, and the prisoner was acquitted. day. A League meeting assumed the powers

The Times in its leading editorial says :-"The gravity of the situation in Ireland in-creases daily. Nobody can be surprised to lear that a Cabinet County, has been surp-

the fact that such action constitutes at offence under the statutes. A council of members was present, P. Sharkey presenting. Its first business was the till the fact that a Cabinet Council that her was the first business was the earnest repeated remonstrances induced his colleagues to thus accelerate the meeting of the things which Higgins was greeted with angry cries, it was agreed to fine him one pound. Higgins paid the money and left the room. The cases of three shopkeepers the Council. All doubt in regard to the state of the country has vanished in the presence of the charges of Justices Fitzgerald and Barry and Baron Dowse. Mr. Forster knows the meaning of these charges. The worst is proved to be substantially true."

next considered. They applied for admission to the League, and their cases were thereupon postponed. The cases THE GOVERNMENT FOUND WANTING. The Times says :- "It seems too plain that of other offending tenants were considered and adjourned for a week for examination, the Irish Government has already allowed the reign of lawlessness to assume din Edward Cunningham then produced a list of shopkeepers in Boyle who had it should never have reached. The futility of the policy so far pursued has been demonstrated by bitter experience, and a new denot joined the League, and moved that they get one week to make up their minds or be "Boycotted." To-day the shops of traders whose names are on the black parture may well be recognized as inevitable. It would be most unpatriotic if the pride of apparent consistency caused the minds of Ministers to be shut against the evidence in ist were entirely deserted. Parties seen entering their houses, or known to be dealing favour of stringent action."

MR. FORSTER CRITICIZED. The Pall Mall Gazette criticizes the course of the Chief Secretary for Ireland as indicat-ing a want of grasp and firmness, and pre-dicts that if the Prime Minister and one secrith the Brookborough land meeting is the tion of his colleagues refuse to acquiesce in extraordinary measures of repression the Ministry will be in danger of falling to pieces, but suggests that the opponents of coercion hitherto will not be likely to break up the Government by refusing to allow in December what they might be compelled to concede

sued the following notice :-"MEN OF ULSTER,—Some evil-disposed person, desiring to stir up strife and cause oodshed in our neighbourhood, has posted up a notice calling upon the Protestant tenant farmer to oppose at the land meeting on Tuesday next the Roman Catholic tenant farmer, with whom his interests are identical. A DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF FENIANISM. As your true friend, I call upon you to treat At a great land meeting at Craughwell with contempt such advice. Too long has yesterday there were strong demonstrations in favour of Fenianism, the crowd upon the cess, all are sought to be made subject to its creed been hounded against creed in this un-

mention of the Fenian movement cheering enthusiastically for several minutes. THE CABINET SESSION. Gormley, the Cookstown murderer, was arrested this afternoon at his own house, The Cabinet was in session three hours and a half. Mr. Forster was in consultation with Mr. Gladstone half an hour after the while changing his clothes preparatory to his final flight, he having returned home just before. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. The prisoner Council separated. The Press Association is informed that the Irish magistrates, replying to Mr. Forster's circular, expressed the opinion that they would be was sent to Omagh, gaol. The inquest revealed the fact that Mullholland had taken the gun from Gormley, but on a promise that the latter would not use it returned the gun. Thereupon Gormley raised it to his shoulder pressed the opinion that they would be unable to carry out the provisions of the circular. Mr. Forster, therefore, told ines have been inflicted with little effect. his colleagues that the ordinary law could not be depended upon. It was proposed in the Cabinet Council to-day that the Irish Ex-Cabinet Council to-day that the Irish Ex-ecutive be given coercive powers, with a view any member of the Land League. Our Castlebar correspondent telegraphs that to indemnity from Parliament. Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain again repeated their resolution to resign if coercion were adopted, and a decision was ultimately postponed until

great excitement prevails in that place owing to the visit last night of a party with blackened faces to the houses of several herdsmen, whom they compelled to go down on their knees and swear that they would leave their employers. Shots were fired, and the occu-Tuesday's Council.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was deded that Parliament should meet on the 6th pants of the house greatly terrified. In one case the daughter of a herdsman was so overof January, when, if matters in Ireland were unimproved, the Government would introduce the most vigorous and coercive measures, income that she is in a precarious condition. Several of the herdsmen obeyed the demand. cluding the suspension of the Habeas Corpus nilar midnight visits are reported to-day

DUBEIN, Dec. 14. The assize courts in various quarters of Ireland are now sitting and dealing with the agrarian crimes which, for the past few months, have been creating the terrorism that now exists. Four of the leading judges in Ireland have delivered their charges Grand Jury, beginning a week ago at Cork with the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, of the Queen's Bench, and ending yesterday in Ulster with the Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson, of the Common Pleas. It has been throughout the autumn the aim of your correspondent not to exaggerate the growth of social disorder or report outrage except after confirmation, but in consequence of the re-fusal of the public officers to make known this which might be capable of more immediate application. The formation of a class of peasant proprietors must necessarily be allow upless we are prepared to proporiate their official records it has been of the remote ble to supply exact figures for the remote regions. The judges' charges fill this want. Judge Fitzgerald furnished the following

RUMOURED ARREST OF LAND LEAGUERS A Dublin despatch says it is rumoured that the Government is about to arrest the leaders of the Land League, and that the magistrates are about to be armed with extraordinary arson, 16; maiming cattle, 9; forcible possession, 7; malicious injury, 9; murder, 1 powers.

Kerry—Threatening letters, 101; arson, 23; maining cattle, 4; attacking houses, 6—Total, 124. Add to these malicious injuries SUSPENSION OF HABBAS CORPUS. It is reported that the Queen will be immediately asked to exercise the royal prerogative and suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that when Parliament meets early in January it will be asked to pass an Act rati-Cork. West Riding-Threatening letters, 25; maiming cattle, 15; compelling persons to quit or forcibly resisting the sheriff, 5; murder, 1—Total, 46.

Cork, East Riding—Threatening letters, 51; arson, 22; maiming cattle, 3; forcible possession, 7—Total, 83.

A CATTLE SHIPPER INTERPERED WITH. A Dublin despatch says:—The Land Leaguers have stopped the export of Mr. M. Jones' cattle from Cork to England, and have In the course of his charge the Judge said that the offences were of a character which threatened the steamship company with a withdrawal of freight by all shippers whom they can influence if it continues carrying Mr. Jones' cattle after the warning. Mr. Jones is a large and well-known cattle raiser, whose farm is at Bandon, near Cork. strikes at the peace and welfare of society, and that if they were allowed to go on would work the total disorganization of the social system. "Some organizations, acting on the confusion, little, if at all, differing from civil

A number of Orangemen yesterday broke up a Land League meeting at Lisburn. Mr. Parnell has called a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party in Dublin on January 4th It is understood that the Government has laced two more regiments at the disposal

war. True liberty has ceased to exist, into-erable tyranny prevails, life is not secure, right is disregarded, the processes of law can-not be enforced, dishonesty and lawlessness disgrace the land. It is said in excuse or palliation that this flood of anarchy and crime has been produced by bad existing laws. At the Omagh assizes to-day a farmer was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for firing at his landlord. The Land League has assued a manifesto addressed to the people of the county of Ulster in which the Orangemen are asked to

all real grievances. I add for myself, for you, and tor all well-thinking people, that we are prepared to make all sacrifices if by doing so co-operate with the Leaguers. Judge Fitzgerald, in stating to the court that he had received a threatening letter, complained bitterly of such an outrage after twenty-seven years on the bench. Mr. Parnell has received a letter in which

It is to aid in accomplishing these objects that we are assembled here. Our duty is he is warned under pain of death not to appear at the land meeting at Pomery, county The Irish Times ascribes the present misery in Ireland mainly to the course of the officials at Dublin Castle, beginning with the Lord-Lieutenant, and calls for their removal.

A Dublin despatch says :- A police patrol last night near Irishtown fired on a body of men suspected to be about to attack a house One man was seriously wounded, and was

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT Disaster to a New York and Montreal Train—A Conductor Fatally Injured.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.-Information has been before the jury at Galway, as follows:—
County Leitrim—Threatening letters, 25;
uplawful ofference 5; administering unlawful on the Troy and Boston railway, running in connection with the Vermont Central, to the train leaving New York for this city yesterday morning. On reaching Wallingford last evening, a point between Rutland and Troy, N.Y., where a similar accident happened previously, a broken rail caused the train to leave the track. The Arrests for the above offences, 9.
County Sligo—Murder, 1; attempt to murder, 1; stabbing, 2; arson, 3; cattle stealing or malicious theft, 3; threatening letters, Wagner car, with eighteen passengers inside, broke from its couplings and rolled down a steep embankment, turning over and over in the descent, the remaining three cars having stopped on the line. All the passengers were badly injured, and Mr. Campbell, an old and esteemed conductor on the road, was fatally wounded, his death being momentarily expected. No mention of the accident has been received here by telegraph up to a late hour to-night, but your correspondent has obtained the particulars from a conductor on the road who arrived here to-day. The matter, however, has been kept very quiet.

Further Explosions that he had one of the Recein Disaster.

HALFAX. N.S. Dec. 18.—The door of the stopped on the line. All the passengers were

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 14.—The doom of the Albion mines at Stellarton seems really fixed. The last two disasters there were predicted by an old soothsayer named Mrs. Coo, who themselves, who are too often the voois or men who are more crafty and designing than they are. I speak of the whole country.

The vocation of the vois or named the very days upon which they were to occur. Recently she again came into pro-

west, feels the terrible influence of this dreadful disease, some of the most dangerous symptoms of which I have laid before you. I hope it is not out of character for me to say that I fervently pray to God that this cloud of discontent and crime which is brooding over this province may be speedily removed, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, may be once more established within moved, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, may be once more established within local papers as a worthless humbug and mischief-maker. As no accident did occur in many of the mines, work was resumed, and faith in the soothsayer was lost. She, how-"While one agrarian case is before me for trial, I cannot ignore the constabulary reever, continued her warnings, saying she foresaw disaster, but in which pit she could not say. For the last few days it was hoped that all danger of further immediate disaster in the Albion mines was past, and a successful opening up of the Cage pit was looked for daily. But our doon to another calamity became apparent, when the news spread that the Cage pit was on fire this morning. This pit is connected with the Foord pit—where the last explosion occurred—by a long tunnel, up which the fire must have been burning before the Foord pit was flooded. About seven o'cleck this morning Mr. Rutherford with some others clear conclusion at which I have arrived is that the system of intimidation which has so long been prevailing in the southern counties is gradually but surely making itself felt in this great northern province. I have known to that which is now existing. A system of intimidation on a large scale is perfectly uninorning Mr. Rutherford with some others descended the shaft to examine the condition of the pit. They had only reached the bottom when they discovered a heavy fire in their immediate vicinity. They recognized their perilous situation, and tised on those concerned in the administration of the law. From every judge on the bench influence. And meanwhile the local Leaguers continue to hold courts at which persons are at once rapped for the cages to ascend.
heavy explosions followed instantly, party barely escaping with their lives. Dense volumes of smoke now poured out of every opening. As soon as the situation was real-The Express to-day refers to the Land League petty sessions. The assizes at Gal-way, Waterford, and other places find a diffiized orders were given to close up the shaft, and the work was at once begun. It is impossible to predict the results. Everything now looks very bad, and the fire may not be controlled for many days to come, as the pit cannot be flooded. The bank of slack coal on the surface at the Foord pit is on fire, the result of spontaneous combustion, it is thought. culty in finding jurors, the resident gentry When Baron Dowse was presiding at the Connaught assizes he received a letter threaton the surface at the Foord pit is on fre, the result of spontaneous combustion, it is thought. This is all the coal new on the surface fit for ceking, and the loss of it would be serious. Efforts, which it is hoped will be successful, are being made to extinuish the ps. The outlook for the miners in the Albion mines is now indeed gloomy. At they see all hope of employment this winter gone. At the Waterford assizes, although the jury panel has been three times called, and on the last two occasions under penalties of £10 and £50 respectively for non-attendance,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 9.-A compa been formed for the establishment of a steam floating fishery, to follow the runs and fish from river to river, and can the fish on board farm from which a tenant had been evicted. They attacked the constabulary, who immediately fired upon them, wounding four. Two men were arrested.

London, Dec. 14.

The Standard says:—"Mr. Forster has again-allowed himself to be talked over by his colleagues, and another month's grace is to be allowed the Irish criminals to complete their work of ruin. The Cabinet has refused Mr. Forster's demand for coercion." The Standard severely condemns Mr. Forster for not resigning in view of the foregoing circumstances.

LONDON POLICE FOR IRELAND.

The News Agency reports that the heads of the Criminal Investigation department visited Mr. Gladstone yesterday, from which it is supposed that a special detachment of London police will be sent to Ireland. The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"The report of interviews between Mr. Gladstone and the head of the detective police are untrue. The crisis rightly supposed to exist twenty-four hours ago has been staved off by an arrangement which shows that it was brought on unnecessarily. Nobody will believe that a limited to the resone. Much damage ment which shows that it was brought on unnecessarily. Nobody will believe that a limited to board the from river to river, and can the fish on board the vessels.

A public meeting held at Cowichan unanimously passed the Vistoria railway resolution, and endorsed the appointment of Mr. Decosmos as delegate to Ottawa. A meeting at Nanaimo passed resolutions asking that the island railway be commenced not later than the spring of 1831, and that the road be built by the Dominion Government, so that the valuable coal and mineral belt shall not pass into the hends of the province, and Mr. Bunster was requested to aid him in trying to procure the construction of the island railway. A resolution in favour of a reciprocity treaty between the Dominion and the Sandwich Islands was also passed.

Victoria, R.C., Dec. 14.—Tremendous freshet have taken place on the mainland. Rain fell for forty hours incessantly. The snow and ice have gone. Three stern wheelers

the landlords at our own price, and it would be easy to show that this could not be for the be easy to show that this could not be for the benefit of Ireland. It would multiply the evils of absenteeism fivefold, and would result, not only in a fifth, but in all the rent in Ireland being sent out of Ireland in the shape of interest on the purchase money. The sys-

**Perrible Colliery Disaster in** 

Wales. ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Excellent Relations of England and Russia.

FORGERY IN FRENCH HIGH LIFE. Proposed New Arctic and Antarctic Ex-

LONDON, Dec. 9. It is understood that Mr. Bright has decided to undergo a course of hydropathic treatment for the disease from which he is suffering. Since his physical collapse four years ago, when he was obliged to leave Parliament for a time, Mr. Bright has not regained his health so as to bear continuous labour, although he has made remarkable specifies in that time. He will undergo

treatment at Gareloch. ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS. The Journal de St. Petersbourg publishes an inspired article in which the Liberals of

England are assured that they may count with certainty upon the sympathy and cooperation of Russia A MINISTERIAL CIRCULAR Mr. Gladstone has issued a circular to the members of the House of Commons desiring

them to attend Parliament for business of the first importance ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

A new Antarctic exploring expedition is about to be undertaken under the command of Sir Allan Young, who will leave England for Cape Town in a yacht this winter to make preparations.

ANTI-JUDATSM IN GERMANY. A despatch from Berlin states that in the large majority of German towns Chaptein Stoecker's Anti-Jewish petition has been overridden by a protest against the agitation.

DEATH OF MDME. THIERS.

Mme. Thiers, after a lingering illness relieved by one flash of convalescence, died last night in the arms of her sister, Mme. Dosne. Her funeral will be celebrated at the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, on Tuesday. The deceased was only 58 years old.

FORGERY IN HIGH LIFE. The Figaro to-day throws strange light on the melancholy case of the Baroness de Friedland, daughter of the Duc de Persigny. She has just been arrested, with her husband, on a charge of forgery. It appears that the a charge of forgery. It appears that the baroness had suffered a great deal from the prodigality of her mother and the avarice of her grandmother, the Princess de la Moscowa, and that she committed the crime under the sure of absolute want. The Princess de la Moscowa has always been regarded here as eccentric, to say the least,

THE PANAMA CANAL FURORE. despatch from Paris says the applic tions for Panama canal shares in Europe ren-der necessary a reduction of the allotment to one-third of the demand. It is stated that one-third of the demand. It is stated that there have been over twelve hundred and ninety thousand shares were offered. Another Pary departs, says — Reperienced financiers recommend the projectors of the Panama canal scheme to make an allotment of the shares immediately, as it is evident that many have applied for shares merely for the purpose of selling them again at a profit, and a number ing them again at a profit, and a number

of shares must therefore be thrown on the It is understood that the president and ouncil of the Royal Geographical Society are considering a plan for a new Arctic expedition. A committee of experts will probably be first appointed to report on the subject. It is understood that the route by way of Franz Josef Land will be recommended, but the feat of reaching the North Pole will not be the main or even one of the principal objects of the expedition. It will be simply to explore the unknown area between the 79th and 90th degrees of latitude.

THE EX-KHEDIVE ON HIS DEFENCE. A Constantinople despatch says:—Ismael Pasha, former Khedive of Egypt, has written to Said Pasha a reply to the charge of subsidizing an Arab journal in Paris hostile to Turkey. The letter dwells upon the circumstances attending his deposition and the ser-vice rendered to Egypt and Turkey by him on the throne; also upon the Sultan's refusal to allow him to reside in Turkey, and to the fact of his harem being sent back from Con-stantinople. A number of persons suspected of being adherents of Ismael Pasha have been arrested at Stamboul.

SOUTH AFRICIAN NOTES. A Cape Town despatch of December 9th says:—A foraging party in the Leribe district has been compelled to retire with the loss of thirteen colonials. After its in the Transvaal are very serious. The Boers are assembling in large numbers, and threaten to resort to force. An attempt will be made to arrest the ringleaders.

A Cape Town despatch of December 9th clark, has been standing his trial for stealing \$275 from Miss Hart, a young Jewess with whom he eloped to New York from this city about eight months since, and who only lately returned. During their residence in the tween the fugitives, and they subsequently lived as man and wife. On coming here the gay

A telegram from Basy toland urgently asks for more troops to put lown the uprising of the savages. There is scarcely any hope that assistance will be sent, as everything now points toward Ireland.

A KURDISH DEFEAT. A Teheran despatch ways:—The Persians have destroyed Uchni, killing many of the inhabitants. They afterwards defeated 2,000 Kurds at Mergewar. Sheik Abdullah is organizing a force for another attack, in the spring. .THE FORGERY IN FRENCH HIGH LIFE.

A Paris despatch says the Baroness de Friedland, who has been arrested with her husband for forgery, is a goddaughter of the ex-Empress Eugénie. The prisoners are charged with forging the Baroness' grand-mother's signature to acceptances amounting to 198,000 francs. ANOTHER FRENCH DURL

A Paris despatch says: -- Baron Hickey-Harden, late editor of Le Triboulet, expelled from France for political offences, has challenged Arthur Meyer, chief editor of the Gaulois, to a duel. He says ink enough has been shed, and he is now ready for something red, and will be glad to cross his Christian sword with that of a Jew.

LONDON, Dec. 14. It is understood that the Government is considering the propriety of adopting the system of grand committees as a means of relieving the pressure of business in the House of Commons. GERMAN PROGRESSISTS TRIUMPHANT.

Berlin advices state that the Progressists and Democrats obtained a tremendous victory at the late election. At Allenburg, a district which never before returned a Progressist Kaempffer was elected to the Reichstag by majority of 3,500. This party success is wing to the new corn laws.

a very distinct allusion to the condition POSTSCRIPT affairs in France, but his words were prud y chosen, so as not to give any Goverr

A CHALLENGE FROM ROCHEFO Rochefort challenges M. Rein of for publishing the former's letters citing the mediation of Gambetta and General Trochu when he was arrested for his connection with the Commune. Reinach replied that he simply published letters signed by Rochefort, and hat he owes the latter no reparation.

LANCASHIRE WEAVERS' WAGES. A Manchester despatch says :- A meeting of the cotton trade, held here to consider the recommendation of the committee of the north and north-east Lancashire Cotton Spinners' Association for an increase of 5 per cent. on the weavers' wages at the beginning of January, has approved the recommendation. NOTES.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—A number of important Nihilist arrests have been made in this city.

The Brookfield cotton mill at Stocknort he een burned. Loss £30,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The question of the validity of the proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Dale, the Ritualist, has been decided in favour of the Crown. The Roman municipality, in spite of the opposition of the clericals, has granted a site in the public cemetery to a cremation com-

A Rome despatch says the Pope has conferred on Mr. D. J. Murphy, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, the hereditary title of Marquis in recognition of his great services to religion in America and Europe.

The Madrid press has ceased its adverse comments upon the message of President Hayes in consequence of telegrams from the Spanish Minister at Washington reciting a atisfactory interview with Secretary Evarts. The Committee of the north and northeast Lancashire cotton spinners' association has adopted a resolution recommending the trade to advance the weavers' wages five per cent., beginning in January. A general meet-ing of the trade will be held in Manchester o consider the recommendation.

A Rio Janeiro despatch, dated 24th Nov., via Lisbon, 12th Dec., says:—The Senate has passed a bill rendering Protestants, naturalized foreigners, and freedmen eligible to seats in the Chambers. In the Chamber of Deputies Senor Moveira attacked the United States Minister for his anti-slavery attitude. Senor Duarte gave notice that he would pre the Minister's attendance at an anti-slavery panquet on November 20th.

The Times, commenting on Earl Granville's letter to Minister Lowell on the fisheries question. says:—"The settlement thus on the point of being accomplished can be looked upon only with feelings of contentment and relief. It is needless to insist upon the im-portance of a good understanding between England and the United States, but even for this too high a price might be paid if it were necessary to admit all the claims advanced from time to time by the adventurous but somewhat irregular diplomacy of American

A WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER. OVER A HUNDRED MINERS KILLED IN A PIT-A HORROR STRICKEN DISTRICT - HEART-RENDING SCENES AT THE PIT'S MOUTH. LONDON, Dec. 10.

A Cardiff despatch says:—A great explosion occurred this morning in the Penygraig new colliery, Rhondda valley, by which it is believed eighty persons perished. Explorers discovered states corpses, and further search was impacted by after-damp and debris. The price about a mile from the scene of the great explosion in the Dinas colliery in 1878. The explosion occurred at forty minutes past one this morning. The shock was felt one this morning. The shock was felt miles around, and the damage is so great that the explorers are unable to descend into the mine for hours. One shaft is choked, and there is not the slightest hope of saving any of the eighty men. Eighteen horses are still in the pit. Four men were

brought up alive.

It is now ascertained that 186 of the persons in the pit at the time of the explosion are dead. Seven corpses have been brought up, and many others will be raised this evenup, and many others will be raised this evening. The most intense excitement prevails
throughout the district, and all the approaches to the colliery are througed with
waiting men, women, and children. The
cries of the people whose relatives are imprisoned in the colliery are heartrending.

London Dec. 14.

It is now estimated that one hundred lives
were lost, by the Paragragia colliery diseases.

were lost by the Penygragh colliery disaster on Friday. Twenty-two bodies have been recovered so far, and thirty-four more have been seen.

A WEDDING IN COURT.

Novel Scene in a Montreal Court—The Happy Termination of a Criminal Case. MONTREAL, Dec. 14 .- A singular spectacle was witnessed in the criminal Court here to-day. For some days past a young man belonging to the city, respectably connected, and named Richard Tiston, a mercantile deceiver repudiated the marriage, and hence the charge of theft by the girl's father, who is a wealthy Hebrew. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentence was deferred. Realizing the position he was placed in, the prisoner offered to make matters straight by agreeing to have the nuptial ceremony legally performed here. The friends of the girl agreed, and the novel scene was witnessed of the Rev. Gavin Lang, of the Church of Scot-land, in his poles was promised. land, in his robes performing the marriage cere-mony in a court-room densely packed with spec-tators. The bride is not quite sweet eighteen, extremely attractive-looking, and was dressed in an elegant walking toilet, with a stylish little jockey hat and feather. The minister occupied the seat under the bench usually oc-cupied by the clerk of the Crown, and when he commenced to read the service the motley throng stood up and listened with great attention and complete silence to the exhorta-tion of the rev. gentleman. On the conclusion of the ceremony the bridegroom was locked up until to-morrow, when sentence will be pronounced upon him. He will pro-bably be released on his own security. The blooming bride left the court with her friends

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Opposition to the Payment of the Fortune Bay Claims. Bay Claims.

St. John's, Nfd., Dec 9.—There is much dissatisfaction here in consequence of the British Government expressing its willingness to pay the American claim for the alleged losses by the Fortune Bay outrage. The Legislature strongly opposed the payment. All on board a large unknown barque lost off Cape Anguille perished except the mate, who was frostbitten and had his head severely injured. He refuses to give any account of the disaster or the name of the vessel unless a large sum is paid him. large sum is paid him.

One Moment-Are you suffering from owing to the new corn laws.

A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The Pope, at a secret consistory yesterday, delivered an allocution, speaking with same severity of the sufferings the Church is undergoing in different countries. He made

THREE CENTS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

BY CABLE. THE CRISIS IN IRELAND. LAND LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

London, Dec. 15 .- The Times attacks the LONDON, Dec. 13.—1 no 1 times according to the Covernment for not taking energetic measures in Ireland. It is reported that Lord Kenmars will quit Ireland. In consequence of employing a skilled carpenter, to the exclusion of ing a skilled carpenter, to the exclusion of local workmen, he received a notice that unless the carpenter was dismissed, the hous would be burned. Last year, in consequence of the distress, Lord Kenmare borrowed £20,000 to give employment to the people. It is stated that the Cabinet now unanimously enstated that the Caoinet now unanimously cardorse Forster's views regarding coercive measures in Ireland. Every member of Parliament conversant with Irish affairs, and not an admirer of Parnell, has been requested to submit to the Cabinet his views of measures which should be taken in Ireland. A farmer was robbed and murdered at night by a band at Aughanfin, county Longford. No

Conk, Dec. 15. John Power, who identified as one of the armed men who cut ed the house from which the tenants had been evicted near Tralee, county Kerry, and slit the ears of the bailiff, has been acquitted.

have been made.

BUSINESS OF THE CABINET COUNCIL. LONDON, Dec. 15 .- The News says the details of the Government Irish Land Bill are series of Cabinet Councils, and that the Ministers hope the measure will be ready to submit in a complete form when Parliament opens. It will be neither a small temporary compromise nor a revolutionary scheme, MR. FAWCETT ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General, speaking at Hackney last night, expressed his conviction that the Government would not be terrorised into making unwise concessions, nor provoked into any departure from the strict path of justice. HEAVY FAILURE.

London, Dec. 15 .- W. & W. S. Kemplay, yarn agents at Manchester, have failed, wi AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION.

Between England and America Pronounced a Matter of Co-operation—Land Reform in England Foreshadowed.

London, Dec. 15.—Mr. Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, at Lew, said that the prediction that the English farmer would be crushed out by American importations would in ever be fulfilled, as between the English farmer and the American farmer it was not a matter of competition at all. It was rather a matter of co-operation at all. It was rather a matter of co-operation, as the American was just as heavily taxed as the Englishman. The cost of the labour was greater to him, and he had a vast distance to travel to find a market. Mr. Holmes (Liberal) at the same meeting

directly to English land reform. THE UNITED STATES.

said he thought that American emulation i

AN INSULTED LADY'S REVENCE. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Howard Ingersol manufacturer of rubber stamps, advertised to a saleswoman. May Freeman, aged 18, at plied for the situation, and she allered that she was insulted by Income

fandful of red-pepper in his eyes, him, and then, with a heavy wint, lashes were armed with twisted pins, on lashes were armed with twisted pins, cut him across the hands and face, bringing the blood at every stroke. Ingersoil roared with pain and called for help, but the crowd encouraged the young lady, and pushed Ingersoil back when he attempted to run upstairs. Ingersoil kicked the girl in the breast, but she renewed the attack until her anger was estified.

DEATH BY VOLUNTARY STARVATION. Lodi, N. J., Dec. 15.—Miss Martha Ter-hune, aged 59, died, it is claimed, after a abstinence from food for seven weeks, during which time she lost very little weight. She was an eccentric woman and voluntarily starved herself, despite the entreaties of her friends, because her mother, aged 90, was stricken with paralysis.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The report that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister here, would be transferred to St. Puters is denied.

CANADA.

A MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE. Newcastle, Dec. 15.—The old McNaughton mill, about one mile east of here, owned by James May, was burnt about one o'clock this morning. The cause is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. The loss on the mill will probably reach \$7,000. The mill was insured in the North British and Mercantile and Royal Insurance Companies, and the contents in the British American Companies. THE BISHOP'S COADJUTOR.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15.—It is authorita-tively denied that the Metropolitan intends to nominate the Rev. John Pearson, of Teronto, as coadjutor of the Bis Brunswick.

A SHOE SHOP BURNED. WHITEY, Dec. 15 .- A fire broke out at WHITEY, Dec. 15.—A fire broke out at half-past two this morning in a large frame building on Brock street, occupied by Mr. John Saunders as a shoe shop. Before the fire was observed the building was almost enveloped in flames. Everything in the place, including a large stock of boots and shoes and the books of the occupant, were destroyed. The adjoining buildings being of brick the fire was prevented from extending further. The building was insured for \$1,00 in the Fire and Marine of Hamilton. The stock for \$1,000 in the same company and \$1,000 in the North British and Mercantile.

A Lady's Wish.

Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours, "said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe.

A fact which even political economists are apt to forget is that a manufacturer's rate of profit is not the only essential element to suocess; the aggregate profit at the end of the year is of far greater importance, and this in most cases is greater out of a low rate of profit than out of a high rate, because of the increased business which the lower price great rise to. It was on this principle that Means Tuckett & Billings acted in introducing their now famous "Myrtle Navy" tobacco and to this principle they have ever since adhered. This is one of the reasons why the people of Canada are smoking the best tobacco which can be produced, at a cheaper price than any other people can buy a similar article.

The Coming Drink—Kaoka.—Destination

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA, Des to entirely supersede tea and coffee. dition to being an excellent table b it is at the s

S1000 IN COLD. be paid for a case they will not cure or p, or for anything impure or injurious l above sold by drugglata, on Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Or Money.

MONEY TO LEND

Particulars of J. TURNBULL, Manager ritish Canadian Investment Company, But

Particulars of ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors, or A. F. McNAB, General Agent, North Main street, Winnipeg. Fluid Beef.

EDWARD HANLAN.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIS SESSION OF HE FOURTH PARLIMENT

The state of the propriet follow, sind, should be comedy in the control of the con

the proposed of Country for the Country of the Coun

ing the continued depletion of the cointry, if the country has obtained as the size, of their, bins. On the other hand, in the size, and the s

The TORONTO, PRIDAY. DECEMBER 17, 1880.

The part of the real policy of the part of the pa

then only replying to what had been said by the mover of the reply to the Address. Mr. Mackenzie having asked for information on the time that was to be given for discussion, the Premier explained that the Government would expect Parliament to finish the debate as soon as it could conscientiously do so; and that if the the transmit of the third the conscientiously do so; and that if the the transmit of the third the the transmit of the transm

OTTAWA, Dec. 13. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL read Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL read a message from the Governor-General transmitting a contract embered into for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and an accompanying schedule, and recommending the same for the favourable consideration of the Senate,

BILLS INTRODUCED.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced by Sir Alexander Campbell:—
An Act respecting prize fighting.
An Act to amend the law respecting documentary evidence in certain cases.
The Senate adjourned at 3.30 p.m. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13. INSOLVENCY. Mr. GAULT presented a petition of the merchants and manufacturers of Montreal, praying for the passage of an Act providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of

RETURN.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD presented a return to an order of the House showing the quantities of lands sold by the Government in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, distinguishing the lands within each of the belts along the line of the Canadian Pacifiq railway, the prices at which the lands were sold, and the total amount of maney received

gentleman. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Since the coming of the delegates from England people had been kept in the dark as to the offers received and the bargain made. He would divide the House on the motion, as it regarded a matter of public policy, and the votes of the minority would show their refusal to any minority would show their refusal to any indicate part in Cron said he supported the demand of his ken, friend.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he was a little surprised at the heat that seemed to his continuous of the House with relation to a matter which seemed to him not to require it. The statement of his right hon, friend, he thought, would carry conviction to the mind of every fair-minded man. The course proposed to be pursued on this occasion was one which commended itself to his judgment as one which was only just to the purties with whom they had been negotiating. His right hon, friend had stated to the House that the proposal which they had laid upon the table for a contract, subject to the approval of the House, which they had made for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, was the very best proposal.

Mr. BLAKE rose to a point of order. He submitted that the hon, gentleman was out of order in stating the contents of any paper which he was not prepared to lay before the House.

House.
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I thought the Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I thought the hon, gentlemen were anxious to have information, and now I find that they are anxious to prevent information being imparted. Then, perhaps, these hon, gentlemen would allow him to state, if they were afraid he would disclose any of the information they seemed so anxious to secure a moment ago, that at this moment there was no offer before the Government which the Government had it in their power to bring down. For the purpose of exhausting every possible means and finding the very best terms upon which this great work could be accomplished in conformity with the policy of Parliament, declared again and again, three Ministers were authorized to go to London and communicate with all the parties from whom we had any reason to suppose a favourable offer for building the road could emanate, and having exhaustively discussed and examined the whole question, the Government stood in a position to-day to state the very best offer.

Mr. BLAKE—Order, order.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—What was laid before them was a proposal which they substitute for the contraction.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—What was laid before them was a proposal which they submitted for the consideration of Parliament, and this was the only proposal which emanated from any parties who, upon a full investigation, were found prepared to take up this work and carry it out on the proposed terms, and that they believed could furnish the evidence necessary of the companys ability to do so.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had asked the First Minister the other day, "Whether, it

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had asked the First Minister the other day. "Whether it was his deliberate purpose to give the House but ten days in which to agree to the measure upon pain of being punished by not having a heliday."

Sir CHARTES TUPPER said the hon, gentleman had not read anything which indicated that any person was to be forced to a hurried decision. The question was, if this matter was not concluded within that period, would there be a long adjournment before this subject was further considered, and his hon, friend had frankly informed the House that if they were not able to conclude the matter before Christmas heliday of course there would be but a short adjournment, and for obvious reasons.

bivious reasons, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the hon-Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the hengentieman (Mr. Mackenzie) had not read all he said. He had further stated, "It is of very great importance if Parliament is going to adopt the arrangement that it should do so with all convenient speed. We consider it of so much importance that we shall ask the House to take it into early and earnest consideration, and to remain here with as short a Christmas interval as possible until at is passed."

Mr. BLAKE said the proposals made from the other side of the House were wholly unprecedented, and such as savoured more of the conduct of public business by a despotion than anything else. There was nothing to distinguish the offers made for this work from those made by ordinary contractors, and the Minister of Public Works dared not say in express terms that these proposals were received in confidence. To do so would be a gross breach of

public duty. But he said proper made without prejudice. The man borrowed a legal phrase with the connection. W man borrowed a meaning in this connection. We an offer he submitted the possibil ance or rejection. He could have propositions should not go on these propositions should not Public business could not go on were to be permitted to arrogat selves power to decide what they coal from the House and the coatated that an offer was made for tion of the road from Selkirk to for \$6,000 and 13,000 acres per n Mr. CASEY—No, ten thousan Sir CHARLES TUPPER—Th sand of each, I think.

Mr. BLAKE—\$13,000 and 13,
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—No

sir CHARLES TUPPER—No will find by the Hansard that 000 and 26,000 acres.

Mr. BLAKE said the fact that the trainfiself was not able to say memory what the offer was mathat the papers should be produgain, on the 29th of June, leader of the Government intim had had offers from capitalists. had had offers from capitalists. cealment if there was nothing Opposition applause.)
Mr. LANGEVIN said he he heard the hon. gentleman claction of the Government as de was no despotism in the m paper that could be brin connection with the subjection brought down. This was not

that papers had been declined not in the interests of the pu should be produced.

Mr. MILLS did not see why should not be placed before the as the tenders for smaller works before Parliament. It was the House to judge whether the con ted was the best that could be members should insist upon the of tenders being produced. Ho opposite said that the contract was founded upon the tender the most favourable terms to the that it was for the members of Mr. KIRKPATRICK said he

opposite had got themselves into at a very early stage of the sessi a very small matter. The reas gentlemen pressed for a vote u tion was well understood. It view to casting doubt upon the Premier's statement. (Hear, 1 the comparison made by the Opposition between ordinary to contract of this kind, he could tween the two there was the gre difference. When an advertise serted in the papers calling to public works the tenders became perty. In this case the tenders became made in response to a, public a Parties came here from Eng United States and said:—"V and such an offer."

Mr. BLAKE—How do you k
Mr. KIRKPATRICK—I know
right hon, leader of the Governme to-day. These gentlemen of
said that in confidence they said that in confidence they such and such an offer. It woul of confidence with these gent offers were made known, and was not prepared to vote that ment should break confidence in that he had no confidence in that he had no confidence in of the Premier.
Mr. MACKENZIE—Oh, no d

Mr. LAURIER complained the had only the word of the ment that the contract end was the best that could the did not disbelieve the Government. dividuals, but he did think that liament had a right to get evide A vote was then taken, and to lost by 51 yeas to 111 nays. YEAS—Messrs. Anglin, Bourassa, Burpee (St. Joh Cameron (Huron), Cartwr

TRAS-Messrs. Anglin. Bain. B
Bourassa. Burpec (St. John). Burp.
Cameron (Huron). Cartwright. Ca
Charlton: Cockburn (Muskota), Cor
Piset. Fleming, Flynn, Geoffrion.
mor, Glenn. Gunn, Haddow, Holton
Killam. King, Larue. Laurier, Ma
Kit, Mackenzie, McDougall, McIs
Mils. Olivier, Paterson (Brant).
fret, Robertson (Shelburne). Roger
diesex). Rymal. Skinner: Smitt
Thompson (Haldimand), Trow, We
Wiser-52.
NAYS-Messrs. Bannerman, F
chesne, Benoit, Bergeron, Bill, Bold
Bowell, Brocken, Brooks, Bunt
Caron, Cimon, Colby, Connell, Cost
lin, Coursol, Cuthbert, Daly, Dao
DeCosmos, Desaulniers, Desjardi
Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliott, Fart
mons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Giga
Kent), Grandbois, Hay, Hesson, H
ives, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Ke
Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lan
Lantier, Little, Langelier, Macdona
McDonald (Cape Breton), McDo
McDonald (Cape Breton), McDo
McDonald (Victoria, N.S.), MacM
Jum, McCuaig, McGreevy, McKay
McLeod, McQuade, Mchory, Ma
Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Monty
peau, Muttart, Orton, Patterson (Es
Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pop
Pope (Queen's), Poupore, Kichet
Ross (Dundass, Rouleau, Routhier,
Montreal), Shaw, Sproule, Strang
lier, Tilley, Tupper, Vallee, Va
Wallace (Noriolk), Wallace (V
Cardwell), White (Hastings), Whi
Williams, Wright—112.

THE SAULT BRANC
Mr. MACKENZIE moved for Mr. MACKENZIE moved for

offers made to the Government struction of a line of railway from the Canada Pacific railway line Marie. He said he had heard the had been made, and he hoped the made by parties who were in dan in the getting of security, because the House would not get any in reference to the matter. He in reference to the matter. H enquiry any further in reference Sir CHARLES TUPPER said to find such a stickler for orde leader of the Opposition violating debate by referring to a previous Mr. MACKENZIE—I made to the previous debate.
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—The man said something about che may say that I do not know being made for the construction to Sault Ste. Marie. There are for subsidies, and we will be year on the table all the papers we them in any shape.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Perham will permit we the gentleman will permit me to a bring down the statement of ture upon the Pacific railway debate upon his motion commend Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I ce

The motion passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CON Mr. MILLS moved for an a Excellency the Governor-General of the Royal Commission issued Clarke, Keefer, and Miall to engitain public matters, together wateractions reduced to writing resame; also, the salaries allowed Commissioners the amounts of the commissioners. Commissioners, the amount so each, and the cost of the Comm date. In doing so, he said he the Minister of Railways had Crown to appoint the Commission to his acts, with a view, himself said, of vindicating hims an unconstitutional recommendat matter of a man selecting his The Commission, he also undersi quired into the conduct of the nent. Appointing a communito the acts of one's oppon ointing judges to try one's ener Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I
for the purpose of replying to t
tleman, but to correct the state
made that I stated the Com
issued for the purpose of vindic
against charges made against i
made any such statement.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—T
an old friend with a new face, as
to see it again. (Cheers and is

ount of such sales up to December 31st. on account of such sales up to december 31st, 1879; also the cost of surveying these lands and preparing them for sale, and the cost of management generally. There is also a quantity of land in the province and territories disposed of by free grant, or otherwise, to the same date.

the same date.

CANADAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for an order of the House for all papers, letters, or talegrams cencerning the construction and working of the Pacific railway by the Government before the delegation of Ministers left for England, and all similar offers made while Ministers were in England by European or other contractors or capitalists, with copies of all correspondence, by letter or telegraph, with any parties respecting the construction and working of the said railway.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said his box

said railway.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said his honfriend asked for all papers, letters, and telegrams concerning the construction of the
Canadian Pacific railway. This was rather a canadian Pacific railway. This was rather a wide request, involving everything which entered into the construction of the railway. He understood his hon, friend to ask for the offers' made by companies, or individuals, or capitalists for the construction of the railway. But he was afraid he could not agree to give much assistance to the hon, gentleman in this regard. Before they went to England there was a provisional offer made, which was distinctly understood to be such. They subsequently received a second offer, but after these two offers were received the Government came to the conclusion, especially as they had indirect intimation verbally that an offer would probably be made from New York and San Francisco, that they could not possibly settle this matter here, and they decided to inform the parties that they would adjourn instead of accepting any application, tenders, or proffers from London. Thereupon the first parties to the tender who made this provisional offer with rew their offer. The negotiations which were made in England were altogether verbal. The genland were altogether verbal. The gen-tlemen came over again and again from Paris

land were altogether verbal. The gentlemen came over again and again from Paris and sat with them in discussion of these matters. The first offer was provisional in the first place, and was withdrawn. They then adjourned the negotiations to England. As to the second offer, it would be unfair to bring it down, and hon, gentlemen opposite would see this. Persons in business, bankers, and others of considerable commercial standing were connected with this offer, but the Government found that they were not strong enough to carry out the project. But they desired, of course, to go in if they could, and be engaged in constructing the road. It would hardly be fair to them to bring this offer down, or to use their names and state that these persons felt that they were not strong enough to undertake the work. This would affect their position. But they would say this:—The present offer was a most favourable offer, both as to the money and lands which the Government or delegates had received. Arrangements were made de die in diem, and they met the different gentlemen again and again. The gentlemen were of course desirous of taking up the work. Money was plentiful, enterprise was ripe both as the continent of Europe, especially in France, and in England, and they were all anxious to connect themselves with such a great undertaking. Some were appalled by the largeness of the scheme; some were frightened by the eventual responsibility, and one after the other they with-drew from their demand of being concerned.

some were frightened by the eventual responsibility, and one after the other they withdrew from their demand of being concerned in the railway. As to the present parties, they met them every day, and the results were laid before the House. He could not possibly bring down the papers asked for in the interests of the parties who had attempted to aid them by helping and by becoming undertakers of this great enterprise.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he was extremely disappointed at the course taken by the hol. disappointed at the course taken by the hongentleman. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Since the coming of the delegates
from England people had been kept in
the dark as to the offers repeived
and the bargain made. He would divide the
House on the motion, as it regarded a matter of public policy, and the votes of the
minority would show their refusal to subhit to leaf intelegable by annurantal part in CON said he supported the
deniand of his son friend.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he was a
little surprised at the heat that seemed to be

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he was a little surprised at the heat that seemed to be exhibited by hon, gentlemen on the other side of the House with relation to a matter which seemed to him not to require it. The statement of his right hon, friend, he thought, would carry conviction to the mind of every fair-mindled man. The course proposed to be pursued on this eccasion was one which was only just to the puries with whom they had been negotiating. His right hon, friend had stated to the House that the proposal which they had laid upon the table for a contract, subject to the approval of the House, which they had made for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, was the very hest proposal.

hest proposal.

Mr. BLAKE rose to a point of order. He submitted that the hon gentleman was ont of order in stating the contents of any paper which he was not prepared to lay before the

House.
See CHARLES TUPPER—I thought the Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I thought the hon, gentlemen were anxious to have information, and now I find that they are anxious to prevent information being imparted. Then, perhaps, these hon, gentlemen would allow him to state, if they were afraid he would disclose any of the information they seemed so anxious to secure a moment ago, that at this moment there was no offer before the Government which the Government had it in their power to bring down. For the purpose of exhausting every possible means and finding the very best terms upon which this great work could be accomplished in conformity with the policy of Parliament, declared again and again, three Ministers were authorized to go to London and communicate clared again and again, three Ministers were authorized to go to London and communicate with all the parties from whom we had any reason to suppose a favourable offer for build-ing the road could emanate, and having ex-haustively discussed and examined the whole question, the Government stood in a position

to-day to state the very best offer-Mr. BLAKE—Order, order.
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—What was laid

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—What was laid before them was a proposal which they submitted for the consideration of Parliament, and this was the only proposal which emanated from any parties who, upon a full investigation, were found prepared to take up this work and carry it out on the proposed terms, and that they believed could furnish the evidence necessary of the companya ability to do so.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had asked the First Minister the other day, "Whether was his deliberate purpose to give the House but ten days in which to agree to the measure upon pain of being punished by not having a holiday."

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the hon, gentleman had not read anything which indicated that any person was to be forced to a burried.

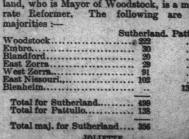
Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the hon, gentleman had not read anything which indicated that any person was to be forced to a hurried decision. The question was, if this matter was not concluded within that period, would there be a long adjournment before this subject was further considered, and his hon, friend had frankly informed the House that if they were not able to conclude the matter before Christmas holiday of course there would be but a short adjournment, and for obvious reasons.

would be but a short adjournment, and los obvious reasons.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the hongentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) had not read all be said. He had further stated, "It is of very great importance if Parliament is going to adopt the arrangement that it should do so with all convenient speed. We consider it of so much importance that we shall said the House to take it into early and earnest consideration, and to remain here with as short a Christmas interval as possible until it is passed."

short a Christmas interval as possible until it is passed."

Mr. BLAKE said the proposals made from the other side of the House were wholly unprecedented, and such as savoured more of the conduct of public business by a despotion than anything else. There was nothing to distinguish the offers made for this work from those made by ordinary contractors, and the Minister of Public Works dared not say in express terms that these proposals were received in confidence. To do se would be a grow breach of



TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY MAIL onpsych line (12 lines make one inch.)
gry advertising, each insertion. 10 cents
frisconents in Special Notices col. 12;
on last page. 15
on bust page. 25
ats of Annual Meetings and FinanStatements of Banks, Insurance
mpanics, and similar institutions. 15
vertiscanents oc upying less than 10 lines

. THE WEST WATE.

Parliament inch by inch. But how can any consistent Reformer vote or protest against it? It is not perfect, but is it not better than the Reform scheme of building the road wholly out of the taxes of the people of the elder provinces? Is it not better than the other Reform scheme of giving a company \$10,000 and \$20,000 acres a mile? In other words, is it not by far the best scheme yet proposed; and, if the road is a necessity to confederation, and both political parties have agreed upon that, would it be wisdom to reject it?

ONE ASPECT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

THE statement in the Speech from the Throne that the organization of systematic emigration from Europe to Canada cannot be auccessfully accomplished till the action of Parkament has been taken in regard to the Pacific railway is one that will have its due weight with the best minds in Parlisment. And in the same line of thought is the announcement that the naturaliza-

and another portion in course of construction, the company is to assume the whole line from Winnipeg, and to pay the Government the cost of the portion constructed, and all expenses incurred by the Government in regard to the same.

(6) The Government's pledges: The Government bind themselves to complete the Yale-Kamloops line (125 miles) by the 13th January, 1885, and also to complete the line on the western section from Yale to Port Moody (90 miles) by the 1st of May, 1891, and also to complete the line from the western end of Lake Superior to Selkirk, now under contract, within the time fixed by the contracts. On the completion of these lines the Government shall hand them over to the company pending the completion of the Central and Eastern

Thin gravita which may be tooked, when once the hands of the Syndicate, when once they have entered on the construction of the work. In view of that fact, we shall await the development of the Opposition policy with much interest.

THE VICTORY IN NORTH OXFORD.

THE result in North Oxford is not a party victory in the ordinary sense of the phrase. We are not reduced to the straits of our Opposition contemporaries, who profess to see moral victories in even their defeats, and who strive to magnify the slightest accidental changes in majorities into reactions against a national policy.

We are free to admit that no Conservative

ovincial agent it may be said to up the ghost. It would be the and proper that he and it were don't be built and proper that he and it were don't buried. The electors of North Ord have previded the corpse; we would ggest Colonel SKINNER, and Mr. SUTHE as chief mourners, and up stone that shall mark the last ace of so much that was obnomest criticism let the epitaph be Gone to meet Mr. J. D. EDGAR.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS. THE mention of this subject in the Speech from the Throne r evives interest in a question which has long had the consideration of public men in Canada and in England. The first papers on the subject in our official records are dated in 1863. In that year the Dukes of Newcastle pointed out to Lord Mos cx the inconvenience frequently experies and by foreigner naturalized in British colonies who claimed the protection of Britis h representative that date confined in its effect exclusively to the colony itself; and when aliens passed beyond the colony their right to be considered British st ibjects, as agains the anterior claim of their country of

central section at a point to be approved by the Government not later than May 1st, 1881. These two sections are to be the work of the company, and construction is to be vigorously and construction of the construction of the work is the construction of the work, but to be forfeited in case of failure to proceed.

(4) The method of construction: The company is to build its sections of a uniform gauge of four feet eight and a half induces a construction is to be the Union Pacific railway at the time it was constructed. Questions as to the bown fides of the work, are to be referred to arbitrators mutually selected.

(5) The prairie section: A portion of the prairie section: A portion of the prairie section is one proceed.

(6) The prairie section is a possible to the construction is to be the Union Pacific railway at the time it was constructed. Questions as to the bown fides of the work are to be referred to arbitrators mutually selected.

(6) The prairie section is pay the Government the cost of the prairie section beingalready completed, and all expenses incurred by the Government the cost of the prairie section to make that apparent to the prairie section is pay the Government the cost of the prairie section is made and the prairies of the prairie section is pay the Government the cost of the prairie section is pay the Government the cost of the prairie section beingalready completed, and all expenses incurred by the Government the cost of the prairie section beingalready completed the light from the following

men on the western section from 1 and to Fort Moody (50 miles) by the lat of 1 or Opposition contemperation, who from the western end of Lake Superior to Soliris, now under contracts, within the time fixed by the contracts. On the completion of these lines the Government shall hand them over to the company parting section by the company and the section of the western of the company and the section of the company.

(7) The model's The money subsidy is company and the land studied of the company and the subsidy is the company and the subsidy in the company of the company is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company by the Government of the subsidy is the company of the company and defined the company of the company and the subsidiary of the company and the subsidiary of the company and defined the company and the subsidiary of the company and the subsidiary that the company and the subsidiary that the company and the subsidiary of the company and the subsidiary of the company and the subsidiary that the company and the subsidiary of the company and the subsidiary that the company and the subsidiar THE FISHERY QUESTION.

the Bontinion in that way, we have me guarantee that Canadian rights will not scooner or later, be made to suffer. The first thing that strikes one is the utter disregard of colonial autonomy in the matter. If Newfoundland fishermer have, as alleged, taken the law into their own hands, the courts of the colony are the proper place for litigation. It does not appear that the Newfoundland Government was ever communicated with by Lord Kindeauxy on the subject. The case was settled between Earl Granville and Mr. Lowell, without even the ordinary forms of judicual investigation—without a plea or an answer from the defendants. It was quite sufficient that Brother Jonarhan wanted to make more money out of the Empire, and the Foreign Secretary, with indecent haste, rushed forward to profier it. We are almost surprised that even the constructive claim, for such fish as the Americans might, could, would, or should have caught, had they been permitted, was demunred to. Perhap the afbitration deed may let this preposterous demand in with the rest.

The WHRIKY MAIL.

The states of enflarer adversimely in 25 own per continued on the control of the particular of the control of the particular of the partic

"their own hands" also there, and
"strand fishing" was not more illegal, on
treaty grounds, than fishing otherwise
than in common "with British subjects."
Either the Foreign Secretary should refuse all compensation, or concede it in both
cases. His position in any case is untenable, and we only hope to see a substantial protest made a grantium attempted
policy at dencilation which is interly
futile when it is made at the expense of
a colony, and without either its knowledge
or consent.

From Nipissing to Fort William, say 900 to 650 miles...... From Selkirk to Kamloops, say

opinion," said Mr. Mackenzie last session, "that whatever revenue is realized from the lands will be absorbed mainly in settlement and Government expenses." In view of this opinion, and in view of the act that Mr. Mackenzie always refused normal industries of the province as Sir " in settlement and Government expenses." In view of this opinion, and in view of the consider the lands at more than one

an acre and the sum is \$100,000,000; at two dollars per acre the sum is \$200,000,000. But the Government is getting the thing done for a total of say \$77,000,000. Out of the 100,000,000 acres of land it has 75,000,000 acres still to the good, and at either one dollar, or two dollars, or three dollars, or any sum the Opposition may please, the balance is creditable and reassuring. Again, Mr. Mackenzie proposed in 1876-7 to give 20,000 acres per mile to build say the 2,000 miles of rallway, or 40,000,000 of acres, which at one dollar would be \$40,000,000, as compared with \$25,000,000 which the present Government offers. But Mr. Mackenzie also offered to give a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile, which would be \$20,060,000, or within \$60,000,000 of the present sum, and also interest at four per cent. for twenty-five years on any sum above \$10,000 per mile, and taking off the \$10,000, there would remain \$14,000 per mile, on which he would have to pay interest at 4 per cent. for twenty sears, which would add about \$28,000,000 to the cost of his system of constructing, making a total of \$88,000,000. We have under-estimated largely of course the probable mileage, \$24,000,000 being a small sum. If we put it at \$40,000 per mile, which is the average mileage, or \$90,000,000 for the whole road, Mr. Mackenzie's scheme, including his interest payments, would have cost \$120,000,000. llars per acre the sum is \$200,000,000. KENZIE'S scheme, including his interest payments, would have cost \$120,000,000, or \$50,000,000 beyond the cost of the line under the new arrangements.

THE OPPOSITION AND ITS POLICY. THE people have now an opportunity of judging what the Opposition would have been doing since the execution of the railway contract, had they been in a position to have elaborated their attacks, and prejudiced the public mind in advance. There can no longer be a doubt upon that point. For months the party journals were vainly striving to compass the same object by circulating all the idle concrete that reached them from any source, and they succeeded only in making themselves ridiculous. What use they would have made of the contract had the text been disposed to do, Ministers, at all events, when they undertake the matter, will do so upon full and accurate information, with a view of making it as acceptable and as perfect as may be:

The Winnipeg Times has been making a calculation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation of ninety cars of emigrants transportation of ninety cars of manitobal transportation of ninety ca to have elaborated their attacks, and pre- practice of Reform Governments, both

serious.

The content of the content

te of this item, it is eas see that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT Was to see that Sir Richard Cartwright was not far wrong when he set down the total cost—that is, at the pace his colleague was keeping up—at between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Let anyone compare the prospect the country had before it up to September, 1878, with the muddling and waste inseparable from the Mackenzie plan, and the plain, straightforward scheme before us, the authors of which can see the end from the beginning.

As for the idle nonsense about that clause of the contract which stipulates for immunity from duty for the necessary

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S cosmopolitan to consider the lands at more than one dollar per acre, the Opposition can now hardly have the face to put up the value of the lands for subsidy purposes any higher.

But they are trying to do so, and we welcome the attempt for the following reasons: Last year and the year preceding the House granted the Government 100,000,000 acres of land to build the Pacific railway. Value it at one dollar an acre and the sum is \$100,000,000; at two dollars per acre the sum is \$200,000,000. above all, it secures the accomplishment of the enterprise from first to last by capi-talists, independent of all control by party, and bound under penalties to finish the whole work within a fixed time. Is it likely that the people will prefer to a busi-ness-like project like this the extravagant and happy-go-lucky policy of the Op-position?

THE WORK OF THE SESSION. As the Government must be responsible for the legislation of 1880-81, it would only have been decent to await its announcements in the Speech from the Throne. This course should have commended itself to the Opposition the more readily, because both leaders and organs are avowedly without any policy, save one of captious criticism and objurgation. They have nothing to do but, as the Scot put it, to "swear at lairge," and as the party has been in training during the entire recess, no further preparation can be necessary. They have only to go in and-lose. What they are likely to do, appears from yesterday's issue of the organ. It is usual for the journals supporting a Government to foreshadow the policy to be announced from the Throne. Now, a new practice is being inaugurated, and the people are treated by the Opposition press with an Opposition programme. Singularly enough, the only measure our morning contemporary demands is a new Insolvency Act. It is somewhat curious that such a measure should be called for in less than a year since the entire legislation on the subject was swept off the statute book. subject was swept off the statute book. Clearly no satisfactory measure can be formulated which is not framed after due enquiry and reflection. There can be no use in passing a mere make-shift of a law in the hand-to-mouth fashion. That is the

Accounts Committee in the face of the Ministry. Perhaps, before its threat has been forgotten, something may occur to make the scandal-mongers less confident. They have never had the courage to father their clanders on the floor of Parliament. Let us see whether Mr. Blake, Mr. Mac-Let us see whether Mr. BLAKE, Mr. MACKENZIE, or even that most ribald and shanieless of the party, Sir Richard Carrweight, will carry the Globe's indictment into the House or air it before the Public Accounts Committee. Two of them have characters to lose; we shall soon ascertain what value they set upon them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The Opposition are unanimous," yells the organ. So they are, for place and pay, There are hardly enough of them to be any

The Montreal Herald does not agree with the leading Ontario organ in its wholesale denunciation of the railway terms. The Herald declares that in many respects "the agreement deserves substantial praise." This language reads well alongside of the Globe's idle prate about dissensions in the Ministerial

Describing a period in English politics, Endymion " seems to mock at a prominent Canadian politician thus:-"We are the hiberal shop," replied Mr. Wilton, "and we have no liberal goods on hand; we are the party of movement, and must perforce stand still." Is not this very like "the Reform party which can find nothing to reform," mentioned in a certain speech delivered at

Our United States friends seem to have given the English an insight into the mysteries advertising. "Atlas" of the World states that a firm of soap manufacturers have offered to print gratis for the Government the eight millions of forms required for the forthcoming census, returns, upon condition that a soap advertisement shall appear upon the back. What bubbles of business might not be blown by these

blown by these. The people of Western New York forese n the enlarged Welland canal a dangerous rival to the Eric canal, and they are petition rival to the Eric canal, and they are petitioning the State Legislature for the enlargement of the latter. The petitioners are likely to find a formidable opponent to their wishes in Vanderbät; whose interests as a railway king are not identical with those of the great freighting ditch. The movement, however, should be a lesson to those Canadians who suarl at this Government's attempts to make the connecting link in our great waterway what it ought to be.

The Globe evidently has no confidence in Mr. Blake's leadership. With that arrogan imbeellity which has of late become its chief imbecility which has of late become its chief characteristic, it instructs him as to "the duty of the hour," and prints a form of petition to which he and his assistants are commanded to secure signatures. It has come to this, then, that the eloquence and actumen of the great Chancery gun are unequate to the occasion, and are to be supplemented, if not superseded, by the judgment of a journalist. Of course there will be no trouble about the signatures. Thy and county directories are plentiful, to say nothing of such influential names as "a Disgusted Conservative," "a Philanthropic Manufacturer," and "a Repentant Elector."

Fig. 20,00,000
In this, calculation we place the value of the land at one dollar per ages. The opposition place the value of the land at one dollar per ages. The opposition place the value of the land, and deposition, and from the language of the fland, and deposition for the language of the fland, and through, these call the language of the fland, and deposition for the language of the fland, and through the language of the fland,

A TRIPLE MUR Three Victims of Homicidal M Work by an Escaped I.

Sr. Louis, Me., Dec. 8.—A to was committed by an insane m morning near Chester, Ill. Lot was on Monday adjudged insane be sent to the Jacksonville ight two guards kept him at a e morning when water was wash his face he dashed it in face, broke through the front we from and ran away. About a mile from town is the house of T aged 68, whose widowed daught him with her two children, a and a younger boy. Enterin asked, he ordered the inmates pray as they had but fifteen min The boy escaped and alarmed the who, when they reached the Ryan and his daughter with crushed by an axe, and the heat the little girl lying on thefloor. rushed on to the next house s ce, broke through the front rushed on to the next house his head the bloody head of the murdered, and finding only a ordered her to kneel. She s help arriving, he was overpow cured. He was brought to I ast night on his way to Jackso

UNWELCOME VISI

Party of Miehigan Cracksm Canada With Their Swag-Chase Along a Railway Trac PORT HUBON, Mich., Dec. 9. Porr Huron, Mich., Dec. 9.—
was received in this city on
morning that the safe of C. A.
at Crosswell, Mich., had been
the night previous and about
therefrom, and that the cracks
their way down the track tow
Officers Whiting and Buckeria
Inhan for Ward & Co.; took
train out on the Port Huron
Western, and on arriving at Ki
learned that three men, whom t
son to suspect were those wanted son to suspect were those wanted little while before passed that sta down the track, in the direction of They at once telegraphed to the marshal was informed by te the marshal was informed by tele
on the look-out for the thieves
a hand-car they started in pursu
two miles this side of Kingsley
where the men had gone to one s
a fire. Here they found some
the breaking of the safe, and a f
funnel used for blowing powd
safe. The pursuers, while exa
place, left their hand-car on the
strong wind started it down to
steep grade. The officers were steep grade. The officers were walk two miles before they or runaway car, which a boy was towards them. By this mishar hour, but continuing their purs lowed the track of their men some way ahead of them. The this city, however, without of men, who in some manner elided ance and doubtless made good to the Queen's dominion.

CRIME AND CRIMI

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 9 .an, who was arrested last ex-preliminary examination this m Magistrate Hill. From the evid him it appears he has been extraged in wool buying. He is thousand dollar draft remitted to Toronto-firm for that purpose, hed, and with the r started on the train for the when he was arrested he had just the distance of the old susper eight hundred feet, which wor him out of reach of Canadian la him out of reach of Canadian lathe money were handed over police McMillan, of Guelph, and for that place by this atternoon's tilham's brother was not detained.

New York, Dec. 10.—Mary worth, a young girl from White lound in a bagnin, told a terricourt to-day, She alleged that she by a man to the house of Annie who paid him So, and she was kep for five months. Annie Haurre arrested.

CLIFFON, Dec. 10.—Burglars residence of the Rev. James Gor of the Presbyterian church here, it is supposed gaining entrance the key in the door lock by the us the key in the door lock by the us of pincers. After searching sew with no apparent success, and papers, etc., they entered the ro Wm. Milliken, of Markham, who ing Mr. Gordon on his way to Bos succeeded in securing his wallet, one hundred and fifty dollars, from which were on a chair by his beds silver watch which was in his wMr. Gordon only misses a valual cap.

London, Dec. 12.—This aftern LONDON, Dec. 12.—This aftern known woman, apparently youn covered under a barn in Londo taken to the city hospital. She sible, and had evidently been great bearing sundry bruises on her beto-night she has not been identification thought she will die.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 11.—Andrew rested on a charge of counters.

BROOKLYN, Dec. II.—Andrew rested on a charge of counterfitaken to a photograph gallery picture taken for the rognes' grafused to sit down, and two offic force him into the chair. During struggle Yates drew a knife, an fatally stabbed officer Slater. O came to the rescue, and the prinandcuffed, Yates killed offi afteen years ago, and was sent hanged, but his sentence was comprisonment for life. He was proposed the sentence was ago. Givernor Robinson two years ago
Quernor Robinson two years ago
Quernor Dec. 12.—Two men, n
Riley and James Troy, were a
Saturday by a Grand Trunk r
stable at Levis for drunkenness.
were brought up it was found the
only left Kingston penitentiary ti
day, but notwithstanding this,
found on their persons a number
made skeleton keys and burglar's
posed to have been made by th
penitentiary. The authorities

penitentiary. The authorities London, Dec. 13.—Some days as named Hoover and Newell engaged ble fight near Aylmer, Ont., using more like dogs than human beings is now suffering greatly from the flicted, his fingers having been Newell has been bailed in one thousand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- A regu

New York, Dec. 13.—A requise Utah having arrived for Chas. Peton, alias Lord Courtney, charged taining money on false pretences, day ordered to be discharged. The arrested and taken to Utah charge of forgery.

Sr. John, N.B., Dec. 13.—When the light of the second mater mouth barque Lillie Soullard, shou James Lamburne, and whose trial assulted in a verdict of assault, sentenced to the full extent of the five years in penitentiary. The mome before the Supreme Court new point raised by counsel for the Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 14.—Journal of the sentenced to the full extent of John W. M. was kidnapped yesterday on leaving a woman supposed to be from The child was remarkably bright and her parents are almost distract

No greater progress is more no my branch of manufacture than the manufacture than the manufacture than the manufacture than the manufacture. The manufacture is something unique in the degance of design and high to be surpassed. There is no to be surpassed.

The Montreal Herald does not agree with the leading Ontario organ in its wholesale denunciation of the railway terms. The Herald declares that in many respects "the agreement deserves substantial praise." This language reads well alongside of the Globe's idle prate about dissensions in the Ministerial

Describing a period in English politics, Endymion" seems to mock at a prominent Canadian politician thus :- "We are the Canadian politician thus:—"We are the liberal shop," replied Mr. Wilton, "and we have no liberal goods on hand; we are the party of movement, and must perforce stand still." Is not this very like "the Reform party which can find nothing to reform," mentioned in a certain speech delivered at

Our United States friends seem to have given the English an insight into the mysteries of advertising. "Atlas" of the World or advertising. Atlas of the word states that a firm of soap manufacturers have offered to print gratis for the Government the eight millions of forms required for the forthcoming census returns, upon condition that a soap advertisement shall appear upon the back. What bubbles of business might not be bleven by these be blown by these.

The people of Western New York foresee n the enlarged Welland canal a dangerous in the enlarged Welland canal a dangerous rival to the Eric canal, and they are petitioning the State Legislature for the enlargement of the latter. The petitioners are likely to find a formicable opponent to their wishes in Vanderbat, whose interests as a railway king are not identical with those of the great freighting ditch. The movement, however, should be a lesson to those Canadians whe snarl at this Government's attempts to make the connecting link in our great waterway what it ought to be.

The Globe evidently has no confidence is Mr. Blake's leadership. With that arrogani imbecility which has of late become its chief characteristic, it instructs him as to "the duty of the hour," and prints a form of petition to which he and his assistants are commanded to secure signatures. It has come to this, then, that the eloquence and come to this, then that the eloquence and acumen of the great Chancery gun are unaquated to the occasion, and are to be supplemented, if not superseded, by the judgment of journalist. Of course there will be no trouble about the signatures. They and county directories are plentiful, to say nothing of such influential names as "a Disgusted Conservative," "a Philanthropic Manufacturer," and "a Repentant Elector."

The Winnipeg Times has been making a calculation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the terson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation of ninety cars of emigrants to Manitoba this year. If we allow thirty-five or forty persons to each car—and the average is low enough—we have from 3,150 to 3,000 persons coming to Manitoba under his charge alone. There were two other gentlemen also engaged in the immigration business, and they each, we presume, brought up as many settlers as Mr. Patterson. In round numbers, then, we have 10,000 who came up in the large parties. If we add those who came by the lakes and in small parties, the number will be very materially increased, showing that the influx for this year was much larger than has been stated by the Opposition prints.

Why does the truly good London organ falsely accuse THE MATL of depreciating the value of the North-West lands? The Chang and Eng leaders of the Opposition are the persons who have done that. On the conpersons who have done that. On the contrary, we have always endeavoured to appreciate their value, and to that end we advocate the earliest possible construction of a rail, way which will open them to emigrants and carry their products to market. Every honest Reformer admits the necessity of building the road. The only possible dispute must be as to the character of the scheme, for without the road the lands must remain practically valueless—a howling wilderness. We advocate a scheme which provides for the construction of the line without burdening the older provinces with an unbearable expenditure. If the London organ has a better scheme let us see it, if not, let our contemporary read the Ten Commandments, one of which will be found to fit his case as though he had been measured for it.

The statement contained in a recent cable despatch that the Russian Government was about to send a cruiser to intercept American fishing vessels encroaching upon the fisheries ishing vessels encroaching upon the nameles of the Siberian coast has attracted attention to the natural resources of Siberian a region, the name of which has hitherto been almost a synonym for the desolation of eternal winter. We have had expensence of the tenacity with which wrong impressions of this sort linger in the popular mind, inasmuch as, despite the close communication between Canada and the Old Countries and our extended commercial relations, the most absurd and unfounded misconceptions as to the severity of our climate still prevail in many quarters. It appears that Siberia has been almost as badly libelled in this respect as Canada, and is very far from being the frigid and sterile region generally supposed. It has a climate very similar to our own, a rich soil, abundant timber, and valuable mines. True the winter is cold, but, as with us, has the compensating advantage of making traffic easy and faciliting transportation of goods over roads and rivers otherwise impassable. When the western sections of Canada and the United States become settled Siberia may not improbably become the next outlet for the overflowing population of the Old World. of the Siberian coast has attracted atten-

Mr. Thomas Hughes' venture is bearing fruit. Instead of seeking a location in our fertile North-West for the settlement of his colony, like anybody else would have done who loved his country better than a little notoriety, he selected a spot away off in Tennessee, wiere, besides having to contend with poor and ungrateful soil, the new comes finds himself among strangers and subject to laws and institutions entirely foreign to his own. Mr. Hughes could not plead tignorance of our resources, for some years ago he wrote an introduction to a "Guide Book to the Canadian Dominion" for the use of immigrants, speaking of the Confederation as a noble country and expressing belief in a Canadian nation with a magnificent industrial future. Mr. Hughes' desire will therefore seem to some people to have been, while performing an act of philanthropy, to extend his own fame and perpetuate his own name in a land whose interests are often diametrically opposed to those of England and her colonies. But time is avenging our neglect A number of the inhabitants of New Hugby have written letters home complaining that the ground is poor, the stumps hard to get out, and that in fact their prospects are anything, but happy. The author of "Tom Brown's Schooldeys" will yet regree the slight he cast upon Canada colony, like anybody else would have done

A TRIPLE MURDER.

Work by an Escaped Lunatic.

Sr. Louis, Me., Dec. 8.—A triple murder was committed by an insane man vesterday morning near Chester, Ill. Louis Loohstein was on Monday adjudged insane and ordered to be sent to the Jacksonville asylum. That night two guards kept him at a hotel, and in the morning when water was brought him to wash his face he dashed it in the guard's face, broke through the front window of the room and ran away. About a quarter of a mile from town is the house of Thomas Ryan, aged 68, whose widowed daughter lives with him with her two children, a girl of twelve and a younger boy. Entering this house naked, he ordered the immates to kneel and pray as they had but fifteen minutes to live. The boy escaped and alarmed the neighbours, who, when they reached the house, found Ryan and his daughter with their skulls crushed by an axe, and the headless body of the little girl lying on thefloor. The maning rushed on to the next house swinging over his head the bloody head of the child he had murdered, and finding only a servant girl ordered her to kneel. She screamed, and help arriving, he was overpowered and sehelp arriving, he was overpowered and secured. He was brought to East St. Louis last night on his way to Jacksonville.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

1 Party of Michigan Cracksmen Escape to Canada With Their Swag—A Fruitles Chase Along a Railway Track. Chase Along a Railway Track.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 9.—Intelligence was received in this city on Wednesday morning that the safe of C. A. Ward & Co., at Crosswell, Mich., had been blown open the night previous and about \$4,000 taken therefrom, and that the cracksmen were on their way down the track toward this city. Officers Whiting and Buckeridge, and Mr. Inman for Ward & Co. took the morning train out on the Port Huron and North-Western, and on arriving at Kingsley's they Inman for Ward & Coa took the morning train out on the Port Huron and North-Western, and on arriving at Kingsley's they learned that three men, whom they had reason to suspect were those-wanted, had but a little while before passed that station, walking down the track, in the direction of Port Huron. They at once telegraphed to this city, and the marshal was informed by telephone to be on the look-out for the thieves. Procuring a hand-car they started in pursuit, and about two miles this side of Kingsley's they found where the men had gone to one side and made a fire. Here they found some tools used in the breaking of the sate, and a fuse and tin funnel used for blowing powder into the safe. The pursuers, while examining this place, left their handscar on the track and a strong wind started it down the long and steep grade. The officers were obliged to walk two miles before they overtook their runaway car, which a boy was pushing back towards them. By this mishap they lost an hour, but continuing their pursuit, they followed the track of their men in the fresh snow, and occasionally heard they were some way ahead of them. They arrived in this city, however, without overtaking the men, who in some manner cluded their vigilance and doubtless made good their escape to the Queen's dominion.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 9.—James Murli-han, who was arrested last evening, had a preliminary examination this morning before Magistrate Hill. From the evidence against him it appears he has been extensively en-gaged in wool buying. He had a seven thousand dollar draft remitted to him from a Toronto-firm for that purpose, which he had cashed, and with the money in his possession started on the train for the United States. started on the train for the United States. When he was arrested he had only to go just the distance of the old suspension bridge, eight hundred feet, which would have put him out of reach of Canadian law. He and the money were handed over to chief of police McMillan of Guelph, and they started for that place by this afterpoon's train. Murlings brother was not detained.

lihan's brother was not detained.

New Yors, Dec. 10. Mary Hollings, worth, a young girl from White Mills, Pa., lound in a bagnio, told a terrible story in court to-day. She alleged that she was taken by a man to the house of Annie Haurretz, who paid him \$5, and she was kept a prisoner for five months. Annie Haurretz has been arrested.

cliffon, Dec. 10.—Burglars entered the residence of the Rev. James Gordon, pastor of the Presbyterian church here, last night, it is supposed gaining entrance by turning the key in the door lock by the use of a pair of pincars. After searching several rooms the key in the door look by the use of a pair of pincers. After searching several rooms with no apparent success, and scattering papers, etc. they entered the room of Mr. Wm. Milliken, of Markham, who was visiting Mr. Gordon on his way to Boston. They succeeded in securing his wallet, containing one hundred and fifty dollars, from his pants, which were on a chair by his bedside; also a silver watch which was in his vest pocket. Mr. Gordon only misses a valuable sealskin cap.

London, Dec. 12,-This afternoon an unknown woman, apparently young, was discovered under a barn in London East, and taken to the city hospital. She was insensible, and had evidently been greatly ill-used, bearing sundry bruises on her body. Up to to-night she has not been identified. It is thought she will die.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 11.—Andrew Yates, arrested on a charge of counterfeiting, was taken to a photograph gallery to have his picture taken for the rognes' gallery. He refused to sit down, and two officers tried to force him into the chair. During a desperate struggle Yates drew a knife, and probably fatally stabbed officer Slater. Other officers came to the rescue, and the prisoner was handcuffed. Yates killed officer Curcan fifteen years ago, and was sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. He was pardoned by Governor Robinson two years ago.

QUERRO, Dec. 12.—Two men, named John Riley and James Troy, were arrested on Saturday by a Grand. Trunk railway constable at Levis for drunkenness. When they were brought up it was found that they had only left Kingstan peniforation to the proposed bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

James E. Merlihan, who was arrested at

Riley and James Troy, were arrested on Saturday by a Grand Trunk railway constable at Levis for drunkenness. When they were brought up it was found that they had only left Kingston penitentiary the provious day, but notwithstanding this, there were found on their persons a number of claverly made skeleton keys and burglar's files, supposed to have been made by them in the penitentiary. The authorities seized the teys, &c.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Some days ago two men named Hoover and Newell engaged in a terrible fight near Aylmer, Ont., using each other more like dogs than human beings. Hoover is now suffering greatly from the wounds inflicted, his fingers having been chewed. Newell has been bailed in one fhousand dollars.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. (BY TELEGRAPH.

e-new cider and vinegar manufactors wille will commence work in about

Smallpox is reported as prevailing amongst the Indians living north of the St. Lawrence below the Saguenay.

The finance committee of the Ottawa Col-legiate Institute place the total cost of the institution at \$40,000.

It is estimated that the cribs of square pine in the Ottawa and its tributaries will reach 350,000 cubic feet this winter.

A private investigation is proceeding at the Beauport lunatic asylum into certain charges lately made regarding that institution.

Eleven thousand eight hundred and forty dellars have been received by the treasurer of the Stellarton relief fund at New Glasgow. Lumber agents at Ottawa experience a diffi-culty in engaging a sufficient number of men, and wages have consequently been advanced. It is stated that Mr. Joseph Delancett of lot 20, seventh concession of Fitzroy, has found galena of excellent quality on his pro-perty.

An influencial committee has been appointed at Victoria, B.C., for the reception of the Royal Princess and the flying squadron next

The London tavern-keepers are circulating a petition that the hours of opening shall be extended on Saturday nights till eleven o'clock. Mr. A. Hauley, deputy inspector of weights and measures at Kingston, went to Gananoque a few days ago and seized some sixty wine

hibition to Toronto next year has been abandoned, and a cablegram to that effect has been sent to Melbourne. Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., D.C.L., the eminent constitutional lawyer, of Montreal, has been appointed dean of the law faculty of McGill

University. Large quantities of hay from the Ottawa district are being shipped to New York. The crop in that section is the best that has been seen for years.

Mr. Cockburn, M.P., reports three feet of snow in Muskoke, and says that the lumber-men are vigorously prosecuting operations in the woods this winter. A seizure of the Chaudiere railway bridge iron work, for undervaluation, has been made by Mr. W. A. Macagy, appraiser of Ottawa. The value of the iron is about \$50,000.

At a meeting at Quebee on Saturday night of Irishmen favourable to the Land League a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and to call a mass meeting to consider the

It is reported from Fredericton that Mr. Alex. Gibson has gone to the United States to enquire into the cotton business with a view to the establishment of a factory on the Nashwaak.

Some say the cause was typhoid, but others say differently.

Judge Clark, of the Canada Pacific Railway Commission, has had a laborious task to perform. Since the commencement of the investigation he has asked and received replies to

for the balance. No charge was preferred against him.

The coloured congregation of St. Thomas are in an uproar over the alleged misconduct of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Rodds. Some one discovered that he some time since frequented an Ingersoll bagnio. The congregation thereupon closed the doors against him on Sunday, and will probably apply to the Conference to have him removed.

At a meeting of members of the congregation

relatives. He went to Quebec on business compected with the new cartridge factory to be established in the artillery barracks under Captain Prevost. Two or three experienced operatives will be imported by the Government to conduct operations. It is also said to be the intention of the Militia Department to sell the land on which the drill shed stands, and remove that building to near the citade

and remove that building to near the citadel gate.

A young man has arrived at London from Indiana in search of his cousin, a young woman sixteen years of age. He informed a magistrate that he had discovered that he wayward girl was an inmate of a house of ill-fame on Rectory street, kept by one Welch, and was known by the name of Susie Withton. She had refused to return home with him, and he made an application to the magistrate for a warrant compelling her to do so. He was informed that nothing could be done in the matter unless he could procure an affidavit from her parents. The young man thereupon telegraphed for her father.

A deputation from the Provincial Agricultural and Asts Association, consisting of Messrs, J. C. Rykert, M. P., Otto Klotz, White, and Shiply, arrived at London Monday and met a deputation from the City Council at two o'clock, to confer with them regarding the proposed change of the exhibition grounds. They subsequently proceeded to Salter's Grove with the view of making an inspection of the proposed new site. The visitors were well pleased with the grounds, and Mr. Rykert assured the citizens that the Provincial Association was in no way influenced in their course by the East Middlessex Association, but having a claim of \$3,000 against the present site and grounds, they felt an interest in the new location.

Mr. James Skead returned to Ottawa on Sunday from Perth, where he had been giving evidence in the case of McLaren v. Boyd, which involved the right to collect tolls for the use of improvements erected on the Madawaska. A very interesting feature in connection with his evidence was the production of a memorandum book containing data of an exploratory trip made by him forty years ago, before any improvements were made in the river. Mr. Skead's notes, on being compared with plans prepared by professional men, were found to be very correct, nearly all of the obstructions being noted. The book was put in as evidence. The case promises to be a protracted one, there being something like o

UNITED STATES.

The Sheriff at Bellefontaine, Ohio, lent a risoner the razor with which he committed Captain Timothy Dacey, the noted Fenian leader, died at Laurence, Mass., on Friday afternoon of rheumatism of the heart.

A note from her father's counsel, offering to onduct her divorce suit free of charge, was mong the presents received by a Philadelphia ride. The Land League at Dublin telegraphs to Boston that American counsel cannot plead in the state trials and that funds are urgent-ly needed.

of mineral wealth in that region will produce a gold fever and attract thousands of prospec-

view to the establishment of a factory on the Nashwaak.

The directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association have decided to hold the annual convention, which is to be held at Brockville, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of February.

A man in the employ of Mr. Shoults, at Parkhill, died very suddenly on Monday. The affair is attended with some mystery. Some say the cause was typhoid by

EXECUTION AT SHERBROOKE.

to the Last.

SHERBROKE, Que., Dec. 10.—At 8.10 o'clock this morning William Gray, convicted of the murder of Thomas Mulligan, of Scottstown, at the October term of the Court of of the murder of Thomas Mulligan, of Scottstown, at the October term of the Court of Queen's Begoh, was executed in the prison anclosure. Since receiving his sentense the prisoner has stoutly maintained his innecence. He has been constantly visited by ministers of the diffarent churches, and was always ready to join with them in religious exercises. He slept well throughout the entire night of Thursday, and eat a hearty breakfast this morning. He prayed with his spiritual advisers, but exhibited no unusual emotion. He walked to the scaffold with firm and steady steps, and after a fervent prayer by the Rev. Issae Brock, he was asked by the sheriff if he wished to say anything. He rephied in a loud and firm voice:—"Yes, I wish to make a statement. I am an innecent man." He then proceeded to repeat substantially the statement given to a reporter on Tuesday, to the effect that his sole offence consisted in stealing, the articles belonging to the murdered man Mulligan which were found in his possession, which he said his wife compelled him to do. He advised all young men to avoid rum and bad women, saying it was these two evils which had brought him to the gallows. A strong effort was made to get a stay of the execution from the Minister of Justice, all the Protestant elergymen there joining in an appeal to that effect, but under the circumstances the Minister deemed it advisable to let the law take its course. fiction, his fligers laying been chewed, Newell has been bailed in one flouand dollars.

New York, Dec. 12.—A requisition from Utah having arrived for Chas. Fetham Clinton, alias Lord Courtney, charged with obtaining money on table pretences he was to day ordered to be discharged. He will be re-arrested and taken, to Utah to meet a charge of forgery.

Sr. John, N.B., Dec. 13.—Wm. J. Mulholland, who, while second mate of the Yarmouth barque Lillis Soulisard, shot and killed Jamps Lamburne, and whose tend for meridde mestiged in a verdict. Set again on a new point raised by coinsel for the prisoner.

Jersey Cirv, N.J., Dec. 16.—New York, Yas kidnapped yesterdles on keeping knool by a woman supposed to be from New York, and killed May a woman supposed to be from New York, and her parents are almost distracted.

Nogreater progress is more noticeable in any Uranch of manufacture fram that of geven yelly dand the parents are almost distracted.

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Nogreater progress is more noticeable in any Uranch of manufacture fram that of geven yelly dand the parents are almost distracted.

Nogreater progress is more noticeable in a work of the project of starting a cotton factory in that the whole of the principle with all the Wancer Family Maghines is something mininge in its way, and of elegance of design and high finish, is not to be suppassed. There is no better Ximstream than a wanzer "O" for the family of the design and the project of starting a cotton factory in that of the project of starting a cotton factory in that of the project of starting a cotton factory in that the construction of the project of starting a cotton factory in that of the project of starting a cotton factory in that of the project of starting a cotton factory in that the project of starting a cotton factory in that the project of starting a cotton factory in that the project of starting a cotton factory in that the project

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1880,

AQUATICS.

BANLAN OFFERS TO ROW BOYD. W. Boyd, and some of the latter's friends de-claring that they think he could row Hanlan a good race, the latter offers to pull the Gateshead sculler a match for £500 a side a fortnight after the championship contest shall have been decided. It is not likely Boyd will come to time. The big stakes for one thing would rather deter him, but to tell you the truth, I think he has too muchs re-spect for Hanlan's ability to care to meet him. Boyd, however, is allowed to be very fast for a mile or two, and he may, in reply, affer to row the champion over half the usual championship course on Thames or Tyne. Laycock and Hanlan' are both progressing favourably. Your representative has settled down to work again. A few wagers have been made at two to one on Hanlan, who will doubtless start at three, and, perhaps, four to one on him.

London, Dec. 12.—Robert Watson Boyd replies to Hanlan's offer to 'row him a fortnight after the Laycock match, on 17th January, that he will row in twelve weeks time for the championship of the world and £200 a side. Boyd's proposition is absurd, and cannot be entertained by Hanlan, who is determined that he will row on no other water for the championship of the world than Toronto Bay. Besides, he says no power on earth shall keep him in England training for another two months for £200. There is no doubt the strain on his system would be too great, and that by consenting to row three months bence he would not only imperial his health but would unwarrantably imperial his reputation and supremacy as an oarsman. Toronto is the home of the champion carsman of the world, and anybody aspiring to that lofty title nust hie himself thither. HANLAN AND BOYD.

HANLAN'S RETURN FROM IRELAND. London, Dec. 10.—Hanlan has returned to Putney from his visit to Dublin. He is in excellent health, and has gained twelve pounds ever his ordinary racing weight.

SPLASHES. Michael Rush, W. Trickett, Pearce, and McDonald rowed for the champiouship of the Clarence river, New South Wales, the first week in October. Rush won, and Trickett, who had his outrigger broken in a collision with Pearce, at once challenged him for £200 a side. A match was made, to be decided over the championship course on the Paramatta river.

matta river.

Hanlan has disposed of the two practice boats he obtained from Messrs, Swaddle & Winship to Tom Green, of Barnes, who quickly found customers for them. The champion presented his sculls to various friends. An offer of £100 was made him for the Warin-built boat in which he won the championship match, but he declined it, as he intends to take the splendid little craft back to Canada with him.—London Sportsman.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Trickett's benefit was orowded at the South London Palace to-day. Hanlan, Laycock, Trickett, and Ross were present. £368 were presented to Trickett. Ward and Hawthorne have sailed, for home.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A WALK OF 2,500 MILES. The proposal to hold the American World's
Fair in Central Park, New York, has collapsed, and a site for the exhibition has been secured on the upper end of Manhattan island. or differently.

Indeed, call the Canada Preside Balley and as is for the excitation in as a size of the excitation in the sanked and received replies to provide the commencent of the investment of the investme

In eight races trotted by Maud S. last season, she made eighteen heats in 2.30 or better, eight of which were better than 2.20, and four better than 2.14. The following record of the Queen of the Turf's performances this year will be found interesting for reference:

— Cincinnati, O., July 6, beat Josephus, Lizzie 2nd, and Outlaw. Time—2.25, 2.30, 2.28. Chicago, Ill., July 24, beat Trinket. Time 2, 13, 2, 211, 2, 13, Cleveland, O., July 28, beat Driver, Chary Ford, and Hannis. Time 2, 24, 2, 18, 31. 2.31. Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 4, beat Charley Ford, Hannis, and Driver. Time—2:17, 2:15½, 2:16½, 2:16½, 2:16½. Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 12, to beat 2:12½. Time—2:11½, 2:20½. Springfield, Mass., Aug. 19, to beat 2:11½. Time—2:20½, 2:10½. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, to beat 2:11½. Time—2:20½, 2:11½. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, to beat 2:11½. Time—2:10½.

OTTAWA WINTER TROTTING SEUB. OTTAWA WINTER TROTTING SLUE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—A meeting of the Ottawa Winter Trotting Club was held last night, when Dr. Bergin, M. P., was elected hoursary president and Mr. James Murphy president. It was agreed that a meeting shall take place at an early date, and that a special prize will be offered for a trotting match between three-year-old colts. COMING ICE MEETINGS.

PORT HOPE, Dec. 9.—The adjourned mesting of the Central Ontario Racing and Trotting Association took place at the St. Lawrence Hall to-day. It was rather peorly attended, although Newcastle, Toronto, and Millbrook were well represented. J. C. M. Titus was in the chair. Cobourg and Brighton sporting men did not put in an appearance, probably on account of their horses being out of condition from the effects of epizootic, which is very bad just now, and the cold weather being against them. Mr. Staples stallien L. H. Daniels as out of training for the present on account of it, also Mr. S. Bouland's Easy Billy. Millbrook is going

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. to give a meeting. The dates for the to places will appear next week. Each of a places will give two days races. Cobwill have a meeting in February.

ITEMS. tional trotting association is one of the lities of the future in England. The Prussian Government has decided upon taking steps to suppress betting on race-

Port Perry winter meeting will come off on he 12th and 13th of January. The ice is now litteen inches thick and in first-class condition.

the 12th and 13th of January. The ice is now fifteen inches thick and in first-class condition.

Mr. J. B. Hughes, Waterico, Ont., Canada, has sold his trotting stallion Norland, 4 years old, a grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletenian, to Messrs. Lindy & Doan, of East Gwillimbury, Ont., for \$475.

The two-year-old colt Barrett, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Sue Walton, owned by Fierre Lorillard, has arrived in England preparatory to beginning training for the spring turf events in the Old Country.

The steamship Victoria, after being twenty-six days at sea, arrived at New York on the 9th inst. Her coming was particularly anxiously looked for owing to the fact that she had on board Mr. James Keene's recent purchase, the famous racehorse Blue Gown, winner of the Derby in 1868, and of a score of other races during his three years' career on the turf. Blue Gown was purchased by Mr. Keene for £4,000, but he was never destaned to see America, for he died on the voyage after being twelve days out. The loss will be a serious one both to his owner and to America. Blue Gown was foaled in 1865, was bred by the late Sir Joseph Hawley, in whose colours he won the Derby, and was got by Beadsman out of Bas Blue by Stockwell.

The Spirit of the Times has commenced its annual series of articles on "The winning

by Beadsman out of Bas Blue by Stockwell.

The Spirit of the Times has commenced its annual series of articles on "The winning sires of 1880." As usual it opens with the horse whose produce has won the largest sum of money during the year. Imp. Bonnie Scotland heads the list, and consequently it is to him the first article refers. From his table of winners — in which the king of the turf, Luke Blackburn, figures at the top with 24 starts, 22 wins, and \$44,750 to his credit—it appears that 51 sone and daughters of Bonnie Scotland started 478 times, of which they won 123 races, were second 95 times, third 79 times, and were upplaced 181 times. They jointly won the aggregate sum of \$124,046.25, an average per capita of \$2,432.20, and 25 per centum of the starts made by them.

THE GUN.

CARVER AND BOGARDUS. London, Dec. 12.—Dr. Carver challenged Capt. Bogardus to a pigeon match, 100 birds, for £500 a side and the championship of the world. The match takes place in the neighbourhood of London.

WHAT IS CALLED "SPORT" IN ENGLAND.

The sport at Gunton was tremendous, thirteen and fourteen hundred head a day falling to six or seven guns, amongst which were many woodcocks. But the slaughter there even was as nothing compared to that at Croxteth, Lord Sefton's northern abode, where six noble sportsmen killed and bagged in four days more than five thousand head of game. On one day they shot two-thousand head, more than fifteen hundred being pheasants. Of course the guns were good—Lord Sefton, Lord Lathorne, Colonel Bateson, Mr. Craven, Colonel Custance, and Lord Coventry, all keen shots, and some extraordinarily sure. The London market is at this moment overstocked with game, particularly pheasants; and woodcocks are far more plentiful than they have been known to be for some years,—London World, WHAT IS CALLED "SPORT " IN ENGLAND

CURLING. PORT HOPE V. LINDSAY Lindbay, Ont., Dec. 14.—A match was blayed on the covered rink here to night between Port Hope and Lindsay, resulting in a riccory for the latter by twenty-three points.

THE RIFLE. AN INVITATION FROM ENGLAND. New York, Dec. 14.—Earl Stanhope, chairman of the National Rifle Association of England, has written to Judge Gildersleeve, inviting the American Rifle Association to send eight men to contest for prizes at the Wimbledon camp meeting in July next.

GORDON-At Knowle, Cooksville, on the 7th nst, the wife of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., Deputy Superintendent Mateorological Service, of a daughter. MONTEITH-At Lyn, on Friday, December 3rd, he wife of George Monteith, of a daughter. FLANAGAN—At Ottawa, on Sunday, 28th November, the wife of Mr. J. Flanagan, of a laughter.

Boyn-On the 8th inst., at 459 Sherbourne treet, Mrs. Alexander Boyd, of a daughter. BLIGHT At 30 North street, on the 6th inst., the wife of W. H. Blight, of a daughter. Worker. At Gananoque, on the 11th ult., the wife of Clare L. Worrell, Esq., of a daughter.

Ginson—At Verulam, Ont., on the 1st inst., the wife of Gaven Alured Gibsch, late of Liverpool, Eng., of a daughter.
Liverpool papers please copy.
ROBERTSON—At Whitby, on Monday, the 18th inst., the wife of J. S. Robertson, merchant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHIN—SCHREIBER—At Christ church, York Township, on the 5th December; by the Rev. T. W. Paterson, William Quin, C.E., only son of the late William Quin, Esq., M.D., Belfast, Ifeland, te Edith H., only daughter of W. G. Schreiber, Esq., Deer Park, Duncum-Reiden, Duncum-Reiden, at the Metropolitan church, by the Rev. Dr. Potts, John Duncumb to Sarah Reid, both of Toronto. SAVAGE—SPROWLE—On the 9th inst., at the esidence of the bride's aunt, by the Rev. J. McAllister, Mr. W. S. Savage, to Julia, youngest aughter of the late John Sproule, Esq., of Tormes. THOMESON—THOMPSON—On 16th December, 1872, by the Rav. S. Wilcox, W. E. Thompson to Mary, eldest daughter of James Thompson, Esc., of Strachan avenue, Toronto.

SMYTH—CRAWFORD—At Bowmanville, Ont., on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's brether-in-law, Samuel Armour, Esc., by the Rev. Dr. Maenabb, Charles E. Smyth, Montreal, to Jennie Law, daughter of the late Angus Crawford, Esg., Cobourg.

SCHOOLEY—HAMMOND—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Isaac Tovell, at Richmond street Canadian Methodist church, Charles Henry Schooley, of Petrolia, to Samantha Janc, youngest daughter of Num. Hammond, of Toronto. FEATHERSTONE—HOFKINS—On the Istinst, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law' Mr. Alex. Peables, Gorrie, by the Rev. Mr. Broley, Henry Featherstone, Esg., youngest son of Mn. William Featherstone, Township Cierk, Logan, to Miss Isabella Margaret, second daughter of James-Hefkins, Esq., of Hanover, Ont.

WHALEN—On Sunday, 12th inst., at 221 Ontail Chambers, Church street, Michael Whalen, aged & years.

Horsley—On Sunday, Dec. 12th, at his late residence. Est Chutario street, William H. Horsley, late organist of Queen's Agenue Methodist church, Louden, Ont., and formerly of Elm street Methodist church, Toronto, aged 33 years.

Wilson—At the Rectory, Grafton, on Saturday, 11th inst., of pieuro pieumenis, after a brief liness, Sarah Jane, beloved and only daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Wilson, aged 48 years.

DEATHS.

Edwards. At his residence, Brampton, on the 19th inst., George Edwards, aged 67 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

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 VEGETINE the demand for it has steadily increased, and those of my customers who have spoken to me have done to in the highest kind of praise. It is taking the lead of all the preparations sold for purifying the blood. A. HARVARD,

An Excellent Medicine.

PERTH, ONT., Mar. 20, 1880.

Yours, &c. JNO. W. ADAMS. Its Effects are Decided. Toronto, Ont., March 5, 1880.

I have had more satisfaction in selling Vecene 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 its wide-spread reputation.

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RADICAL CURE

DR.J. ADAMS SS BAT STREET, TORONTO.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS Immediately relieve and permanently of a constitution of the constitution of the cores, and revitalize blood. Circular and consultation free.

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theun, Erystpeins, Ringworms, Corns, Inflamed
Joines, Chittelaine, Frost Bless, cic., which Mrs.
JULYE MYERS DRAWING AND HEALING
SALVE fails to cure. Price 25 and 50c, per box.
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I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a periect cure for all the werst forms of PILES, two to four in the worst cases of LEPROSY SCROTULA. PSORIASIS. CANCER. ECZEMA. SALT RHEUM, RHRUMATISM, KIDNNYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BIOOD. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. I authorize and thome all dealers to return the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. Note for everywhy years. At a build. Sold everywhere. Send for New Parkellar PRES. H. D. FOWLE. Chomist Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LAW-RENCE, Agents, Montreal.

PRECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years and is the most successful remedy known. Pricil per vial, or five vials and large visit of powde or 55, sent post free on specific. HUM HIREYS HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO. OF Fullon street, New York. Wholesale Depo or Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGil treet, Montreal.

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The Great Blood Purifiers! DAISTOL'S AND PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
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E. EAR, AND THROAT DR. G. S. Ryerson, L.E.C. P.S.E., Qculist and Auris not General Rospital, late Clinical Assistantiation Eye Hespital, London, Eng. 2 arch street, Toronto. AER WANTED IN TH Hockley. Any one about ill find a good epening ir to a blacksmith, store, po two mills, and good farmit and no waston-maker pen

NOTICE. wise, or who called to enquir to a favour by calling on o

Farms for Sale.

FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN OF RIO; list sent to any address. App. CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate A. DARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS.
hotels, mills, and c.ty property; full particulars, prices and terms. ADAMSON & LAMS
James street north, Hamiltop. Chinton; 237 acres; good orchards and buildings. Address, HENRY Timithville. PARM-WEST HALF LOT 8, ELE Concession, township Brooke; 100 corty-acres in good state of cultivatic good buildings and orchard. RITAYLOR, Watford.

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FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—THREE THE SAND trees very choicest varieties of appears, plums, peaches, and quipoes, just be ning to bear. Twenty acres of land; stone be frame barns, stables, woodshed, etc., almost 25 miles from Hamilton stone read; lum excellent cultivation; must be sold, as own removing; apply, enclosing stamp, to M. BOULTBEE, vendor's Solicitor, Hamilton. BOULTBEE, Vendors Solicitor, Hamilton 455
TARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Nelson, county of Halton composed on north-half of Lot 12, 2nd concession south Dum das street, and 32 acres, Lot 13, in same concession; soil clear loam; 100 acres cleared; belance well timbered; good frame house, barn, and stable; well watered. Will be solid on libera terms. For further particulars, apply to 7-H PEART, Burlington P.O., Ontario.

15-3

TARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR Sale—that valuable term, parts of lots through the late Alexande Welr, within a mile of Port Stanley; 233 acres choice land, orchard, water in nearly owned house. Also the dry goods etere and let occupied by Henry Arkell, Per, Stanley. For terminal conditions apply to E. HOLTON, St. Thomas; ROBERT WISH, Union P. 3, or othe farm.

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TARM FOR SALE — THAT SILE TARM, being composed of the west had of the east half of lot No. 19, in the concession west of Hurontario street, it township of Mono, in the country of Simco naiping one hundred and fifty acres, muless; there are twenty-five acres of fail. I have acres summer fallowed; two fair how on the ground looking well, and about se five acres summer fallowed; two fair how long barn and stable are erected on the pre and there is also a small orehand. The fa all well fenced and the cleared portion; all well finced and the cleared portion is sumps and stones, and is about seven mingood level road from Orangeville, the town of the country of bufferin, one of wheat markets in Ontario, For terms, et ply to M. McCARTHY, Barrister, &c., C. ville,

00.000 ACRES F pet Farming Lang ng time. Low rate of interest. For terms, ad-

Business Chances. CTORE AND DWELLING TO RENT A Hearryn station, G.W.R.; he opposition rent \$80; a considerable amount of cash will a paid out in the village during the winter for savings, cordwood, &c. EDWIN C. K. DAVIE Hentryn P. O.

BLACKSMITH SHOP TO LET. WITH tools complete, and waggen shop attached BLACKSMITH SHOP TO LET. WITH tools complete, and waggon shop attached a hour and orchard. with plenty of water; go locality. GEO. GRAHAM, Vandeleur P.O. 455.

WINGHAM, COUNTY HURON-RAN. Chance. A large hotel with commodion stables and outbuildings attached, all near new, for sale. This hotel is splendidly stituted cose to a large grist and saw mill. doing the business: license with building. Apply to ABELL, Wingham, P.O.

CRIST MILL FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE TO 6 Smithville, county of Lincoln; as brid mill; three run of stones; three storeys high woollen factory, bakery, and grocery in connection; all in good state of rapair; will sell the whole on very favourable terms. Address HEMRY TEETER, Smithville,

Teachers Wanten.

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Orilla, helding third-class certificate; state salary required. Forward testimenials to CHAS GRAILEY, Ardtrea P. O.

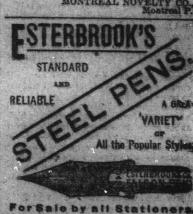
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MANITOBA BRANCH Particulars of ROSS, KILLAM, & HAGGART.

THE WRECK. The next day broke, thick, lowering, and grey, with a short, heavy swell. The atmosphere seemed to press down upon the ship. It was not haze, it was not fog, but a sort of It was not haze, it was not fog, but a sort of dead weight of atmospheric pressure. A heavy, leaden sky loomed over a dull, gloomy sea. The Crimea laboured terribly, rising with apparent effort on the back of every swell. The passengers were nearly all kept prisoners in their berths, though some few were in the saloon, from the windows of which they looked out on the grey-green heave which it sickened them to study. It was one of those uncomfortable days on shipboard when sailors have everything their own way, and when all a landsman can do is to hold on, physically and metaphorically, till things right themselves and restore the passenger element to supremacy.

There was not much wind as yet, though it was evident that a gale was coming up from the Bay of Biscay. Now and then, without warning, all things loose about the decks, animate or inanimate, were flung to leeward, and for a moment the ship floundered help-lessly till she rose upon another swell.

A sleepless night had more and more unsettled Colonel Wolcott's plans and feelings.

"Doubts tossed him to and fro.
Love keeping Hone Hone Love alive."

"Doubts tossed him to and fro, Love keeping Hope, Hope, Love alive." At one moment his courage sank as he recalled the look of wild reproach his wife had cast at him; at another, he thrilled with the remembrance of the instant during which he had held her in his arms.

On his reappearance among the officers of the ship and his fellow-passengers, he per-ceived alresh that he was an object of general avoidance and suspicion. At first it amused, then it annoyed him. In his present mood, isolation was hateful. He was yearning for

"I have no longer any reason to conceal myself from Adela. The die is cast, so far as she is concerned," he said. "And yet how can I admit the vulgar crowd on board into my confidence, how suffer it to watch the progress of a drama which is life and death to gress of a drama which is life and death to me? No! So long as the voyage flats, I must retain this name of Dobson. But as for you, old boy, you may recognize me now!" he suddenly exclaimed, stooping, with a new appreciation of sympathy, to the dog, who for four days had never ceased, whenever his master appeared on deck, to track his steps, and sniff about his feet with looks of mute in the company of the animal had been recognize with and sain about his feet with looks of mute in-quiry. The animal had been reasoning with-th himself, as we all know a good dog will, not able to set his confused perceptions right because no caress from the hand that once fondled him had responded to his demonstra-tions of delight, turning his suspicions into certainty.

But now Colonel Wolcott whistled as he took the dog's head in his two hands. The treature recognized the note; he recognized the voice he had been tutored to obey when, it years before, his master had lain wounded and in hiding in a cabin on his own plantation. With a low whine of yearning long suppressed, and then a sudden, quick bark of rapture and surprise, the creature knew him, the present of the present of the colonial suppressed and then a sudden, quick bark of rapture and surprise, the creature knew him, the present of the present of the creature knew him, the present of the present of the creature knew him, the present of the present art—perhaps because, like manly tender-as for little children, it makes a safety-list for strong emotion. No man is ashamed being moved by the affection of a beast or collect. Colonel Wolcott fairly broke down

It was early in the morning, and, as we have said, the swell was foo great to tempt passengers on deck from safer parts of the yessel. He and the deg had the ghards to themselves, and could give free vent to emotion. The man caressed and fondled the dog; the dog leaped round him. It was like one of those moments of abandon into which boys fing themselves with animals, in which it is hard to say if the creature is almost human or the boy almost dog.

Jeb was a black-and-tan setter of the Gordon breed, with eyes as tender, beseeching

don breed, with eyes as tender, beseeching.
and wistful as a woman's; and soft fringes on

his shapely legs.
As Colonel Wolcott played with this old As Colonel Wolcott played with this old companion the flood-gates of his heart were opened, and forth rushed a pent-up tide of long-repressed affection. To no one on board, mave Adela, could he have spoken about his hopes, but to Jeb he gave his confidence freely, "God help me, Jeb! God help me! I will win her back. I am a lost man if I fail; and if ever I have wife and child and house and home and happiness again, I'll have you and Mel too, I promise, Jeb."

Later in the day Mel put the following note into his master's hand:—

"Do not think me ungrateful or ungracious, though I may not be able to do all that you expect of me. I appreciate the generosity of your promise, made without conditions. I

though I may not be able to do all that you expect of me. I appreciate the generosity of your promise, made without conditions. I have seen your feeling for our boy. The sight of it and the attraction that he found in you made me perceive that a child needs both his parents, that boy is not like those little animals who only need a mother. I send you his address, that you may write to him or see him. You will not take him from me, nor will I any longer hide him from you. You gave me to understand that news of his birth never reached you. Letters were written at the time and afterwards, but I suppose they did not get through the lines. I wish I understood more fully what you would have of me. If it be what I fear, it is my duty to oppose you; but not for selfish or unworthy ends. I respect my marriage vow, and must act as I think right for him and myself and you."

Colonel Wolcott read this letter over and over. It was systematically cold, as if the writer had repressed herself with every word, but in it there was evident a wish to do him justice, a sympathy for him as the father of

but in it there was evident a wish to do him justice, a sympathy for him as the father of Lance, and openings that might lead to reconciliation. He read and pondered it over and over. He sought her on the decks, which were wet and lonely; looked into the ladies' cabin, where he had no claim to penetrate; watched for her among the groups who, after luncheon, were endeavouring to amuse themselves in the saloon in spite of the heavings and plungings of the vessel; but in vain; she did not appear.

He questioned the doctor, who answered him curtly that Mrs. Wolcott was ill and un-

him curtly that Mrs. Wolcott was ill and un-able to leave her cabin.

Pencil and paper was his only resource. It might be rash to write to her, to deprive him-left, at the supreme moment of his life, of the persuasiveness of look, tone, touch—of the look, touch—of the persuasiveness of look, touch—of the look, touch—of the look, touch—of the persuasiveness of look, touch—of the look, to

nect her with her husband; but he burned with impatience to "put his fortunes to the touch," and would delay no longer.
"Adela, my. dearest wife," he wrote, "I have been blind and ignorant. Give me the opportunity to plead my cause. Make little Lance a link between us. Precious as he is to you, I shall not rest satisfied until you love his father just a little more. I love you, Adela, and will do my best to make you love me in return, unless your heart is wholly set against me. If I may plead with you, come out and join me in the captain's cabin, near the round house, I shall remain there till I see you.

"Devotedly, your husband,

This note he gave to Mel, and waited, with

This note he gave to Mel, and watted, with actionary misgivings, for the answer.

The steward soon came back.

"Miss Adela in her berth," he said.

"Did you give it to her, Mel?"

"Yes, Mas' Lancelot. That is, I stood by nen de stewardess, she gib it her. Mrs. ontine an' dat ar limb, Miss Harrie, was in r state-room; an' Miss Harrie ask Miss lela if it was a love-letter, an' laugh an' say e knew it was from you."

ain't no fit place jus' now for ladies. 'Specs it's coming on to blow great guns."

Hour after hour passed. Colonel Wolcott took his place in the saloon at dinner. Few passengers, and those all men, were present. The captain was not there. Adela did not

The captain was not there. Adela did not appear.

He asked the captain, after dinner, if he had heard from her, and whether, if she came on deck, he might use the little cabin. He was comforted, on the whole, when the captain told him that he was very sure she would not come on deck that day, as peremptory orders had been sent down to keep all the ladies under hatches.

'It is as much as we can do to work the ship without having them to take care of," said the captain. "Ladies are best out of the way when it comes on to blow."

Still restless, Colonel Wolcott, about dusk, again went on deck. The night was lowering, though a small crescent moon at intervals broke with a sort of watery light through rifts in the flying scud, and lighted up the glimmering spray along the billow's edge.

"A roughish night," said one of the officers, shaking the water from his cap. They were more civil to Mr. Dobson since it was known that the captain had admitted him to his own table.

The steamer was labouring in the long swell. She was freighted with railroad iron, always a most unmanageable cargo. It demoralizes the compass and is difficult to stow—indeed, it is almost impossible to load it so as to trim a vessel; besides which, should it by any accident break loose, it soon bumps a hole in the ship's bottom. The officers were all preparing for a stormy night. Every now and then the straining ship went down into a valley of black water, then rose upon the surging crest of the succeeding wave, the mighty mass washing her onward as she buried her bows in the grey seas which foamed over her forecastle. Now forward and now aft, she felt the full force of the sea and wind, and quivering as she rose to meet the blast from the protecting hollow of some giant billow.

An officer or two upon the hurricane-deck clung to the brazen railing, which alone pre-

An officer or two upon the hurricane-deck clung to the brazen railing, which alone prevented them from being washed, feet foremost, into the boiling sea.

"No place this for you," said Captain Moore to his passenger. "It needs sea legs to keep the deck to-night. You had better go into the saloon or find shelter just within the doorway of the companion. We cannot have you get a ducking every evening."

As he groke there was a sudden even.

have you get a ducking every evening."

As he spoke there was a sudden crash. A shiver ran through the whole framework of the vessel, the groans of the machinery ceased. The ship shook as though she would jerk all her masts out of her; the water poured over her bulwarks and swashed down the hatchways, carrying Colonel Wolcott off his feet. He brought up against something, he could not see what in the dark, and clutched it, while the great wave floated away from under him. As the water poured into the ship's waist, and ran off through the scuppers, he recovered himself, and sickened as he realized the escaped danger.

No one had noticed him, nor would have noticed him had he been washed away. All hands were busy, and an indescribable confusion prevailed both above and below; for in a few moments it had become known to all on board that the great shaft of the engine had been broken, and that the Crimea was at that moment drifting helplessly, little better that a wreck.

Before she could be brought under seated.

that moment drifting helplessly, little better that a wreck.

Before she could be brought under control with sails she shipped sea after sea. Two of her masts had been split (she carried four), the jib-boom was blown away, the fore-royal mast was broken in two pieces, and with its yards went over the side, where, till the crew could cut it loose, it remained thumping against the hull of the vessel, knocking in one or two of the dead-lights, and smashing in its

or two of the dead-lights, and smashing in its fall the skylight of the engine-room; it also crushed and ground two of the boats, which added greatly to the confusion and the alarm. As soon as Colonel Wolcott could recover breath, he made his way into the ladies cabin. There all was terror and confusion. Water was washing down the stairs, in spite of the efforts of the tread steward and his assistants. Ladies were clinging to their husbands and fathers, and imploring them not to leave them. There was no raving, no running to and fro; but every time the vessel lurched a shriek arose, "and great fear was upon all faces."

faces."
Some women knelt in prayer in their state-Some women knelt in prayer in their staterooms with the doors open, for an instinct to
be together seemed common to all the passengers; but the greater part were in the
open cabin. A heavy chandelier had swung
crashing against a mirror, and fragments of
broken glass were scattered everywhere.
Nearly all the lights were out, and the half
darkness aided the confusion. Each time the
ship rose on a wave—rolling as if she never
again could right herself—and made a sharp
downward plunge again, more water rushed
down the hatchways, swashing first to one
side, then the other, invading the state-rooms,
drifting and floating boxes, books, tables,
chairs, life preservers, and everything movable
about the cabins. It was no easy, rhythmic
swell, such as all who have ever been to sea
know and appreciate in a "stiff gale." She
was literally "trying." The steersman
could not keep her steady before the wind,
and the pitching was terrible.

Through the confusion Colonel Wolcott
made his way to his wife's state-room. Adela,
dressed, was standing within its threshold,
steadying herself against the door-posts and
the bulkhead. She turned and saw her husband. A rush of recollections overwhelmed
them for a moment. Their glances were more
eloquent than spoken words.

Bracing herself by back and feet against
the doorway, Adela half held out her arms.
Her husband put his round her. "God grant
that we are still husband and wife, Adela!"
he whispered.

"Amen!" she said. "Let us die husband

that we are still husband and wife, Adels!" he whispered.

"Amen!" she said. "Let us die husband and wife—let us die together!"

"No, live together. We are wrecked, but not yet lost," exclaimed Lancelot.

"Amen!" responded Adela fervently.

Through all the horrors of their situation they had a momentary glimpse of Eden, like a gleam of peaceful glory from a Christmas tree, flashed before the eyes of some despairing outcast in the street as the curtain falls within before the lighted window-pane.

The curtain in this instance descended with a jerk, for they heard Harrie Tontine's disagreeable titter. Just then there was a cry down the companion of "Volunteers wanted for the pumps!"

Lancelot lifted Adela, and put her back upon the bed in her state-room.

Lancelot lifted Adela, and put her back upon the bed in her state-room.

When he struggled up on deck, the night seemed gloomier that ever. Water came washing round his knees, and the wind was blowing a hurricane. He felt his way, steadying himself by the ropes, the stays, and ratlines, till he arrived about midships. Six passengers and as many sailors were at the pumps, presided over by an officer, but the work was very laborious and exhausting. The sea broke over them so roughly that sometimes they all stood in water to their waists, and in that water floated objects, which, before they were washed overboard, hurtled against everything they met, and bruised and injured more than one of the working party. Several of those who laboured at the pumps had already received bad wounds. When a great sea was shipped, the pumps stopped perforce for a moment; then, as the wave receded, rose the strong voice of authority, urging them cheerily on with their task again.

ask again.

About half an hour after this began, Mel About half an hour after this began, Mel made his way along the dangerous deck, saying as he came on, "Whar Mas' Lancelot? Whar my young mas'r?"

In the ordinary intercourse of life Mel, emancipated by the fate of war, would have scorned to call any man his master: now it seemed pleasant to revive every tie that involved a sense of relationship or protection.

He had brought a bottle of Cognac and a gutta-percha drinking-cup.

"Missee done send them," he said.

"Tell her God bless her, Mel!" was the answer.

him. The wandering Arab, who had congratulated himself not a week since on his freedom from all ties, was now in ecstasy at the reception of a mouthful of brandy from a wife's hand.

After another hour of tough work he was obliged to desist, from sheer exhaustion, and made his way back into the ladies' cabin. By this time the frightened passengers had grown more quiet. Many were sitting round Dr. Danvers at a table, where he alternately read passages of scripture and uttered prayers. A young man, badly hurt on the deck, had been brought down among the women and laid upon a sofa.

Adela sat-beside fanning him. She did not see her husband when he first opened the door, but he was met by a chorus of voices asking for news, and Mrs. Tontine seized upon him.

"Colonel, Colonel, save me, save me! Oh, for the sake of old times, take care of me!"

"Colonel, Colonel, save me, save me! Oh, for the sake of old times, take care of me!"
She flung herself upon his breast, she clung fast to him, while he stood powerless to unclasp her arms from his neck, yet fearing that Adela would misinterpret the situation.

"Pray calm yourself, Mrs. Tontine," he said. "Of course I shall do all I can for you. We are not lost yet. The ship is put about, and we are heading back to Queenstown."

about, and we are heading back to Queenatown."

"Yes, yes! But if the worst should come, save me! O Lancelot, save me! I am more to you than she can be. Think how you once loved me!"

Colonel Wolcott was utterly shocked. The woman was beside herself with abject terror, but he could not understand how, even at such a moment, personal fear could swallow up all womanly perceptions. He was trying to disengage her arms from his neck when Adela, steadying herself by the cabin bulkhead, came to his resone.

"Mrs. Tontine," she said, with a quiver in her voice. "stay with me. My husband will take care of you."

"He's not your husband! You have been divorced. I had it in a letter from New York!" screamed Mrs. Tontine.

"We think not, we hope not," said Adela.
"But, O Mrs. Tontine, standing as we all do in the presence of death, what is that to you!"

you?"

Mrs. Tontine sat on the floor half insensible. Several of those present carried her into her own state-room, and Adela closed the door.
"Poor woman !" she said, and sat down b

"Poor woman!" she said, and sat down by the table, drawing her wet dress a little aside that her husband might, if he would, sit down beside her. It was no time for explanation or affection, but their hands sought each other under the table.

"Doctor," said Adela, leaning forward to the old ciergyman (for in moments of great danger reserved women sometimes prove themselves more expansive and emotional than others), "this is my husband, Colonel Welcott. Give us both your blessing."

Lancelot Wolcott laid his head upon the cabin-table, with a sob. His wife bent hers, with a calm smile of triumph and content, beside him.

beside him.

The old pastor understood the situation.

"Children," he said, laying his withered hands on both their heads, "I commend you to Him 'whose hand can set right that which none other can. One of the holiest men that ever lived taught that prayer to those whose troubles came from marriage." xv.

THE RESCUE.

The glimmer of another dawn shone at last upon the helpless passengers. The women on board, with the men belonging to them, were gathered in the condemned cell of the ship—the ladies' cabin. They were waiting for their death-warrant. All excitement (and fear is half excitement) seemed to have passed away. It was with them as it is with most of us in critical moments—they were drifting insensibly over the bar that separates time from eternity, life from death, the known from that we have no power to know. Death seldom leaps upon us like a wild beast or a water-spout. He steals forward gently. The moments we have dreaded glide in upon us. We find ourselves in the midst of what we most feared, and are full of an astonished tranquillity. Before we are conscious that we have embarked on the dark river, its rapids are half-way past.

are half-way past.

The sky of the new day was broken and the sky of the new day was broken and the sky of the The sky of the new day was broken and troubled. The fury of the gale seemed somewhat less than it had been during the night, but the sea ran mountains high. The Crimea huag low at her stern, and at times rolled fearfully. A donkey-engine had at last been got to work, and, being connected with the pumps, had relieved the weary sailors and their volunteer assistants.

The ship had three boats left upon her weather side. The boats on the starboard

their volunteer assistants.

The ship had three boats left upon her weather side. The boats on the starboard quarter had been crushed like nut-shells when the fore-royal mast went by the board. As the day dawned there was a general disposition among the passengers to escape from their places of confinement, and from time to time small parties ventured on deck, catching hold of every object that could steady their steps. The wet hair of the ladies blew about their necks and faces, entangling itself sometimes round the brase work or the ropes of the rigging, but no one seemed conscious of any disorder in dress. As a general thing, they were all quiet. To borrow a simile from Jean Paul, many were gazing through glass doors into eternity. They were waiting. Waiting for what? Each for a personal summons into the mysterious darkness which gathers at either end of life—a gloom no human eye, save that of One, has ever pierced; through which no forerunner, save One, has ventured back; a pathless waste, which believer or philosopher must tread one day for himself, the one alone in all the horror of great darkness, the other holding by his Saviour's hand.

In the cabin, Dr. Danvers, with many gathered round him, was still praying and exhorting. Colonel Wolcott and his wife had left their places, and together went up the companion way. The spectacle of the gloomy, troubled sky first broke on them as they came up, and then such a sea!

Before the ship, opened green hollows top-

companion way. The spectacle of the gloomy, troubled sky first broke on them as they came up, and then such a sea!

Before the ship, opened green hollows topped by tossing surges edged with sparkling foam; behind, a raging waste of waters mountains high pursued, and dashed over stern and quarter, flinging to the sky showers of salt foam. One close-rected sail only was to be seen on the ship—Adela was too ignorant of seamanship to know what sailors called it; it was the main topsail—but though it presented very little surface to the gale, each blast that struck the ship seemed to seize it and the bent mast that supported it in its teeth and shake them furiously.

A dim and sulky sun was visible above the misty, shifting line of the horizon. The squall swept after them. The ship, flying before both wind and sea, seemed less driven than pursued—one moment in the trough, the next, rising on the crest of an immense, green, crinkled wave, which, as the wreck ascended it, seemed mysteriously to slip away from under her, while she rushed down the slope, trembling and quivering like a hunted thing, and dashing before her tons of glittering spray.

As Adela and her husband reached the

and dashing before her tons of glittering spray.

As Adela and her husband reached the deck, there was a sudden cry, and a rush to the bulwark on the lee quarter. A frightful sea, combined with a roll more tremendous than usual, had swept four sailors from the bowspirit, as the ship rose on the crest of a ninth swell and planged down again, with one side half buried in the seething water. The lost men tried in vain to clutch at floating spars, ropes chains, they was resulted.

serious difficulties remaining; for, as we have said, the starboard boats were gone, and to round to while running before a gale with a disabled ship, so as to make it possible to lower those on the weather side of the ship, without their being sucked under her rudder or her stern, seemed impossible.

The ship was on their weather bow—a ship full-rigged—standing across their course, which Captain Moore dared not materially alter. At first, to the naked eye, nothing of her but her masta, like three needles on the edge of the horizon, was visible; then rose the glistening gliminer of a wet sail over the swell; and, lastly, as she neared them the back line of her hull.

Those on the wreck watched her with an anxiety known only to men in whom the love of life has been reanimated by a hope of rescue. Friends clung to each other weeping. Some broke into an incessant and unnatural stream of talk; others thanked God for deliverance, vowing to serve Him thenceforward; some, with renewed carnestness, resumed their prayers for succour.

Adela stood upon a coil of rope under the lee of the great mainmast, which sheltered her from theappray. She stood a little higher, by reason of her pedestal, than her husband, who, with arms uplifted, held her by the waist.

"Succour is coming, Adela," he said. ed out of her."

Orders were given to pass forward the women and children—mothers first., It was too awful. The boat one moment would be lifted on a sea nearly up to the ship's bulwark, the next she would be at the bottom of a glistening gulf twenty feet below, hidden by the overlapping waves and the clouds of spray.

who, with arms uplifted, held her by the waist.

"Succour is coming, Adela," he said.

"Thanks to your prayers, I think, my dearest! This ship is eastward bound. We shall get back to Lance in a few days; and live happy ever after this experience, like people in a fairy tale. How sweet it is to love you! How empty my heart has felt all these long years!"

As he said this, Mrs. Tontine, who had not appeared on deek before that morning, rushed up the companion with a wild, white face and unbound hair. She glanced about her, awestruck, for a moment. Then her eyes fell upon Colonel Wolcott standing by Adela, and, falling at his knees, she clasped them, crying—

"Lancelot, Lancelot, save me, save me!"

"Lancelot, Lancelot, save me, save me!"

"We shall all be saved, I trust,"he said.

"Mrs. Tontine, stand up, I beg of you," trying to make her rise.

"No, net until you promise. Promise,

"No, nat until you promise. Promise, promise me to save me!"

"I promise that I'll do my best. Of course I'll do my best for you or any lady."

"Ma always thinks that she's of more account than anybody else," said Harrie, who had been on deck some time, and now made her way up to them. "Ma, you are looking like a perfect fright. You have not got half your hair on," added the enjant terrible.

"Hush, Harrie, hush," said Adela, who had stepped down from her coil of rope upon the deck, and stood clinging to her husband. "Your poor mamma is frightened; we are all frightened. See, that ship is coming to bring us help. Be quiet, Harrie, and thank God for sending her to save our lives."

The ship was now near enough to signal them. The captain made out her name with his glass. She was the Robert E. Lee of New York, homeward bound from Londonderry.

The gale was from the south-west. Ever since the Crimea had been put about she had been blown north-east of her true course to Queenstown.

Maantime Colonel Wolcott, had succeeded

Meantime Colonel Wolcott had suc

Meantime Colonel Wolcott had succeeded in raising Mrs. Tontine to her feet. She stood clinging to his arm with her whole weight. His wife was on the other side of him. Fear and excitement made Mrs. Tontine voluble. The disgust he felt for her increased his pity, and made it impossible rudely to shake her from him. rom him.
"O Lancelot Wolcott," she cried, "I did

love you! ... I never have loved anyone but you! I ought not to have given you up for poor Tontine... Can you pardon a most unhappy girl dazzled by false views of love and marriage? Can you forgive me the sacrifice I made of your whole life when I proved false

"Most heartily, Mrs. Tontine. I may even say I bless you. A week ago, perhaps, I might not have been so well able to feel the objection"—and his left arm pressed Adela cleer to his mide. "I am too happy now to bear's ordida against anyone."

"What on earth do you mean? Why are you happy?"cried Cora, looking up into his eyes. "Are you sure that you forgive me with all your heart?"

"Perfectly sure, Mrs. Tontine."

"Ah! Lancelot, if it is really so, let me be saved by you, or let us die together!"

"We are not going to die, I hope, Mrs. Tontine. We are going on board the Robert E. Lee. You are getting very wet, and have no wrappings. Let Sir George Beevor take you below. Believe me, I will come and look for you when it is time for the boats," he said earnestly, anxious to get rid of her.

"Will you really come for me? Will you give me the first chance? Do you promise?"

"He'll save his wife first, you may depend on that," said the captain, who, with Sir George and several others, had been attracted by so strange a scene at such a moment.

"She isn't his wife any more than I am, and she knows it!" cried Mrs. Tontine furiously.

Colonel Wolcott drew his right arm from

and she knows it!" cried Mrs. Tontine furiously.

Colonel Wolcott drew his right arm from her grasp, and with an angry word turned to Captain Moore, imploring him to remove her. Before this could be effected Adela had distinctly said, "We think you are mistaken. We have learned nothing which leads us to suppose that our marriage has been dissolved. But if we are divorced, we shall be married over again as soon as we get ashore, Mrs. Tontine."

No scener had Captain Moore managed to

over again as soon as we get ashore, Mrs. Tontine."

No sooner had Captain Moore managed to get the now hysterical lady below and to come back on deck, than the Robert E. Lee hove to, and made signals to have the Crimea's boats lowered. She signalled back that all the boats on her lee side were stove in. The Robert E. Lee then signified that she would send her own boats and to "make ready to transfer the ladies."

By this time all the passengers on the Crimea were in the ship's waist, watching every movement of those who were bringing them succour. As the Robert E. Lee pitched, tossing her bows and martingale like an uneasy horse, and lifting and falling with each long heave of the surge, it seemed impossible that any boat could live, if launched, in such a sea. One moment her bows would be completely out of water, showing the copper on her keel, and then the stern would be up, and the bows completely buried in a cloud of spray and foam.

The passengers on the Crimea did not see

cloud of spray and foam.

The passengers on the Crimea did not see the actual lowering of the boats, as that took place on the lee side of the American vessel, but presently they came into view from round her bows, and a wild cheer rose up from two hundred voices on the wreck, and was answered by the boats' crews. There were two boats—one of them a life-boat, capable of seating about thirty persons, the other a fine wooden boat with a square stern, carrying about twenty.

Laying to in such a gale increased the roll and pitch of the luckless Crimea. Several times the surge broke fairly over her starboard bulwark, as she heeled over to leeward,

awsers, which would attach her to the lesside of the ship by her bows and stern. Still here was terrible danger of her being sucked under with the roll of the wrecked ship, or round to pieces against the rudder.

As the passengers gazed down on the little craft, half hidden in spray and foam, their fears appeared to swallow up their new-formed certainty of safety. There was more actual terror exhibited now than had been shown before Some of the women fainted, and others went into hysterics. Many who had borne themselves with calmness and dignity through the long hours of suspense, broke down as they realized the dangers that yet lay between themselves and safety.

"How many can you take?" hailed Captain Moore.

Moore.

"Thirty; women and children only. If too crowded, we may get some of them washed out of her."

spray. "I dare not! oh, I dare not!" cried the first "I dare not! oh, I dare not!" cried the first poor woman led to the gangway, as she looked into the abyss where lay the tossing boat, and saw sailors standing up upon its thwarts, holding out their arms to catch her if she fell.

"I dare not! I dare not!" she shrieked. But two men, suspended over the great ship's side, slung by bow-lines, to assist in passing the women into the boat, seized her by the arms. The boat rose on the crest of a wave nearly to a level with the ship's,deck, then she dropped into a trough—a furrow between two waves—sheering away from the ship till a great yawning gap was left between her and the hull of the Crimea, over which the frightened woman hung suspended in midair, clinging to the men with held her up, and praying them to put her back upon the deck of the steamer. of the steamer.

Then, as the boat once more lifted, the men

in her cried "Let go!" One sprang and caught the woman by the feet. She was pulled in, and fell, rolling down into the bot-Another and another woman was passed in with varying success, some stretching out their arms to the ship, and calling on their husbands and children to come too. There was no time for selection.

"Now, Mrs. Wolcott, now's your chance!"

cried Captain Moore, who was standing at the

cried Captain Moore, who was standing at the gangway.

Something in her face as she clung to her husband led him to say—

"You next, ma'am," to a woman behind her, while he whispered to the colonel—

"If you wait for the next boat, perhaps you can go together."

In spite of the many and great dangers of transferring such helpless passengers, about thirty women and children were taken on board the life-boat.

Some touching incidents occurred in the confusion. Emma Wylie, Mrs. Tontine's English governess, drew back when her turn (which was the last) came, in order that the daughter of a woman already in the boat could go with her mother, saying simply—

"I have no one to care for me. Let her go first."

concise and comprehensive? The multitude of words is weak to paint what the poet of mature's God has given us in two touches.

Meantime, as those on the Crimea watched the course of their late companions, the wooden boat, which had been blown far out of its direct course, had gradually sheered in, and was now under her quarter.

It was understood that this boat mights hold both men and women passengers, and not a few of the former jumped into the sea with the wild intention of securing a place on board of her. Captain Moore had already given permission to his engineers and crew to save themselves in the Crimea's boats if they could get them into the water.

The scene of confusion became great and heartrending. Some of those who jumped were sucked under the Crimea's keel, or were dashed to pieces against her quarter.

were sucked under the Crimea's keel, or were dashed to pieces against her quarter.

"Make haste, Mr. Dobson," cried the captain. "She'll be full if you don't leok sharp, before you get your places in her."

He was on the point of passing Adela to the men who were loading the boat, intending to follow, when he felt himself close clasped around his neck by a frantic woman, who cried—

"Save me, Lancelot! You promised to save me!"

"Save me, Lancelot! You promised to save me!"
In vain he tried to disengage himself. In vain he felt that Adela, by this movement, had been pushed aside.
"Mrs. Tontine, I will not! Let me go! Let me go, I say! These men will—"
He did not finish his sentence. A dreadful

wave made a clean sweep over the boat, and swelled over the bulwarks of the fast-filling

after foothold, holding, by his jaws to chains or ropes, and giving an occasional low whine as his master lent a hand to him.

Few people were to be seen on board when they regained the deck. The Robert E. Lee's boat was already swept far away. Round the Crimea floated spars, planks, fragments of wreck, and the bodies of the drowned. Colonel Wolcott recognized poor Captain Moore, far off on the crest of a big wave. He had probably been injured in going overboard, for he made no effort for self-preservation.

and dashing before her tons of glittering spray.

As Adela and her husband resolved the deck, there was a sudden try, and a rush to the bulwark on the lee quarter. A frightful see, combined with a roll more tremendous than usual, had swept four sailors from the bulwark and more tremendous than usual, had swept four sailors from the bulwark and the spin rose on the crest of a minth swell and planged down again, with rose side half buried in the seething water. The lost men tried in vain to clutch at floating sailors, and the ground save them. For a moment they were seen struggling in the waves, were heard shricking for succour; but it was vain, their comrades with death. No boat could be lowered in such a sea. The great billows swept them after the ship, and must have borne them on and on till their powers of endurance were exanseted.

Adela gave a cry, and hid her face, clinging fan to her husband.

Half a flour after, as the ship was uplifted on another mighty wave, there was a pieroing shout of "Ship Ahoy!"

"Where away!"

"On the port bow!"

"Where away?"

"On the port bow!"

"On the port bow!"

"Where away?"

"On the port bow!"

"Signals of distress were made, and the order was passed to get roady the boats."

"On the port bow!"

"On the port of menued the purposes, period of the company the tempose of the temp

and the few seamen who still remained at their posts.

They put her before the gale and let her drive; but she was separated forever from the Robert E. Lee.

(To be continued.)

"Death am de final lot of all," began th president as the last foot became quiet, "an yet de announcement of a sudden death in our midst strikes us wid a chill. I war' feedin midst strikes us wid a chill. I war' feedin' de pigs dis mawin' when word was brought me by a cull'd boy wid his fader's hat an' butes on dat Elder Goober Flatbush, of dis club, had passed away to be seen on airth no more. I presume dat mos' of the members am acquainted wid the fack, as many of dem war' at de fun'ral, which, I may say right hear, was fust-class frewout, an' dat six hacks an' a one-hoss' waggon formed de purceshun. What am de pleasure of de club?"

Waydown Bebee said that he had known the deceased for many years. The elder had does the thing take place?"
"Pretty d—d, quick," answered my

this Act are heard before the Probate Court.

"Shedden against Patrick and others" twice came before that very able Judge, Sir C. Cresswell, and was a out the toughest of the many very tough cases which he tried. Poor Miss Shedden conducted, on appeal, her own case, and with conspicuous capacity, but an amateur lawyer is almost invariably a dose to a court, and Miss Shedden, with all her ability, proved a heavy trial of judicial patience. The appeal went against her: she appealed. The course went against her. Then she made a final appeal, and with similar result, to the House of Lords. The costs of all this were enormous, inasmuch as besides the expenses at home (including at the first trial distinguished counsel), there were commissions sent to New York to take evidence of an appeallingly voluminous character. In fact, the sent to New York to take evidence of an appallingly voluminous character. In fact, the mere mention of the name of Shedden sends a thrill through the Consulate-General here to this hour. After becoming as familiar to law-court frequenters as little Miss Flite, poor Miss Shedden sank into her grave, worn out in mind and body, with the object of her life unattained. It will be naturally asked

out in mind and body, with the object of her life unattained. It will be naturally asked whence came the funds to carry on such proceedings. They were understood to be chiefly supplied by Lady Burdett-Coutts. Under the Act which Miss Shedden was mainly instrumental in getting passed, several curious and interesting suits have been brought. One of these placed a young man who had been a private in the army and in the Irish Constabulary in possession of a splendid seat and \$50,000 a year.—N. Y. Times.

He did not finish his sentence. A dreadful wave made a clean sweep over the boat and swelled over the bulwarks of the fast-filling. Crimes, carrying overboard many of those nearest the gangway, including Captain Moore and Sir George Beevor. Colonel Wolcott, with Mrs. Tontine still clinging to his neck, half sell, half sipped over the vessel's side, and found himself, half strangled, in the sea under the ship's quarter with Mrs. Tontine clinging to his neck, and Jeb tugging at his beard and hair. They were thirty reet, it seemed to him, below the keel of the Crimea, and then in another moment were almost on a level with her gangway.

The men in the boat were builting her with all their might. She had lost many of those who had secured places in her, but had righted, and was now tossing on the creet of a wave. Arms were stretched to pull him in with his burden, and at the same moment Sir George Beevor was dragged in on the other side.

Consigning Mrs. Tontine (whose frantic grasp was loosened only by the friendly violence of the sailors) to two of the boatmen, her effused the arms held out to him, and as the next wave lifted him within reach of the main chains, clung to them, and began to swing himself up on to the deck of the Crimea. To his surprise, his four-footed companing followed him, securing foothold after foothold, holding, by his jaws to chains or ropes, and giving an occasional low whine as his master lent a hand to him.

Few people were to be seen on board when they regained the deck. The Robert E. Lee's boat was already swept far away. Round the Crimea floated spars, planks, fragments of wreek, and the bodies of the drowned. One thing is noticeable and regrettable in these discussions, namely, the unwise and indiscriminating way in which different Sunday occupations are classed together and condemned. Bishop Bloomfield, for example, seriously injures his case when he places drinking in gin shops and sailing in steamboats in the same category. I remember some years ago standing by the Thames at Putney with my lamented friend, Dr. Benee Jones, when a steamboat on the river, with its living freight, passed us. Practically acquainted with the moral and physical influence of pure oxygen, my friend exclaimed, "What a blessing for these people to be able intellectual men and cultivated women, without observing a single occurrence which, as regards morality, might not be permitted in the Bishop's drawing-room. I will add to this another observation made at Dresden on a Sunday, after the suppression of the insurrection by the Prussian soldiery in 1849. Sunday, after the supplied in 1849. rection by the Prussian soldiery in 1849. The victorious troops were encamped on the banks of the Elbe, and this is how they ochanks of the Elbe, and were engaged in banks of the Elbe, and this is how they occupied themselves. Some were engaged in physical games and exercises, which in England would be considered innocent in the extreme; some were conversing sociably; some singing the songs of Uhland, while others, from elevated platforms, recited to listening groups poems and passages from Goethe and Schiller. Through this crowd of military men passed and received the girls of the city, tinked together we will sir arms around each other's neck. During hours of observation I heard no word which was unfit for a modest ear; while from beginning to end I failed to notice a single case of intoxication.—Prof. Tyndall, in Nineteenth Century.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headaobe, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Haart-burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Couted Tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do.. Go to your Druggist, and get a Rottle of Gneen's August Flower 107 Cents your our eat a Sample Bottle for Il cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

AN EPISODE OF BORDER LIFE.

What Oil Inspector Ramsey, of Pittsburg. Saw in a Mining Town in Colorado. "Wake up, Ramsey !" called out a companion of mine one morning at an early hour;
"wake up or you will miss the lynching." I
had gone to bed at an early hour, tired and
sleepy, and had heard nothing of the murder which had been committed during the night. "Hullo ! Jim, is that you?" said I. "When

midst strikes us wid a chill. I war feeding the pigs dis mawin' when word was brought me by a cull'd boy wid his fader's hat an butes on dat Elder Goober Flatbush, of dis lath, had passed away to be seen on arith no more. I presume dat mos' of the members am acquainted wid the fack, as many of dem war' at de fun'ral, which, I may say right hear, was fust-class frewout, an' dats its hacks an' a one-hose' wagon formed de purceshun. What am de pleasure of de club?"

Waydown Bebee said that he had known the deceased for many years. The elder had once cheated him in a dog trade, but was a good man as men go.

Samuel Shin had paid the elder 20 per cent. for money, but he grieved that a good man had passed away.

Giveadam Jones knew that Elder Flatbush occasionally thrashed his wife, but he always made up for it at the next Thursday evening prayer-meeting.

Articulate Boom had husked corn with the elder, and knew him as a man who would hide behind a hay-stack to take a chew of tobacco. The elder always had plenty of fine-cut, but was never known to pass ever his box. Still that was nothing against his general character, and his death was cause for grief.

"Elder Flatbush was mean in some fings an' good in odders," and the president—"jist like de rest of us. He would starve his own poss, an' yet he was the fust to give to the poo'. He had a bad temper, but he doubt had have will give him due credit. His char will be drasped in moarrain', his family card'fur, an' his name be written wild the seben odders who have jined our ranks to trabble on freu de dark valley an' de shadder."—Detroit Free Press.

A Daugister's Devotton.

The London papers lately announced the death of W. P. Ralston Shedden. It recalls a curious history. Mr. Shedden had a remarkable daughter, who, as she grew to womanhood, discovered that her father was regarded in England as being in law illegitimate, and on that ground had been apludged disentitled to certain property. His father and mother had lived together as man and wife in New York, where, as i

her, while he whispered to the colonel—
"If you wait for the next boat, perhaps you can go together."

In spite of the many and great dangers of transferring such helpless passengers, about thirty women and children were taken on board the life-boat.

Some touching incidents occurred in the confusion. Emma Wylie, Mrs. Tontine's English governess, drew back when her turn (which was the last) came, in order that the daughter of a woman already in the boat could go with her mother, saying simply—
"I have no one to care for me. Let her go first."

Ten women still remained on board when the life-boat was cast off from the Crimea. She shot clear in a moment. Those left behind stood watching her as she laboared on her way back to her own vessel, climbing crest after crest of the big waves, like a fly, then plunging into those awful, beautiful hollows of green water and bright foam.

"They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the deepths," says the Psalmist. Has any description since been more perfect and concise and comprehensive? The multitude concise and comprehensive? The multitude concise and comprehensive? The multitude of the strict has been a valid marriage was man and wife in New York, where, as in Scotland, the acknowledgment by a man that a person with whom he cohabits is his wife suffices to legally seathed the chain be despily account of any action when the man that a person with the whom he cohabits is his wife suffices to legally seathed the chain the chem them. But there had been a valid marriage was unateriage was naxe, speedily demolished the door. The leader of the room, and in a few wanting. It became the absorbing passion of Miss Shedden's life to prove her father's leader them entered the room, and in a few wanting. It became the absorbing passion of Miss Shedden's life to prove her father's leader them entered the room, and in a few wanting. It became the absorbing passion of Miss Shedden's life to prove her father's leader them chem. But the chem them. But the key step and an axe, speedily

"Well," said, Jim, "go on; I suppose I must swing; this is the third man I've put away, so I suppose my time's up."

He had no sconer said the words than the rope was quickly pulled np, and Jim was dangling in a horrible manner. His hands not being tied, he reached up over his head and grasped the rope, and thus released the strangulation.

"That won't do, Jim," cried the leader, and they let the dangling victimedown again and speedily tied his hands behind him, and again elevated him, where he hung for nearly an hour. After it was ascertained that their victim was dead, the "committee" sent for the photographer, and had a photograph taken of the entire "gang." In the foreground the committee could be seen—every face easily recognized—while just behind them was the dangling dead man, his diamonds and jewellery shining in the early morning sun, and above him sat the assistant hangman, evidently proud of his station. The entire proceedings were as quiet as could possibly be; not a word or shout could be heard. The companion of the murderer was given six hours' time to get out of town, and was met some two miles away by some of his friends, who asked him where he was going.

"Oh, the boys gave me six hours to get out of town," said he, "and I am now five hours ahead of time."

This was my first initiation into western life.—Pittsburg Post.

"Several tons of fair hair are annually exported to England and Germany." Such is the amazing announcement contained in a recently-published report of the hair harvest in France, concluded a fortnight ago. The hair harvesters, however, do not confine their operations to France, but gather in huge crops periodically from German, Bohemian, and Hungarian villages, while Italy, Spain, and even Russia, are also laid under regular contribution, but at longer intervals, by their travelling agents. It appears from the to report above referred that the most luxuriant heads of hair in France are to be found among the peasant women of Normandy. Brittany yields plentiful crops, but of coarse quality and lacking in lustre. Limoges and its neighbourhood are productive of exceptionally long and glossy "back hair." Throughout the north of France dull hues characterise the capillary growths, a fact which the dealers attribute to the influence of the sea-air upon the human hair, which, in inland mountainous districts, is generally found to be dark and bright in colour and to grow with great rapidity to abnormal length and weight. The French hair dealer's chief customer is America, whither is annually exported as much of the commodity in question as to Great Britain and the Fatherland. Seeing that the last-named countries are supplied with "several tons" of fair hair alone every year, it would seem probable that Transatlantic belles are even more dependent upon artificial adjuncts for their "capillary attractions" than are our own native beauties.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the

EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL AND COMFORT EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breaks fast tables with a delicately flavoured bever age which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished traine. "Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101-25

## THE FARM EDITORIAL NOTE

It does not take much to ch heart. Anything injurious to C dustry suffices. The Brockville in great glee because a cargo of a ed for a new cider manufactory has been frozen in, thereby stortions at the mill. What a boorquake or a pestilence would be these people!

Mr. Read, an English gen visited this continent some time a rather cheerful sort of person. he British farmers that the Am becoming rapidly exhausted, a twenty-five years they will have fear from the competition of Can United States. Many of them cause they will be dead, An Elora correspondent writ

three or four Reform farmers wer on politics-particularly the N. I here a few days ago. One of the after the others left, and made the the storekeeper: / We Reformer into account the good or bad the done the country. It beat us, the look at. We object to it because The apple export trade is one fruit-growers and farmers might attention, with profit both to th their country. It is gratifying, know that the trade this year had deubled. Up to the middle of 126,633 barrels had been shipped from the port of Montreal alone \$40 barrels last year, while the sheal that the sheal t

The Minneapolis Tribune is afra ers of that section of the country ing the high character of the there. It says that "it is an at that on the line of the Northern Manitoba roads large tracts have with various soft varieties of whe millers are obliged to closely sor wheat they purchase, or they can the grade and strength of the flowear or two, farmers may be a support of the flowear or two, farmers may be a support of the flowear or two. year or two, farmers may succeed off their soft wheat, but the time come when no Minnesota miller ca grind soft wheat."

The Mennonites are thriving in West. Mr. Shantz says at the thirty miles south-east of Winn are 34 villages and 658 families. are 34 villages and 658 families.

ing is a statement of this year's cul
10,656 acres of wheat, 72½ acres of
barley, 2,679 oats, 1,393 flax, and
which produced 135,869 hushels
811 hushels of rye, 4,319 bushels
71,676 bushels of oats, 14,837 bush
seed, 915 bushels of millet, 20,920
potatoes. Besides they have 17,0
hay land, 1,077 horses, 155 colts, 3
steers, 1,047 cows, 1,353 head you
97 sheep, 2,622 pigs, 215 mowers, 2
7 horsepower threshing machines,
power threshing machines.

Bishop Ireland, the Catholic Minnesota, takes a deep interest nization of Irish emigrants, and g good advice. At a meeting in C good advice. At a meeting in Clother night, he said he could not comy more pitiable condition of affairs magnificent power of intellect with Irish race is endowed being smothethe purlieus of the large cities. have already shown that they are comy of holding their own on farm huying out their German, American huying out their German, American huying out their German, American huying out their German, and there could reason why, while there is we postunity, as many of them as possion to go to the farm. This is true of a Irishmen. The young Canadian is possessed of a devil which drives him large cities in search of what is cat apectable "employment, and he nothing; whereas the noble calling farm would have made a man of him wealthy man perhaps, but an ind wealthy man perhaps, but an

The general opinion that the soft of spring wheat produce larger crethe hard varieties is not accepted by it does not appear that the fact it does not appear that the fact fully established. Any variety grown for a series of years on the and in the same climate or locality time, "run out," and lose its vitality perience has proved that the same be transferred to a distant place, a produce bountiful crops. Some expense been tried in Minnesota. quantity of the Scotch fife wheat was from Quebec and sown in Minnesof first crop was all sown the following the yield was quite equal to the "Lost Nation" or other soft variety, from the extreme north-west of the provinces and sown. Minnesof the provinces and sown in but of seed of the same hard variety, from the extreme north-west of the provinces and sown in Minnesota, si same, results. It is believed that by selection of seed, and transfer from tion of the country to another, it varieties of wheat will give to the as large a yield as the soft, and of milling quality. A decided advant milling quality. A decided advant hard varieties possess over the soft they are much less liable to be in storms during and after harvest, ar

. The report of the United States ( sioner of Agriculture gives the total tural products of the country for \$1,919,954,397, the production of t rent year being estimated at two th millions. The value of agricultural millions. The value of agricultural for the fiscal year ending June, 187 \$717,093,777, as compared with \$823, for the fiscal year 1880. Of the expension of the experiments have been made with the 142 varieties of sorghum, the result be of 42 varieties of sorghum, the result be of 42 varieties of sorghum, the result be of 52 kinds have been found valuable to reaking, concerning which there or making, concerning which there are best suited to any particular "On the whole," says the report, "the periments, although under very unfavering the whole," says the report, "the periments, although under very unfavering that, with the machinery as flow in pand an adequate amount of cane plather right time and cultivated in the way, both soughum and corn-stalks profitably enliployed in the production of the maket." The commission of the maket. The commission of the maket. The commission of the way, that the United States could go manufacture all the sugar required is consumption and have some left for the is sanguine enough to anticipate sugar crop of 1854 will be sufficiently render it no longer necessary for the to import angar.

Cook your hog's flesh thorough! shocking case of a butcher dyin trichinosis caused through eating re has directed public and medical atte the matter. Among others who has sidered the subject is the Commiss. Health at Chicago, Oscar C. De Wo

"1. The hog infected with trichic every appearance of vigorous health and the living animal, or carcase, axide from microscopical erichio of the muscle, can detect the lesience of the disease. This statement of the disease. This statement of the disease of the disease. The statement of the disease of the disease. The statement of the disease of the disease. The statement of the disease of the

night.
"Hullo! Jim, is that you?" said L "When does the thing take place?"
"Pretty d—d quick," answered my

"Pretty d—d quick," answered my friend.

So hurriedly donning my clothes, I sambered out and found my "bunky" waiting at the door of the shanty. We walked up street a short distance, and finding a crowd of rough-looking miners around the door of a gambling hell, we pushed through and entered the salcon, where we found a coroner's jury empanelled, and about to begin their investigation. Two tables, used for dealing faro, had been pushed together, and on them was stretched the dead body of a police officer. I had known him well. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, fully six feet six inches in height, and built in proportion, a quiet, inoffensive citizen, but a thoroughly good officer. On the top of the body lay a coil of half-inch rope, neatly rolled up, with a hangman's noose at one end. As we entered, the coroner called the first witness, who, having been sworn, stated that "on the evening previous he had been in the gambling salcon of Jim Beggs, where two fellows were playing cards. During the game they quarrelled about something, and both got up from the table and entered the bar-room, where they both drank, and again began to wrangle about the bets. They made considerable noise, and in the widst of it the officer came in and quietly said: "Boys, less noise; this must be stopped." He had no sooner said this about the bess. They make considerable in onise, and in the undst of it the officer came in and quietly said: 'Boys, less noise; this must be stopped.' He had no sooner said this than one of the gamblers jerked out his 'gun' and shot the officer through the heart." The witness had proceeded thus far, when a strapping big fellow, clad in a red flannel shirt and with pantaloons stuck into his bootlegs, a broadbrimmed hat half hiding his eyes, quietly walked up to the dead body, and taking hold of the coil of rope, said: "Boys, that's enough, come on," pushing his way out through the crowd, followed by fifteen or twenty of his companions. Without a word they walked down to the "cooler," where the prisoner had been incarcerated, and coming up to the six men on guard demanded the keys. They told them that the keys were not in their possession.

"Hold up your hands, then," cried the leader; "let's examine you."

The guards held up their hands and quietly The guards held up their hands and quietly submitted to the examination. The lynchers, finding that the keys were not in their possession, went to a wood-pile, and picking up an axe, speedily demolished the door. The leader then entered the room, and in a few minutes came out with one end of the rope over his shoulder, and at the otherend was the over his shoulder, and at the otherend was the murderer, the noose tightly around his neck. I had taken my stand on the opposite side of the street, and could plainly see the poor devil as he came out. He was richly cled, a large diamond stud glistened on his shurtfront, on the little finger of his left hand was a large solitaire, and a heavy gold watch-chain dangled from his vest pocket. His countenance did not betoken fear; in fact, to look at the man one would have thought the whole performance was but a joke. Atter look at the man one would have thought the whole performance was but a joke. After reaching the street the crowd seized hold of the rope, and led the victim down to an old building, where a beam jutted over the side walk. When they reached this point one of the number climbed out over the beam, and the end of the rope was thrown to him. After pulling the slack up he slowly let it down on the other side, and then leaned his allows down on the beam and took a deliberate look at the crowd below. The leader of the Committee then approached the gambler and said:

"Well, Jim, yer time's short; want to say

- "Well, Jim, yer time's short; want to say anything?"
Jim replied, and said: "Now, look here, can't you jist as well puta few bullets through me; what's the difference? I've got \$1,000 in my pockets, and you can divide the whols thing among you if you don't hang. Will you do it?"

"Not by a d—d sight," said the leader.
"You murdered a good man, and you've got to swing for it."

"Well," said Jim, "go on; I suppose I must away this is the third man I've put

must swing; this is the third man I've put away, so I suppose my time's up."

He had no sooner said the words than the rope was quickly pulled up, and Jim was dangling in a horrible manner. His hands not being tied, he reached up over his head and grasped the rope, and thus released the

and grasped the rope, and thus released the strangulation.

"That won't do, Jim," cried the leader, and they let the dangling victims down again and speedily tied his hands behind him, and again elevated him, where he hung for nearly an hour. After it was ascertained that their victim was dead, the "committee" sent for the photographer, and had a photograph taken of the entire "gang." In the forground the committee could be seen—every face easily recognized—while just behind them was the dangling dead man, his diamonds and jewellery shining in the early morning sun, and above him sat the assistant hangman, evidently proud of his station. The entire proceedings were as quiet as could possibly proceedings were as quiet as could possibly be; not a word or shout could be heard. The companion of the murderer was given six hours' time to get out of town, and was met some two miles away by some of his friends, who asked him where he was going.

"Oh, the boys gave me six hours to get out of town," said he, "and I am now five hours head of time."
This was my first initiation into western

"Several tons of fair hair are annually exported to England and Germany." Such is the amazing announcement contained in a recently-published report of the hair harvest in France, concluded a fortnight ago. The hair harvesters, however, do not confine their operations to France, but gather in huge crops periodically from German, Rohemian, and Hungarian villages, while Italy, Spain, and even Russia, are also laid under regular contribution, but at longer intervals, by their travelling agents. It appears from the to report above referred that the most luxuriant heads of hair in France are to be found among the peasant women of Normandy. Brittany yields plentiful crops, but of coarse quality and lacking in lustre. Italings and its neighbourhood are productive of exceptionally long and glossy "back hair." Throughout the north of France dull huse characterise the capillary growths, a fact which the dealers attribute to the influence of the sea-air upon the human hair, which, in inland mountainous districts, is generally found to be dark and bright in colour and to grow with great rapidity to abnormal length and weight. The French hair dealer's chief customer is America, whither is annually exported as much of the commodity in question and weight. The French hair dealer's chief customer is America, whither is annually exported as much of the commodity in question as to Great Britain and the Fatherland. Seeing that the last-named countries are supplied with "several tons" of fair hair alone every year, it would seem probable that Transatlantic belies are even more dependent upon artificial adjetiots for their "capillary attractions" than are our own native beauties.

London Telegraph.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPING.—"By a thorough knowledge of natural laws which govern the operation digestion and nutrition, and by a careful plication of the fine properties of well-se ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our brifast tables with a delicately flavoured by age which may save us many heavy doe bills. It is by the judicious use of such cles of diet that a constitution may be grally built up until strong enough to revery tendency to disease. Hundreds of the maladies are floating around us read attack wherever there is a weak point, may escape many a fatal shaft by kee ourselves well fortified with pure blood a properly nourished frame."—Civil Security of the control of the co EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL AND

THE FARM.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It does not take much to theer the Grit heart. Anything injurious to Canadian in-dustry suffices. The Brockville Recorder is in great glee because a eargo of apples intend-ed for a new cider manufactory at Belleville has been frozen in, thereby stopping opera-tions at the mill. What a boon an earth-quake or a pestilence would be to some of these people !

Mr. Read, an English gentleman who

shocking case of a butcher dying from trichinosis caused through eating raw pork has directed public and medical attention to the matter. Among others who have considered the subject is the Commissioner of Health at Chicago, Oscar C. De Wolf, who

examination of 100 hogs found at the stock yards in the winter of 1878-79.

"2. Since it is impossible to make this microscopical examination of all the hogs slaughtered in Chicago, other means should be taken to prevent the deplorable results above referred to, and happily these means are simple, clear, and certain. It has been artisfections above he means alternative them. above referred to, and happily these means are simple, clear, and certain. It has been satisfactory shown by many observers that a temperature far below that of boiling water will destroy these parasites. Fiedler asserts that a heat approaching 160 degrees Fahrenheit kills them. They can, therefore, never survive a thorough cooking of the flesh in which they exist.

"They are not found, so far as known, in the fatty tissues of the animal, but in the muscular fibre, and this fibre, whether eaten as sausage or ham, if submitted to the heat of boiling water and thoroughly cooked through and through, is perfectly harmless so far as triching are concerned."

tal, skill, and resource to make them yield even a fair reward for the labour expended on them. For the advantage of landlords, tenants, the community at large, in fact, Mr. Dun thinks that the old laws of entail and princepositions at each of the community. Dun thinks that the old laws of entail and primogeniture should be either abolished or so changed as to suit the requirements of modern times. They were good enough in their day, but their day is gone. The position of the English farmers has become a national question. Shortened farm crops, disease among live stock, and other causes have combined to shrink, English farm returns from £10,000,000 to £20,000,000 annually.

STATE STATE COLD THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE

For the control of th when the chickons are large enough to do injury to the plants, they are easily removed to other quarters.—American Agriculturis.

The English Try.

I gannot call to mind any plant that would be likely to give more encouragement to the beginner in plant growing than the ive. Nothing roots from cuttings and slips more surely than it does, provided it receives, ordinary care. To proceed from the very beginning, take healthy shoots (naw is a good time) about axi nches long and out off the two lower leaves, and insert them in an ordinary flower-pot, about an inch apart. Rich'soil, made persons by the addition of one-fourth road sand, is the best material in which to root them; press the soil around the cutting firmly. Then give agood watering and place in a shady, sood situation, and keep them well-watered until they are rooted, which will be if from two to four weeks. They may remain in this pot until about March, when they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be frequently stirred during the growing sea, and all danger from severe frost is over, they should be planted out in a moist, rich position in the open ground, and kept shaded and sprinkled until they will stand the sun and wind with impunity. In potting the plants do not use pots so large. A five-inch pot will grow and suvation a very large plant should be kept in as cool a place as possible; yet it will stand more heat, provided it receives a corresponding amount of moisture, than most plants that are recommended for the decoration of our windows, etc.

In taking auttings care must be taken

they are slipped from healthy plane; and if they ever should be infested with scale, it is best to either throw them entirely away, or otherwise give them a thorough cleaning with soapy water, in which a small quantity of ammonia has been dissolved. Prune back rather severely and plant out in the open ground (when the season arrives for it to be safe to do so) as recommended for young outtings, and it is astonishing what fine hearty plants will be the reward for the little trouble bestowed upon them, —Correspondent in Germandown Telegraph.

CONCERNING BUTTER.

THE PROVINCIAL GRANGE. McGriffin, MuLeod, Carlyle, Lethridge, Wilkie, McCaul, McMordie, Mowbray, Shepley. At 7 p.m. the first meeting of the Ontario Provincial Grange adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A meeting of delegates appointed by the various division granges in the province of Ontario was held in Albert Hall yesterday for the purpose of organizing a Provincial Grange, under the provisions of the Act for incorporating the Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. E. H. Hilborn, master of the Danton Grange, having called the meeting to order, on motion of Mr. Jabel Robinson was unanimously elected chairman. A young man named Lockman, of the township of Sherbourne, while hunting deer recently, was lost in the woods and frozen to death,

The Hamilton Times man thinks that the shooting of a donkey cannot possibly be considered a "domestic tragedy." Let him try it, and see if his family does not think differ-

LECTION OF OFFICERS.

Jabel Robinson, Elgin County, W.M.; A. J.
Heighs, York Co., O.; A. Gifford, Gray Co.,
See.; R. Wilkie, Kent Co., Treas.; M. Carlysle, Dundas, Lec.; Robt. McGriffin, East
Middlesex, C.; D. Nichol, Leeds Co., Steward;
Mrs. Lethbridge, Strathnair, Lady Assistant;
F. Jones, Prince Edward Cd., Assistant;
Steward; Mrs. Brock, W. Middlesex, G. K.;
Mrs. E. H. Hilborn, Uxbridge, Ceres; Mrs.
J. Trull, Oshaws, Pomona; Mrs. W. Collins,
Oxford, Flora.

ABOLITION OF WANTED A.

day killed two in, two hours still hunting.

The annual election of officers of Minden
Masonic Lodge, Kingston, resulted as follows; —Worehipful Master, Bro. Fred. Welch;
Senior Warden, Bro. J. F. McEwen; Junior
Warden, Bro. M. W. Drennan; Chaplain,
Rev. Bro. R. J. Craig; Treasurer, R. W. Bro.
G. M. Wilkinson; Secretary, Bro. William
Perry; Tyler, Bro. E. Ball.

At a meeting of the Young Irishmen's Catholic Benevolent Association, Kingston, Branch
No. 9, of the I. C. B. U., held at their hall
last evening, the following officers

"That seems the cattle trade with England has been considerated to tray the protein a street trade of the construction of the

**JOHNSON'S** 



Medical.

DR. CLARK

Biliousness, Nervous De The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Prop.
It Stimulates the Psyaline in the which converts the Starch and Sugar food into glucose. A deficiency is Peauses Wind and Souring of the food tomach. If the medicine is taken in ately after eating the fermentation is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It fromotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invisit open the porce of the skin and incality Perspiration.
It nourishes the hereditar taint or poise.

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 on in Ill-health using it can fail to receive greathenefit. mefit. Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., C

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INI
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted in
Liver and Kidney Complains. I cannot re
mend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGI

EXCELLENT MEDICINE

EXCELLENT MEDICINE

SIMOOS, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1878.

Dear Sir, Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER. DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Kelvin, Brant County, Onto

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with G Loss of Appetite. By advice of began using the INDIAN BLOOD S now regular in my bowels, and my oppetite have been restored. It is

For General Debility.
Fermoy, Addington Co.: Ontario
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with 6
bility, and falled to obtain relief until
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which
cured me.

al to-day sterling exchange sold at 108; for round amounts between banks, and at 108; four the counter. Drafts on New York unchanged at \$ per cent, premjum, At New York to-day sterling exchange was

or sixty-day bills.

eal was offered 1 lower, with no bids. Bids for coronto declined 1, or to 139, with sellers at 141 Contario sold at 96, and closed with sellers 22 and bids 21 lower. Merchants' was held 1 higher, with bids 1 lower. Commerce was offered 1, with bids 1 lower. Dominion sold at 142 and 1421. closing with bids down j. Hamilton was of-lered i lower. Standard declined j. Federal was offered I lower. Imperial sold at 118j, and closed at a fall of j. Molsons was wanted at

coan and Savings stocks were inactive, and owed very little change. Bids for Freehold 64: Building and Loan was held higher. dancous stocks were easy. Consumers's offered 3 lower, or at 149, with 147 bid. aufinion Telegraph was offered it lower, and onfreal Telegraph t lower. Desentures were wanted as before, but none

Tall 2				
The second secon	Columbia Colored	PERCENTAGE	The second second	
Parties and the same of the sa	#	7	STREET, STREET	
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Dunas	7	3	Trans.	
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Montreal	167	E032143	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Toronto	141	139		
Ontario	961	954	10 at 96	
Merchants'	117	115	10 00 00	
Commerce	139	1383	CERTAIN TO CO.	
Consolidated	200	2004		
Dominion	1424	142		
Hamilton				
Standard	1042	104	SECTION OF	
Pederal	134	133		
Imperial	119	118	16 at 1184	
	0.0000	1024	TO MO TION	
Molsons	52500	630000	Charle Hill	
Canada Permanent		198		
Prechold	159	1571		
Western Canada		164		
Union Loans	146	1424		
Canada Landed Credit	1000	140		
Building and Loan	99	90		
Imperial	120			
Farmers'	100	1213		
Farmers C. L. & A. Co	- 151	149	2	
		148		
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Manitoba & North-Western		2000		
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British America	158			
Western Assurance	227			
Canada Life		316	*******	
Confederation Life	00000492	200		
Consumers' Gas	149	147		
Dominion Telegraph	903			
Grobe Franking Co	105			
Montreal Telegraph	1314	183	******	
Railways.	47.82	STATES	是自由自由的	
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Toronto and Nipissing			· Carron	
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Bom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c			100000	
Lioni, Gov. Stock, 5 p.c.	0000000	106		
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c		108	******	
En numt.) Stock 6 p.c.	100 mg 6 mg	101	CONTRACTOR SERVING	

WEEKLY REVIEW. THURSDAY, December 16.

not be said to have been very active. There has been no demand for either wheat or flour for ex-port, and millers have been complaining that wheat here is higher than in States markets, and setting themselves to grind Yankee wheat. The tuation looks as if we were approaching a turn in the market, which might show that England is getting enough to enable heg to refuse to take wheat from this side at ruling parces, and force them down to her own level. English markets showed something of a final feeling on Monday and Theeday; but to-day resumed the tenor of last week, when they were declining, with very little business doing, and forcign grain depressed. The supply last week continued in excess of the average consumption. In profess amounted to 215,000 to 220,000 qrs. of wheat and 90,000 to 35,000 bils. of flour, and home deliveries were 167,073 quarters of wheat, being equal to 433,322 to 491,134 quarters, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000,905. The quantity of wheat and flour in transition the 9th inst. showed an increase on the week, and amounted to 2,075,000 quarters, against 2,326,000 on the 25th ult., and 2,236,000 on the continent and in transit for Europe on the 26th ult. was 47,073,000 bushels, against 52,326,000 last year, and 43,305,000 three weeks ago. Mail advices to the 27th ult. state that the net imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from August 29th to November 20th, 1880, amounted to 4,018,444 qrs., against 5,017,019 qrs.

imports of wheat and flour into the United King-	60c. for ducks, and 30 to 40c. for fowl.
dom from August 29th to November 20th, 1880,	FLOUR, 1.o.C.
amounted to 4,018,444 qrs., against 5,017,019 qrs.	Superior extra, per 196 lt s
last year; and the total deliveries from farmers	
in the whole of the United Kingdom during the	Fancy and strong bakers'
same time were computed to have amounted to	Superfine none.
2.043,572 qrs., against 1,240,376 qrs. last year, mak-	Superfine
ing the total supply in the above time 6,062,016	BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c.
qrs. against 6,257,395 qrs. in the corresponding period of the preceding harvest-year, being a	Extra
decrease of 195,379 qrs. in the first eleven weeks of	Extra
the harvest-year. The average price of	TO A BUT TO A SECOND A SECOND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF
home-grown wheat thus far in the area	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lts 1 13 1 1 No. 2, 110 1 10 1 10 No. 3, 110 10 10 No. 3, 110 No. 3
home-grown wheat thus far in the pre- sent season was 12s. 2d. per quarter,	No.3, " 107 1
against 48s, 6d, in the corresponding period last	" No. 3, " 1 07 1 (Red winter none. Spring wheat, No. 1 1 1 1 1 1 No. 2 1 15 No. 3 1 16 No. 3 1 16 No. 3 1 16 No. 3 1 16 No. 3
season. The total supply of 6.062,000 ors.	Spring wheat, No. 1
in the period is estimated by Beerbohm's List	No. 3 1 10
at 502,000 quarters above the average consump-	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 34 0 (
tion in that period, and the addition of this	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs. 1 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
quantity to the stocks as bringing them up to 2,-	" No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 93 0
112,000 guarters against 1,850,000 on the 30th of	No. 3 0 86 0
September; 1,575,000 on the 30th of June, and	reasy No. 1, per ou ibs u by 0
4,510,000 on the 31st of December, 1379. Con-	Rye 0 88 01
thental advices state that in France prices of	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.
wheat experienced a rather rapid and marked	Wheat, fall, new, per bush \$1 05 \$1
advance, under the influence of the continued rise in America and the United Kingdom. Home-	w neat, spring, do 1 10 1
grown wheat was generally quoted higher,	Dariey, do 0 80 1
whilst on foreign, which had previously been	Peas. do. 0.85 0
very slow to follow the improvement, the ad-	Rye. do. 987 0 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs. 625 6 Beef, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs. 600 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
vance was more marked, Bordeaux quoting	Beef, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs. 4 50
prices 4s. per quarter higher within a week ; red	Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs none.
winter there was quoted at 51s. 6d. to 52s. 0d.	Chickens, per pair 0 28 0 Ducks, per pair 0 50 0 Geese, each 0 45 0
on the 26th ult., 480 lbs., whilst at Havre	Geese, each 0 45 0.
50s. 6d. is the last quotation, free on	Turkeys, each 0 75 1
mil. This brings the level of values nearer to	Do. large rolls 0 20 0
that in England, but still much below that in	Do. tub dairy 0 20 0
America, so that fresh transactions were	Potatoes, per bag 0 45 0
momentarily impracticable. The week's imports	Apples, per bbl 1 00. 1
of wheat at Marseilles were 68,500 qrs., at Bor-	Tometoes per bush
deanx 13,500 qrs., and at Havre 20,600 qrs. At	Cabbage, per doz 0 25 0
Marselles the stock in the docks had slightly increased to 70,500 qrs. In Germany markets were	Celery, per doz 0 30 0
very much unsettled in consequence of the pub-	Carrots, per bag 0 40 8
lication of the official estimate of the result of	Beets, per bag 0 50 0
this year's crops in Prussia; the figures published	Geese, each
show the wheat yield to be five million quintals	Straw, per ton 7 00 8 8 Wool, per lb 0 30 0
above that in 1879; that of rye seven millions	wool, per 10 0 30 0
above, and that of oats four millions above	Corn, per doz none.
that of 1879; whilst potatoes are estimated	FREIGHTS.
to yield 59 million quintals more than in	GRAND TRUNK RATES-Rates on flour fro
1879. These estimates surprised the commercial	as follows: Flour to Kingston 200 nor by
world, and partly paralysed business, being out	Gananoque to Prescott, 35c., Edwardsburg
of accordance with previous ideas and previous	GRAND TRUNK RATES—Rates on flour fro Toronto to the undermentioned points now states follows:—Flour to Kingston, 30c, per higheston, 40c, per higheston, 50c, Edwardsburg Cornwall, 40c; Summertown to Montreal, 40 St. Lambert to St. John, 47c. Durham to Le noxville, 58c.; Waterville to Conticook, 50 Danville to Chaudiere, 70c.; Doncett's Landin 51c.; Point Levis, 60c.; Onebec, 60c.; Island Pato Falmonth, 65c.; St. Henri to Lislet, inclusive 56c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviers du Loun.
commercial estimates, and people seemed in-	noxville, 58c.; Waterville to Continue, 60
clined to wait before doing anything beyond sup-	Danville to Chaudiere, Oc.; Doucett's Landin
plying their immediate wants. Advices from other parts of the continent are meagre; but the	to Falmouth, 65c.; St. Henri to I Talet inclusive
fact that exports of wheat at Odessa from Janu-	66c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviers du Loup.; clusive, 73c.; Cacouna to Moneton, inclusive 80c.; Point du Chene (for Guil Ports and Prin Edward Island, traffic only), 75c.; Humphries, Amberst and Point du Chene Romader Coe
ary 1 to October 31 were only 852,000 quarters,	80c.: Point du Chene (for Grif Boston, inclusiv
against 3,680,000 quarters in the corresponding	Edward Island, traffic only), 75c.; Humphries
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

FREIGHTS.

exports from South Australia up to th had amounted to 237,715 tons wheat and caving about 60,000 tons still available port. In the States markets have contin port. In the States markets have continued to be decidedly weak, though prices have been rather unsettled, with their tendency varying. At New York the export mavement continues light, shipping margins still being accerse and grain for immediate delivery very scarce. The indications are that an unusually large proportion of the surplus grain crop will have to be carcied by western operators during the winter; and it seems probable that they may have a good deal to carry, as it appears that stocks of wheat in the interior merkets awaiting transport to Chicago and Milwaukee are unusually large for this period. Trade in western markets is almost entirely speculative, as there is admitted to be a margin of 5 to loc, against them on No. 2 wheat. Exports are falling off; those of wheat from seaboard ports in the week ending on the 4th inst. were 1,317,577 bush. week ending on the 4th inst, were 1,317,577 bush. v. 1,786,392 bush. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 18,847,635 bush. v. 23,529,087 visible supply of grain, comprising the granary at the principal points of account lake and sesboard ports, and the

ments from Western lake and river posts and afloat on New York canals :
1889. 1880. 1879. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879

Dec. 10, 6 p.m.
Dec. 11, 6 p.m.
Dec. 13, 6 p.m.
Dec. 14, 6 p.m.
Dec. 14, 6 p.m.

unsettled, but with ready buyers at quotations; the only sale reported was that of a car of choice the only sale reported was that of a car of choice to \$1.05 to day.

Planting of the car of the control of the car of the

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has remained very quiet all week.
Beeves—The supply has been very small since our last, as the Christmas cattle have not been offered to any extent, and buyers have been holding off in consequence waiting for them. But as country fairs will be held to-day it is probable that a considerable business may be done here before the week closes. Sales have been chiefly of small lots to supply immediate wants, and at generally unchanged prices. Ordinary first-class cattle, that is steers weighing from 1,300 lbs. upwards, have been firm at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Second-class, consisting of light steers and heifers and licary cows, have been steady at \$3.75 to \$4.25. and third-class dull and not much wanted at \$3.00 lbs. sold at \$54; a car of mixed at \$4.5, and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and a lot of twenty-one head of mixed at \$4.5. and to \$1.00 lbs. sold at \$4.75. and third-class dull and not much wanted at \$4.50 to \$4.75. LAMBS—Have sold steadily all week; all offerings have been taken, though dealers have been waiting to get some choice lots for Christmas, Picked lots dressing not under 48 lbs. have been worth \$5 per cental, with very few to be had. Good first-class, dressing about 45 lbs., have sold at \$4 to \$4.12. Good droves, dressing from \$5.70 to \$7.50 have usually ranged from \$5.70 to \$7.50 have sually ranged from \$5.70 to \$7.50 for first-class, dressing from 100 to 120 lbs., and \$3.50 to \$5.50 for second-class, dressing not under 60 lbs., with inferior not wanted.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been fairly active since our last. HIDES—Prices of green have declined 50c, per cental; offerings have been fully equal to the wants of buyers. Cured sold before the fall in green at 10jc., but have since been offered at 10c. Calfskins—Unchanged at former prices.

SHEEFISKINS—Have continued abundant and steady at \$1.50 for the best green, and with dry ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.35 for the great bulk of those offering.

Wool—The increasing activity and upward movement of the proceding week have since been maintained. Round lots of fleece have sold at 30 to 31c., which prices would still be paid, but a good many holders want still more. Pulled has not risen in sympathy with fleece; super, has sold at 29 to 30c., and extra-super, at 35c.

Tallow—Has shown no change; offerings have been considerable, and prices have remained as befors, at 5 to 61c. Quotations stand is follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$2; No. 3 inspected, \$7.50 to \$3; calfskins, green, 14 o 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; seepskins, 70c. to \$1.0; wool, fleece, 30 to 31c.; 500. pulled, super, 29 to 31c.; extra super, 34 to 6c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12jc.; tallow, rough, bc.; rendered, 6 to 6jc. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

CATTLE.

GROCERIES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

LONDON.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Seems to have improved somewhat during the week.

TEA—There has been less movement in lines, and the market seems to have been easy. Young Hyson inactive, with nothing reported. A line of Ping-Sury of common quality sold at 30c. Japans have sold fairly well at 27c. for common; at 31c. for good common; at 31 to 37c. for medium, and at 41c. for good medium. Blacks quiet; one line of low-grade Congous have been active at 3d. to 10d. and two lines of tirst Young Hysons have solial is 5d. Quotations are as follows, the outside tigures being for retailers lots—Young Hyson, common to fair, 33 to 40c.; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 42 to

MILWAUKEE.

U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

Dec. 15, 10.30 a.m.—Cattle—Fair; prime, 51 to 52c.; fair to good, 41 to 5c.; common, 33 to 4c.; receipts, 630; shipments, 340. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 4,200; Philadelphias, 41.70 to \$4.80; Yorkers, \$4.30 to \$4.50. Sheep—Active; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,800.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Dec. 15. 8 a.m. Hogs. Estimated receipts.

7,000,

EAST BUFFALO.

Dec. 15, 11 a.m.—Hogs—Pull; receipts, 58 cars; shipments, 39 cars; 14 cars to New York; good to choice Yorkers, 34.55 to \$4.55; light mixed, \$4.40 to \$4.50; good medium, \$4.60 to \$4.75; holding choice heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.

FERSEY CITY.

Dec. 15, 11.10 a.m.—Cattle—Quict, at 8½ to 10½c.; receipts, 157. Sheep—Firm at 4½ to 5½c.; receipts, 9 cars. Lambe—Firm at 5½ to 8½c.; receipts, 27 cars.

BUFFALO.

TOLEDO.

DETROIT. Dec. 15-12-25 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white \$1.00, nominal, for cash and December; \$1.02, for January; \$1.04 for February; \$1.05 for March; \$1.08 for April; No. 2 white at 96a, bid. Receipts—Wheat, 36,000 bush; shipments, 14,000 bush.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Imperial Barvester.

IMPERIAL HARVESTER Is Manufactured only by CRAWFORD & COMPANY, Globe Works, London, Ont. N. B.—We will send a chromo and a descriptive catalogue to every farmer wanting a Reaper for next harvest who will send his address.

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A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Quo. 434-52 ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO Jearn telegraphing at the Canadian School f Telegraphy, 13I Church street, M. T. FITCH, lanager.

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Salesmen on Commission clearing \$12 per day. We pay salary and advance all expenses, if pre-MOTOR CO.,

306 George St., Cincinnati, O. EMPLOYMENT.

Local or travelling. State which pro-lso salary per month, All expenses ad-ages promptly paid. SLOAN & CO.,

George St., Cincinnati, O. RARE OFFER FOR 60 DAYS. U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

APRIL 1st. 1881.

APRIL 1st, 1881.

1st Gift, A \$500 PEASE & CO. PIANO.
2nd "A \$300 ESTEY & CO. ORGAN.
3rd] "A \$100 GENTEY & CO. ORGAN.
4th "A \$100 SEWING MACHINE.

These gifts will be made as follows: The Agent ordering the largest amount of goods prior to April 1st will receive first gift. Second in amount receiving second gift, &c., &c. Begin at once and secure one of these gifts. For terms and full particulars, address,

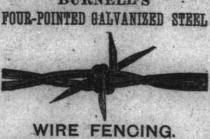
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SOLD IN ALMOST EVERY FAMILY. We want Agents, Dealers, and Pedlers, to take hold at once. It will self readily during the whole year, but is a Bonanza for Fall and Winter workers. We make an extraordinary offer when we agree to take back all goods unsold of first order, but we make it so, in order to give Agents a chance to test the business without taking any risk of loss. We have live, pushing Agents making as much as \$75 a week, and any one with any energy, can make from \$25 to \$50 as the article will sell by being shown, and require no taking up—it sells on its merits. We will send full particulars free, or sample of goods for 40c. If you are out of work and have little means, you need not fear losing that by buying goods you can not sell, as \$3 worth of goods will start you, and you can return them if you fail to sell them. Any one not willing to give our business a trial on these terms does not want business. Address, WELCOME BURNER MF'G. CO.. WELCOME BURNER MFG. CO.. 116 Smithfield Street, - - Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway Fence.
Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c.
For cuts and prices, send to
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Musical Instruments.

AUTOMATIC CORNET. The Latest and Greatest Musical Wonder.

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20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR M Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. 25 NEW YEAR CARDS, 20c.; 12 XMAS Florals, 10c.; 25 Gill-Edged, Glass, turned-down corner. 30c. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoil, Ontario. 433-26 5777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. CORN SHELLER—THE CHEAPEST, BEST, and fastest working corn sheller in use; has no equal. Write for particulers to J. P. BILLINGTON, Dundas, Ont. 4524 FACTORY AND OFFICE OF CLUTHE'S
Patent Trusses for cure of rupture and furgical appliances has removed to 118 King street
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CLUTHE.

50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOWby FLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards,
with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfit,
by samples, 10c. Heavy gold ring for club of
10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford,
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HOPE FOR DEAF
Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums FEBFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We

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NAVY TOBACCO.

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THE GENUINE SILVER-STEEL, LANCE-TOOTH, GROSS-GUT SAW.



It stands without a rival, and is the fastest cutting saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American-made saws 33\cdot per cent. in every contest. Its superiority consists in its excellent temper. It is tempered under the Secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting edge, and will hold it twice as long as any other process. We have the sole right for this process for the Dominion.

None genuine that are not like the above cut. with registered trade mark with the word "The Lance," and Maple Leaf with our name. Price 31 per foot.

CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits. There are inferior counterfeits on the market, which are intended to be sold at a high price upon the reputation of this saw. We will send to any address a Saw exactly like any counterfeit, warranted equal in quality or no sale, at 60c, per foot. Therefore do not be humbugged into paying a first-class price for a second-class saw. A fact to boar in mind, that if the material and temper are not of the very best quality the shape of the teeth amounts to nothing. A. saw, like a knife, will not cut fast without it will hold a keen, cutting edge. We have cut off a 14-inch sound basswood log in eight seconds with this saw.

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Starr's Bidney Fad. THE STARR



A neverfailing, certain, and permanent cure for all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Are you suffering from Lame Back? Starr's Pad is a sure cure. Nervous Debility, Gravel, Bright's Disease, or Diabetes? Ask your drungsist for Starr's Kidney Pad, and the relief will be sure and speedy. To ladies who suffer from diseases peculiar to their sex we say, procure Starr's Kidney Pad, it acts like a charm. Nervous Debility. Young men suffering from closs of memory, and so forth, have in Starr's Pad a positive cure. The Child's Pad never falls to cure Incontinence of Urine, or Bed Westing. A Boon to Mothers. Testimonials from people of the highest character and standing. Read our pamphlet on Kidney Diseases, sent free. Write for it. Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pad, \$3. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. For sale by druggists. BY ABSURPTION.

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CARPET WARPS, white and coloured.
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HOSIERY YARNS of every description. BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

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