The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 30 1885. — PRICE ONE CENT

IS NOT YET LOST.

THE G. O. M. TRYING HARD TO KEEP HIS COURAGE UP.

The Tories Still in the Ascendancy—Scotland Votes Solid for Disestablishment and the Liberal Party.

LONDON, Nov 28.—The political situation to-night indicates that the conservatives will remain in power. It now seems impossible for Mr. Gladstone's party to secure that majority of members in the next parliament which Lord Salisbury has declared necessary to prove that the British people desire a change in the government. Hence both conservatives and liberals now accept the tory retention of office as a certainty, and both parties have already begun shaping their affairs to conform to that prospect. In fact, the greater of the liberal leaders are at present speculating on Lord Salisbury's probable policy. Whether his party holds power by virtue of a small majority of its own, or by virtue of strength derived from an alliance with the Parnellites, it is everywhere conceded that he will be forced to make the Irish question the subject of his first important measure of legislation. The Parnellites at present threaten to use their balance of power to block all legislation until their demands are satisfied. They will, however, in all probability, be baffled in their attempts to carry out such a determination. Mr. Gladstone can be very vindictive. The Parnell vote threw the liberals from power, and the same vote prevented their return. Now if the conservatives could be made independent of the home rulers, the Parnellite balance of power would disappear, and the Irish party might go to pieces (not to say dismembered), because of the loss of the cohesive power of accomplishment. Mr. Gladstone is English above all things. He might ally himself with the conservatives on all Irish measures. Such an alliance would be in accord with the past history of the liberal party and would be exceedingly grateful to the tories. It would leave the Parnellites and the radicals completely in the cold. There are indications that the "grand old man" has made up his mind to adopt it. A story is current in the clubs to-night that Mr. Gladstone has intimated to Lord Salisbury a willingness in the event of the conservative success at the polls to give the whole liberal strength to the support of the government on all "reasonable measures in order to prevent the necessity of yielding to the ruinous course of placing England under Irish dictation."

The Spectator declares that it has authority for stating that a liberal-conservative understanding has been arrived at.

At the different liberal clubs great concern is manifested as to the future leadership of the party. Mr. Gladstone in private conversation admits his willingness to enter the next parliament as the leader of his party, but he intimates that he will do this merely for the purpose of helping to place it on its feet as the party of opposition, and declares that it is his desire to retire from public life during the session after completing this task. So far as his expressed preference goes, it would appear that the ex-premier wishes Lord Hartington, ex-war minister, to succeed to the liberal leadership. Mr. George Goschen will join the front bench of the opposition and be loyally attached to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is at present under a heavy cloud. His maladroit management in pushing the disestablishment question to the front during his campaign and burdening the liberal party with the weight of the issue, has brought upon him the intense ill-will of all but the extremely radical members of the liberal party in England. Both the liberal and radical newspapers combine in upbraiding him for the result. The Economist says that if the liberals are defeated at the polls, "it will be the result of Mr. Chamberlain's work." The Spectator declares that "when Mr. Chamberlain supposed that by dangling the spoils of a 'free church,' 'free education' and the prospect of land on easy terms before the poorer classes of Great Britain, he should win their support easily in his political game, he little understood how profoundly the masses of England were attached to their great traditions." Continuing, the Spectator says: "The deep-rooted disgust entertained by Englishmen against revolutionary policies will not have been expressed in vain if it tames the rashness of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke."

So far as the elections have already gone in England the moderate liberals have prevailed over the radicals. In Scotland, however, the radical candidates, who were committed to disestablishment, have everywhere succeeded in getting elected. The majority of the Scotch members of the next parliament will go to London pledged to subordinate all other measures of legislation for Scotland during the session to the Cameron bill for disestablishing the church in Scotland.

The Voting in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Nov. 28.—In each of the seven divisions of the city the liberal candidate is elected as follows: In the Tradeston division, A. C. Corbett, liberal, received 4354 votes and Somervell, conservative, 3240; Greaves, land reformer, Davitt's candidate, 86. In the Bridgeton division, E. Russell, liberal, editor of the Liverpool Post, 3590; Maitland, conservative, 3478; Forsyth, Davitt's candidate, 978. In Blackfriars division, Mitchell Henry, liberal, 3759; Mangham, conservative, 3137; Maxwell, Davitt's candidate, 1156. In the central division, Beith, liberal, 5847; Baird, conservative, 4779. In the Camlachie division, Walls, liberal, 4047; Reid, conservative, 2883. In the College division, Cameron, liberal, 5662; Cunningham, conservative, 4139. In St. Rox division, McCulloch, liberal, re-[illegible] 4950 votes; Cuthbertson, conservative, 4824.

The Brave Old Man.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Gladstone in a speech at Carlisle last night said that he always knew that the English boroughs were the weak point of the liberals, but those boroughs did not determine the election. He was confident that Scotland and Wales would return ten liberals to one conservative. The English counties, he said, had begun well and there was plenty of room for the most reasonable hope that the liberal cause would triumph. With a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together everything would be right. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

How They Stand.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette's analysis of the returns up to tonight shows a conservative gain of 80 seats against a liberal gain of 36. But the tory gain is still insufficient to give them a clear majority. The liberals now claim to hold 161 seats against 159 for the conservatives, 26 for the nationalists and 5 for the independents. The latter are virtually conservatives.

Home at Hawarden.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Gladstone left Edinburgh on the evening mail train. A torchlight procession escorted him to the depot. When the train reached Lockerby a mob gathered around the station and insisted that Mr. Gladstone should deliver a speech. He responded in a plaintive voice, saying Scotland was doing her duty nobly, and the English counties were certain to do the same. Mr. Gladstone arrived at Hawarden at midnight on Saturday. The village was illuminated in his honor.

Mr. Bradlaugh's View of the Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In an interview today Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, member-elect for Northampton, said: "Personally, I believe I stand a better chance of being permitted to take my seat under the tory government, which is likely to remain in power, than ever I would have under Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. My sympathy for Mr. Gladstone has tied my hands, and I frequently snuffed myself out to avoid harming his party. I have no reason to spare the tory government. I am able to bring against it every kind of weapon, including what might be called street forces. Hitherto my display has been made peacefully in Trafalgar square."

Mr. Bradlaugh, continuing, boasted that he had caused the defeat of twenty liberals by running radicals in the same district, because he preferred tory to whig opponents. He declined to divulge his plans as to the future, stating that he had hitherto damaged his cause by prematurely divulging what he intended doing.

"I shall," he said, "observe absolute secrecy in the future toward friend and foe alike."

The impression is that Mr. Bradlaugh will swear in with the first batch of members-elect offering themselves to take the oath of office.

Some Results.

In East Mayo Mr. John Dillon, nationalist, is elected, unopposed.

Limerick—Gill, 2064; Straight, conservative, 440.

Waterford, east division—Power, nationalist, 2308; Bloomfield, loyalist, 250.

In Scarborough, Mr. Silwell, conservative, who carried Scarborough thrice previously, is defeated.

In the Enfield division of Middlesex, Folkestone, conservative, was elected over Kempster, liberal.

Northeast Lancashire, Rosendale division—the Marquis of Hartington, liberal, 6060, Ecroyd, conservative, 4228.

Woolwich—Hughes, conservative, polled 4760, and Hazier, liberal, 3549. Mr. Hughes has the reputation of being the most artful election agent in the kingdom.

Parnell and Healey, nationalists, have been elected for two divisions of Cork city. The vote was: Parnell, 6716; Healey, 6536; Pike, 1464; Banbridge, 1401.

Mr. Kenyon, conservative, has been elected in Denbigh, district of Wales, over Mr. Cunliff, liberal, who sat for the district in the last parliament. This is the first return from Wales.

Mr. Leamy, nationalist, has been elected in the county Cork without opposition.

Mr. Chaplin, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under the conservative administration, has been re-elected for the Sleaford division of Lincolnshire by 1000 majority over his liberal opponent.

The conservatives have gained the seat for Montgomeryshire, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, conservative, having been elected over Mr. Rendell, Liberal, who sat for the district in the last parliament.

In Lincolnshire, south division, Mr. Otter, liberal, has been elected by 4801 votes over Mr. Dowther, conservative, who represented North Lincolnshire in the last parliament. Mr. Lowther received 3570 votes.

In the central division of Bradford W. E. Forster, liberal, is elected, receiving 5725 votes, against 3722 for Wand, conservative. Bradford returns a solid liberal delegation, despite the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell.

Incidents of the Fray.

The independents are regarded as tories in another guise.

It is calculated that 6500 electors abstained from voting in Cork.

The election riots at Londonderry were renewed on Saturday. Thirty arrests were made.

In Longford, Justin McCarthy, jr., nationalist, and Wilson, conservative, have been nominated.

The liberal opinion is that the present reaction must ultimately strengthen the hands of the radical party.

An agent of the conservatives has lodged an objection to Mr. Parnell's election for Cork because he is wrongly described in the voting papers as leader of the Irish people.

Mr. Parnell, fearing a tory working majority, is said to be hedging. It is stated he has sent out private circulars to certain counties to work the Irish vote for the liberals.

The London Daily News expresses indignation at the proceedings of the Primrose league, charging it with using unfair influence with the country voters, and comparing it to the Irish National league.

What is called the treachery of Michael Davitt seriously embarrassed Irish effort in Glasgow, and the indignation over his course ran so high that the Davitt branch of the National league at Manchester has covered his portrait with crape.

The fair trade agitation is reviving throughout England. British traders in nearly all the branches of manufacture are renewing their complaints of suffering from the effects of competition carried on by foreigners under tariff protection.

The attitude of the Irish leaders has caused the intensest indignation among English liberals. A correspondent says that several of the largest liberal employers of the latter in Manchester are beginning quietly to get rid of their Irish hands.

One of the sensations of the election is the undoubted defeat of the Right Hon. James Lowther, conservative candidate for the south division of Lincolnshire. Mr. Lowther is the champion of fair trade and the apostle of the five shilling duty on cereals.

The liberals were maddened by Viscount Curzon's (conservative) victory in the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire and pelted him and his wife with mud, and otherwise maltreated them. The latter escaped by climbing a wall into an adjoining yard. She lost her back hair in her flight.

Birth, Death and Marriage Notices inserted in The World for 25 cents.

CABLE NOTES.

Bismarck positively declines to admit Jesuits to the German colonies, partly because they are mostly French.

Germany, England and Spain have signed the Carolines agreement, recognizing Spain's sovereignty in return for the concession of certain commercial facilities.

Meteoric displays in connection with Riela's comet have been observed nightly in London and Windsor. A brilliant display is reported from Athens and at Naples and Teheran there were showers of shooting stars.

A year and a half ago copper was £60 a ton in England. It has fallen to £42 a ton, the cause being the enormous quantities shipped to Europe from America. An anomalous fact is that the actual stock of copper in America is exceedingly small.

A correspondent says that a large proportion of the Servian wounded returning to Belgrade from the front are minus the trigger finger, which they had cut off to escape military service. It is no wonder that the Bulgarians succeeded if this is the common practice.

HOW TO RESTORE ORDER.

DON CARLOS THINKS A CIVIL WAR THE PROPER WAY.

A Cabinet of Conciliation Formed—The Late King Alfonso's Body Removed to the Escurial.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The queen has accepted the following cabinet: Senor Sagasta, prime minister; Gen. Jovellar, minister of war; Senor Camacho, minister of finance; Senor Rios, minister of public works and of public instruction; Senor Gamezo, minister of the colonies; Senor Beranger, minister of marine; Senor Gonzales, minister of the interior; Senor Alonzo Martinez, minister of justice; Senor Moret, minister of foreign affairs. Senor Moret is a free trader. The cabinet, as a whole, is considered an excellent conciliation ministry.

Don Carlos Interviewed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—An interview with Don Carlos is published to-day, in which the Spanish pretender says he will remain quiet so long as Spain is tranquil, but will intervene to defend the monarchy if anarchy or the republicans threaten it.

Don Carlos expressed his conviction that the regency would be unable to long preserve order in Spain. He reserved to himself the right to intervene at the proper moment and restore order. He said he would not hesitate to resort to civil war, if such action were necessary to Spain's welfare.

FOR AND AGAINST PARNELL.

Big Demonstration at Dublin—The Leader "Warmly" Received in Dundalk.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Fifty thousand Parnellites gathered together opposite the vice-regal lodge in Dublin to-day, despite the rain that was falling, and pledged their confidence in Mr. Parnell. Crowds of youths headed by bands paraded through the principal streets singing "God save Ireland." A row took place opposite the conservative workingmen's club house, in which several windows of the club house were broken by stones.

A meeting of the supporters of Mr. Nolan, Mr. Parnell's candidate, who is running in opposition to Mr. Callan in Dundalk, was advertised to be held to-day in that town. Four thousand Callanites assembled and prevented the erection of a platform. Mr. Parnell, who was present, attempted to speak from a wagonnette in the market square, but was howled down. He retired, shouting: "You hired ruffians." A number of fights took place, and Nolan, who also attempted to address the crowd, was hooted and pelted. The Parnellites withdrew to a hotel, where similar scenes were enacted. In one of the fights a youth was stabbed and dangerously wounded.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor authorize a denial of the report that the Parnellite manifesto has been withdrawn. O'Connor and other nationalist members of parliament will address meetings in the conservative interest next week.

A NEW SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Lord Salisbury's Intentions if he Remains in Power.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—With the improvement of the prospects for the continuance of the conservatives in power the chances increase for a renewal of British activity in Egypt. Preparations are already being made on an extensive scale in both Alexandria and Cairo, under instructions from the London war office, for a new expedition to Dongola to check the advance of the mahdi's successor. The indications are that the proposed expedition will be made sufficiently formidable to effectively protect the Dongola and Nubian frontier from the threatened incursion of the hostile Arabs. At present the intention of the war office would seem to be to send out a force of 6500 men, half English and half Egyptian, and to reinforce this army by a Nile flotilla, comprising about 1700 British and 1200 native troops. The river transportation service is now being overhauled, it is thought, for the purpose indicated. The expedition, it is believed, will soon start. The retention of 3000 British-India troops at Suakim is taken as an indication of Lord Salisbury's intention, if he remains in power, to reconquer the Soudan.

DASHED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Accident Follows a Banquet to the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A banquet was given at Birmingham last night to celebrate the opening, by the Prince of Wales, of the museum there. When the prince, who was a guest, and his party were about to retire, a number of other guests rushed to the balcony to witness their departure. In the crowding that ensued, Mr. Bennett, a magistrate and bank director, and a famous local philanthropist, was pushed from the balcony and fell to the pavement, a distance of 50 feet. His body was literally dashed to pieces. The accident was witnessed by the Prince of Wales and an enormous crowd of people.

A Big Settling Day.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—An enormous development of stock exchange transactions has taken place in London within the past month. The monthly settlement concluded yesterday was the largest recorded in the history of London. So vast was the business to be done that the Clearing house was almost unable to cope with it, and paid three guineas per day for the services of assistant clerks capable of helping out the work. The British public are now becoming more largely interested in stock speculation than they have been at any time during the past five years. All the boards of trade report increased business. The prospects of the shipping trade are becoming brighter and freight rates are advancing.

Mario's Daughter in Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Berlin has a sensation of the first order in the trial and conviction of the Marchese Rita Candice, the daughter of Mario, the tenor, and Grisi. The Marchese has been prosecuted under fourteen charges of having swindled jewelers, hotel-keepers and modistes of large sums of money under various false pretences. She has been convicted of all the charges and has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with an allowance of six months for the detention she has already undergone under a previous sentence less justly inflicted.

An Imperial Cable Scheme.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The British government is contemplating an elaborate scheme for placing the mother country in close and constant cable communication with all her colonies and dependencies. The system under consideration involves the employment of cables entirely under British control, except in those cases in which the present trans-Atlantic lines are concerned.

What Dineen Says.

—I can sell any lady in town a sealskin sacque, a seal mantle, pulster, dolman, fine Persian lamb or astrachan mantle at a less price than any house in town. My facilities are such that I can afford to do so. I sell retail at lowest wholesale price. x

CLOAKED HIS SINS WITH PIETY.

How a Montreal Forger Said His Prayers and Swindled Everybody Around him.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Since the disappearance of Mark Isaac Gauthier, a trader of Cote St. Louis, several forged drafts issued by him have come to light. Two of these were forged on the name of Messrs. Michel Lefebvre & Co., vinegar manufacturers, and were cashed at the Ville Marie Bank, but subsequently were taken up by the firm to save Gauthier, who had for a long time been a confidential clerk of theirs. Since then, however, every day has brought to light other crookedness on his part and the creditors are determined to bring him back to Canada and have him prosecuted. The liabilities are between $12,000 and $15,000. Gauthier was one of those pious frauds who traded on his religion. At his residence he had a private chapel and in the evening he compelled his employes, under pain of dismissal, to attend family prayers. During all this time he was swindling people right and left.

THE WEEKLY RETURNS.

A Great Decrease of Deaths From Smallpox in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The board of health has determined that after December 5 only families whose bread winners are in hospital shall receive relief.

Only five of the employes of the city corporation refused to be vaccinated and these left the service.

All the railways have agreed not to stop their trains at infected places where the sanitary regulations are ignored.

Mrs. Belanger, of 122 Champlain street, was fined $20 for refusing to allow her child to be removed to the hospital.

For the week ending November 27, 70 deaths from smallpox were reported in the city and 40 in the suburbs, against 132 and 54 in the preceding week. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths yesterday, there being 14 in the city and 8 in the suburbs. Twenty-nine new cases were reported and 18 verified.

The theatres, which were shut up on account of the danger of bringing the masses together, will be permitted to open next week, as there is no apprehension of any evil effects resulting. The amount expended by the health board in stamping out the scourge exceeds $100,000.

THE BURIAL OF SIMMONS.

The Murderer Interred Between Two of His Predecessors at the Gallows.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 28.—At noon today a small group of persons, among whom were Deputy Sheriff Plass, J. F. Latimer, Jailer Kelly, Wm. Nicholls and J. W. Danks, were gathered around a newly dug grave in one corner of the jail yard. Five prisoners, bearing a common stained board coffin in which were the mortal remains of Benjamin Simmons, came from the dead house and slowly lowered it into the grave. Latimer then read the burial service for the dead. The grave was filled in, and the last act in the sad drama in which Simmons played the leading role was over. The coffin almost touched the sides of two others as it rested at the bottom of the grave. One was the coffin of Phoebe Campbell, the other that of Cyrus Picard. Simmons was buried between the two.

HIS SENTENCE COMMUTED.

John Easterbee to be Kept in the Penitentiary for Life.

WELLAND, Nov. 28.—The sheriff announces that the sentence of John Easterbee, who was to have been hanged next Monday, has been commuted by advice of the minister of justice to imprisonment for life in the Kingston penitentiary.

The Ottawa Lumber Market.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The following is about as near the cut as could be gleaned, as the accounts in the different mill offices have not yet been collected: Messrs. E. B. Eddy's, 80,000,000 feet; John R. Booth, 62,000,000 feet; Perley & Patti, 50,000,000 feet; Bronson & Weston, 55,000,000 feet; Young's, 30,000,000 feet; or in all a grand total of 277,000,000 feet. The markets are England, South America and the United States, and some of the lumbermen state that the demand from South America is developing very great proportions, while the English market this past season has not only been reasonably good but wonderfully lively. The season's trade has been, on the whole, good, and lumbermen claim that the prospects for a good season next year are somewhat promising, unless something unfortunate turns up to mar the prospects.

The Mail and the Government.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—The Toronto Mail is not altogether representing the views of the government in the Riel matter. It is plunging too much. The Riordon organs are too anti-French in their attitude, and prominent supporters of the government say that the Mail is now trying to get even with the French Canadians for the prosecution of its colleague, the News. The government's policy is one of firmness, but looking to conciliation; the Mail, it is alleged, is working in the direction of a straight split with the province of Quebec. The government cannot afford this, and a stopper is to be put on the Toronto organ.

Amherstburg Flour Mills Burned.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 29.—The Amherstburg flour mills, roller process, owned and run by Denis Barren, were destroyed by fire last evening about 8 o'clock. The new steam fire engine could not be made to work for nearly one hour after the fire was discovered, owing to mismanagement. There were about 2000 bushels of wheat stowed in the mill at the time, which were also lost. The loss is about $18,000; reported insurance, $10,000. Nothing remains but the stone walls, which are cracked and practically useless.

Killed by a Fall from His Buggy.

PETEREORO, Ont., Nov. 29.—Last night about 9 o'clock Mr. Wm. J. Hopkins was thrown from his buggy and killed when nearing his home in the township of Smith. Mr. Hopkins had been in town attending the funeral of the late Chief Constable Johnston, and in company with a neighbor named George Donnelly was proceeding homeward, when the horse became unmanageable and ran into the ditch, overturning the buggy. It was found that Hopkins' neck had been broken. The deceased was a well known and very popular young man. He leaves a wife.

A Sailor's Pockets Relieved of $35.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Nov. 28.—A daring highway robbery was committed on the person of one John Messmore, who had been mate of the schooner America. He arrived home from Toronto last night and was knocked down about 1 o'clock and relieved of $35 by cutting out the pockets of his pantaloons. He recognized two of the men named John Harrison and Robt. Atkinson, who were arrested and were committed to await trial.

The Week.

It is rumored that a change in the editorship and proprietorship of the Week is about to be announced. The third year begins with the next number.

ARMISTICE AGREED UPON

SERVIA AND BULGARIA CONSENT TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.

The Arrangement Brought About by Intervention of the Austrian Minister at Belgrade—Alleged Bad Faith of the Serbs.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A despatch from Belgrade says an armistice between Servia and Bulgaria was concluded at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. A cessation of hostilities was brought about by the efforts of Count Von Khevenhuller-Metsch, the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade.

Advices from Sofia state that the armistice was only concluded after the Austro-Hungarian minister had notified Prince Alexander that if the Bulgarians advanced another kilometre Austrian troops would cross the frontier and oppose them. The minister added that the capture of Pierot had saved Prince Alexander's military honor and assured his reputation.

Turkish Preparations.

SALONICA, Nov. 29.—The Turkish war preparations continue on a large scale. Seventy thousand troops, 5000 horses and 180 cannons have been landed at this port during the past few days. The porte has telegraphed to Prince Alexander asking him to stop the advance of the Bulgarian army in Servia.

Removed to the Escurial.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The body of the late King Alfonso was removed to-day to the palace of the Escurial. The remains were followed by the royal family, members of the cabinet and a long procession of nobility and other mourners. The bier was covered with floral wreaths and crowns. The weather was dull.

The Servians Violate the Armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Advices from Semlin say that the Danube shipping company and the Austrian and Hungarian railway companies have been ordered to make preparations for the transportation of 200,000 troops to Servia.

Advices from Sofia state that the Bulgarian government has notified the powers that the Servians in violation of the armistice have attacked the Bulgarians at Aransea Polarka.

A Rustchuk telegram says it is rumored there that a special messenger bearing despatches from Queen Victoria to Prince Alexander is en route to Sofia.

THE RUIN OF A PHYSICIAN.

He Becomes a Vampire Over Cocaine, and Wrecks Himself and His Family.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Dr. Charles D. Bradley, a physician of this city, was taken to the Washingtonian home yesterday a mental and physical wreck, wrought by the immoderate use of cocaine. Not only the patient himself, but his entire family, consisting of a wife and five children, have been practically ruined by his excesses. On Friday the patient, accompanied by some friends, was taken before Judge Prendergast. It was shown that Dr. Bradley, quite a prominent physician, had been addicted to the use of cocaine to such an extent as to render him practically insane. The story was told that the doctor had under its influence performed experiments on his family that have made them physical wrecks. His claim was that he could inject the hydrochlorate without pain and remove the flesh without injury to the patient. He injected some of it into his own arm and then with a red hot iron burned it, and without flinching. Some more of it he injected into the wrist of his three-year-old child and then with a knife cut out the flesh. He used the drug promiscuously in the family, and became himself a slave to it, until in a little time his practice fell away and his family were reduced to want under the influence of the stuff. He claimed he was its discoverer, that it would revolutionize medicine and the world would recognize in him a benefactor whose name would go down to the ages. He became a fanatic on the subject—a wild dreamer. He mortgaged all he possessed, even his horse and buggy, to pursue his favorite study. His wife an invalid, and his children ruined in health, their condition was heartrending in the extreme. The scene in the court room was dramatic. The poor victim seemed to realize his situation, and suddenly raising his voice to a high pitch and becoming greatly excited called on God to help convince the judge and the physicians present that his theory was right. Dr. Wadsworth testified that he believed the man insane, and Dr. Brown corroborated this view.

MURDER IN A BUFFALO SALOON.

A Stevedore Deliberately Kills a Man and Escapes.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 29.—One of the most cold-blooded murders in the annals of the city took place last night about 12 o'clock in the saloon of D. Connors, corner of Michigan and Perry streets, this city. John Keeler, stevedore, with two friends were drinking at the bar when Jas. Devine, also accompanied by a couple of friends, came in. A few words were passed when Keeler and his party went out. As they closed the door Devine began taking off his coat, when Keeler returned, pointed a revolver at him and fired. The ball entered his abdomen, killing Devine in a few minutes. Keeler has not yet been arrested, having escaped in a hack.

FATAL INDIAN AFFRAY.

A Drunken British Columbian Kills Two Other Red Men and Assaults a Squaw.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 28.—A bloody fight took place recently among the Indians of Salmon river, British Columbia. One Indian is held at Victoria on the charge of murder. The accused man, in a drunken fury, struck an Indian over the head with a bar of iron, crushing his skull. He also fatally stabbed another Indian and split open the head of a squaw. The father of the murderous Indian, in attempting to take the knife from his drunken son, received severe cuts, and a daughter of the murdered man also sustained several wounds while trying to gain possession of the knife.

The New York Pool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Baltimore & Ohio railway to-day notified Commissioner Fink that the road would not become a party to the New York pool until it could partake of the New York business, whereupon the remaining lines met to-day and agreed to put the New York pool into effect as between them on December 1. At the same time rates will be advanced to the basis of the tariff of 1884. The Boston lines at their last meeting agreed to advance rates simultaneously with the New York lines and they have been notified of the result of the action of the New York lines.

The Sunday Newspaper Question.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—Business Manager Hayes, of the Age, was tried yesterday charged with violation of the new Sunday law forbidding newsdealers to sell papers. The judge decided that Mr. Hayes, as agent of the newspapers published, was not a newsdealer, and could sell on the streets or in his office.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

The Bad $2 Dominion Note—A Bogus Fiver on the B. B. N. A.

A subscriber at Lemonville asked through The World Saturday if the two dollar notes with the letter "C" on were good or bad. The gentleman did not put his question quite plainly, and the answer given in The World might appear to our readers as ambiguous. On Saturday afternoon a World reporter was shown three counterfeit two dollar notes of the dominion of Canada, of the series "C" issue. All of them had been readily passed in stores, but any one who is used to handling bank notes ought to easily detect the bad bills. In the first place the paper is much rougher and darker than the good notes, and the portrait of Lord Dufferin in the centre is coarse and illy-engraven. But the worst defect is in the figures (signifying the number of the bill) printed in red ink that immediately follow the letter "C" on the right hand top corner. The figures are very irregular and clumsily printed, and the red ink is blurred clean through the note so that it can be seen in daubs on the back. In the good notes the figures are neat, slender, evenly printed, and no trace of the red ink can be found on the back. This is the best way of detecting the counterfeit.

A Bogus B. B. N. A. $5 Note.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—An expert gang of counterfeiters have for some months past been operating in this city, and have succeeded in flooding the city and adjoining country with a large amount of the recent issue of five dollars bills of the Bank of British North America. Their operations have been so extended and successful that the bank has been obliged to suspend the issue and is calling in the bills as quickly as possible. Nearly every bank in the city has been victimized, the French banks apparently suffering most severely. At Molsons bank as many as 25 counterfeit notes were tendered in one payment, and at the City and District 50 were offered by a country depositor. From the Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga the same reports are received. The following particulars may enable the public how to detect the spurious bills: The numeral of the date on the face of the bill, and also the fine line under the accountant's signature are omitted. The portraits are inferior. The pattern of the carpet over the throne of her majesty in the counterfeit is very indistinct and the border dark, while the ribbon on the shoulder is invisible. In the genuine bill these points are light and beautifully distinct. The ink in which the back is printed is much fainter, and the blue numerals on the face are pale, and in a longer, thinner type than those in the genuine. In the figure to the left the nose is of an unknown pattern, while in the genuine it is a pure Grecian or Roman type; the mouth in the former is like an ink spot, in the genuine it is quite clear and defined. In the genuine the hair falling on the shoulder front is curled, whereas it is straight in the false. The shield held in the right hand is clearly defined all round its circumference in the genuine; in the counterfeit only about one-third of the circumference is visible, and this is marked by a white line. This white line and the fastenings of the sandal, which in the false bills are quite dark, though invisible on the genuine, constitute, with the absence of the date, the most marked differences. The plate is marked with the letter D.

A $500 Burglary and a $1400 Swindle.

HAMILTON, Nov. 28.—The police were notified to-day that Pitton's hotel at Lynden was burglarized last night, $500 being stolen.

Mr. Freeman, stock breeder at Burlington, is out $1400 by a clever game played by a bogus cattle buyer, who passed himself off as Major Wm. Buck, of New Mexico. Buck purchased stock from Freeman and was driven by the latter to this city in order to get a check cashed, but as the check was of an "American" stamp, the recognition of Mr. Freeman was needed, and of course at once given. The Mexican cattle buyer next went to look up the cars for the transfer of the stock, but failed to return.

A Pupil's Dream.

From the Hamilton Times.

One day this week one of the pupils in the advanced class in the Central school mislaid a small book in the school. It was evidently in the room, but a diligent search through all the desks failed to discover it. Much annoyed, the teacher ordered a research, but in vain. The next morning the pupil who had lost the book approached the teacher and said: "I was worried last night about the loss of my book, and I suppose that the worry set me dreaming, but my dream seemed so vivid and real that I wish to test it. I dreamed that I came to school this morning and went to a certain desk some distance from my own (naming the desk) and found my lost book lying inside of a large book (naming the book). May I look?" Permission was given and the book was found exactly as it seemed placed in the dream.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Miners are reported to have struck it rich in Alaska.

The Alton elevator at Chicago and contents were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $65,000, mostly covered by insurance.

John J. Kelly, a former employe of the firm of Lord & Taylor, New York, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $11,000 by means of false entries.

John Edwards, James Burke, Michael Doyle and an Italian were thrown out of the car in the shaft of the aqueduct at Merritt's Corners, N. J., and instantly killed. They fell a distance of 150 feet.

The young woman, says the Haddam (Kan.) Clipper, that was recently raised from a sick bed by the faith cure has skipped with the parson, who leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances.

A west bound freight train collided on Friday with a tea train from the Pacific coast, on the Northern Pacific railway, thirteen miles east of Missoula. Ten tea cars were wrecked. Three persons were killed and a number badly wounded.

Fearing that he might endanger his life by leaving Washington at this juncture, great pressure is being put upon President Cleveland not to attend Vice-President Hendricks' funeral. Samuel J. Tilden, among many others, has protested against the risk being incurred. The president, unlike Cæsar, has heeded the voice of the warner and decided not to make the trip.

A Pointer for Other Candidates.

From the Hamilton Times.

E. A. Macdonald, a Toronto candidate for alderman, is not ashamed to state what his principles are. He sets forth his views in an address, two columns long, in a local paper.

A Mild Hint to Daniel.

From Saturday's Mail.

In view of Mr. Howland's appearance, therefore, we venture to suggest to Alderman Defoe that he should retire from the contest. He has served the city well and is infinitely more entitled to the support of the ratepayers than Mr. Howland, who has never served them; but he will doubtless agree with us that a triangular fight would be detrimental to the city's interests.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Halifax: Sardinian from Liverpool at 1.15 a.m. on Saturday with mails.

At Plymouth: Gellert from New York.

At London: Avlona from Quebec.

At New York: Germanic, Arizona and Umbria from Liverpool; Polynesia and Rugia from Hamburg; Elbe from Glasgow.

At Queenstown: Etruria from New York; Republic from New York.

At Boston: Pavonia from Liverpool.

HON. J. G. JOLY RESIGNS.

A BOMBSHELL IN THE RANKS OF THE RIELITES.

The Ex-Premier of Quebec Disapproves of the Present Agitation, and has the Courage to Say So—Le Monde Waxes Wroth.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Hon. J. G. Joly, ex-premier of the Quebec legislature, has resigned his seat as a member thereof on account of the attitude of his constituents on the Riel question. He says, in a letter declining to attend a meeting and discuss the situation, that the French Canadians have all the rights reasonable people could desire, but that they refuse to exercise them.

Le Monde to-night says:

There is nothing surprising that a Huguenot joins with the Orangemen against the French and Catholics. It is a lesson for the French Canadian counties which elect men of a faith and aspirations foreign to ours.

Riel's Last Moments.

Rev. Father Andre, Riel's confessor, writing to Mr. Lemieux, the Metis leader's counsel, thus describes the scene at the scaffold:

At 8.15 a. m., when the sheriff's assistant appeared at the door of his cell, scarcely daring to announce his fatal message, Riel divining what an effort it was for Mr. Gibson to break the terrible news to him, said quietly and without any emotion: "Mr. Gibson, do you want me? I am ready." He then stepped and crossed the guard room with a firm step and went up the long stairs, that you probably remember, which are visible when you enter the guard room. I feared this ascension, but he went up without showing weakness or hesitation. He left me far behind, when suddenly noticing that he was not followed by his spiritual father he waited for me in the middle of the large room leading to the scaffold. When I got up to him we continued our funeral march, reciting prayers until we got to the place set apart for the execution. There in front of the scaffold we kneit and prayed for some time. Riel was the only one who preserved his coolness and presence of mind.

He arose and bravely mounted the scaffold, and just before being launched into eternity he called a last time to me, embraced me, and recommended me not to forget K. and Mme. Forget for their kindness to him. Then I left him, and turning his back to the scaffold he exclaimed: "Courage, good courage, Father!" and recommending his soul to God, invoking the sacred heart of Jesus and pronouncing his favorite invocation to Jesus, Mary, Joseph, the trap opened beneath his feet and he disappeared. His death was almost instantaneous, calm and peaceful; his features showed no contortion.

Never have I seen a more radiant countenance than at the moment he prayed before ascending the scaffold. His eyes had an extraordinary brilliancy, and seemed to lose themselves in the contemplation of the divine grandeur. The spectators were touched and impressed; never had a religious ceremony moved their hearts like the spectacle of Riel going to his doom. The sheriff, his assistant and even the hangman, wept with pity.

Gabe Dumont was in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Le Monde, in its last edition to-night, says:

An interview that one of our representatives has had in the United States with Gabriel Dumont in person has just reached us; we regret that it is too late for publication this evening, as it confirms the presence of Dumont at Montreal on the day of the big meeting (Sunday last). We will print it on Monday.

For the Repose of His Soul.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—Rev. Father Sentenne, cure of Notre Dame church, to-day read a letter from Bishop Fabre, granting permission to all the churches in the diocese to say mass for the repose of the soul of Riel, provided no political demonstration be made. In the letter the bishop also urged that there should be no solemnity about the ringing of bells; that only the ordinary church decorations should be used; that no special seats be reserved in the church for officials of any society or association, and that full fees be collected in every case.

A Meeting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A meeting of French residents of this city was held to-day to denounce the action of the Canadian government in executing Riel. A solemn high mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's church for the repose of Riel's soul.

PERSONAL.

Elizabeth Phelp, the song writer, is dead.

The Duke of Somerset is dead at the age of 81.

Prince Frederick, brother of King Christian of Denmark is dead.

John McCullough died intestate. His estate is valued at $45,000, of which $40,000 is personal.

Senor Nicolas Avellanda, ex-priest of the Argentine republic, died at sea while en route to Europe.

John Sharples and A. Sharples, the well-known Quebec lumbermen, are registered at the Queen's hotel.

Hon. Thomas White, minister of the interior, will be banqueted by the council of the Montreal Board of Trade on Dec. 4 at the Windsor hotel.

Jay Gould announces his positive determination to retire from stock specul

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MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1885.

A New Cattle Market Dodge.

It appears that the supporters of monopoly—in cattle, in meat and in railway accommodation all together—have hit upon a new dodge. The battering that The World gave them on the subject of the utter unfitness of the present cattle market has probably caused them to give up the old site as a bad job, incapable of being any longer defended. But, even when they are driven to give up the worst site, that does not mean that they are willing to see the citizens get the benefit of the best one. They know a trick worth two of that, and now they are out with a new dodge. As a desperate attempt to make the worse appear the better reason this latest effort of the monopolists is a study. Below we give their proposal just as we find it in Saturday's Globe. Every citizen should read every line of it, in order if possible to get at the true inwardness of this cattle market monopoly business. Here it is:

Speaking of the proposed change in the site of the western cattle market, a gentleman called the attention of a reporter for the Globe to a new place which has never yet been mentioned. He said, "If a change has to be made it were better that there should be no suspicion of log-rolling about the matter, and it is above all things necessary that each railway company should have equal facilities for getting to the market. If the market is removed to near Carlton as proposed, only one company, the Canadian Pacific, can get into the market, and though conditions may be exacted for allowing other companies ingress and egress, they will not be as satisfactory to all parties as if each has its independent tracks to the spot. There is, too, a suspicion at least that there is an attempt being made to dispose of some land at too high a figure to the city by the species of lobbying known as log-rolling. The site I mean," he went on, "is entirely free from all objections of every kind. It is situated near Strachan avenue bridge, and is now used as a brickyard by the Central prison authorities and belongs to the Ontario government. The clay is nearly exhausted, and the value of the land to the province will soon be but small. On the south side the Great Western tracks run, and on the northwest side the Canadian Pacific tracks into the Queen's wharf yard. The piece of land is in fact that adjoining on the east the plot proposed to be taken by the Industrial Exhibition association for the enlargement of their grounds, and on which they intend to build their cattle sheds and lay out their horse ring. At least nine acres can be utilized for the purpose of a cattle market, and that may in the future be enlarged, while the cattle sheds of the Exhibition association can be utilized on equitable terms when anything extraordinary takes place except during the exhibition weeks. The Canadian Pacific railway will have to run a track through this very land in order to reach the new cattle sheds of the Exhibition association, and that track will also accommodate the new site. I think," he continued, "that no change should be made, but if a new site is to be chosen, the one I mention would be a great improvement over the one at Carlton, with the advantage of being actually close to the city, and accommodating all parties."

Observe how this precious presentment travels away from the facts of the case, in the effort to keep the truth out of sight. Who ever proposed to place the cattle market at Carlton, where only the Canadian Pacific would have access? Nobody, that we know of. But the gentleman interviewed by the Globe reporter has in view a site "free from all objections of every kind." It is situated near Strachan avenue bridge, it belongs to the Ontario government and is now used as a brick yard by the Central prison authorities. The clay is nearly exhausted, and the value of the land to the province will soon be but small. Already the gentleman interviewed has smashed his own case. *The present cattle market is also an exhausted brick yard*, and what that means its condition to-day very well shows. To remove from one exhausted brick yard to another would be almost like jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. There would be very little sense in such a proceeding, we should say. When looking for a cattle market site better keep away as far as possible from exhausted brick yards.

It is most disingenuous, and it shows anything rather than a spirit of fairness, to keep harping on about an alleged proposal to place the cattle market at Carlton, where the Canadian Pacific would have all the advantages. The true proposal, and the one that the monopolists are now trying to kill off by a side wind, is something else altogether. Four railway tracks run together from the Parkdale station to the Dundas street bridges: the Northern, the Grey & Bruce, the Grand Trunk and the Credit Valley, which latter is used by the trains of the Ontario & Quebec. At the bridges the Northern diverges to the right, the other three tracks keeping together for some distance further on to the Junction. Here we find forty acres of land bounded on the north by Bloor street, on the south by Dundas street, on the east by the Northern railway, and on the west by the other three tracks mentioned. Now look at all these advantages. All the railways run right alongside of this forty acres; to find a site more convenient for all and fairer to all is impossible. Observe this, that as you go north the tracks diverge away off from each other, so that the further beyond Bloor street you go the more diffult it becomes to get a site that will accommodate all the roads. You have not to go very far, indeed, before the thing becomes impossible altogether. But the forty acres lying between Dundas and Bloor streets, with the railway tracks for its eastern and western boundaries respectively, is the very ideal spot for a cattle market, as far as situation is concerned.

It is also the ideal spot as regards dry soil and natural drainage. Add to this that it is owned by five individuals, one of whom has named a reasonable price for twenty acres, while the other four are willing to sell at a valuation. And this brings us to the consideration of a certain danger, of which let the citizens take good warning beforehand. It is not outrageously improbable that the Grand Trunk people may try to buy up this very forty acres, for the express purpose of defeating the movement for a new cattle market, and perpetuating the old monopoly. We say to the city council and to our fellow-citizens: Consider well this very identical danger, and *be warned in time.*

The Galled Jade Winces.

The galled jade winces. The Globe denounces "a certain class of reformers with weak knees" who have remonstrated against the devil's dance which it has been leading the party ever since Riel's execution. It can be safely left to the judgment of such reformers. The future of their party is more their concern than ours. We merely note the significant admission that there is "a certain class of reformers" who refuse to march through Coventry after Riel's bloody shirt at the bidding of a paper which a few years ago marshalled them under poor Scott's bloody shirt.

Along with this class of reformers is bracketed the independent press, which has long troubled the poor Deacon's mind sorely. The Globe finds its younger, more independent, and consequently more consistent, rivals gaining ground rapidly in the favor of the reading and the business public. This takes grist from the Globe's mill. The Deacon can think of no more manly way of heading them off than by the poor Poll cry of "tory! tory!" Supposing they were tories, would that alter the facts in the Riel case? Not a particle. And it is upon the facts in the case, the evidence in the case, and not upon the party bearings of the case, that the independent press takes its stand. When the Deacon says to the contrary he is guilty of an imbecile falsehood, at least so far as The World is concerned. From the first, and while the Globe was sitting on the fence like a carrion crow, waiting to see what disposition would be made of the doomed man's body, prepared to raise either the anti-Protestant or the anti-Catholic howl, according to the event, The World demanded that the law should take its course. This is a fact notorious to the reading public. Having made that demand, we should be as base and contemptible as the Globe is were we to fail in sustaining the government in its enforcement of the law. We have frequently condemned the government's sins of omission and commission, but we are bound by every sentiment of self-respect and every requirement of consistency to stand by the ministry, to the extent of our humble ability, upon this vital question. Doing so, we stand alongside of thousands of Ontario reformers to-day. The same position is taken by the Week and the Montreal Shareholder, which are certainly independent of both parties. Among the many reform organs which justify the execution of Riel are the Winnipeg Free Press, the Richmond Hill Liberal, the Mitchell Recorder, and the Dunnville Reform-Press. If we are tory so are they. They, like ourselves, are anti-Rielites.

A correspondent directs our attention to the fact that the Hamilton Times has in this connection been making some dirty remarks about the Montreal Star and The World. The Hamilton organ, since coming under the control of men who are admittedly and avowedly "yellow dogs in politics," has performed the paradoxical feat of gaining in heaviness while losing in weight. Whenever it attacks us we feel like the Yorkshireman who was kicked by a jackass which he had inadvertently disturbed at its wayside meal of thistles. "Thee kicked me!" scornfully exclaimed Nokes. "Blast thee, if thee was not an ass I would kick thee back!"

Neatness and Despatch.

Assuredly Canada does not hanker for rebellions to suppress or murderous rebels to execute, but it is a melancholy satisfaction to know that when these things have to be done, she can do them with neatness and despatch. The press reports state that the eight Indian murderers who paid the just penalty of their atrocious crimes at Battleford on Friday last were worked off "without a hitch." In England a great deal of bungling often takes place in the execution of individual criminals. Shocking scaffold scenes are not unknown in the United States. It is matter for congratulation that a painful duty of this sort was performed without any unpleasant contretemps. The executioner, Robert Hodson, made no attempt to conceal his identity. Logically he should not. The executioner who hangs a man is as much a servant of the law as the judge who sentences him to be hanged.

The Globe denounces the execution as a "wholesale butchery." What about the wholesale butchery at Frog Lake? The murderers themselves confessed to the justice of their punishment, but of course they knew less about the matter than the Globe. As a murderers' friend the Globe is not a success.

A Lesson for Canadian Reformers.

There is no longer any doubt about it. Mr. Gladstone has been beaten, and, all the circumstances considered, badly beaten in the elections. It is of little practical use to the patient to diagnose his disease after his death. Sometimes survivors may profit by learning exactly what he died of, and how to avoid the mistakes which killed him.

With astounding infelicity, the liberal leader contrived to array against himself many of the most powerful influences in British politics. He alarmed the churchmen without assuring the dissenters. He displeased the landlords without satisfying the tenants. He conducted a disastrous war of aggression while proclaiming a peaceful foreign policy. He crystalized in an act of parliament Parnell's doctrine that it was competent for the government to stand between landlord and tenant, and then he exasperated the Irish by casting Parnell into prison for preaching such doctrines. In fact his measures were chiefly half measures. He went either too far or not far enough. Upon the trade question alone was he thorough. He would listen to no suggestion of fair trade, or of any other experiment for the benefit of the manufacturing population. He has his answer from thousands of dissatisfied workingmen.

The Spectator states, with an air of authority, that the liberal leader has tendered the support of his party to the conservatives as against the Irish. Will the radicals consent to the delivery of the goods? Or, if they do, will Lord Randolph Churchill consent to their acceptance?

The next administration can hardly last long, but while it does last it will be a monument of a great man's great failure. It should also be a warning to Canadian reformers to seek power by a bold, straightforward policy, and to avoid opportunism and its dangerous alliances.

☞ The Globe describes the Montreal rowdies as lamb-like gentlemen. "Having burned the ministers in effigy the students dispersed." They did, the dear things! They also insulted and terrified the family of an English-speaking alderman who had declined to go into mourning for Riel. They insulted all who did not agree with them, and rendered the streets unsafe for those who differed from them until their blackguardism had exhausted itself. Had a mob of Toronto students done as much the Globe would have denounced them roundly, but it commends in the most gushing manner the rowdyism of its French friends. It grovels in the dirt before them. What a spectacle for those who knew and respected our contemporary when men with backbone were at the helm!

"S. Edward McCully, M.D.," of Jarvis street, writes us an insolent letter abusive of the tory press, the independent press, the Orangemen, and in fact of everybody who is not a Rielite. The cause of the medicine man's mad is a headline in a recent issue of The World which described a letter from him to a French Canadian paper as the production of a Rielite. The doctor says that in writing that letter he was endeavoring to save the life of a madman. He does not say how he learned that the man was mad, never having seen him, while experts who examined him thought him sane. Riel's spiritual advisers say that he died sane, in the full possession of his faculties. The insanity plea is exploded. If anybody is mad in this connection it is Dr. McCully. He can take it out in being mad. Meanwhile The World will continue to revolve upon its axis once every lawful day, and to speak its mind concerning rebels, murderers, cranks and mad doctors.

The outlook in Spain is regarded all over Europe with apprehension. Zorilla, the revolutionary republican leader, started for Spain immediately on receipt of the news of King Alfonso's death, and has prepared plans for an uprising in six of the principal towns simultaneously. Revolutionary agents with important papers have also arrived in the northern provinces. Several provinces have been declared in a state of seige and Don Carlos, who is craftily awaiting his opportunity, declares he will not hesitate to resort to civil war in order "to restore order."

Edgar and Company are possibly forgetting one little factor in the estimate that Mr. Blake may chance to make of the situation when he returns to Canada. Before he could possibly know of the antics of the grit organ in this city he must a dozen times have expressed an opinion on the Riel case to prominent men in England. It is hardly likely that the views he has enunciated in England will be found consistent with the line of argument of the Globe.

The Mail "frankly confesses" that the calculations of the Rielites that they will be able "to give the administration a mortal blow" appear to be well founded. So much the worse for the Rielites. Our opinion, however, is that Quebec will be pretty well divided on the Riel question before two months are over. In that case Sir John will be master of the situation.

We republish a portion of Riel's paper "The Metis of the Northwest," secured and printed by the Montreal Star, which paper vouches for its genuineness. The portions we give deal with origin of the halfbreeds, their prairie laws, hunters' code, etc., and if it were not written by Louis David it must have been by Nicholas Flood.

It will be seen from our news columns that the veteran and irreproachable Mr. Joly has become what the Globe calls a tory. That is to say, he refuses to become a Rielite.

Does the paper from Riel's pen, which we this morning condense from the Montreal Star, read like the production of a madman?

Sunday Shaving in Hotel Barber Shops.

Editor World: It seems to me a very strange thing that one man should be fined for breaking the Sabbath or Lord's day when so many others are allowed to do the same without being molested. I would like to know which is the worst: A man to go to a barber shop and pay ten cents for a shave on a Sunday morning, in order to look respectable at church; or a man to go to a livery stable on Sunday and pay four or five dollars for a rig to drive around the city, or perhaps, to church? I suppose the men who hitch and unhitch the horse are not following their ordinary calling as stable men, and I suppose the man who keeps the stable and lets out the rig is not following his ordinary calling as livery keeper either. But perhaps a man's privileges in this terribly moral little city are granted him in accordance with the amount of money or influence he possesses.

I have been informed that this Sunday shaving business in hotel barber shops was brought up two or three years ago, and made a test case of, and was carried in favor of the barbers, or if not exactly in their favor the decision was not altogether against them. But if it was, they have been keeping open ever since in defiance of decision or anything else, and have been allowed to do so until the present time, when, as I believe, through the united energy of some of our west end barbers and a too conscientious policeman, they have endeavored to begin a crusade against us, because they are not allowed the same privileges as a hotel shop. But I cannot for the life of me see why they are not all allowed to keep open certain hours on Sunday morning, for it's done all over the United States and England, and every other country except this, I believe, and nobody thinks any the worse of it either.

I never kept my shop open for what I made on a Sunday morning, but simply to accommodate those of my customers that could not possibly get shaved on Saturday night, and I suppose it is the same with every other hotel shopkeeper in the city. I cannot see the justice in fining me and not the others. The fine in itself is nothing, but it compels me to close my place and drive my customers away to some of the other shops that are allowed to keep open. J. H. HAMMOND, Richardson house barber shop.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1885.

A Voice From the Grand River.

Editor World: Thanks for your many, patriotic and independent utterances in the World on this wretched Riel agitation. The Globe's conduct has been simply infamous, if such a word expresses the contemptible course into which it has drifted. It does look as if the sapheads of the reform party had broken loose, and had lost their reckoning altogether. The weakness of the Globe since it came under the management of Cameron and received its inspiration from Edgar, Anglin & Co., has been a source of concern to the well wishers of the liberal party, and the sooner Edward Blake, Patterson, and other level headed, honest men get together and put their veto on this nonsense the better it will be for all concerned. Cameron's conduct at this juncture reminds one of Carlyle's contempt for a person who for a time occupied the position of editor of a London journal. The man was airing his views somewhat noisily in Carlyle's presence when the latter, annoyed at his shallowness, blurted out, "Mon, you're a puir feckless thing," and turned away in disgust. The Globe first became weak, now it has drifted into wickedness to secure a petty party advantage. "What a falling off is here, my countrymen!" Is the reform party to be compromised by such a paper under such a management? It would be vastly better were it to go on with its novels and sermons, and leave politics alone in the future. There is one comfort—the sapheads have had their innings, and we see the mess they have made of it. The consequence is that every level-headed reformer is hanging his head in shame and mortification. But if we are to be compromised in this way would it not be better to have a change in the Globe office or a new organ altogether? PARISIAN.

Ministerial Exemptions.

Editor World: The letter in your paper of the 27th inst. under the caption "Ministerial Exemptions," and signed "Anti-Cant," is without exception the most impertinent letter I have seen published for a long time. While there may be room for a difference of opinion as to the right of professors of colleges, etc., to claim exemption (and I believe it is only claimed at this time in order that a vexed question may be decided for all time), there is certainly no excuse for dragging private matters into a discussion of this kind. It is, of course, well known who the gentleman is who is aimed at, and I can safely say that no man, clerical or lay, has done more to raise the standing of the denomination to which he belongs, either at home or abroad, than he has done, and if some of our wealthy people choose to show their appreciation of his labors since he came amongst us, it is certainly not the business of anyone outside those immediately concerned. The venom in the letter of your correspondent goes to show that he is one who has so far failed to impress his friends with his worthiness to receive similar favors, and who now gives vent to his jealousy and chagrin in the letter referred to. It is surely possible to have legitimate discussion on matters of public interest without thus offensively importing purely private matters into it. FAIR PLAY.

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Mass. Report, 1885.		N. Y. Report, 1883.		Per cent. of interest saved after deducting expenses.		Illinois Report, 1885.	
Assets to each $1,000 of liabilities.		Amount of Assets to each $1000 insurance.				Cost of Managem't for each $1,000 assets.	
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Standard	316,800	Confederation	75,476
Union Mutual	205,510	Canada Life	54,000
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Moncton, N.B., November 13, 1885.

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PRICES LOW.
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METIS OF THE NORTHWEST

LOUIS RIEL'S TESTIMONY AS TO THEIR ORIGIN.

Their Relationship to the Indian—The Value of the Land—A council of Hunters—The Pursuit of the Buffalo.

The Montreal Star of Saturday last devotes a whole page to the publication of a paper entitled "History les Metis du Nord-Ouest," by the late Louis Riel. Side by side with the English translation is the original French text, the genuineness of which is certified to by Pere Andre, to whom the manuscript was handed by the rebel leader. We give a brief summary of the paper, with such extracts as our space will permit. The introduction treats of the origin of the Metis, and runs thus:

Jesus, Save Us! Mary, Intercede for Us! St. Joseph, Pray for Us!"

THE METIS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The paternal ancestors of the Metis were the former employes of the Hudson Bay and Northwest fur companies, and their maternal ancestors were Indian women of various tribes.

The French word "Metis" is derived from the Latin participle mixtus, which means "mixed:" in French, "mele;" it expresses well the idea that is sought to be conveyed.

However appropriate the corresponding English expression "halfbreed" might have been for the first generation of the mixture of blood, now that European blood and Indian blood are mixed in every degree, it is no longer general enough.

The French word "Metis" expresses the idea of this mixture in the most satisfactory manner possible, and thus becomes a proper race name.

A little observation, en passant, and without wishing to wound anybody.

Peoples who are ordinarily well bred and polite sometimes address a Metis thus: "You don't look like a Metis at all. You surely can't have much Indian blood. At any rate, you would pass for a pure white."

The Metis, rather disconcerted by the tone of this remark, would like to assert his origin on the one side as well as on the other. He is restrained by the fear of disturbing or altogether upsetting the speaker's complacency. Whilst he yet is hesitating which to choose amongst the different answers that suggest themselves to his mind, words to this effect put an end to his silence: "Ah, bah! You have almost no Indian blood, not any worth speaking of." This is how the Metis think of this matter in their own hearts. "It is true that our Indian origin is an humble one. But justice demands that we honor our mothers as well as our fathers. Why should we care to what degree exactly of mixture we possess European blood and Indian blood? If we feel ever so little gratitude and filial love towards one or the other, do they not constrain us to say: 'WE are METIS!'"

The paper continues, under the heading "The Metis Country:"

To have a pretty just idea of the condition of the Metis at the commencement of the year 1885 in the Northwest, and particularly in the Saskatchewan, it is necessary to know how they were situated before confederation.

They were people who had owned the territory of the Northwest. The Indian blood in their veins established their right or title to the soil. They had possession of this soil conjointly with the Indians. The landed value of the soil alone represented a large sum.

Let us speak only of the lands that are now comprised within the limits assigned to the Northwest, under this name, outside of Manitoba and Keewatin: We have a territory of about 1,195,720,000 acres in extent. By dividing this number by the figure of the Metis and Indian population, and supposing that they are equally numerous, they would divide the Northwest into two equal portions—our hypothesis, which is very near the truth, giving to the Metis and to the Indians each about 597,860,000 acres.

To get an idea of the Indian lands in the Northwest before confederation, let us say, at a rough guess, that these lands were worth to the Indian 15 cents an acre. Taking this modest valuation as a basis, the Northwest Indians, with their 597,860,000 superficial acres of land, possessed an estate something like $89,679,000.

But even here we have another consideration to take into account: the Metis, without having the ability of improving the land according to the developments and resources of an advanced civilization, nevertheless built on it, ploughed it, fenced it, and used it to far greater advantage than did the Indians; so that it certainly was worth at least twice as much to them as to the Indians, that is to say, that whilst the Indian might reasonably ask 15 cents an acre for his land, the Metis was justified in demanding 30 cents for his.

The Metis half of the Northwest, 597,860,000 acres, was therefore equivalent to a capital of about $179,358,000.

This was the amount of the Metis wealth in real estate before confederation.

The famous trade in furs, the operations of the Hudson Bay company, and the coming of the dominion are next traced. A graphic sketch of "The Metis Before Confederation" is given with a romantic description of their method of pursuing the buffalo. This portion to the ordinary reader is perhaps the most interesting of the whole paper and is therefore given in full:

The Metis by their superiority over the Indian tribes dominated them; but without abuse of power. Sometimes, on the hunting grounds, the Indians declared war against the Metis or stole their horses. Satisfaction was demanded. In case of refusal, the Métis nation went to war with the maicontens. But it must be noticed that it never indulged in aggressive strife. Its battles were those of self defence or of protection of their rights. On the other hand, with God's help it always was victorious over the tribes that attacked it. As a primitive, simple and plain-dealing people, blessed by Providence in a happy abundance of riches, and not endowed with any great ambition, the Metis needed no government. Nevertheless, when they went buffalo hunting, there naturally arose among them a conflict of interests. And as much to maintain order in their ranks as to guard themselves against horse-stealing and unfriendly raids, they organized and composed a camp. A chief would be chosen, twelve councillors were elected, with a public crier and guides. The soldiers formed groups of tens. Every hunter was a soldier. Every ten chose itself a captain. When came the time for military organization, properly speaking, the chief gave notice of it; the first soldier on hand indicated whom he wished for captain. Nine others approved this choice; so the captain of every ten soldiers found himself at the head of soldiers who were all the more willing to follow him everywhere that his commission over them was the outcome of their confidence in him and of their unanimous choice.

The hunting of the buffalo was done on horseback. It was a fine spectacle to see hundreds of racers rearing, neighing, dancing, pawing the ground with their ambitious feet, tugging at the bridle, asking to go by look, shake of the head and all manner of gestures; and these cavaliers of the first order sitting with assurance as if they were in their chairs, on their little saddles of soft leather, in the middle of the bead work flowers which ornamented them; with the elegant handles of their many-tongued whips at their wrists, their carbine in one hand and the reins in the other, keeping back their fiery horses, and saving them until they should get within range of the buffaloes.

The captains presided over the running, and saw that no one started before the signal of the captain in charge. As soon as the word was given the cavalcade dashed forward. A whirlwind of dust, obedient to the command, started at the same time. The buffalo, fleeing over the prairie, devoured space, but was soon come up to by the swift coursers. The horsemen entered pell-mell into the band of wild cattle, and vied in picking out the biggest animals; each one fired; all fired, trying not to hit each other, taking care of the horses and the men.

I have seen these runs. I have taken part in them. They are terrible. The skill of the hunters, their extreme attention, and, above all, Providence alone could prevent the accidents at the risk of which these chases took place.

From afar they presented the grand spectacle of a discharge of firearms in a cloud.

The council of hunters made regulations. They were called the laws of the prairie. The council was a provisional government. It also was a tribunal which had jurisdiction in regard to infractions of the regulations and to all differences arising between parties in the camp.

The captains, with their soldiers, carried out the orders and judgments of the council. In ordinary affairs the council acted on the authority that had been confided to it; but in matters of greater importance it appealed to the public, and gave its decisions only according to the majority of all the hunters.

This was the condition of a new yet civilized people, enjoying a government of its own, founded on true notions of public liberty and of equity. This provisional government, of simple mechanism, which was only called together for the general interest, serving without remuneration, organized everywhere where there gathered together sufficient of a caravan, and dying when it died out, was organized in the same fashion in all the Metis settlements where a certain diversity of interests tended to breed difficulties, where there were dangers to be avoided, hostilities to repel. The Metis settlements were the nuclei of the coming civilization. And their localities were so well chosen that they everywhere became centres to which immigration gathered, thence to colonize and spread in every direction.

The laws of the prairie followed the Metis like the mining regulations follow the miners in their workings.

The Hudson Bay company was surrounded by the Metis government in the whole fertile zone. It did not object to it. On the contrary, its factors and trappers in gangs, winter quarters, or Metis settlement, hunted, traded, and did business under the authority of the council of the prairie, and under the protection of the Metis laws. And this formed a rampart which it willingly accepted as a shelter. For not so long ago the Indians were barbarous to a degree much beyond what the dominion found them; they were numerous, at war with each other; war parties roved in all directions; the Crees, the Blackfeet, the Sioux of Minnesota, of Dakota, of Montana, all contended for the plume of bravery. What made them unexpectedly more to be feared then, perhaps, than before, was that by their relations with the whites and all sorts of people living a life of adventure, they found themselves, about thirty years ago, better armed than they had ever been before.

The Metis were the men who subdued these savage nations by their arms, and then pacified them by the cordial relations they kept up with them in times of peace. It was they who, at the price of their blood, brought tranquility to the Northwest.

"The Entry of Dominion Authority" is the heading of the next section, which traces in severe terms, but in a style clever, epigrammatic and almost dispassionate, the acquiring of the Northwest by Canada, the making of treaties with the Indians, the utter lack of consideration shown for the rights, claims and privileges of the Metis, and the ignoring of numerous petitions by the Ottawa government. A tribute to the ability and bravery of Gabriel Dumont is paid in the following:

On the south branch of the Saskatchewan some French Canadian Metis had settled. Their colony dated from '68. It had been founded by a body of about two hundred families. In this colony the Metis form of government existed, of which confederation could not become the depository without the consent of the people. As this consent was neither asked nor given, the council of the Metis of the Saskatchewan and their prairie laws continued to be the real government and the real laws of this country, and are virtually such at present.

At their head was a devoted man, always ready to do a service, hospitable, affable, a loyal and frank character, whom it was good to have for a friend, a hunter renowned in the whole Northwest, an able trader, but also a warrior, terrible to encounter, and noble when touched. The Blackfeet knew him as an intrepid and valiant man, the Crees respected him in war and loved him in peace. His reputation has long been established amongst the tribes who dwell at the foot of the Mountains of Stone, on the prairies, on the banks of the Red River beyond the frontier, from the sources of the Milky River, as far as below and along the Missouri, one of the most chivalrous men in the new world, Monsieur Gabriel Dumont, my relative.

His own second coming is then treated of. "I came," he says, "to petition for my people and for myself, to ask the dominion government what belonged to us, in the hope of obtaining at least something if we could not get complete satisfaction. I did not think of war." Reference is made to the cases of Maxime Lepine and Moise Ouellette, who are described as much wronged, courageous and honest men, and the paper concludes by charging England and confederation with "governing the Northwest and the Metis in a despotic manner, altogether contrary to the principles and aspirations of the United States of America."

Riel's Literary Legacies.

Winnipeg Cor. Montreal Star.

Although the paper on the Metis despatched to The Star is by far the most important and interesting that Riel left, there were other curious papers consigned to Father Andre.

The first is a book of about 100 pages of prophecies and visitations, mostly in French. These he rechristens "The Universe." He gives the present state of eminent men from the Emperor Charlemagne to Archbishop Bourget, and says the latter is a bigger saint than Loyola. He also gives revelations to Pope Leo respecting the new world. He thinks the Pope should have two residences, the other being Mount Royal, where he should reside some months in each year. He thinks there should be a council of some seventy Catholic dignitaries to look after the church in this continent.

The second book is of 148 pages, mainly revisions and largely fragmentary. In it is embraced a memorial to the Northwest council respecting his trial at Regina. He thinks he should have had a jury of twelve Frenchmen with a French judge. He traces the descent of the American Indians, saying those of the north are of Hebrew descent and those of the south Egyptian. He deals with the halfbreeds' rights to lands, and deals harshly with the Hudson Bay company.

—Young men, or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Catarrh.

—Catarrh, on account of its prevalence in this country, is attracting a good deal of attention, more especially now when there is a probability of a visit from cholera, for where either is a muco-purulent discharge, such discharge forms a nidus very inviting to cholera germs, and very favorable for their reproduction in a more violent form, thus placing sufferers from catarrh at a great disadvantage in the event of a cholera visitation.

Catarrh is a contagious disease. It is a muco-purulent discharge, caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. These parasites reproduce themselves in great multitudes, and each generation is more virulent. They spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat, up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness, burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper function of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

The reason that catarrh has become so prevalent a disease is entirely due to the fact that it has not been understood. Physicians have been unanimous in treating it as a simple inflammation of the membrane and have signally failed to produce cures, but microscopic research has revealed the presence of the parasite, and now sufferers from this disease who appreciate the fact that it is by way of its secondary effects a most deadly one, will be glad to learn that a wonderfully successful treatment has been formulated, whereby the most aggravated cases of catarrh have been permanently cured in from one to three simple applications. The interesting pamphlet descriptive of this new treatment, from which we glean the above, is sent free to all applicants on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—The Star. 15

A Cure for Drunkenness.

—Opium, morphine and kindred habits. Valuable treatise sent free. The medicine may be given in a cup of tea or coffee, and without the knowledge of the person taking it, if so desired. Send two 3c. stamps for full particulars and testimonials of those who have been cured. Address M. V. Luban, agency, 47 Wellington street east, Toronto, Canada. ed

Nervous Debilitated Men.

—You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. 135

—Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

—"My system seemed saturated with scrofula," said Mr. Salby Carter, Nashville, Tenn., "but Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Don't Marry a Drunkard.

From the New York Sun.

Marrying men to reform them has never been a successful enterprise on the part of women. Girls are worth too much unmarried to sacrifice their lives to beat sense into the head of any man on God's footstool. Such a man does not wean as easily as a calf. He will go home only to sober up, and then not till the other places are closed. A girl will marry such a man, hoping that the next year he will be better, but the next year he will be worse. There are sober boys enough for all the girls, and there is no need for marrying a drunkard, and the girl who does so will deserve all the unhappiness she marries.

—So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

—Bilious complaints, constipation and nausea are all relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

—One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Bon Voyage.

"Yes, Bobby," said young Featherly "I am going west for a little trip."

"Are you going for your health?" inquired Bobby, with solicitude.

"Well, not altogether for my health, although I shall derive some benefit, no doubt."

"Sister Clara hopes you will."

"I say, Bobby," whispered Featherly, "did your sister say that she hoped my trip would do me good?"

"Yes. She told ma last night that if Mr. Featherly went west she hoped he would go for good."

—Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

—Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since. Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil."

—If a few grains of common sense could be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

—Your felt hat, though crushed and dinged, can be blocked while you wait to look as finished as ever, at Smith's, the manufacturer of the featherweight silk and pullover wire brim, unbreakable, self-conforming hats, 122 Yonge street, ed-x

To the Last Fly.

From the St. James' Gazette.

Ah, little fly,
Frail relic of the joyous season sped!
Winter is nigh,
And soon wilt thou be numbered with the dead.
Where is the dusky Chloe thou didst woo
In circling dalliance the long day through?
Where are thy pale-wing'd comrades ev'ry one?
Fled with the roses and the summer sun!
October's leaves are falling, sad and sere.
The air is chilling and the moon is gray;
The lifetime of thy tribe hath passed away,
And yet thou still dost linger with us here.

Stay, little fly!
Nay, deem not that I bid thee stay with me,
But thither hie,
Nor am I careful whither thither be.
Go, seek thy vanish'd Chloe once again
Through the Sahara of the window-pane,
Or flock ray ceiling's purity, or cowl
Over my best-loved pictures on the wall,
Or even in my milk-jug drown thy woes.
I would not curb thy liberty, so thou
Will cease this active survey of my brow
And keep thy tickling footsteps off my nose.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table with a delicately flavored beverage 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 frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 246

REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF CANADA.

By E. KING DODDS.

This book, which has been delayed much beyond the expected date of publication, will be ready for delivery to subscribers in February, 1886.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO.'S PURE JAM BUYS EVERYONE WHO WANTS 136

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF

Thirty Valuable Prizes

TO BE GIVEN AWAY

BY CLEMENT L. READ, ARTIST, GUELPH

To further introduce our work we have decided to give thirty valuable prizes to the successful competitors that follow out the terms mentioned below. Upon receipt of 50 cents we will send to any address a beautiful photograph picture taken from a valuable painting, suitable for framing. This alone is good value for your money. As the names are received they will be numbered in a book, and on the 16th December they will be divided into 29 equal parcels, and the first of each lot will receive the following prize. Also the last answer received.

No. 1, A life size crayon portrait framed, complete, our selling price	$18 00
2, 3, 4, enlarged photos, complete, each	3 50
5, a crayon portrait, complete, 12x15 in.	6 00
6, 7, 8, 9, enlarged photos, complete, each	2 50
10, a crayon portrait, half life size, complete	8 00
11, 12, 13, 14, beautiful frames fitted for cabinet photos, each	1 50
15, a lady's fine gold watch, good value	35 00
16, 17, 18, 19, cabinet easel frames, lined with silk, very fine, each	0 75
20, enlarged photo, finished in water colors, in a fine frame	6 00
21, 22, 23, 24, enlarged photos, each	1 25
25, enlarged photo, finished in India ink in a fine frame	4 50
26, 27, 28, 29, frames fitted for cabinet photos, each	1 50
30, a very fine wall pocket, with water color flowers on satin, for the last answer received	2 50

Successful competitors will be written to when it is decided who they are, so that they may forward the Photo that they want copied into the different styles here mentioned. We are well known and will faithfully carry out the list as represented. Any one can compete as many times as they like. For every 50 cents received we will send a very fine picture, and the names carefully taken and prizes awarded the 16th December. Successful names will be published in Guelph Mercury of December 18th. We have taken 18 first prizes and 5 diplomas for our work. Address CLEMENT L. READ, Artist, Guelph, Ont.

Read's Photo and Copying Gallery.

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The Celebrated H. & F. Cards were awarded the

GOLD MEDAL

at London, England, this year, and are admitted by all to be the finest in the market this season. They are no higher in price than the lower grades. Ask your bookseller for the H. & F. English Gold Medal Cards. The Trade only supplied by

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TELEPHONE NO. 421.

Facsimile of our Bottle.

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1881, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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Merchant Tailor, 556½ Yonge street.

R. G. wishes to announce to the public of Toronto and surrounding districts that he has opened out a first-class stock of choicest Tweeds, Worsteds and Pantings, and guarantees perfect fit and latest styles at moderate prices. Those who are about to leave their orders will do well by giving us a call and quote the prices and styles before leaving their orders elsewhere. Please note the address,

R. GOLDMAN,

The Tailor, 556½ Yonge street.

All goods marked in plain figures. 136

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The only maker of Anti-Friction or Babbit-Metals to stand from 200 to 3000 revolutions per minute. Prices from 5½ to 30c. per lb. All metals guaranteed the speed sold for or cash refunded. The above metals guaranteed to melt at as low temperature as lead and to run as easily. Also maker of Electro and Stereotype Metals. We also refine Gold and Silver from their alloys with the baser metals. Also purchase all photographers' waste. 16

JOHN LIVINGSTONE,

Accountant, Assignee, Broker and Manufacturers' Agent, Toronto.

P.S.—I will answer and expose, when permitted by my solicitors, the worse than tortuous authors of an advertisement of the Ontario Bolt Co.

NOTICE.

Correspondence is solicited from parties disposed to join with others in the purchase and promotion in Stock Companies of three of the best Manufacturing Properties and Plants in Canada, all three necessary to the trade of the country, and capable of being made profitable producing works within sixty days after commencing work. JOHN LIVINGSTONE.

FOR SALE.

A Bargain. The best built house in Toronto, No. 232 Jarvis street, of red brick and stone, with concrete basement, patent roof, rooms all large and lofty, grates in nearly every room, beautifully finished marble mantels, steam heating apparatus with steam pipe, steam coils and marble top radiators to every room and hall. Large bath rooms on each flat, double windows and inside blinds throughout. Unsurpassed for a gentleman's residence, most comfortable, warm in winter and cool in summer, well arranged for economy in service. The lot is about forty feet on Mutual street and forty feet fronting on Jarvis street by two hundred and fifty feet in depth. This house and lot affords a magnificent chance for a First Class Family Hotel, the house being sufficiently large for the accommodation of a paying number; the basement at a trifling expense can be made the finest Turkish bath resort in Canada. The whole place is tile underdrained. Heating, ventilation and drainage perfect. Terms of payment liberal. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Broker.

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All Sizes in Stock.

ROLLER SKATES,

Rink and All Clamp.

Prize Rally and Demas

SCROLL SAWS,

RICE LEWIS & SON,

52 and 54 King St. East.

RUBBER CUSHION

Weather Strip

For Window and Door.

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CROWN JEWEL!

NEW WESTMINSTER!

PEERLESS! DERBY!

Square Regal Peninsula.

(With or without Ovens).

DUFFERIN RANGES, 4 styles. Paris Range and Westport.

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New Hardware and House Furnishing Depot.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by S. NELSON ERBE, 124 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont. 136

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THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,

347 YONGE ST.

TELEPHONE 679. 246

14 VICTORIA ST.

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Private Inquiry and Patrol Office. A Reliable Staff always on hand. Best of References given.

WM. WAITES, Manager. 246

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HOT AIR AND HOT WATER

IN OPERATION AT

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Do. do. Fuel Association, Esplanade St., near Berkeley Street.

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Remember this is the only Reliable Coal, Free from Damage by Fire.

All Coal guaranteed to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton.

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Telephone Communication Between all Offices. 135

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One Hundred Thousand Cords (100,000.)

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My steam saws and splitters are now at work cutting the finest of wood into two and three cuts ready for household use, which I will deliver to any part of the city at

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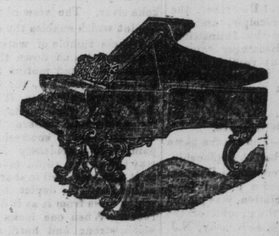

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We do not manufacture "CHEAP PIANOS" so-called, but make a high-class Piano and sell it at a reasonable price, feeling confident that our instruments are the best value obtainable in the Dominion. A large number of second-hand organs and pianos always in stock. Instruments offered on easiest terms of payments. Special inducements at the present time. Send for catalogues. Communications will have prompt attention.

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DISPENSING CHEMIST

COR. CARLTON AND BLEEKER

Prescriptions Carefully Dispensed.

JOHN SIM,

PLUMBER,

No. 21 Richmond Street East,

Corner Victoria Street. 135

TO BE FOUGHT OVER AGAIN

ANOTHER BILLIARD TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO.

The Run of the Hunt on Saturday—Association Football—Another Victory for the Canadians in New Jersey.

On Saturday afternoon the meet of the Toronto hunt was at Nurse's, near the Humber bridge. The master, on a fine black fellow by Warmanbie, was one of the first at the rallying place, accompanied by Messrs. M. A. Thomas, A. R. Denison, J. H. Mead and Harry Cooper. At the signal the hounds were taken along the Etobicoke road for about half a mile, and cast off on Mr. Rush's farm. Making a sharp detour to the left they ran down by the Great Western railway and along the side of the track for some distance, then up and down a steep hill and across quite a wide stream, which was almost coated with ice and was terribly cold. Over the old Government farm at Mimico the scent laid keen through to Mr. Stock's, where both horses and riders had some tough work, the lay of the land calling to the mind of an enthusiastic Englishman present many a good run he claimed to have enjoyed over Lincolnshire country. Doubling, the hounds now showed the way in a south-westerly direction to Mr. Godson's farm, and then turning hard north again they struck Mr. Atkinson's homestead on the road to Lambton. Here there was a check. Instructing Tim, the huntsman, to call the hounds together, the master had them laid on at the north of the side line. Striking the scent again they went off at a rattling pace. Crossing the road, a stiff double jump was encountered and here several pretentious riders were unhorsed. Leaving the dual obstacle at the end of a big field a huge stake and rider fence loomed up. Who was going to take it was the momentous question. There it stood fully 5 ft. 6 in. high and threatening dire disaster to too venturesome bones. Two gallant huntsmen went at it, namely, Mr. Ernest Simpson on Bruce and Mr. Robert Miles on Black Cloud. They cleared the stiff 'un finely, but a couple of rails had to be removed before their companions could be induced to go at it. Now they streamed down a ravine and then up a hill over on to Mr. Gardner's farm. Down a lane through to the Humber there was never a pause, and the river had to be forded at the stone quarries. This was quite an undertaking, the water rising up over the girths. Half a dozen hounds declined the swim. Tim dismounting, had to recross and carry or force them across one by one. When he was making the journey for the last time he missed the track and fell into pretty deep water. Then both he and the dog had to strike out for it. The master lent a helping hand and Tim got safely ashore, the hound looking out for himself in the emergency. From this point the run was short. Over Mr. Howland's the pack scampered, well strung out, and finished at Mr. Baby's. Mr. Arthur Denison on a well put together, solid-looking and clever chestnut was the first up, followed by Harry Cooper on the triple-plated Charley Ware, J. H. Mead on Brown Prince, Earnest Simpson on Bruce, W. T. Murray on the Laird, and Messrs. Chas. Brown, Laut, Score and others well up. About forty members were out and a number of carriages, one of which contained a Montreal party comprising Mr. McNamara, Mrs. and Miss Gardner. The run was about seven miles and was hard going nearly all through.

The Victorias Beat the Ætnas at Football.

The Ætnas and Victorias played off their second and last association tie on Saturday afternoon.

Ætnas.			Victorias.
Elliott	goal		J. Meldrum
Graham	backs		G. H. Orr
Palmer			Wood
J. Sinclair	half backs		C. P. Orr
Carmichael			Shirley
H. O'Hara	right forwards		McKinley
W. O'Hara			Bell
Macdonald	centre forwards		G. Meldrum
D. Sinclair			Anderson
Parker	left forwards		Elliott
Haldane			Thompson

In the first half the Victorias succeeded in scoring four goals, and in the second the same number, while the Ætnas only gained one. The score at the end of the game, therefore, stood eight to one in favor of the Victorias, a result, it must be said, not quite proportionate with the merits of the play. The Ætnas played with more dash throughout than their weightier opponents, and time after time rushed the ball down the field on to the Victoria goal. Arrived there, however, they did not seem to possess the requisite force to drive it through. The Victorias, on the other hand, when they succeeded in getting the ball in the vicinity of the Ætna goal almost invariably scored. Their kicking was, as a rule, better than that of the Ætnas. Palmer, H. O'Hara, D. Sinclair and Parker for the Ætnas, and George Orr, McKinley, Wood and Elliott for the Victorias particularly distinguished themselves.

The Billiardists and Their Prize Money.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—When the three billiard experts met yesterday afternoon, to divide the money taken in at the late tournament, together with the roomkeepers' purse, it was found that the fund was $1000 short—the Balke-Collender firm declining to make good their $1000 subscription. The other roomkeepers said they would not pay unless that firm lived up to the agreement.

"You tell Maurice and me in Paris dat your firm give one tousand dollar," broke in Mme. Vignaux, vehemently, to Moses Bensinger, representative of that firm.

"No, I didn't," replied Bensinger, "you must have misunderstood me."

"No, no, no; you said dat so vare plain. You did not tell ze truth now," retorted the little Frenchwoman.

A general wrangle ensued, and the meeting finally broke up without any settlement having been made. It appears that Bensinger has opposed paying the money unless the players settled the question as to the championship, but it is stated that it is believed that the firm will pay the amount in spite of Bensinger's opposition.

CHICAGO, Nov 29.—Schaefer, Vignaux and Slosson have entered into an agreement to play three games of billiards here on the 21st, 22d and 23d of December, the winner to receive the receipts, and the subscription of $1000 by the Brunswick-Balke company which Bensinger refused to pay on the tournament resulting in a tie. To make room for this contest the date for the New York tournament has been made March 1.

The Canadians Win Again.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The return game for the international football championship, between a picked eleven of the Western association of Canada and a picked team from the American association, was played yesterday afternoon on the ground of the O. N. F. club of Newark, at Kearny, N.J. A fine military band was on the grounds and played a selection of martial airs, much to the delight of the many ladies present. The game was very evenly contested, the only score being one goal kicked for the Canadians by A. Gibson. During the second half of the game a good deal of rough play took place. The wonderful kicking of Brubacher and Holden, and the marvelous goal keeping of McKendrick, were oftentimes loudly applauded. The only change in the Canadian team was that Fraser played in place of Killier.

General Notes.

The racing at Brighton Beach was brought to a sudden close on Friday on account of crooked work.

George Fulljames has gone to Detroit to prepare for his fight with Jack Lawrence in the Detroit district three or four weeks hence.

The second six of the Toronto polo club want to meet the Adelaide-street team whenever and wherever convenient to the latter.

The Montreal carnival committee will not attempt anything like so pretentious a celebration as that of the last three years, but will give a week of characteristic winter sports.

The race for the Manchester November handicap Saturday was won by Chevalier Ginistrelli's 4-year-old Raffaelio. Mr. T. Cannon's 4-year-old Postscript was second and Xema third.

A serious split in his pants while he was making a difficult shot, at which the audience roared with laughter, is said to have been the cause of Schaefer's defeat by Slosson in the recent billiard tournament.

A half-mile race for $50 a side took place at the Woodbine on Saturday afternoon between Mr. Gwatkin's b.m. Flora B. and Mr. Doane's b.g. Toronto, the latter giving the mare 20 lbs. Flora B. won almost in a canter. The owners were up.

Paul Patillo offered $25 to any man who would stand up with him six rounds at his new boxing academy, Millstone lane, Saturday night. Mark Checkley accepted the offer and won the quarter of a century, although Paul made it somewhat hot for him.

Mr. W. Hendrie, jr., being in town the other day expressed his willingness to match his well-known hunter and steeplechaser The Laird against any half-bred in the country. Some enthusiastic horsemen hearing this, it is understood, propose to make up a syndicate and back up either Mr. Ward's Speculator or Mr. Alec. Shield's Cyclone against the too ambitious Scotchman.

The football match for the junior championship of Ontario was played on Trinity college grounds between the Beverleys and the Hamilton juniors, and resulted in four points to one in favor of the latter. For Hamilton, McNider, Field, Georing and Watson did some fine playing; and for the Beverleys, Bunting, Miles and Brown. E. P. Martin of U. C. C. club umpired for Hamilton, and Mr. E. U. Savers of the London football club was referee.

Sam Collyer has deposited a forfeit of $100 and challenged Billy Edwards to fight according to London prize ring rules for $1000 a side with or without gloves. Collyer says in his challenge: "I have not been able to figure in ring contests for eight years because I promised the late Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, when he pardoned me at Trenton State prison, where I was confined for being connected with the Weeden and Walker fatal prize fight, that I would never engage in a prize ring encounter while he lived, and I kept my word."

The football match on Saturday between picked teams from Brayley, McClung & Co's, and G. Goulding & Sons on the one side, and Hughes Bros. and Tait, Burch & Co's. on the other, resulted in a decided victory for the former, the figures being 2 to 0. The players worthy of mention on the losing team were Adams, Mitchell and Reufus, and on the winning team Rough, Wrong, Brayley, Hurdley, Gill, Allen and Clarke. Merrick for B., McC. & Co. made a splendid goal keeper. Messrs. Brown and F. G. Cowell acted as umpires, and Warren Kennedy, jr., as referee.

At Lexington, Ky., on Saturday Mr. L. L. Dorsey sold to Robert Steele of Philadelphia the trotting stallion Epaulette, record 2.19½ for $22,500. Epaulette was foaled in 1880, sired by Auditor, son of Hambletonian: dam Pantalette, by Princeps; second dam Florence by Volunteer, son of Hambletonian; third dam Nell, by Hambletonian. From this it can be seen he is in-bred to the great sire of trotters. He was bred by Mr. R. S. Veech, of St. Matthews, Ky., and sold as a two-year-old to Mr. Dorsey for $300. His record was made at Lexington last month in the third heat, the first and second being trotted in 2.20¼.

There was a first-class entertainment at Harry Gilmore's boxing academy Saturday night, including two or three rattling set-tos, some capital dancing of the Highland fling, excellent string music by an Italian band, and a well-played bone solo by the genial, plucky and obliging master of ceremonies, George Cooper. The best sparring contests were between Harrison, a 140-lb. pupil of Harry, and Maurice Casey; between Kelly (another pupil) and Harrison, and the wind-up of three rounds between Gilmore and Casey. All these were scientific, and were well enjoyed. Harry has a standing offer of $25 to any man within 25 pounds of his weight who will stand six rounds before him.

Don't believe it because we say so! But for $2.50 you can buy from us a heavy twilled Silk Umbrella worth over $4.00. Thompson & Son.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of General Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Voting on the Scott act will take place in Argenteuil, Que., on Dec. 29.

The exports from Canada in October last amounted in value to $10,527,997.

All the French Canadians in and around Regina attended Riel's funeral, excepting only Judge Rouleau.

The bank of Yarmouth, N.S., intends to make application to parliament for power to reduce its capital stock not more than 40 per cent.

Now that the reign of King Picote is over in Montreal, the social element is beginning to bestir itself, and numerous balls, parties and dinners are spoken of.

The Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec railway will make application to parliament for an amendment to their charter enabling them to change their original route.

Theophilus Boudro has died at Memramcook, N.B., from smallpox contracted in Charlottetown. He was brother-in-law of Mr. P. A. Landry, M.P. for Kent.

The tides at Quebec on Thursday and Friday were exceedingly high. The wharves and cellars along the river front were inundated and considerable loss sustained.

All the patients who have died of smallpox in Charlottetown were unvaccinated, while patients who had been vaccinated were attacked very slightly. The epidemic is decreasing.

A cow owned by a farmer named Huestis, at New Annan, P.E.I., has spontaneously developed a case of genuine cowpox. This is the second authenticated case of cowpox on the American continent.

Application will be made to parliament for a charter to build a railway from the crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway on the Columbia river to the junction of the Peu d'Auriille, in the Kootenay district.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star says: "Persistent rumors associate the name of Sir Alexander Galt with the vacant portfolio of Finance." The World's information is to the effect that Senator Plumb is certain to get the vacant appointment.

Of the Indians executed at Battleford the other day, six, Round the Sky, Miserable Man, Wandering Spirit, Iron Body, Little Bear and Bad Arrow, participated in the Frog Lake massacre, and Man Without Blood and Ikia suffered the extreme penalty for murdering Payne and Fremont.

Mr. Tarte, chief editor of Le Canadien, Quebec, has published a two-column reply to the Mail's recent articles on the situation in Quebec. Addressing that paper, he says: "The English of Canada do not think as you seem to do, that a sea of blood is necessary to punish the French Canadians for their opinions anent the execution of Riel."

Bread in Montreal is 18c. the four pound loaf, in Quebec 16c., in Ottawa 12c. and 14c., in Kingston 12c. and 13c., in Toronto 10c. and 12c., in Hamilton 9c. and 10c., in London, Ont., 10c. or 24c. per pound, and in Winnipeg, Man., 12½c. The Montreal Star is heading an agitation against the price in that city.

Homer Watson, R.C.A.

This young Canadian artist has just completed an important painting, which has been privately exhibited to a few friends, including The World. It is understood to be a commission given last spring by a gentleman residing in this city. The subject is the South Falls of the Muskoka river. The view of the falls is from a point which enables the spectator to see the whole tumble of water at once as it leaps and foams down the gorge. This feature of rapid motion is expressed in crisp broad touches, the dark masses of gliding water where it slips over the rock being rendered in strong contrast to the foam where it is churned up at each successive rapid. The painter has evidently decided to portray the strong, rapid motion of the water as it arranges itself in sharp vivid contrasts rather than to depict the veiling mists which arise from it as it dashes against the rocks. When one looks at the granite walls, strong and hard, on either side of the fall it will at once be felt that in no other way could the water have been treated successfully than as it is in this picture, taking its strong and vigorous course through the rocks. The granite is painted with a solid and sure brush, not enough detail to mar the feeling of strength. The blue veins in the rock are in good complimentary color to the gold or autumn tints of the foliage. The sky is of a warm atmospheric blue, with a few scudding clouds departing, the rearguard of stormy weather, which has no doubt influenced the volume of water between the rocks. Altogether the painting is one which might be hung with pride in any collection, and we are pleased that it is to adorn a Toronto home.

THE HELL OF THE PAST.

What It Is as Described by a Unitarian Preacher.

Rev. Hilary Bygrave lectured on the above subject before a crowded congregation in the Unitarian church on Jarvis street last night. The ancient Hebrews, he said, had no definite belief in a future life, and the translators of the Bible had grossly misrepresented their thought by rendering the word "sheol" by the word "hell," which had been corrected by the revised version. The Old Testament nowhere said that the wicked should go to the everlasting bonfire; what it said was that they should be turned into sheol, the place of eternal darkness, silence and gloom, the fate of good and bad alike but in different ways. The Hebrews of New Testament times had acquired a belief in future punishment, as appeared from the literature of the transition period, the Apocrypha, the Talmud and Josephus, from the influence of Grecian and Persian thought. The religion of Zoroaster taught a future state of separation of the good from the bad, though not an eternal one, and the doctrine of Tartarus was a part of Plato's philosophy. From such sources the Hebrews of Christ's time got their belief in future punishment, and Jesus shared the prevailing thought of his time on such subjects as demons, angels and the future states of the good and bad. He frequently spoke of paradise and hades and gehenna, but the preacher was certain he never taught the church's doctrine of a hell of everlasting torment. He taught that this future punishment, whatever its nature or extent might be, was reserved not for misbelievers, but for misdoers—not for those who did not think right theologically, for He himself was unorthodox, judged by the standard of His time. Many were misled by the unreflecting use of such words as eternal, everlasting, etc., which were all translations in one form or another of the Greek root *con*, meaning simply an indefinite period, not necessarily without end, and it was often used in the New Testament in a limited sense. Theologians had, for dishonest purposes, translated hades (the underworld) and gehenna (the vale of Hinnum) by the word hell, conveying impressions entirely foreign to those Greek terms, and the orthodox reviisers had perpetuated the dishonesty by rendering gehenna as "the hell of fire," which one critic had justly declared was more than ever giving men the idea of God as an eternal torturer. The vale of Hinnum was a great crematory, where the refuse of the city was purified, and Christ uses the word in a picturesque and figurative way to indicate the necessity of similar purifying of the moral corruptions of wrongdoers. In both the gospels and the epistles we looked in vain for the doctrine of everlasting punishment. It was one of the corruptions of the church in the third century, and from the 10th to the 16th century all the best intellect of Europe, in literature, in eloquence, in painting, was busied in depicting the frightful agonies of hell. It was the church's reign of terror. There was no respite; no hope for the lost; in vain did they cry for mercy to a pitiless God. We could not realize the awful conceptions of that age or the wretchedness they produced. Those were the days of unquestioning faith, when Biblical criticism and fearless thought and speech were not. That grim faith—that God, knowing that man should fall, decreed that a few should be snatched as brands from the burning and saved by Christ's sacrifice, while the rest should be left to eternal torture—Protestantism was gradually abandoning. This was a question that could never be settled by any explanation or balancing of scriptural texts. From first to last it was a moral question to be settled on moral and intellectual grounds. He who had any mental conception of what justice meant, and any moral conception of what it meant to call God Father could never believe in everlasting punishment. He (the speaker) would not believe such an outrage on the justice and mercy of God even if it were taught in every line of the Bible. He for one would worship no God who was inferior to a noble man. When Christ told Peter to forgive his brother seventy times seven, he told him to do towards his brother what the old doctrine represented God would not do towards His own creatures. If you said that God was angry, and nursed and brooded over it like a moody, splenetic man, that he took pleasure in the blood of lambs and bulls, and later on in the blood of Jesus, and that we could only obtain His favor by being washed in His blood, then he would say, "Pardon me, I do not believe it." Most men extolled belief. If he were making a prayer he would pray for unbelief, and would say: "Oh Lord, let my divine faculty of reason that lifts me above all creatures in nearness to Thyself, help me to disbelieve whatever is untrue to thee. Incline my heart to deny all hate and vengeance ascribed to Thee. From the doctrine of the eternal damnation of sinners, from the belief that since I began to speak to these children of Thine a million of souls have dropped into the outer darkness forever, good Lord, deliver me." He said "The hell of the future" would be the subject for next Sunday.

Don't be a clam!! But double your income by purchasing all your wearing apparel at close co-operative prices. Then the artizan, the merchant and the purchaser will live and let live. Thompson & Son. King street east, are the merchants.

Sermon to Scotchmen.

In St. Andrew's church last evening Rev. D. J. Macdonnell preached a sermon specially addressed to the St. Andrew's society. The members did not sit in a body, but were largely represented throughout the congregation. The reverend gentleman took for his text Luke xii., 48: "For unto whomsoever much is given of him much shall be required." He first referred to the different social circumstances of persons, and said that all will be judged according to the privileges they enjoy. He then spoke of the past history of Scotland. Scots were noted for their profound reverence of God, and their strict observance of the Sabbath. He advocated strongly a united school and church—not the mere reading of the Bible in the schools, but the teaching of those fundamental truths agreed upon by all denominations. The necessity of this, he said, was becoming imperative, not only here but also in the States. The collection will be devoted to the charitable funds of the society.

Amusement Notes.

Manager Sheppard will entertain his patrons this week with something highly sensational. For a number of years Mr. George Boniface has been looked upon as the only genuine "Badger" in The Streets of New York. The play will run till Wednesday night, with Wednesday matinee.

At the People's Dime Museum Holt & Long's Argonauts, in The Boarding School, will hold the boards all week. The people are all said to be very clever.

The soloists at the Popular Concert tonight will be Miss Annie Louise Tanner, who ranks high as a vocalist, and Thomas Martin, pianist. The Toronto Quartet club completes the bill. Seats can be secured at Suckling's.

The managers of the Metropolitan roller rink announce a novelty in the shape of a children's carnival for Saturday afternoon next. Prizes to the value of $100 will be awarded, children from 5 to 16 being eligible to compete. It will be a great event for the young people.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

City council to-night.

Last week 62 births, 20 marriages and 48 deaths were registered at the city hall.

Policeman Dodds, who sprained his ankle while making an arrest, is able to be about on crutches.

The license inspectors were round among the hotels Saturday night, and caught a few violating the liquor law.

The arts undergraduates of the university of Toronto will hold their first annual dinner at the Queen's, on December 10.

The fifty-first anniversary of Zion Congregational church was observed yesterday, when Rev. J. K. Smith of Galt preached appropriate sermons.

Geo. M. Bingham, the defaulting ticket clerk, acknowledged his guilt to the magistrate Saturday, and was remanded till to-morrow.

The Markham case, in which Wm. Elliott charged Rev. Frederick Smith with perjury, has fallen through, Ald. Baxter having dismissed it Saturday.

George A. McConkey, of 64 Terauley street, and Wm. Byers, of Norway, were arrested Saturday for alleged petty larcenies. McConkey was bailed.

Herbert C. Dunn stole $6.50 from his mother, bought a revolver and was going on the warpath when he was arrested. The magistrate sent the boy to jail for three days.

The city is almost free from smallpox. No new cases have been reported for the past two weeks. The few patients at the hospital are rapidly convalescing. A policeman no longer does duty at the house on St. Lawrence street.

James Somers, a boy living at 137 Farley avenue, was arrested last night while trying to draw, by means of a wire, a silk handkerchief through a ventilating hole in the window of Mckendry's store, Yonge and Alice streets.

Mr. Harry Webb, who has been suffering from a sprained ankle and slight fracture of the bone for the past ten days, is rapidly recovering, and expects to be able to resume his position at the head of his establishment in a few days.

Four lots at Willow street and Eastern avenue were sold Saturday, lot 1 to John Grier, $10.50 per foot; 2 and 3 to F. Brick, $8 per foot; 4 to Richard West, $8 per foot. F. Brick was the purchaser of two lots on Willow street, one of 50 feet at $11.25 per foot, and the other of 80 feet, with a building, for $1,900. The brick house 339 King street west was sold to Mr. Carlaw for $2290, and a house at McMurrich street and Davenport road brought $2150.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday morning an explosion occurred at Wilson & Cousins' brass foundry, Adelaide street west. Owing to some accident a quantity of molten brass fell into a pan of water underneath the furnace. A terrible explosion followed, which shattered everything in the room. William Popham of 224 Terauley street was severely burned about the head and left arm, and Jas. Slater, an apprentice, living at 190 St. Patrick street, also received some injuries from splashes of the burning brass.

Don't be a clam!! And pay twice over for Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, etc., etc., just because Mrs. Grundy says so. See what Thompson at The Mammoth is doing.

In Favor of Moral Suasion.

The usual meeting of the Trinity College Literary society was held Friday evening, Mr. A. C. Allan in the chair. Mr. Tremayne read an excellent essay on College Customs, pointing out that though some were seemingly irregular they all exerted a beneficial influence, by improving men's deportment or by cementing friendship. A debate followed on the subject: "Resolved that legal enactment is a more powerful incentive to good conduct than moral suasion." G. N. Beaumont, Rev. Mr. Squires, B.A., and M. A. Mackenzie supported the affirmative; H. O. Tremayne, J. S. Broughall and F. G. A. Wright, the negative. The superiority of moral suasion was the verdict of a large majority of members present. After the regular meeting a special meeting was held, Mr. Wright in the chair. Motions were passed abolishing the custom of voting on debates, and appointing a critic.

Don't be a clam!! And waste time and fortune by giving one-half more for your Underclothing than there is any need to. Thompson & Son are selling off Forbes, Convey's bankrupt stock at about half price.

The Harston-Henry Rifle.

The Canadian Militia Gazette publishes the report of Major Prevost on the Harston-Henry rifle. Major Prevost states that if, as represented by Capt. Harston, the arm can be manufactured cheaper than the Martini-Henry rifle, it would pay to have a number of them manufactured. Lieut.-Col. Cotton also states that there is a great advantage in Capt. Harston's invention, and that it has gone through the ordeal of the tests made with every success. There is a prospect of the rifle being adopted by the militia department.

Toronto Musical Festival.

Father Chalandard writes to Mr. Torrington that St. Basil's choir will do its utmost to help in the festival chorus. "You may count," says the reverend gentleman, "upon 12 sopranos, 3 altos, 4 tenors and 6 basses." Mr. Ellis writes: "I sang bass at the Exeter hall four seasons in the Messiah, Creation, Israel in Egypt, Judas, Israel's Return from Babylon, Stabat Mater, etc., and shall be glad to give my services for the festival." Similar letters reach Mr. Torrington daily, and the subscription list still grows larger. The chorus list will shortly close.

Swindled His Friend.

Detective Burrows has gone to Montreal to bring back Edward Cox, arrested there at the instance of the Toronto authorities. The prisoner and a friend named H. J. Lynch came here a few months ago. Lynch went to work in the country, and during his absence it is alleged that Cox abstracted a £25 letter of credit from one of Lynch's letters, forged his name and cashed the document at the Bank of British North America. Cox then went to Montreal, where he obtained employment in a wholesale house.

Police Visits to Liquor Dives.

Sergeant Duncan called at several suspected unlicensed liquor places Saturday night. He found a keg of beer at Rowe's (Paddy Rats), 62 Adelaide street west, and a quantity of beer and whisky at Randolph's, 167 York street. Sergeant Hall went the rounds in the west end. At Hugh McGarrigan's, 10 Crocker avenue (formerly Wilton street) he confiscated three gallons of whisky and about two dozen bottles of ale. These parties will be summoned before the magistrate.

Officers of Trinity Medical School L. and S. S.

At a meeting of the Trinity Medical School Literary and Scientific society Saturday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Sheard (re-elected); vice-president, F. Brennan; representative of faculty, Dr. G. A. Bingham; secretary-treasurer, G. A. Fere; representative, fourth year, J. M. Clemenson; representative, third year, J. Hoover; representative, second year, Mr. Clouse; representative, first year, Mr. Chapple.

Crown Brand Hams, Bacon, &c.

Lawry & Son's celebrated Crown brand of sugar cured hams, roll and breakfast bacon, lard, etc., also Ballantyne's fine old Stilton cheese in splendid condition at Mara & Co., grocers and wine merchants, 280 Queen street west, near Beverley street. Telephone 713. x

Because Mrs. Grundy says so! Don't be a clam and pay double price for your son's Clothing. Clothe him at Thos. Thompson & Son's, they have caused a revolution in prices.

Canadian Institute.

The Canadian Institute held their regular meeting Saturday night. Several new members were elected. Condolence was expressed with the family of the late Mr. Buchan, who was president of the institute for two years. G. W. Johnston, B.A., read a paper on the "Force of Habit."

A BARTENDER'S SUICIDE.

Patrick F. Reilly, Stricken With Remorse, Shoots Himself Dead.

Patrick F. Reilly, aged 27, and who tended bar for his cousin E. J. Reilly, at the Senate hotel on Church street, shot himself dead in an upper room at 58 Adelaide street east about 4.30 yesterday evening. The unfortunate young man had been drinking quite freely of late, and last Thursday his employer dispensed with his services for the last time. Since then Reilly has been very despondent, and more than once was heard to threaten suicide. Saturday night he went to the room of a young man named Wm. H. Watkins, at the number indicated, and said he had no place to stay. Watkins took him in. Yesterday afternoon Watkins went out, leaving Reilly alone in the room. When he returned at 5.35 he found Reilly lying dead on the bed, his clothes saturated with blood, and a harmless looking five-chambered revolver, with three bullets missing, beside him. He at once notified Detective Cuddy, and when that officer reached the room the body was still slightly warm. A doctor was called, but of course he could do nothing. A bullet wound was found in the centre of the breast, and the ball had glanced off the breast-bone and lodged in the left lung. Death was caused by internal hemorrhage. About 1:30 in the afternoon Policeman Fyfe heard a couple of shots fired from a window in the vicinity of Watkins' room, but could not exactly locate the place. Another shot was heard about 4:30 by parties in the building, and this is supposed to be the fatal one. Reilly belonged to Niagara Falls, N.Y., whither the remains will be sent for interment. Coroner Duncan did not deem an inquest necessary.

Osgoode Literary and Legal Society.

At the regular meeting of the above society Saturday evening, although some of those whose names were on the program were absent, yet, thanks to the voluntary contributions of other members, the entertainment was not allowed to detract from the high standard it has attained. A reading by Mr. Dunn was exceedingly well rendered, after which an open debate on the resolution, "That in jury cases other than criminal a majority should be sufficient," was introduced by the leader of the affirmative, Mr. Dubernet. Mr. McNeil followed in an able address, after which the debate was left open for the other members who volunteered short speeches pro and con. Much merriment was caused by the arguments of the apparent factions existing among the supporters of the negative, to whom the decision was finally given.

A Pair of Disgusted Orangemen.

Not long ago two prominent east end Orangemen exercised their influence to secure the appointment of a worthy brother to the fire brigade. Their labor was not in vain, and in due time their man was assigned to duty in the hall over the Don. Safe in a good position with steady pay the new fireman decided to make his sweetheart his wife, and what more appropriate day could he as a true Orangeman select for the marriage ceremony than the Fifth of November, a day honored the world over by the order. The ceremony accordingly took place on that date, and everything was lovely until it leaked out that the bride is a Catholic and that the groom had abjured Protestantism and joined her church. Imagine the feelings of the two brethren who had worked so hard for him on hearing this. They are the most disgusted men in the community. As for their appointee he is happy and contented with his bride and has taken kindly to the new religion.

A Horse Jockey in Trouble.

William Wheeler, aged 16, a horse jockey by "profesh," was landed at police headquarters last night, on his way to Barrie. Wheeler belongs to Alliston, in the county of Simcoe. Last September he and two companions followed a well known business man of that section, who was under the influence of liquor, around for three hours with the object of robbing him. This was accomplished when their man fell asleep. A gold watch and chain and $190 in money was secured. Wheeler fled to Detroit, where he was tracked by Detective Joseph Rogers. He was arrested in Detroit Saturday, brought to Toronto last night and will be taken to Barrie this morning.

The C. P. R. and the Contractors.

The lawyers are now busy over the coming suits between the C. P. R. and the contractors for the construction of the road north of Lake Superior. Mr. Shaughnessy, assistant to Mr. Van Horne, was examined in this city on Saturday in the action between Conmee, McLennan & Co. and the company. Mr. Van Horne will be examined to-day.

A Brilliant Achievement.

—The grand success of the Mantle and Mourning Establishment at 218 Yonge street is one of the wonders of modern times, and not only has the business far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, but an enlargement of premises has already taken place to meet the unprecedented demand for the novelties they show, which are far superior to anything before attempted in this city; in fact it is now recognized as the Toronto Emporium of Fashion. The name is I. Pittman & Co. 135x

The Billiard Monkey.

—Monkeys as a rule are neither useful nor ornamental, but the Monkey Billiard Cue Chalker is a great success. Keeps cushions clean, keeps floor clean, keeps players' clothes clean; always in its proper place. For sale by Samuel May & Co., billiard table manufacturers, Toronto. edx

DEATHS.

REILLY—In his 27th year, on Sunday, November 29th, Patrick F. Reilly.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp, from the Senate hotel, 76 Church street, to the Union station. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN — MORTGAGES bought; loans negotiated on security of good real estate. JAMES C. McGEE, financial agent, 5 Toronto street.

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE at 6 per cent.: straight loans; no commission; mortgages bought. McMURRICH & URQUHART, 19 York Chambers, Toronto street.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE security; large or small sums; lowest current rates of interest. MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, 23 Toronto street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate security at 6 p. c.; no commission; charges lowest in the dominion. Apply to J. CREIGHTON, Solicitor, Dufferin Chambers, 90 Church street.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ANYONE CAN LEARN CRAYON PORTRAITURE and sketching from life by Burgess' easy method. J. A. BURGESS, 22 Arcade, Toronto.

ROBT. PIPER—MANUFACTURER OF Office Furniture of every description; Cornice Poles, Fancy Tables' Footstools in large variety always on hand, also Parlor Suites. Cor. Bay and Adelaide Sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRED. H. GOOCH, HOUSE, LAND, Loan and Rental Agent, No. 6 Equity Chambers, 20 Adelaide street east.

T. MOFFATT, 195½ YONGE STREET, Fine ordered Boots and Shoes. As I pay the highest wages in the city, customers can rely on getting first-class hand-sewn work. No team or factory work. 35

25 CENTS PER DOZEN PIECES—COLLARS and Cuffs—Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington street west, or 65 King street west. G. P. SHARPE.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

VACANCIES FOR 100 TABLE BOARDERS—For 1, 2 or 3 meals a day; also 3 gentlemen in the house. Terms $3.25 per week, at GREEN'S far-famed house, 105 Shuter St.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF LADIES' AND GENTS'

EXTRA FINE FURS

TO BE SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICE ONLY.

The late season and our Stock being unusually large (having had a double staff of workers manufacturing since 1st March), we commence TO-DAY a

WHOLESALE PRICE SALE

of every article. This is an opportunity of selecting Christmas Presents rarely met in

FINE SEAL GOODS FOR LADIES,

In Mantles, Ulsters, Dolmans, etc., etc., Fine Persian Lamb and Astrachan Mantles, Capes, Muffs, Capes, etc., etc., all to be sold at the lowest wholesale price for Cash. 135

W. & D. DINEEN,

COR. KING AND YONGE STS.

HOME-MADE STOVES

OF ALL KINDS AT

GURNEY'S

91 Yonge Street.

AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager.

Commencing to-night, for 3 nights and Wednesday Matinee, the people's Favorite Artist,

GEO. C. BONIFACE,

In his renowned character of TOM BADGER, the eccentric American, in the famous drama,

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

Under the management of E. M. Gardiner. A Carload of Scenery! Presenting a magnificent view of Union Square, New York, by moonlight, Fulton Market, Baxter street, Five Points, etc. The greatest fire scene ever witnessed.

Thursday evening—Reilly & Woods Specialty Company.

SHAFTESBURY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3RD,

Grand Literary and Musical Entertainment. Under the patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Robinson, by

MISS HIBBARD CHURCHILL AND MISS MARIE STRONG.

Admission, 50c. and 75 cents. Plan of reserved seats at Messrs. SUCKLING & SONS and A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S Piano Warerooms.

SHAFTESBURY HALL,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

LECTURE BY THE HON. G. R. WENDLING

SUBJECT—"SAUL OF TARSUS."

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Plan at Nordheimer's. 13

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

PAVILION MUSIC HALL,

TO-NIGHT,

ANNIE LOUISE TANNER,

THOMAS MARTIN,

TORONTO QUARTETTE CLUB.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

CARNIVAL.

PRINCESS ROLLER RINK,

COR. ONTARIO AND DUCHESS STS.

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

See Programmes.

PEOPLE'S DIME MUSEUM,

ALBERT HALL.

Week commencing Monday, Nov. 30th, with matinees every day, HOLT & LONG'S JOLLY ARGONAUTS. Producing two of the most laughable comedies ever written, entitled "The Boarding School," and "Fun in a Hotel," abounding in mirth-provoking scenes and side-splitting situations.

Admission 10c., 20c., 30c.

Metropolitan Roller Skating Rink.

CORNER QUEEN AND SHAW STREETS.

CHILDREN'S GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

The first of the kind ever held in Canada.

$100 in handsome prizes to be awarded $100

Prizes for Children from 5 years old up to 16.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5.

Rink illuminated by gas and electric light, thus giving it a grand appearance.

Doors open at 1.30. Skating till 5.30. All costumes must be on hand at 2.30 sharp.

Adults admission, 15c. Children's admission 10c. Children's skate checks, 5c. extra.

Don't miss this, the grandest event of the season.

TORONTO ROLLER RINK.

ADELAIDE STREET WEST.

USUAL SESSIONS.

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