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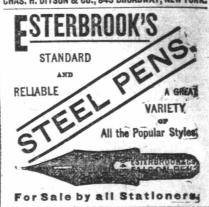
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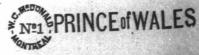
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The Latest News the World Over.

LONDON, Oct. 16. The strike of fifteen hundred weavers at victoria mills at Wigan has terminated. The men submit to a 5 per cent. reduction. The commanders of the French and Ger-nan vessels of the allied fleet in Turkish raters have been ordered home, and no fur-her naval proceedings are expected.

Hartmann, the Nihilist, telegraphs to the intrausigeant to-day a full description of the nine which was to have blown up the imperial train at Alexandria. He explains that the plot failed because an hour before the

the towns to which the enquiry extends is likely to escape disfranchisement. It is also known there are many other boroughs equally rotten. The result will jeopardize the renewal of the Ballot Act, and expedite the long promised scheme for the redistribution of seats.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE. The Princess Louise returned to London to-lay, and will shortly sail for Canada to join the Marquis of Lorne. She has been on the continent seeking treatment for nervousness, esulting from the shock she received at Otawa last winter. Her announced intention of returning does away with the reports that he Viceroy would shortly return from the Dominion. It is, however, rumoured that if he Marquis of Lorne remains specific return. he Marquis of Lorne remains another term a Canada as Governor-General, the Duke of lagyll will pay a visit to the Dominion not of leasure merely. The Duke intends to in-restigate and report upon the accuracy or in-accuracy of reports affoat as to the desire on the part of the Canadians for annexation to

NEW YORK, Oct. 17. The World's London special says:—It is umoured that Earl Dufferin will succeed Mr. Soschen as British ambassador to Turkey. IR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY AND ITS POSSIBLE

special cable to the World from L. A special cable to the World from L. J. Jennings in revrewing the events of the week in Europe says that the apporters of Mr. Gladstone's Administration privately admit that another war in the East is inevitable at an early date, probably next spring, and that if Mr. Gladstone persists in his policy it will be in alliance with Russia alone. The Ministerial press, Mr. Jenning says, is confident that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in finishing the work he set out to perform.

One thousand weavers, employed in Galbraith's mills, Glasgow, struck to-day against the proposed reduction of wages.

The state of the west of Ireland may be judged from the fact that Lady Mountmorris, who returned home after the murder of her husband, has been subjected to such persecution that she is obliged to leave.

A great demonstration of Orangemen, numbering 4,000, took place on Saturday at Donoghloney, County Down, to protest against the Parnellite agitation. Two policemen took notes of the speeches. The new French shipping company has ordered five steamers to be built on the Clyde, to constitute part of the equipment of its line between France and America. The vessels are to be first-class in every respect.

The Austrian Consular dragoman who with his wife was killed at Prisrend by natives dispatched two of his aggressors and wounded two others. The Porte has ordered the Government to take energetic measures to arrest the assassins. The deed appears to have been an act of private vengeance. THE CESSION OF DULCIGNO.

A London correspondent at Cattare has received news from Cettinje that the Montenegrins, before occupying Dulcigno, desire a guarantee that they will not be attacked THE GREEK QUESTION,

despatch from Athens says the government is about to address a note to the powers, declaring that if the Greek question is not ettled in a certain specified time Greece will be compelled to occupy the disputed pro-

The return of the King and Queen of Greece to Athens on Sunday was the cause of a great loyal and patriotic demonstration. Public ppinion strongly favours action against Turkey, even without foreign support.

THE TRADE OF FRANCE. A Paris despatch says the imports into France for the nine months ending 30th September show an increase of 253,000,000 francs ampared with the same period last year.

The exports during the same period increased 69,000 francs. WILL THE CZAR ABDICATE?

A Berlin despatch says that persistent reports reach there in regard to the indifferent health of the Czar and his inclination to abdicate in favour of the Czarewitch. The latter has gone to Livadia, which does not support the statement that owing to the Czar's marriage the Czarewitch has quarrelled irreconcilably with the Czar.

BUSSIA AND THE TEKKE-TURCOMANS. A St. Petersburg despatch says the Tekke-Turcomans have resumed the offensive. They made repeated and energetic attacks during the past fortnight in all directions along the Russian lines from Krosnovodosk and Tchik-islar to Barni. The attacks were repulsed with triffing less. with trifling loss.

THE CZAR'S MORGANATIC MARRIAGE. THE CZAR'S MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

The Vienna Presse says:—"We learn on the best authority that the Princess Dolgorouki, who was married to the Czar, is the younger niece of the Governor-General of Moscow, and not a sister of Count Alberticals in Russia.

Though many rumours respecting the Czar's marriage have been spread abroad, I can youch for the following:—On the 19th (old style) the marriage with the Princess Dolgorouki was solemnized in the chapel of the Indian Presse says:—"We learn on the best authority that the Princess Dolgorouki, who was married to the Czar, is the younger niece of the Governor-General of Moscow, and not a sister of Count Albertineski. Negotiations respecting the future position of the Princess and her children are still pending, and it is proposed that the latter than the respective of the look and take rank after grand dukes. Should the Czarwitch consent to this arrangement, the Czarwitch consent to this arrangement, the Czarwitch solutions of Ireland, also considered the matter. The Covernor of Ireland, also considered the matter. The Covernor of the Princess Dolgorouki was solemnized in the chapel

and a line of one thousand reace for his articles justifying the attempt of Berezowski to assassinate the Emperor of Russia in Paris in 1867. Robert, manager of Pyot's paper, has been sentenced to six months' imprison-

ENGLAND AND THE EAST. NPOPULARITY OF MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY IN GERMANY-SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE IN THE REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE "-THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE RESOLVED TO RESIST THE CESSION OF

London, Oct. 19.

A large quantity of ammunition for heavy artillery is at the Piræus.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—It is positively known that Austria, Germany, and France have resolved to hold aloof from Mr. Gladstone's coercive measures. A deepening dislike and distrust of Mr. Gladstone is beginning to be displayed throughout Germany.

A Paris despatch says the Republique Francaise, M. Gambetta's organ, in an article discussing the relation of France to the Eastern question, says that France must have an active Eastern policy. In the struggle that is impending she cannot afford to remain impassive. The Republique Française adds that nothing can be done for any changes made along the Mediterranean without affecting the interests of France. In view of M. Gambetta's influence with the Cabinet this utterance is regarded as very important, as portending a substitution of a radical for a Conservative policy of the Government.

The Cologne Garactic and the Region Post LONDON, Oct. 19.

substitution of a radical for a Conservative policy of the Government.

The Cologne Gazette and the Berlin Post denounce Mr. Giadstone. The former calls him a dangerous fanatic, and attributes the agitation in Ireland to the contagion of his revolutionary schemes in the east. The Post accuses him of pursuing a policy in the East opposed to the true interests of England.

Riza Pasha has again attempted to persuade the chiefs of the Albanian League peacefully to surrender Dulcigno, but they have resolved to resist the surrender.

MR. WURTELE'S MISSION.

A Successful Effort to Awaken French Interest in Quebec.

Quebec, Oct. 19.— L'Evenement of last night contains a long and interesting letter from Paris by its editor, Senator Fabre. Speaking of Mr. Wurtele's mission to France, Mr. Fabre says that he was successful in both objects he had in view, viz., the completion of negotiations with the French bankers concerning the new provincial loan and relative to the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadienne. On the 1st inst. Mr. Fabre states that he assisted at a re-union at the Banque de Paris, held to define the objects and the mission of a delegate of the bank to be sent to Canada, and to regulate the last details prior to his departure. There were present at this re-union M. Joubert, Vice-President of the Bank, Mr. Cohen Danvers, M. Sautter, M. de Molinare, M. Thois, and Mr. Wurtele. It seems that the mission of M. Thois is to ascertain what sort of a field Canada will offer for the operations of the Credit Foncier, and also whether it will be most advisable to leave the capital at 25,000,000. M. Thois, who sailed from Havre about a fortnight ago, remains in New York until the arrival of M. de Molinare, who was to M. Thois, who sailed from Havre about a fortnight ago, remains in New York until the arrival of M. de Molinare, who was to have sailed a week later. The latter gentleman, an eminent French publisher, will write in the Journal des Debats a series of letters intended to shed light upon the resources of this country, and the opportunities which it offers for European speculation. MORMON MISSIONARIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—In the party of Mormons who sail for Europe to-day to make converts in England, Scotland, Wales, Norway, and Sweden, are several young men who are expected to influence persons of their own age. Many of the elder missionaries are well-to-do, and leave families in Utah. Elder Stringfellow says three thousand converts were made in Europe during the past year.

A Letter from Chief Secretary Forster.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE AGITATORS.

A Landlord Fired at and His Driver Shot Dead. NON-INTERFERENCE OF THE VATICAN.

Thirteen Leading Land-Leaguers to be

In a letter published to day, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, avows the determination of the Cabinet to preserve law and order in Ireland without, if it can possibly be helped, depriving the Irish people of any sateguards of personal liberty. He says the causes of the disorder lie very deep, and cannot be removed without wise legislation, and expresses the hope that the law-abiding men in the sister land will discourage outrages and aid the Government in its ardmous task of protecting life and property. Although the Chief Secretary in this letter is silent upon the subject of the intended prosecutions, it is absolutely certain that the chief members of the Land League will shortly be arrested, and the knowledge of this spread consternation among the agitators in Ireland. The hostile course pursued by Archbishop McCabe and other prelates in regard to the Land League leaders is meeting with undoubted approval, and indicates the first elements of the reaction, but there is an increasing desire to have the Government propose some measures for settlement of the Irish grievances next session. Should the prosecutions be undertaken, there is a general hope that the less important agitators will be unmolested, and that the proceedings may be directed against the real leaders.

GHARDS FOR TRELAND A battalion of Guards go to Ireland shortly. ANOTHER LANDLORD FIRED AT. A Cork despatch says :—A landlord named Hutchins was fired at by a party of men near Skibbereen, county Cork. Hubchins escaped, but his driver was shot dead. but his driver was shot dead.

Additional particulars of the outrage near Skibbereen, County Cork, where a landlord named Hutchins and his driver were shot at, and the latter killed by a party of men, show that the second shot was fired at Hutchins, who escaped by jumping aff the car. The affair occurred in broad daylight. No arrests have been made.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Parnell, replying to an address of the town commissioners of Roscommon, mentioned that he had received many threatening letters from persons representing themselves to be landlords or their agents.

Healey, Parnell's secretary, at a land meeting at Bantry, County. Cork, declared there were as many evidences of cruelty and injustice on the estate of Hutchins, who with the driver was shot at near Skibbereen, and the latter killed, as on that of the greatest tyrant in Ireland.

SARA BERNHARDT SAILS.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—As soon as the train emerged from the St. Latare station yesterday Sara Bernhardt, who had been terribly rumpled by the embraces and osculatory favours of her friends, all of which she took very good-humouredly, took off her hat and replaced it by a coquettish chenille undress cap, in which she looked more charming than even. She occupied a coupé which had been reserved for her and her little son Maurice and for Georges Clairin and a lady, her cousin. The journey was accomplished without any incident worth noticing. The travellers arrived at Havre at half-past five p.m., and at once drove off to Sara's pretty villa at St. Adresse, where she gave a farewell dinner last night to a few friends. The thought of the morrow would now and then cast a shadow over the board, but the communicative gaiety of the hostess, and PARIS, Oct. 16 .- As soon as the train then cast a shadow over the board, but the communicative gaiety of the hostess, and perhaps the uncorking of the champagne, soon chased away the passing clouds. Sara has been working away heroically at her English since her trip to London. Shakespeare himself would be astonished if he could hear her quote him. "I bite my thumb at you" is one of her fayourite phrases. When she uses it she follows Shakespeare's advice to the letter, suiting the action to the word and the word to the action. The effect

This could be depended by the country. The married pint are presented by the country of the coun

A STARVING POPULATION. San Francisco, Oct. 13.—The revenue cutter Corwin brings news that at St. Lawrence Island out of seven hundred inhabitants five hundred were found dead of starvation. The traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect laying up their usual supply of provisions. The officers of the Corwin express the opinion that the Jeanette wintered on the Siberian shore, west of North Cape. The Corwin could not get far enough west to verify this belief on account of the ice.

A WANTON OUTRAGE. Biddulph Practices in the County of Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—A correspondent sends to the Free Press the following particulars of a recent occurrence across the river —" Last Sabbath afternoon, while Mr. T. Brenot and his family, living at Gilmour's mill, Hull, were in Ottawa attending the services of the French Presbyterian church, some miscreant took advantage of their absence to satisfy his thirst for cruelty and fanaticism upon one of their animals. On their return home they were told that their cow was dying, stabbed in many places. The kind neighbours had just lifted up the poor creature, covered with blood and nearly exhausted. While they were attending to the wounds of the animal three shots were fired from the bush close by Mr. Brenot's dwelling, but fortunately no one was hurt. It is not the first time such persecutions have fallen upon that family. Already on two previous occasions the ear of one of their sows was cut and one pig killed. Mr. Brenot himself was attacked some five years ago on St. John the Baptist's day and left almost dying from the wounds he received."

CANADA GAZETTE.

CANADA GAZETTE.

Appointment of Queen's Genneal.

Appointment of Queen's Conneal.

Appointment of Q

All Hopes for the Safety of the Alpena

EIGHTY TO A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Steamer Believed to Have Gone Down With All on Board.

Two Other Vessels Wrecked and Their Crews Drowned.

Chicaco, Oct. 19.—It is stated two vessels sighted the missing steamer Alpena thirty to fifty miles off Racine on Saturday, and another picked up her step-ladder and pail marked Alpena at Holland, Mich. Tugs have been sent on a general lookout along the Michigan coast. The telegraph wires north of Manistee are all down. The articles found may have been washed overboard. The owners are confident the vessel has reached port. The crew of the Alpena numbered 25, and it is estimated there were 60 to 70 passengers on

Sparth and N. A. McGilvery, St. Joseph, Mich.; a man with three children, names unknown; Landreth, Muskegon; Mrs. S. B. Cole, of some place in Illinois; Babblinsky, residence unknown, and Miss Holbrook, sister of F. H. Holbrook, agent of the Goodrich line at Muskegon. Despatches from various points along the shore show that hundreds of vessels were damaged and a dozen of them wrecked in the fearful gale. GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 19 .- The shore

MONTAGUE, Mich., Oct. 19.—The cabin washed ashore at Stoney Creek, and supposed to be that of the steamer Alpena, proves to be a portion of the promenade deck of the barge Trader. Other wreckage supposed to be parts of the Alpena belongs probably to the Trader. The steam barge Trader is supposed to have gone to pieces on the east shore of Lake Michigan. She was in charge of Capt. Brown and a crew of ten. The vessel was valued at \$6,000. All hands probably perished.

LATEST HOME NEW

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. It is expected that the furn s in t Woodstock, N.B., iron works will be put blast before long. The imports for the town of Preso nonth were \$31,458, as against \$4,109 for the

A revised edition of the rules and regula tions governing the militia forces will shortly be issued, under the supervision of Major-The receipts at the Charlottetown, P.E.I.,

ame period of 1879.

Custom House last month amounted to \$30,827; an increase over September of last year of \$17,185. year of \$17,185.

Two thousand six hundred and ninety-two tion of the Ancient Order of Hibernia

An Ottawa gentleman has in his posse a fine specimen of silver ore, found about forty miles from that city. He intends shortly taking steps to open up the mine.

A contract has just been made by the Ontario Car Works Co., with Mr. Ouellette, of Amherstburg, for 1,250,000 feet of oak timber, to be delivered the coming winter. Snow fell at Rawdon, Hants County, N.S., on Wednesday evening, and on Monday, at Mount Uniacke, the ice was nearly half an inch thick, and remained firm throughout

It is said that Col. Robbins, of Cleveland. O., who recently commenced iron mining at the Hull mines, has cleared over fifty thousand dollars by this season's operations. He is working a section of McLaren & Pew's

property. The wages being paid to shantymen in the Ottawa district this fall are about 25 per cent. better than those of last fall. A Chaudière lumberman states that a great deal more square timber will be taken out this winter than last, but not any more logs.

Manager Poole, of the Acadia mines, Stellarton, N.S., says "the present large demand for coal is beyond our power to supply with expedition. The duty has resulted in restoring the lost coal trade to what it was before 1874, and the mining districts are reaping an abundant harvest."

It is estimated that two million logs will be got out on the Upper Ottawa this winter, and about three times the quantity of square timber that there was last season. It will against twenty-five in the past summer. Mr. D. A. Martin, manager for Bronson & Weston, went up the Ottawa last evening on the Canada Central, having seven span of horses and thirty-four men.

The assessment of Ottawa for the year is The assessment of Ottawa for the year is \$10,374,875, against \$10,269,535, or an increase of \$147,940 in real, and a decrease of \$40,000 in personal property. The exemptions, including \$5,000,000 for Government buildings, amounted to \$10,425,750, which exceeds the taxable property of the city. The population is 24,025, an increase of ten persons as compared with last year.

the year ended June 30th was 457,257.

Julius Corn, hat manufacturer at New York, has failed with liabilities of \$75,000.

The Telegraph Publishing County of \$75,000. UNITED STATES. The Telegraph Publishing Company of Buffalo has been incorporated for the purpose of publishing a daily paper; capital, \$30,000.

It is reported that owing to capitalists reposed to have been nurdered by her husby and the publishing a daily paper; capital, \$30,000.

fusing to furnish funds to the company operating on the proposed Cape Cod canal they will be unable to comply with the terms of their charter. On account of a disagreen On account of a disagreement with the faculty over the studies, the senior class in Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., have requested letters of dismissal. President Dodge refused to receive the applications, and yesterday morning each member of the class sent an application to him by mail. The president has left town.

dozen of them wrecked in the fearful gale.

GRAND HAVIN, Mich., Oct. 19.—The shore morth of here is strewn with evidences of the issensiant of here is strewn with evidences of the wreck of the Alpena. It is generally believed no one has survived from the wreck.

MILWADER, Oct. 19.—The propeller Wissahickon reports the schooner Gec. B. Sloun, of Oswego, and five unknown vessels ashore in South Manitou harbour, but no signs of the steamer Alpena.

Despatches from Holland, Mich., leave it no longer in doubt that the steamer Alpena has gone down with all on board. She left Grand Haven on Friday night for Chicago with freight, sixty passengers, and a crew of about twenty-five. Wreckage has come ashore near Holland which shows that she is certainly wrecked. No bodies have yet been found. The Alpena was built at Marine City, Mich., in 1866, and was valued at \$40,000. She was rated at A. 2, and was owned by the Goodrich Transportation Co., of Chicago.

Along the beach for a distance of five miles are strewn large quantities of freight, also a portion of the upper deck, stanchions, and rail gang planks and hatches. One door panel with the name of the steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, and a piano also came ashore a thought of the steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our and a chair marked with a stencil, "Steamer Alpena, also two life-preservers, one our

THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.

THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.

Exports for the Past Quarter—The Railway Syndicate—Miscellaneous News.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17.—The provincial exports for last quarter aggregate \$798,876.

The mines contributed \$467,261, the fisheries \$101,820, animals and their products \$139,795.

The provincial press discusses the failure of the syndicate to undertake the construction by their missionary, the Rev. Jno. Macdougall, in former years. Cattle were also being given to this band and to the Sarcest the hope that the Dominion Government will introduce a scheme to build it next season.

The Indians have been ordered to leave the city limits and congregate at the reserve. Several have been arrested and are being held for refusing to go.

Work on the dry-dock and railway is being pushed steadily.

Telegraphic communication is fitful and uncertain in consequence of a broken cable.

The vicinity of Cache creek, a tributary of Thomson river, and lying about seventy-five miles above Vale, on the line of the Yale and Savona railway, has been the scene of an extraordinary occurrence. On Friday monning a gravel hill moved bodily into the Thomson river, completely blocking up the stream. Below the obstruction the river was nearly dry on Friday evening, and will have to rise a hundred and twenty feet before it can flood over the slide. The river there is very rapid and narrow, and should the block give way suddenly, enormous damage will be done to the railway works.

Nanaimo shipped 67,500 tons of coal for the September quarter.

Carleton Placeschool register has 350 names enrolled in it.

FAICE THREE CENTS.

The Pacific Ballway Works Safe—Damage to Farming and Other Property.

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 20,—The damage is now over at the great land slide at Thompson river. Three farms and a flour mill were damaged. The railway works remain intact.

The Pope and American Catholics. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—Bishops O'Hara and Shanahan, who had audience with the Pope yesterday, bore from him approval of important decrees from the Provincial Council of Bishops, recently held at Philadelphia. The decrees are understood to deal with the PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Greeks will Fight.

Christians Ripe for Revolution.

Irish Affairs. DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—About a dozen land meetings are to be held on Sunday. The violent resolutions passed by Orange Lodges in condemnation of the land agitators attract

London, Oct. 20.—Alfred Henry Thesiger, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals, is dead,

for the Conservative candidate of Brome

short distance west of Georgetown, and the cars ran on the sleepers for two miles. The accident was caused by a wheel breaking, and when the cars left the track the brakes and when the cars left the track the brakes and axles collapsed. Yesterday morning an engine and tender of a passenger train left the track at Drayton on the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce railway, both falling sidewise into the ditch. The engineer, Mr. Hazlewood, was injured so seriously that no hopes of saving his life are entertained.

day.

About 200 locomotive engineers have arrived here to attend the annual conference of the Brotherhood, The convention was formally opened at 10 o'clock in Nordheimer's Hall, President Arthurs in the chair.

Five women were burned to death in Hey's shoddy factory at Cincinnati on Wednesday. The wreckage of the Alpena has been iden-tified. Some bodies have come ashore.

NORTH-WEST INDIAN FARMS. Successful Results of the Government's Ex-

The following figures show the progress made on some of the Indian farms and reserves in the west:—

At Fort Walsh there are two reserves—one of Assiniboines, numbering a thousand souls, under Chiefs Man-that-Stole-the-Coat and under Chiefs Man-that-Stole-the-Coat and Long Robe; and one of Saulteaux, also a thousand strong, under Chiefs Little Child and Pie Pot. On one of these reserves there are fifty and on the other thirty-five acres under crop, chiefly potatoes and barley. The instructors here have no farms of their own to look after, but devote their whole time to teaching the Indians. These Indians also do a good deal for themselves by catching fish in winter.

POSTSCRIPT

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SLIDE.

ounces of gold, valued at \$56,000, have been mined at the Rose Montague mine, Nova Scotia, since June, 1879.

An Ottawa gentleman has in his possession

London, Oct. 20.—The Government has received a telegram from the Government of Greece notifying it that inasmuch as Greece has failed to obtain the support of the powers in rectifying her trontier, she will compy Thessaly at once.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 20.—Trustworthy intelligence from the border of the land between Macedonia and Albania represents the Christians as ripe for revolution. The Bulgarians and Mussulmans are armed, Assassinations on both sides are common. Anarchy reigns

much attention. The Globe learns that the quantity of fire-arms imported into Ireland from the Ameri-can continent greatly exceeds official esti-

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—The official majority

At eight o'clock this morning a freight train on the Grand Trunk railway left the track a

Latest from Ottawa.

At Jones Station fifteen persons were in-jured in a railroad accident.

The American agent demands the execution of Dr. Parsons' murderer. The Porte says he At Rennes, France, the Carmelites were expelled by the military on Wednesday. At Marseilles the police dispersed a crowd around the Capuchin establishment.

a good deal for themselves by catching fish in winter.

At Fort Macleod there is a Piegan reserve on which there are about nine hundred of that band. They are settling down to work, having a number of houses up, and from 70 to 80 acres under crop. The cattle to which this band is entitled under the treaty were being given to them. The Rev. Mr. McKay has settled amongst them and established a mission of the Church of England.

The Sarcees are settled at Blackfoot Crossing, and although few in number are doing well.

At Morleyville, Bow River, there are about

Sketch of the Famous Seat of Learning at Kingston.

The New Buildings. By Telegraph from Our Oron Correspondent. reiopment of the educational institutions of the country must at all times prove a subject of the deepest interest to those auxious for te progress, for there 'can be no genuine estional development where ignorance pre-lominates. The record of the progress of ducation in Canada is one of the most attractive pages in the country's history; and in this particular direction the state of affairs at the present time presents a wonderful con-trast to that which prevailed in the "days of yore." The schoolmaster is now "abroad in the land;" while the facilities for obtaining such an education as an University curri-culum affords are unsurpassed. Opinions may differ regarding the advisability of having more than one University in this province; but one fact must be conceded—that what are sometimes known as the denominational universities have done as the denominational universities have done a good work in the past, not only in preparing young men for the work of the Christian ministry, but in qualifying hundreds for the better discharge of professional and public duties. Had such institutions as Queen's and Victoria Colleges never had an existence, many of those who have studied within their walls would not have obtained the education they possess, and, consequently, the number of liberally-trained men in the community would be much smaller than it is. Although the institutions named are under the control of ecolesiastical organizations, it has yet to be laid to their charge that they are schools of sectarian propagandism. The position attained by Queen's College among the higher educational institutions of the country was not reached without many a struggle against adverse circumstances. Its beginning was a "day of small things;" its growth was slow, but nevertheless sure; while to-day it has reached a new, and it is not too much to say, the most important era in its history. Early itutions named are under the control of the most important era in its history. Early dice and unmasked hostility; but it lived on surmounting difficulties, and prosecuting its important work in an unostentatious manner. The record of its trials and achievements is not unknown to readers of THE MAIL, therefore the recounting of them at this time is unnecessary. On previous occasions the facts connected with the endowment scheme, inaugurated after the withdrawal of the annual grant by the Provincial Government (when the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was Premier) and of the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, the predecessor of Dr. Grant in the Principalship, were fully explained. When Dr. Grant arrived to assume the duties of the position which he so worthily fills, he found the college building worthly fills, he found the college building quite inadequate as regards convenience and accommodation. He resolved upon taking action at the earliest practicable moment. Only a few months had elapsed after his arrival in the city when he invited the attendance of those citizens of Kingston who felt an interest in the college at a public meeting in the City Hall to consider the advisability of taking action is the direction. of taking action in the direction of erecting a new edifice. The meeting was successful be-yond Dr. Grant's most sanguine anticipations. It was thoroughly catholic—every denomina-tion of Christians, Roman Catholic and Protestant, being represented on the occasion.

The large amount of money subscribed affords practical evidence of the value placed upon

awarded as follows.—Excavation, masonry, brick work, and plastering, R. Tossell & Son, Kingston, \$25,236; carpenters' and joiners' work, Wm. Irving & Son, Kingston, \$14,955; plumbing, gas fitting, ptinking, glazing, &c., Irving & Son, \$6,092; alaters' work, Geo. Duthie, Toronto, \$920 to Social \$7,022. The foundation stones were laid by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise on the 30th May, 1879.

The movement thus inaugurated resulted in asking for tenders for the erection of a new building. Several plans were submitted

asking for tenders for the execution of a building. Several plans were submitted, those of Messrs. Gordon & Helliwell, Toronto, being finally selected. Contracts were awarded as follows:—Excavation, masonry, and the several as a several several as a several seve

GRADUATES. The graduates of Queen's University are scattered all over the Dominion, and not a few of them hold prominent positions in the professions and in public life—men reflecting credit on their alma mater, and of whom she has no reason to be ashamed. To the credit of Queen's University be it said, the authorities have always been sparing in the credition. of Queen's University be it said, the authorities have always been sparing in the granting of honorary degrees. They are not conferred except in cases where merit justifies the act. The honorary list is composed of twelve LL.D.'s and thirty-two D.D.'s. The B.D.'s (after examination) number seven; B.Sc.'s, three; LL.B.'s, five; B.A.'s, 276; M.A.'s. three; LL.B.'s, five; B.A.'s, 276; M.A.'s, 76; M.D.'s, 312. Among the honorary LL.D.'s are the Governor-General, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario; and Rev. Dr. Cook, Quebec; and In the list of D.D.'s are to be found the names of Rev. Dr. Nelles, President Victoria University, Cobourg; and Rev. Dr. Caven, Knox College, Toronto. The degree of M.A., according to the new regulations which came into operation this session, will not be conferred in future unless the candidates shall pass a satisfactory examination on subjects prescribed, in addition to writing a satisfactory thesis. Heretofore only a thesis was required. It will therefore be seen that the authorities are "elevating the standard."

STUDENTS. According to the University calendar for the academic year 1880-1881, the number of students in attendance in the different facul-ties last session was:—Theology, 14; Arts, 106; Medicine, 74. The matriculation ex-aminations have just concluded. The num-ber of candidates to be admitted to the University is about twenty-five. Latterly there has been a gradual increase in the number of students; and doubtless the changes which are reported will have the effect of making the college more attractive and more influen-tial in the future than it has been in the past. SOCIETIES.

The college has several societies, many of which are of recent origin. The oldest and most representative is the Alma Mater Society, to attain the presidency of which has been the object of not a few of Queen's ablest sons. The present president is Mr. Donald M. McIntyre, B.A., of this city. The other societies are:—Missionary Association—President, G. C. Patterson, M.A.; Young Men's Christian Association—President. D. Mc-Christian Association—President, D. McTavish, B.A.; Ossianic Society—Patrons, the Marquis of Lorne and Principal Grant; President, A. B. McCallum, B.A.; Athletic Association—Hon. President, the Principal; Glee Club—President, H. B. Rathbun; Football Club—Captain, J. O'Reilly; Snowshoe Club—President, W. E. D'Argent.

COLLEGE PAPER. Queen's College Journal is second to no college paper published in Canada. Its managers and editors are elected annually. Mesars. J. V. Anglin and John R. Lavell, B.A., of this city, have finished their work for the year in a satisfactory manner. The new volume, to be commenced with the session, will be under the management of Mr. Anglin and Mr. Herbert Mowat, with an efficient editorial committee, on which the different faculties will be represented.

The ceremouies connected with the opening

HAMILTON AFFAIRS

HAMILITON, Oct. 18.—Whether it is owing to the beneficial effects of the National Policy or to the return of universal prosperity, or to the recent good harvest, or to a combination of all three, certain it is that Hamilton is not only holding its own but is going ahead rapidly. The erection of new buildings, improvements on old buildings, and the operations in real estate, are usually, and quite properly, taken as a sure indication of the material prosperity of a place. In these respects Hamilton gives every indication of a prosperous time. The value of building done in this city during the season of 1880 will foot up to about three-quarters of a million dollars, while the erection of the buildings, some of which will be very costly and elegant structures, cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of real estate generally.

A portion of the extensive premises occu-

A portion of the extensive premises occupied years ago by Messrs. Beckett & Co., machinists, has been purchased by a company for the manufacture of cotton batting, a line of goods never made in Canada. It is said that other parties are negotiating for another portion of the same premises, with a view of stafting another factory. These extensive premises have been closed for some years, but under the fostering care of the present Gov. under the fostering care of the present Gov-ernment are now in a fair way of being again in full blast, giving employment to a number of hands, and disbursing a large amount of money for machinery. A large part of this machinery will be made in this city.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—The following return gives the number and tonnage of seagoing vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation to the 1st October in the following years:—

Number of Total vessels, tonnage 365 281,367 402 312,021 465 384,649 518,567 569 518,564 tonnage, 268,367 312,021 384,649 518,564 Number of inland vessels :-Years. 1877 1878 1879 1880

Several co-operative stores are about to be established here on the same principle as in England. A gentleman from London who was one of the principal promoters of the Civil Service Supply Association there has the matter in hand and is interesting influential people in the undertaking.

A trade which is growing into very important dimensions in this city is the manufacture of almost every kind of woodwork by machinery for export to England. It has developed intovery large proportions lately, and if it continues, as there is every prospect at present, it will be one of the most extensive as well as profitable industries of the coun-

as well as profitable industries of the country. The articles manufactured comprise

try. The articles manufactured comprise doors, sashes, and everything used in house-building as well as domestic use. It is said the demand in Great Britain and other European countries for such productions of our factories is practically unlimited.

A school of cookery is about to be established here, a lady from the famous South Kensington school in London, England, having been engaged to conduct it.

A large number of lumbermen passed through the city to-day, en route for the lumbering districts in Ontario. The wages paid this year are the highest on record, broad-axe men getting as much as \$50 per month.

month.

A proposal has been made by the Finance Committee of the City Council to employ the prisoners committed to gaol for petty offences, such as drunkenness and vagrancy, on the

streets.

Messrs. Gordon & Helliwell, Toeing finally selected. Contracts were as follows:—Excavation, masonry, ork, and plastering, R. Tossell & Son, ork, and plastering, R. Tossell & Son, in \$25,236; carpenters and joiners and interest of the finance of the debt and interest. Since that time the company has made two payments, amounting to \$200,000. No payment has been received since 1860, and the corporation has been lately demanding \$600,000 for the balance of the debt and interest. A meeting having lately taken place between the chairman of the Finance Committee and Mr. Hickson, the latter offered to settle the matter by giving the city \$400,000 in the ordinary stock of the railway in settlement in full. The Finance

latter offered to settle the matter by giving the city \$400,000 in the ordinary stock of the railway in settlement in full. The Finance Committee met to-day and recommended the Council to accept the compromise. The stock is worth twenty-three cents on the dollar, with a prospect of a future increase.

The greatest activity prevails here at present in the shipment of lumber to Great Britain and South America. The vast piles of lumber accumulated on the wharves at Hochelaga will be cleared off in a few days.

A despatch from London to-day says that the French shipping company that got a bonus from the Government has given an order for five new steamships for the trade between this port and Havre.

Sir A. T. Galt has arrived from New York. He states that the names of all the parties who comprise the Pacific railway syndicate will be made known in a few days, and further, that in twelve months seven hundred miles of the road will be built and in operation through the North-West.

Mr. Chapleau has intimated to the Mayor of this city, by letter, that it is his intention to propose the erection here of the workshops and repair shops of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railway on the vacant land near the Montreal prison. He concludes his letter by saying:—"This site seems to me to be very convenient, inasmuch as it is in the centre of a large population of workingmen, who cannot but benefit largely by the establishment of these workshops."

The Roman Catholic school commissioners of this city have presented a petition to the City Council for a proper adjustment of the school tax between the Protestant and Catholic population of the city. The petition alleges that the distribution has not been legal for the past ten years, and the commissioners demand an investigation.

The South-Eastern Railway Company has purchased the new line of railway between

mand an investigation.

The South-Eastern Railway Company has

The South-Eastern Railway Company has purchased the new line of railway between Frelighsburg and West Farnham, in order to make a connection between their line and the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg railway.

A brutal murder is alleged to have been committed here by a man named Welsh, his victim being his own wife. They resided in Bronsden lane, near the heart of the city, and were only married twelve months. They have both been addicted to intemperance, and frequent quarrels have occurred between them, resulting in Welsh beating his wife last night. They were both indulging in liquor, when a dispute arose, and it is alleged that Welsh used such violence towards the unfortunate woman that she died soon after. A post-mortem examination is in progress, and post-mortem examination is in progress, and an inquest has been opened. The perpetrator of the crime is under arrest.

FIRE RECORD.

AYLMER, Oct. 16 .- A fire broke out about three o'clock this morning in the large steam mill owned by Mr. J. J. Clutton, by which the buildings, stock, machinery, &c., were totally destroyed. Loss \$4,000; insured in the Phonix Insurance Co. for \$1,000.

the Phoenix Insurance Co. for \$1,000.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 16.—On Thursday a fire originated in a barn belonging to J. Haley, gaoler of Sunbury county court, which destroyed 30 tons of hay, 150 bushels of cats, 100 bushels of buckwheat, and all his farming implements, and also a fine horse belonging to F. A. Hubbard, with some pigs. Two large barns belonging to the county were also destroyed. The Western Insurance Co. lost \$400 by the burning of the house at Woodstock belonging to the Connell estate.

QUEBEC, Oct. 16.—A fire at Levis early this morning caused \$300 damage to the tobacco store and stock of Mr. Rivet. The family were unable, owing to the fire, to escape by the stairs, and Mr. Rivet throwing out a number of beds dropped his children out upon them. One of them, aged four, broke an arm in the fall.

in the fall.

Mr. John Swinton's notes of travel have een gathered into a pamphlet and published.

The barn of Mr. Labelle, of Bic, has been destroyed by fire. Insured for \$1,300 in the Rimouski Mutual.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

ment of a Gaoler's Worst-Half with a Good-Looking Prisoner.

AN ACTOR'S BRIDE MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS.

Brileville, Oct. 16.—A painful sensation has been created here by a statement published in an evening paper that Mrs. Meyers, wife of the gaoler, has eloped with George Newbold, alias Harry Howard, alias Proctor a notorious bigamist and confidence; man, who was at the spring assizes convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences and sent to gaol for six months. It is stated that Mrs. Meyers, a good-looking lady of forty, who was matron of the gaol, became infatuated with the prisoner, who is a fine looking fellow, during his imprisonment, and on his term expiring she deserted her husband and family, making pretence of a visit to friends in the United States. She returned to Brockville and wrote her daughter, who on joining her there at her request,

who on joining her there at her request, found her living with Newbold, and returned home despite her entreaties that they should join her. The parties are well connected, consequently the sensation created by the affair is all the greater. Previous to this unfortunate occurrence the conduct of Mrs. Meyers had been above reproach.

London, Oct. 17.—A letter from Aylmer gives particulars of a peculiar incident in that village. Mr. C. J. Myers, well known to the public from his connection with the Holman Opers troupe, was secretly married in August last at Niagara Falls to Miss Nettie Calvert, the charming niece of the proprietor of the Brown House in Alymer. The intention was to keep the matter quiet for a few months until Mr. Myers' affairs were better settled. He drove from London to the village on Sunday last to visit the lady, his bride, but the bird had flown mysteriously, and Myers could get no trace of her. It is stated that the bridegroom's lamentations over the matter were pitiable in the extreme.

A woman named McCormack, of Dorchester, sued her husband in Chancery for alimeny, having left him on the ground of alleged cruelty. In her cross-examination Mrs. McCormack fainted, and was carried from the room. The bill was dismissed. The trouble between the parties seemed to have arisen from the interference of the wife's relatives.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Chilians Bombarding Callao and Chorillos.

HELPLESSNESS OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODY.

Lima, Sept. 22.—The Chilians are carrying out their threat. The booms of their gans bombarding Chorillos and Callao can be distinctly heard here. A meeting of the diplomatic body last night came to nothing. All agreed they could do nothing to protect the threatened towns, and that the only course open to them was to simply acknowledge a despatch received from the Chilian admiral. The Chilian army is still ravaging the country in the north. Everything appears to indicate that the Chilian advance admiral. The Chilian army is still ravaging the country in the north. Everything appears to indicate that the Chilian advance towards Lima has been commenced, or that it will be within a very few days. A rapid concentration of their troops and vessels is being made at Arica. It is a noteworthy fact that the return of Christiancy, from whose visitgreatresults had been anticipated, has been the signal for greater activity on the part of the Chilians. Hardly had he returned from his mission, of the import of which the Chilian admiral was well aware, when the expedition was allowed to proceed north, and by its admiral was well aware, when the expedition was allowed to proceed north, and by its ravages effectually place the hopes of successful mediation at an end. The Cabinet at Santiago is charged with deliberate deceit. The war is rapidly assuming a character which will compel both sides to fight to the last unless the foreign powers prevent this mutual destruction. The late issue of 12 million in paper in Chill has been followed by the most disastrous results. The banks have ordered all depositors to withdraw their deposits, and the bankers are impending financial with a large of the control of the cont

CLIFTON, Oct. 18.—When the N. Y. L. E. & W. train, connecting with the G. W. R. Atlantic express, was leaving here for the east at one p.m. to-day, a feeble old man, about 70 years of age, was noticed to take suddenly ill, and after being taken into the Great Western waiting-roomexpired immeiately. He had on his person a railway ticket from Council Bluffs to New York, \$33 in gold and silver coin; also a receipt for six months' subscription to the San Francisco Chronicle, made out in favour of W. Markham, to be mailed to Atlanta, Ga. He also had a check for a piece of baggage which has gone forward. When the undertaker was dressing the remains of the old man he found \$245 in American bills, tied up in an old silk handkerchief, around his neck.

BUCKINGHAM, Que., Oct. 18.—Thos. Jackson and William Parker while out in a bark cance on one of the upper lakes of the River Du Lièvre, were capsized by a stump or some

obstacle, and the former tried to reach hore by swimming, and asked Parker to on to the cance. Jackson is supposed are taken cramps and was drowned. His tins arrived at Buckingham on Sunday KIDNAPPING AND

STABBED SEVEN TIMES.

evening.

Markdals, Oct. 18.—John, son of George Lamb, of the township of Glenelg, was instantly killed by a falling tree while driving past it on Saturday.

Niacara, Oct. 19.—An unknown man, who was an umbrella repairer, attempted to cross the river this morning in company with four other men who were the worse for liquor. They were out about one hundred and fifty yards when one of them began rocking the boat, which caused two of them to fall out. The beat continued to be rocked until it upset, and the three who were in last clung to the bost until picked up, and the other two, the unknown and T. Munro, tried to swim to ahore. The unknown sunk. Munro managed to keep up until Jail and Masters, two fishermen, rescued him. Meantime some American soldiers who had, seen the accident started to the rescue, and saw a coat, as they shought, but on going to it found it to be the unknown, who was brought to shore, and the necessary efforts were put forth to restore him, but it was found too late. An inquest has been commenced, and the jury have adjourned till Friday night to examine more witnesses. Confession of the Crime by a Poor Dutch Clerk MURDER CONFESSED.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

The Worst Gale Ever Known in Easter Dakota and Southern Minnesota. MILWAUKEE, Wis, Oct. 17.—The wind torm here yesterday and last night was the everest ever known in this section. The storm.here yesterday and last night was the severest ever known in this section. The barometer was never known to be so low, and the wind from the south blowing between sixty to seventy miles an hour. A large fleet of vessels sought this harbour for safety and rode out the gale in the bay. The storm all along the Southern Minnesota railway was the severest known in years. Passengers and freight trains along the line are blockaded in a snowdrift ten to twelve feet deep, and teams with provisions have been despatched to their refref from several points. A train which left Lacrosse on Friday has not been heard from since leaving Fulda that night. All the cuts west of Fairmount are filled with snow packed hard. Reports of cattle, horses, etc., having perished are constantly received, but no loss of human life is yet reported. It is the worst storm ever known in southern Minnesots and eastern Dakota, and is still raging. Nothing has been heard from the steamer Depre, which left Grand Haven on Friday night for this port, and all sorts of opinions are expressed concerning her safety. Many vessels caught outside were damaged in canvas and rigging, and lost their deck loads. The sohr. Reciprocity became water-logged, and drifted on the beach at Two Rivers. The barge Florence Lester broke adrift from her tow, and the gravest fears are entertained for her and a crew of six men. Seaman Nelson Hendricks, of this city, was lost from the schr. Willard at Manitowoc, and another seaman, name unknown, from one of a tag of barges in the same vicinity. A long list of disasters is expected with the reports from the east-shore ports.

GHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The wind continued throughout the day with somewhat less force

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The wind continued throughout the day with somewhat less force than yesterday. The storm was far less disastrons on the lake than might have been expected, because warning sufficient had been given to allow most of the craft to seek harbour. Beyond the loss of the schooner B. W. Wells with all hands many minor accidents are reported. The damage will in the aggregate be very heaven in this vicinity. The force of wind seems to have been most marked about the space included within a radius of 1,000 miles from Chicago, but the blow itself, according to telegrams received here, extended much farther, Omaha being about the westera huit, Michigan the eastern, central Illinois the southern, and Wisconsin the northern. The telegraph wires remain in a precarious condition, and many are entirely useless at present.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

less the foreign powers prevent this mutual destruction. The late issue of 12 million in diastrons wruths. The base issue of 12 million in diastrons wruths. The base issue of 12 million in diastrons wruths. The land is a many and as auxions to pay off their coin depositions and the bankers see impending financial ruin, and are auxions to pay off their coin depositions where the property of the coin depositions and as a strength of the coin depositions which we do many instant death.

Pour Horz, Oct. 14.—When the late of the coin deposition in the bowds, from which he died this afternoom. He leaves a young wife and child.

Bralawritas, Oct. 14.—Prema Canadian advice was caused in when it was found this he was suffering from inflammation in the bowds, from which he died this afternoom. He leaves a young wife and child.

Bralawritas, Oct. 14.—Prema Canadian as a many did the second the body of the coin deposition of the coi Meeting of the Central Board of the Missionary Society.

Birmingham amounts to about £14,000.

No means have been taken by the many No means have been taken by the manufacturers to push the sale of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco except giving from time to time a simple statement of the facts connected with it in the public press. The large and rapidly increasing demand for it has been the result of the experience of smokers which these statements suggested. Their advice to business men is to advertise largely if they have the right article to back up the advertisement with.

A Young Boy Stolen and Then Killed to Prevent Discovery

London, Oct. 12.—The particulars of a most atrocious crime, committed a short time ago, are published in the English papers this morning. It has an especial interest for those who have made the Charley Ross case a study, as the confession of murder, made a few days ago, shows that in this, as in the American case, the object of the criminals was to obtain a large amount of money as a ransom.

William Marianus de Jongh, clerk to the Minister of the Colonies at the Hague, confesses to murdering a schoolboy named Marius Bogaardt, a son of a former Secretary-General, now living a retired life. The murderer laid his plans very cunningly, and before securing the boy, had written a letter to the father asking for 75,000 guilders, or \$30,000, for the surrender of his son, but how and where the ransom was to be paid was not clear, though it is supposed De Jongh had accomplices. The confession of how the murder was committed was told by the prisoner to his siater, to whom he was devotedly attached. De Jongh wept bitterly while giving the following account of the motives and circumstances under which the murder took place:

PLANNING TRE CRIME.

He said that on September 23rd, before he committed the crime, and before he had even possession of the boy, he wrote the letter referred to, demanding the ransom on a certain date. The letter was written in the Café St. Hubert, from which he went to William's Park, where Mr. Bogaardt resided. It was two o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Bogaardt had just left her house and driven in her carriage to Schevingen. De Jongh thereupon went to the Rhenish railway station, and, having directed a letter, put it into the post office letter box at the station. He then took a cab, but as the cabman was asfeep when De Jongh entered the vehicle he did not notice his face. De Jongh drove to the school and asked for young Marius Bogaardt, a fine looking boy, thirteen years of age.

THE KIDNAPPING.

"Do you know me?" he asked of the boy.
"To be sure," the latter replied, "I have often met you in the park."
"Now, my boy, your mamma saked me to fetch you from school," said De Jongh.
"Did she not, then, go to Schevingen?" inquired the lad.
"Yea," replied De Jongh, seeing that the boy knew his mother's intentions, "but she told me she would on her return wait for us at a peasant's house on the downs near the town." The bog then fetched his school articles, asked purmission to leave school, and accompanied De Jongh in a cab.

When they arrived on the downs the murderer sought a quiet place, where he threw the boy on the ground, bound his hands and feet with cord, which he had bought that morning. "Remain here," he said to Marius, "till I return with the money I have demanded from your father. Stop your crying if you do not want to be killed." He covered the youth with his coat and intended to go, but the boy cried so loudly that he returned. Fancying he heard footsteps, De Jongh took his sword out of his walking stick and killed the child, stabbing him seven times in the breast. In a very agitated state of mind the inhuman ruffian fied to Schevingen, washed his hands at the sea shore and returned to the Haque, after having thrown away his sword-stick in a little channel by the roadside. De Jongh was arrested on the downs, whither he returned early the following morning; but after being confronted with the coachman and other witnesses he was liberated. He was arrested afterward on his own confession. THE MURDER.

After his avowal of his crime his sister asked him what motives he had for the horrible deed. He answered:—
"I saw our father die in poverty. As for myself I could not make my way in India, but I had a place in the same office where father worked, with no better prospects than he had. What would be my mother's lot and yours? I wished to assure to her a comfortable old age, and when I heard from a family who are acquainted with his circumstances that Mr. Bogaardt was a very rich man, I was seized with a desire to constrain him to give me money by stealing away his only son. I did not intend to kill the child except in case he should possibly become my accuser. My only motive was my wish for money. Nobody assisted me either before or at the murder."

The accused maintains that he is the sole MOTIVES FOR THE CRIME.

delinquent. He will appear at the end of this month before the Criminal Court. Mus-queter, the sergeant who discovered the mur-der, receives daily a number of letters of thanks. The case has created an unparal-leled excitement in Holland.

HUNTING BURGLARS.

HUNTING BURGLARS.

An Exciting Chase After Two Thieres—Exchange of Pistol Shots.

GURLPH, Oct. 16.—About two clock this (Saturday) morning a daring hurghary was perpetrasted at the house of W. Markie, at Black's Corners, about seven miles from Hamilton. Mr. Markie was swakened by a support of the miles of the manual type of the miles of the

the ruse failed, as Mr. Markle detected the strangs voice and jumped up and went after the man, with the result stated. Their premises were searched last night, and several webs of red fiannel found in the well. All the drawers in the house were full of fiannels, gent's underclothing, and other goods. A keg of tea and sixty pounds of sugar were found in the house. A new buffalo robe that was stolen from the poetmaster at Eden Mills about a week ago was also found and identified as his property. No more arrests have been made, and the man who fired the two shots at Constable Ingram is still at large.

THE STELLARTON DISASTER.

Inquest on the Victims of the Nova Scot Mining Accident—Verdict of the Jury. Mining Accident—Verdict of the Jury.

HALIFAX, Oct. 44.—An inquest was held at Stellarton yesterday afternoon on the body of Charles Bowan, one of the victims of the colliery disaster of Tuesday. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the said Charles Bowan came to his death on the 12th of October, 1880, at the Foord pit, Albion mines, from injuries received during a rush of water, which had broken through from the old mine into the bord where he was working; and that while it is to be recreated that

old mine into the bord where he was working; and that while it is to be regretted that the plans from which the old pit was worked appear to be unreliable, the jury are of opinion that the extra caution used, as shown by the evidence, exonerates the manager of the mines from any responsibility for the cause of the disaster."

Charles Doran, who was killed in the mining accident, was buried this morning, and Conway and Lecompte this afternoon, the latter at New Glasgow. The body of James Fraser has not been found. The manager, acting under the advice of the inspector, has decided to completely restore the ventilation of the pit before resuning the search for the body, in order that the searching parties may run no risk. A subscription is to be started for the widows and orphans.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.

even Persons Killed and Four Injured by an Explosion in a Chicago Distillery. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—A terrible explosion cocurred this evening at the Garden City Distillery Company's works, corner of Clybourn
avenue and Morgan streets, killing seven persons and severely injuring four others. An
experiment was being tried of a new steaming
process. The corn was placed whole into a
mammoth kettle sixteen feet in height and
steamed, then strong pressure of steam was
applied to force it through the pipes into the
mash tub. The pipe became choked up, stopping the passage of the swollen corn, and instantly increasing the pressure on the kettle.
A terrific explosion followed, blowing theroof
off and killing outright or burying beneath the
fallen timbers, the scalding corn and the debrie,
ten men and one woman, who happened
to be in that part of the distillery. Andrew
Daly, Jacob Kakuska, and a man called
"Sandy," whose bodies have been recovered,
were killed outright. James Husock, Mrs.
Husock, Frank Trainer, and John Daly are
still buried in the ruins. George Schoffer
was taken out fatally injured about the head.
The others injured were: Edward Kinman,
scalded badly and bruised about the head;
Henry Fischer, scalded and cut, and Henry
Zumfelde, severely injured. The entire engine and boiler-room were completely torn to
pieces by the force of the explosion. Exhuming the baried victims will be the work of
some hours. CHICAGO, Oct. 15. - A terrible explosion oc-

FALL ASSIZES.

The Beamsville Manslaughter Case Ends in a Verdict of "Not Guilty." L'ORIGNAL, Oct. 14.—James Harrison was tried to-day for the murder of John Morrison in June. The trial lasted all day and a verdict of "not guilty" was returned. Chief Justice Hagarty presided; Mr. R. W. Scott, Q.C., acted for the Crown and Mr. A. Gibb, of Ottawa, defended the prisoner.

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Sr. Catharnes, Oct. 13.—This day was setting of the Gueen v. John Dunda; amandaighter. The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. It will be remembered that the prisoner and Patrick Dooley had a drunken quarrel at Couse's hotel, Beamsville, in August last, shortly after which Dooley died from the effects of the injuries he received. The testimony of the following witness will give a pretty clear idea of the cocurrence:—

John Cule, sworn, said—I saw the men sitting in chairs on the stoop. The prisoner called the other man a — ——, and they both got up and clinched and scuffled round. Deceased fell down and prisoner fell with him sideways. No blows were struck while they were down. Both then got up together. Deceased got his back against the wall, and got his left arm around prisoner's neck, and was striking him with his right hand. Prisoner could not do much, but struck some upward blows on deceased's stomach. Prisoner could not have strack hard blows, as he had not much chance to use his arm. I think he was striking with his left hand. Prisoner jerked loose from the deceased as he was getting the worst of it. I think from the way the men acted that both were under the influence of liquor. The prisoner grabbed a chair when he broke loose. Deceased also grabbed the chair, and then let loose. After a souffle deceased fell, his head and side striking against the doorstep. He fell on him. The prisoner caught at the chair as he was going down. The deceased had the prisoner by the arms when falling, but the latter got one arm loose. As they fell one of the prisoner's knees struck the stoop. I think the other was on deceased's legs. They scuffled a little, when deceased said, "That'll do, Jack, you've given me enough." Mr. Rogers then came up and pulled the prisoner off. The prisoner grabbed a chair, and as he raised it it was taken from him. While trying to jerk himself away, the deceased s

CHARGED WITH HERESY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 19.—The committee report in the case of Rev. H. W. Thomas, charged with hereey, that they disclaim certain views which Dr. Thomas put forth in his recent sermon as being those of the Methodist Church. They recognize the pure character and intellectual ability of Dr. Thomas, yet claim the Church has the right to exercise moral control over the utterances of its own pulpits, and find that some of his views are destructive of the integrity of Methodism, that he is out of harmony with the Church, and think the issue should be made at once,

LUNENBURG MURDER TRIAL A Case of Shooting a Depredator—The Jury Considering their Verdict.

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The evidence for the defence was unimportant.

tant.

Mr. Owen, Q.C., addressed the jury for the defence, and Mr. Kaulback, Q.C., closed for the Crown.

Judge James charged the jury for upwards of an hour, reading the evidence and telling them that the only question for them was whether the prisoner shot the deceased intentionally.

A RUN OF TIMBER.

A New Brunswick River Hidden from Daylight.

A despatch sent the St. John Daily News describes a magnificent spectacle to be seen at Grand Falls: R. Comor's drive of fifteen million feet of lumber that was hung up all summer above St. Louard's has been let loose by the recent rains, and now completely fills the gorges below the falls for a half-mile to the apparent average depth of 200 feet above and below the surface of the river, above and below the surface of the river, forming one of the grandest sights possible to conceive. The great wedge-like mass of timber has formed itself into pyramids, deep gulches, and every imaginable shape, while the water forced from its original level rushes through the chaos of logs with a subdued roar mingling strangely with the noise of a cataract. Never before in the history of Grand Falls has the like been witnessed. On Friday night the jam formed at Lookout Point, half a mile below the cataract. Since then the drive has been in active operation, and the gorge has been in active operation, and the gorge has been steadily filling up by the run of logs till, at the time your correspondent writes, it has filled, the whole gorge and has reached the main pitch, and is now steadily covering up the falls themselves. The dm produced by the logs as they arrive at the brink, pitch over, for a long distance. Country people are flocking far and near to behold the sight, and their example will probably be followed by artists and pleasure seekers from all parts desirous of taking in the curiosity.

EXPORTING SALMON EGGS.

A Large Cargo from California sent to Europe. On the 2nd inst. there was shipped from Sacramento, Cal., an express car containing 5,000,000 salmon eggs, bound for Chicago, there to be distributed among the different Fisheries Commissions. The eggs had been taken from the United States Salmon-breeding ranch, which is situated on the McCloud river, and packed carefully in small boxes containing a swamp moss called sphagnup. ranch, which is situated on the McCloud river, and packed carefully in small boxes containing a swamp moss called sphagnum. The car arrived at Chicago on Sunday last, and 700,000 of the eggs were immediately reshipped to Mr. Frederick Mather, editor of the Forest and Stream and assistant to the United States Fish Commission. They were received yesterday, and upon opening the boxes the eggs were found to be in splendid condition, the loss on the journey from Sacramento not having exceeded 2 per cent. Mr. Mather went to work to repack them in refrigerating boxes, in which the eggs lie upon trays over which is a perforated ice-chamber so arranged that the water from the melting ice will continually drip upon the eggs. By this means the development of the embryo is retarded and hatching prevented during the voyages. Mr. Mather shipped yesterday by the steamship Canada 100,000 for the Societé d'Acclimation of Paris, France, and by the steamship P. Caland, for Rotterdam, 100,000 for the Government of the Netherlands, and 100,000 for Mr. C. J. Bottemann, Superintendent of Fisheries of Holland. On Saturday next the steamship Neckar, Bremen, will take out 300,000 for the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, 56,000 for Mr. Carl Schuster Freiberg, in Baden, and 50,000 for Mr. C. Busse Geestemunde, Germany, thus disposing of the whole 700,000 eggs received. Mr. Mather expects soon to receive another consignment of 50,000 from Chicago, which he will send to England. The salmon eggs are very nearly one-third of an inch in diameter, of a beautiful amber colour, very much resembling currants, and so transparent that the eyes and vertebræ can be very plainly seen. Mr. Mather is confident that in his refrigerating boxes the eggs will reach their destination without any appreciable loss.

Oriminal Negligence.

PRITISBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—This morning the county authorities began the prosecution of the train men whom the coroner's jury charge with criminal negligence in causing the accident on the P. R. R. on October 9th. The charge is misdemeanour under Act of the Assembly. Routh, conductor, surrendered, and has been bailed in \$10,000. The others will surrender to-day. The Commonwealth will likely bring charges of murder.

An Unorthodox Methodist. ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—Rev. Dr. Thomas ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—Rev. Dr. Thomas will to-day present to the Conference his reply to the resolutions adopted yesterday asking him to withdraw from the Methodist Church. He declares he does not believe in a material hell, and many of his brethren neither believe nor teach these things, and yet he was charged with heresy for not believing what they themselves did not believe. He cannot see he is out of accord with the Church and will not leave it, especially with these censures hanging over him.

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-Destined THE COMING DRINK—KAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists; three per cent. premium.

Somebody has been poisoning to dogs in Cannington. ighteen bears have been kille rish this season.—Chatham (N.) Trouble in the Uxbridge Divingain, and a clerk has been put in Mr. Kelly McKay, of Upper Queen's county, N.B., recently los dren by diphtheria.

Diphtheria is very prevalent in L hip, Perth. Three of Mr. Robert ly have succumbed to it w

CANADIAN ITEM

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St. John \$2,000 city deber

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Mr. W. M. Smith, of Walkerto typhoid fever at his residence on last. Deceased was an old resid village of Paisley, and was well kn county of Bruce. Reports from Glenoak state that black tongue is very prevalent t fatal results. Mr. Wakam lost fo in a week, Mr. L. Hickson, P.M.

Peter Ferguson one. The St. Catharines News says the fishing at Niagara just now. A other day took 1,800 in an afternoor with two hooks on his line took t each draw for 21 times in successi Diphtheria, in its most virulen made its appearance in Bear River, churches and schools have been ord closed by the Board of Health, and are forbidden to enter infected hou

The demise of Mrs. McCormic Capt. M. L. McCormick, for man the service of the Red River Tran Company, is announced as having t at Grand Forks, Dakota, on the 4t St. Thomas is the latest aspirant among the sisterhood of cities. It that if it could obtain an extens boundaries the 10,000 inhabitants to secure the passage of an Act of lature constituting it a city could be Mr. John McTavish, of Palmyra possession a calf only 15 months milk. She has not had a calf. Mr.

he noticed in the winter the ot sucked it, and seeing she had a ha and found she gave milk. Miss Florence M. Baker (daught Baker, Esq.), who has for the past been a student at the Ladies' Col tenham, England, recently passed Local Oxford examination, and has quence obtained the degree of Ar Arts.—Yarmouth Herald.

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without legitimate heirs, and give M a chance to grab a half million or into brick and mortar.—Brantford A few days ago as Conductor R coal train was approaching the Rock on the Salmon River a fair sized the road ahead of the engine, which ning quite fast at the time. The tained a good lead for a long time length the iron horse began to gain and it was only by the most desperat that he could keep clear of the cow After running a distance of four mi nard tumbled from the track quite ex

just in time to clear the wheels of hi pursuer.—Truro Sun. A counterfeit cent is the latest in t A counterfeit cent is the latest in terfeiting line. An employé of this of in his possession a counterfeit on a cent of the pattern issued in 183 counterfeit is complete, and the bacan only be detected by sounding, povery in this instance having been noticing the dull sound of the cechanced to drop on the floor. We profits of counterfeiting and dispossingle cent comes in to an extent counterfeiting for the risk run and the troubless.

will puzzle most people, but the fact

-Moncton Times. The English rabbit was acclim Australia much in the same way as lish sparrow was here, and they h numerous that canneries are now es in almost every township, just as t Should these goods take in this n regular trade may be opened up in for Canadian goods. The English revery delicate morsel. They are invalids, and are capital for shooting in the management of the montreal Heromann and the management of the montreal Heromann management of the montreal management of the montr ing purposes. The Montreal Here that a consignment has been rece merchant in that city.

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An exchange says a speedy cure for the epizootic now raging among the horses will be found in the following:—Ground ginger pure, two (2) tablespoonfuls; German Condition Powder, one (1) tablespoonful; put in a common sized teacup and fill up with molasses and mix with the horses' cats or other food. Give morning and evening until the cure is effected.

cessions; also that part of the township of Dover known as the Baldoon property, lying north of the Sydenham. A strong committee has been appointed to set the necessary machinery in motion.

A very curious and interesting relic is in the possession of the Rev. J. Ridley, of Ailsa Craig, viz., an old book bound in parchment, nearly 300 years old, bearing the printer's date, A.D. 1592, just 151 years after printing was invented by Faust, in 1441. It is printed in Italian, with Latin headings, and is properly illustrated with quaint but suggestive woodcuts. We doubt if there is an older book in the country.

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attains very large proportions, and the specimen under consideration could probably be covered with a fifty-cent piece. The fish, besides being a rarity in these waters, is beautifully coloured and spotted. It is being preserved in alcohol, and will be on exhibition next week at the Central Fish Market, Richard Beazley & Co., 129 Upper Water atreet.—Halifax Herald.

Mr. Anthony Andrews, well known as a resident of Thornbury, died the other day, in the 81st year of his age. Deceased was father of the well-known merchant millers, Messrs. T. & J. N. Andrews, and was highly respected by all who knew him for his sterling integrity. Possessed of a splendid constitution, he might have lived for several years longer but for a cancer which appeared in his throat about six months ago, and finally carried him off. The funeral on Thursday was largely attended. funeral on Thursday was largely attended.
Another old resident of Collingwood township, in the person of Mrs. Richard Rorke, also passed away on the 4th inst., from the same disease which proved fatal to Mr. Andrews wiz drews, viz., cancer.

This has been a busy week on the Intercolonial. The number of trains, passenger
and freight, arriving at this station from all
points, from Monday morning up to nine
o'clock last night, was 111. The number
reported outwards during the same period
was 107. The total inwards and outwards at mon sized teacup and nil up with molasses and mix with the horses' oats or other food. Give morning and evening until the cure is effected.

The people of Wallaceburg and vicinity are agitating for the formation of a new township, to be composed of, the Gore of Chatham and that part of the township of Chatham north of the line between the 12th and 13th con-

> Mr. Alex. Stolliker was bitten, about three Mr. Alex. Stolliker was bitten, about three weeks ago, on the fourth finger of his left hand, by a black spider. He did not give it much attention at the moment it happened, but during the night it became extremely painful and began to swell, the swelling reaching up his arm, neck, and head. So dangerous indeed did the symptoms become that three physicians were called in, who, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in arresting the progress of the poison and allaying the pain. The gentleman has now almost recovered from the effects of the bite. The case should be a warning to all who may be similarly bitten to take instant precautions to prevent the spread of the poison.—Petrolia

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Mr. S. Ashley, of Rat Portage, has a very rich specimen of gold-bearing quartz from the vicinity of Rat Portage. A vein of what appeared to be pure, flexible gold nearly as thick as a pipe stem protruded an eighth of an inch from one side of the block, and was also visible where it was broken off at the other side. Mr. Ashley says that there are no end of mineral riches in that part of the jountry, but no extensive steps have yet been

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The Bobcaygeon Independent says:—"It is now nearly a year since Mr. Hutchinson, the iron geologist of Messrs. Pusey & Co., first made his debut in Glamorgan, prospecting for iron. In that short period what great progress has been made by those iron merchants. True it is, they have become in this little time possessors of several undisputed good mines, and are now negotiating with the finders of two or three new mines in Monmouth. They formed themselves into a company last winter, and got a bill passed by the Legislature to extend the Nipissing railway to Dungannon, also to Ottawa if required. They have of late fermed themselves into a construction company to build their railway. They have constructed five miles of a portable road at the cost of \$1,000, have shipped 1,000 tons of ore, and have 2,000 tons on hand ready for shipment.

Sala says the story is based on an incident in the career of a person still living. Two years ago he met at dinner in Peris the veritable and genuine Corsican brother, and heard him relate, with dramatic effect, the strange chain of events in his own life on which the drama is founded.

The TRING Company on Spring and the Proof. Company on Spring and the Proof. Company of Spring and S

Mr. Moffatt had been a resident of Ancaster for over 45 years, and was widely known and greatly respected.

The late Mrs. William Biggar, of Drummondville, who died last Friday, had reached the ripe old age of 94 years. She was born in Canada on the 26th September, 1786. Her parents came from the States, and had only been in Canada eight days when ahe was born. They settled in the county near the Falls, which at that time was a perfect wilderness, there being only one small log house on this side of the river near the Falls, which belonged to the grandfather of Philip Bender, of Drummondville. Mrs. Biggar's parents were U. E. Loyalists, and her lather belonged to the King's Rangers. For several years the family were compelled to suffer severely on account of the scarcity of provisions, as the land was not cleared sufficiently to enable them to raise enough food to supply their wants, having at times to subsist upon the fish and came with which the streams and

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

them to raise enough food to supply their wants, having at times to subsist upon the fish and game with which the streams and forests abounded. The family suffered great hardships during the war of 1812-13, having all their property destroyed. Mrs. Biggar lived upwards of 70 years in the present homestead till the day of her death. At the time of her death she had 42 grandchildren, 50 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-grand-child living, being the fourth generation from herself.

CHIT-CHAT.

Indianapolis is likely to get cheap amuse-ment this season. The manager of one theatre has reduced prices one-half, and his rival threatens to open his doors to the public

It is stated that a multitude of comfortable

and inexpensive boarding-houses are now established in London for the ordinary shop assistants and work girls, but that a like provision is lacking for girls of a better class, whose means are often extremely small, and who, coming up from the country and without friends in town, need suitable protection and companionship.

and companionship.

Some two years since the Russian Govern-

head. Of the guests nearly a third were young women in the firm's service.

The oldest coroner in England is dead. Coroner Whitmarsh died at his residence, The Hawthorns, Chippenham, Wilts, from an attack of apoplexy, on Sept. 20, in his eightieth year. Mr. Whitmarsh had held his office for fifty-three years, and it had descended from father to son for over 300 years. All the holders were physicians.

It is stated that a multitude of corolable.

Some two years since the Russian Government sent two musicians to Siberia to collect and write down the national melodies. By travelling from village to village, and attending the various festivities of the peasants, they have obtained a large number of stunes, including about thirty which were previously unknown. The collection is to be published during the coming winter, and is looked for with much curiosity in Russian musical circles. with much curiosity in Russian musical circles.

At the recent election in Spain only sixty seats were contested out of nine hundred, and the number of votes polled did not represent more than thirty per cent. of those entitled to take part in them. Madrid contains a constituency of 45,000, and the number of votes recorded was only 3,000. When this is the case in the capital, where, for many reasons, political activity would be supposed to be greatest, the stagnation of public spirit in the other parts of the country can be more easily imagined than described.

The Duke of Argyll, by a recent speech at Ballachulish, has thrown the religious world

the North Poet man must be light-headed. One agreement of the nodes of the programment of the nodes of the programment of the nodes of the programment of the nodes of the nod

pect. The main body consists of 250 troops, o which is added an auxiliary company of stillery artificers and a number of labourers or the construction of military posts. The oppgraphical and medical staff have been arefully selected, and the expedition will each St. Louis at the beginning of the best each of the year.

evident that there can be no fear of his being anable to perform in public in the immediate

Special control of the control of th

THE USUAL SEASIDE TROUBLE.—"Oh, Minnie, isn't it annoying! We've been hard at work all the morning, and now the horrid sea is coming up, and will wash it all away

OH, THE BAD MAN!—Mrs. Mantowler (who has been at poor M.'s pockets, as usual), "And so your pretty friend, Mr. Brown, wants you to go with him this evening, if you have nothing better to do, to see Betsy! But I will find you something better to do, Mr. Mantowler, or I'm very much mistaken. And who is Betsy, I should like to know! Hussy!"

Hussy !" MEDICAL.-To JUDY. MADAM,-If you MEDICAL.—To JUDY. MADAM,—If you would kindly answer the following questions it will be very useful to me in my studies:—

1. Do the aristocracy suffer from Low fever?

2. Are the old subject to Neuralgia? 3. Is it of any use travellers adopting Homepathy?

4. How is it that fishermen seldom have the nettlerash? 5. Does Tic-doloreux only affect the impecunious? 6. Can a Dover's powder be obtained at Calais? 7. Is madness among the feline race a species of Catarth? S. Would it be advisable to administer Arsenic to a male afflicted with chronic Asthma? 9. Is it excusable on the part of a school-boy to Is it excusable on the part of a school-boy to describe it as "no lark to have the thrush?" -Yours truly, MEDICAL STUDENT.

From Fun.

New Book of Travels.—" Like Burmah," by the author of "Just as Siam." Apropos of coastguardsmen, have you ever noticed, if you ever borrow a telescope of one of them, how thirsty it makes him? The Doncaster Cup has invariably been of

silver up to the present year. But this season, though silver up to the day of the race, it has since, to all intents and purposes, been a "Dresden China" one. Can there be a little "Saucer-y" about this Cup, we won-

ONE TO GRANDMOTHER.—Grandfather:
"Ain't it a-growin' a nice little thing? I
'ope it 'ull turn out a sober one, and not a
hard drinker like its grandmother."—Grandmother: "I likes that. Hard drinker!
Whoy, nobody never drank easier in their
lives."

FALL FASHIONS. Poke bonnets of drawn silk or satin are

now worn with flower trimmings both inside and out.

in Aberdeenshire) must not be confounded with the Cluny (Macpherson) of Inverness-shire.

One result of Mr. Stopford Brooke's seession from the Church of England will be the publication of an essay by Mr. Matthew Arnold (a froquent attendant at Bedford chapel), in which he will endeavour to show that those who deny all belief in the miraculous are nevertheless justified in remaining members of the Church. Mr. Brooke prached a sories of very eloquent and foreible sermons on this subject last season, which he would do well to publish.

COURTSHIP TO BE AVOIDED.—County courtehp.

From Punch.

COURTSHIP TO BE AVOIDED.—County courtehpland.

GOOD NEWS.—The man who was under a cloud has got over it.

MUSIO AND DANCING.—The European Concert seems likely to end with a breakdown.

VANISHED JOYS.—"Mayn't I have some more sugar in my tea, Aunt Georgy ?"—whip. "Why, you've had three!"—"Yes, but they melt away so!"

"The Gentle Craft."—Preceptor (after a tree of the county of the co

lecture):—"Now, whatare the principal things that are obtained from the earth?" Pupil (and "disciple of Izaak Walton"):—"Worms, ir?" [Loses fifty marks.

"Summing Up."—Captain:—"What's the charge, Sergeant?" Sergeant:—"This time it's drunkenness, sir. But this man is the most troublesome fellow in the regiment, sir. He goes out when he likes, and comes in when he likes, and gets drunk when he likes—in fact, he might be a horficer?"

From Judy.

Who was the first poet and what did he compose?—Frost. A Rime on the Beauties of Creation.

The Usual Seaside Trouble.—"Oh, Minnie, isn't it armoying? We've been hard at work all the morning, and now the horrid sea is coming up, and will wash it all away again." ever.

For evening wear long trains will be worn, some cut square, some round, and others pointed, some trimmed elaborately and others not trimmed at all. The heavy brocades and not trimmed at all. The heavy brocades and velvets which are to be employed in elegant costumes are richer in effect when made in long, plain drapery. Whatever trimming is used is placed across the apron front, and is generally plain and flat in style, however elaborate in design. A superb costume of black brocaded velvet has a Princesse back with long-flowing train. The apron front, of deep cardinal satin, is overlaid with elegant deep cardinal satin, is overlaid with elegant jet passementerie and fringe, in a rose pattern a quarter of a yard deep. The pointed corsage is cut heart-shaped, and laced double with a silken cord over a double ruffle of Chantilly and Duchesse lace. Sleeves reaching to the elbow and finished with lace ruffles and hower of cardinal artis. and bows of cardinal satin. The new helio-trope satins and silks will be in high vogue for evening toilet, and have a superb effect trope satins and silks will be in high vogue for evening toilet, and have a superb effect when trimmed with the elegant laces and fringes of iridescent pearls now used. This trimming comes so very expensive, generally in pieces one or two yards in length, and varying in price from \$25 to \$50 per yard, that very little is used upon a dress. One strip is employed for trimming the corsage and another is draped across the front of the skirt. A flounce, deep enough for the lower part of the front breadth, would cost from \$100 to \$200. A less expensive, but very elegant, trimming for evening wear is made of white crystal beads embroidered upon net. An embroidered net which comes by the yard for sleeves and other purposes matches these trimmings. Nothing could be more elegant for bridal costumes than these pearl and crystal embroideries and laces.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

The Swiss girls as well as the Swiss women are industrious. "I saw the other day," says a correspondent, "what would have made a choice subject for a painter—a little, white-haired thing about three, sitting on the road-side beside her sister, asleep, with her head on the latter's knee; and the elder one, who could hardly have been seven, knitting industriously over the little head. Both were comfortably dressed, perfectly clean, and rather better favoured than one mostly sees. Although only within some miles' distance of the mendicant Oberland, I have been begged to only by one old woman."

of Christian communion, tests which our Lord and His disciples did not think neces-

LORD and His disciples did not think necessary when our religion was in the early freshness and purity of its spring time. One of the most striking—perhaps, we may add, melancholy—features of the present time is the frequent recurrence of what is termed "heresy" amongst the clergy. Now, whence does this arise? Is it not because the document of the present of mail which is

alone, the spectacle would bring out from our common humanity a cry of pity too strong for dogmatic quibble. What the age wants is not Nihilism or Agnos-

icism in the paramount matter of re igion, but a living faith, unshackled by

human convictions—a solemn and standing trust in Gop, not a dead creed, bu

an all-pervading spirituality, ruling the life, quickening the whole nature, and pro-foundly sensible of man's responsibility, "as seeing Him who is invisible."

THE BASUTO DIFFICULTY.

THE difficulty with the Basutos in South

Africa illustrates by its various phases

most of the weaknesses of British colonial

rule. The object of the local Government

was to disarm the friendly Basutos, and

so leave them at the mercy of other tribes

not friendly and not disarmed. But all

the same, the spirit of trade has been ac-

tive in supplying all the savages, whether

friendly or unfriendly, with arms and am-

munition. The gun-maker and the peace

makers have had, and still have, and always

will have rival interests. If in the begin-ning a rigid prevention of all trade in arms had been adopted, doubtless peace would have been better preserved and bloodshed might have been spared in a large

measure. But a different policy was pur-sued; the British merchant proceeded to put arms into the hands of as many

put arms into the hands of as many savages as possible, in the certain knowledge that some day these same arms would be used to slay the Queen's soldiers or British subjects engaged in colonizing the country. It is now quite impossible to disarm the savage tribes who are likely to do mischief;

but the local Government wishes to disarm the friendly Basutos who fought for white ascendancy. And of course if a serious war results the British Government will

war results the British Government will be called on to furnish more troops to put it down, and a further holocaust must be offered to the trading spirit of the gunmaker. The British Government will not, of course, witness the destruction of the colonial forces, but will be compelled to come forward to the assistance of those who have persistently thwarted British policy in the matter of the confederation.

These difficulties are the penalties paid and to be paid for Empire, and Great British has paid them lavishly in the past. It is to be regretted that colonial recklessness should sometimes have been the cause of much trouble and expense and bloodshed, because these things have at various times been the occasion of many outpourings against the colonies in general. The colonies of Natal and New Zealand have cost Great Britain more money in ten years than Canada has cost since the conquest. The cost of a new war in South Africa would be more than the cost of the Pacific railway; yet the war would settle nothing at all, while the railway would be a boon to the Empire for all time to come. Yet, such are the conditions of political life, the British Government would not dare to build the railway, while they would have even applause on going into the war if it were

railway, while they would have even ap-

plause on going into the war if it were necessary.

MORBID MORALITY.

cially of our country. Most of us have at times, felt the inconvenience of burdens placed upon the intellect in the shape of

creeds; but they, at their worst, ait more

lightly upon most people than the new gospel which has come upon us. There

is a dogmatism of life, no less than

of belief, against which we ought to

summon up courage to protest. This be-

comes peculiarly distasteful, and, what is worse, peculiarly dangerous, when it takes

shelter under the cloak of a religion which

shelter under the cloak of a religion which knows nothing of it. For many centuries there was a vital form of spiritual religion known as Christianity, and yet up to recent times no one supposed that it was necessary to be a tectotaller to be a Christian. The Scripture teaches us to be temperate in all things, and refers the use of intoxicating drinks or abstinence from them entirely to the individual. A spurious form of altruism has given to the world a new and an approximating grapel. "One

ous form of altruism has given to the world a new and an apooryphal gospel. "One man's meat," said the old purist, "is another man's poison;" therefore, runs the modern creed, let no one eat meat.

Now, for those who think that they are unsafe, or unhealthy, so long as they indulge even temperately in wine or ale, the true maxim is total abstimence. That is obviously theirduity and that duty is maxim.

obviously their duty, and that duty is mexorable. It becomes, however, only an individual law either of morals or dietetics, and

THERE is a want of healthy fibre in much of the ethical work of our time, and espe-

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1880.

THE PARTY OUTLOOK.

More than two years have elapsed since Mr. Mackenzis appealed to the electorate and was ignominiously defeated. The well-disciplined phalanx which he commanded in his imperious way was scattered like chaff before the wind, and the place of power he filled was his no longer. That the Reform party should reel and stagger under so terrible a blow was only natural. It was equally natural that it should suffer serious demoralization. Under such circum stances a crushing reverse is for the time a complete paralysis. But it has peculiar effect upon Radicalism, not duly recognized by its votaries or others. Conservatism, when as in this case it is elastic snough to admit of progression, can afford to bide its time. There is a power of cohesion about it which gives it a solidity, and inspires that form of patient and selfpossessed hope which is sure to win in the long run. The specific gravity of the party always finds a rallying point about some centre which finally attracts the great body of the people. No sooner had mis-fortune befallen the Canadian Conservatives in 1873 than they railied around their leaders, and appealed anew to the people upon the broad basis of definite and intelligible principles. The consequence was that no sooner had the standard been raised, and the National Policy been promulgated, than the unfailing reaction set in. Indeed, the Liberal-Conservative party began to triumph almost before the victors had ceased to chant their victory. From the moment Mr. MACKENZIS assumed office he began to lose ground, and his casual re-verses, had he been prescient enough to see it, were infallible tokens of the disaster

which at last overtook his party. That overwhelming defeat, as we have said, completely demoralized Reformers, and this for the simple reason that they had no rallying point. Once deprived of office, the centrifugal forces at once dispersed them to the four winds. Retaining the semto the four winds. Retaining the sem-hance of party erganization, they never have grasped the substance of it. Every individual charlaten at once set up for him-self, and clamorously expounded the vir-tues of his favourite specific. The leader-ship was virtually in abeyance, for, as the event proved, a large portion of the Oppo-sition, if not the majority, secretly dis-trusted the ex-Premier, and were plotting for his overthrow in an underhand was for his overthrow in an underhand way.

They succeeded, and Mr. BLAKE was raised to the dubious post of honour.

Now, at all events, some display of energy was to be expected. The party could now boast of having at their head a Reformer who had something to reform. And yet up to this moment what has been done ilitate the lost cause? Simply no to rehabilitate the lost cause? Simply nothing. Most generals, when they take command, inspirit their men by stirring manifestoes; most political leaders, when they assume the first place, justify their appointment by bold utterances and vigorous words. Mr. Blake simply went to sleep and did nothing. The next description and did nothing. The new departure which everybody awaited with impatience proved to be no departure at all. The member for West Durham was never less like the Mr. BLAKE we used to know than duringlast session of Parliament. During the re-sess he exhausted his physical energies by making electoral addresses; but there was no originality or motive power in them, and they were hardly worth the cost.

The consequences have been of the most disastrous kind. Whilst the leader slum-bered that happened to him which befel bered that happened to him which befe ULYSSES. The bags of ÆOLUS were rudely cut, and strange winds were at once set at liberty to play havec with the Reform barque. The strong will of Senator Brown was ne longer there to exercise salutary discipline, and the light-weights who succeeded were whirled about in hopeless disorder, neither masters of themselves nor of others. Everybody, or rather every packed were as a political nobody, at once set up as a political philosopher, and at this moment no one could tell, for his life, what the principles of the Reform party are. Some despairing spirits are periodically clamouring for a convention to settle upon principles. It would be a fortunate thing if there were any promises of good from such a meeting but we fear the only result would

to demonstrate to the people w utterly aimless, guideless, and ided Reformers are. Is it any divided Reformers are. Is it an wonder that, with two years already spend wonder that, with two years already spent, the party is numerically weaker in the House than it was after September, 1878, and that, in point of morale, it is still worse? The Liberal-Conservative Government, on the other hand, has justified the popular fiat by which they undertook the responsibilities of office at a time when the task was a herculean one. They have the task was a herculean one at the polls, and have inaugurated, in no merely sentimental have inaugurated, in no merely sentimental sense, the national stage in Canada's career. They have grappled with the difficult rail-

andering more and more hopelessly un-olvable. Is it likely that the people, after hree years' more experience of the adthree years' more experience of the ad-antages of sound, vigorous, and intel-igent government, will fall back into the lough of despond?

THE CONDITION-OF-IRELAND QUESTION.

THERE is probably no great public quesion on which so little real truth is published as the Irish question. National passion inflames one set of men; national prejudice hardens another. Political causes deflect the current of opinion from its true course in nine places out of ten, whether in or out of Ireland. Want of knowledge renders a large part of criticism worthless; want of sympathy renders another part mischievous. A man with an absolutely unprejudiced mind is bewildered at the various versions of the same facts, whether of to-day or of a century ago; and it is a simple impossibility to say who are the true "friends of Ireland." It is this confused state of opinion which renders so much of all current criticism absolutely valueless, if not potentially mischievous. There are, however, some points which, to an unprejudiced observer. seem established with a reasonable degree of certainty. Some of these facts affect England; some affect Ireland. And all illustrate the obvious difficulty of applying a remedy to wounds inflicted so long ago, unhealed with lapse of time, which break out afresh when least expected and least velcome to do so. In the first place, England, being the

ruling power, must maintain the law. That is essential even to preserve the power of ameliorating the condition of power of ameliorating the condition of those who complain. The supremacy of law is the only guarantee of peace, the only means of improvement. This necessity is cruel in its results when opposition to cruel in its results when opposition to the law is carried to the excess of outraging it—all laws, political and material, are alike in this respect. It was doubtless cruel to hang a man for forging; but the forger knew all his risks, and took them deliberately. It is society, and not the culprit, that had the right to protest. The next point is one which is not so certain, but it is one which is so generally alleged and admitted that we shall take it to be true, viz., that the laws in question among the people (not the laws for the preservation of the peace) are bad or im-perfect or unjust laws. The arrangements as to rents, leases, and the power of evicas to rents, leases, and the power of eviction without compensation for improvements—these things are to our minds proved bad by the very crop of outrages which they occasion, and the widespread and bitter resistance to their enforcement. At this point it is necessary to limit the contention as to the badness of the said arrangements by observing that a considerable percentage of the opposition proceeds from motives quite foreign to the relations between the people and the landfrom political, personal, socialistic, and other motives, the obvious products of an agitation into which many foreign elements. agitation into which many foreign elements

have entered.

These things being granted, it is clearly the duty of England to amend the legislation complained of, and give the people a more reasonable interest in the land which they love, in which they wish to dwell, and which, under favourable conditions. tions, they might make presperous and contented, and, therefore, a powerful factor in the strength of the British Empire. But here again the necessity for doing an obvious duty must be limited by the observation that it can only be done by means of political institutions and subject to political conditions. Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum, is all very well, but it can never be an applicable maxim in practical politics and an attempt to put it in practice would simply result in a change of English Min-isters without at all altering for the better the prospects of Irish amelioration. Eng-lish Ministers must proceed cautiously under the pressure of that national pre-judice of which we have spoken; and this cannot be satisfactory to those who are under the national passion referred to in the same connection. These are the con-siderations which mainly affect England.

siderations which mainly affect England.

The considerations which affect Ireland are sufficiently obvious. It is clear that, as we have said, there are many elements in the agitation quite foreign to the vexed questions at issue. It is true that Irish disturbance has always had an active foreign element in it. In PHRLIM O'NEL'S struggle the moving powers were largely foreign. In the struggle for the STUART race, the impulses of rebellion were from abroad. In 1798 there was again the foreigner with his many counsels and his little help, and his enormous mischievous. foreigner with his many counsels and his little help, and his enormous mischievousness. And to-day, if there are no French troops in Ireland, there are French ideas, and transatlantic ideas and secret agents of organizations abroad. All these impulses organizations abroad. All these impulses acting on a people with a bona fide grievance have exasperated them ten-fold, caused them to exaggerate their agitation, and this again has to a considerable extent resulted in checking the flow of natural sympathy in friendly English quarters which might have been most valuable aid to necessary reform. It is also obvious which might have been most valuable aid to necessary reform. It is also obvious that the men who are leading the Irish people in this agitation are men of lesser calibre than their predecessors in leadership. The mantle of O'CONNELL descended to no one. He only gave his body to Ireland. His heart is in Rome, which he loved, not in Ireland, where it was broken. Mr. Butr, who tried to wear the mantle of O'CONNELL, never figured to advantage in it; he was a lesser man mentally. morally O'CONNELL, never figured to advantage in it; he was a lesser man mentally, morally, and politically; but even he had sense to see that sheer violence and socialism were impossible remedies for natural grievances; and when he resisted violence, he fell—perhaps his heart was broken too, as well as his fortunes. Mr. Parnell is a lesser man still than Mr. Butt; and there is no favourable future, that one can see, for an actitation led by him. agitation led by him.

But the worst feature of all is the too

But the worst feature of all is the too evident severance of the people from their priests. The vast majority of the Irish people are still Catholics; they will never be anything else. Those who lead them are, chiefly, not Catholics, but Nationalists and fanatics, perfectly honest, perhaps, but, all the same, rebellious and dangerous. Now the Irish hierarchy and priesthood have sea will hear always on the side hood have, as a rule, been always on the side of moderation and peace. Here and there a priest may make himself conspicuous by violence; here and there a bishop may be unwise; but the great body are all on the unwise; but the great body are all on the side of loyalty, peace, and constitutional agitation. This is all the more remarkable, since the present race of Irish priests have been mainly educated at home, and have less of the polish and culture and more of the national passion than the generation which was educated abroad. And we look on the situation as all the worse since the people have apparently. worse since the people have apparently broken away from the wise restraints of the men who most have their interests at heart, and who are now as they always have been the best guides for them in most of the public affairs of their country. In purely party politics such influence

would manifestly be out of place and objectionable; but it is different when that irfluence is used as it should be—on the side of order and law.

THE EUROPEAN FIASCO.

For aught we know Dulcigno may, by this time, have been surrendered to Montenegro; but it is not at all likely. After all the parade of force in the Ægean, the so-called concert of the powers has resulted in nothing but ignominy. The Sultan has played his card well; and why should he not when he could overlook the heads of his opponents? The naval demonstration was foredoomed to be a costly and purposeless farce, if only because most of the powers which participated in it were engaged in a game of make-believe. There has been a want of sincerity throughout which is now made painfully evident. The Porte finally consented to the cession of Dulcigno, apparently under stress of coercion, to avoid greater mischiefs behind. The Turks knew well stress of coercion, to avoid greater mischiefs behind. The Turks knew well enough that they could not defy and insult Europe openly, and they dreaded the consequences of a single hostile shot upon the shores of Albania. The knottier questions touching Greece, Macedonia, and Armenia loomed up in the back-ground, and the first active movement of the powers might, nay, almost certainly would, set the whole Ottoman Empire in a blaze. They, therefore, consented to the surrender of Dulcigno, as they always deverything, deceptively. The irade of which so much has been made by English Liberals will in all possibility prove, as it was intended to prove, so much waste paper. The Montenegrins will obtain the coveted prize when they capture it by force of arms, and not one moment soc Since the latest stratagem of the Porte, nothing is heard of the Albanian League but let it not be supposed that they ar coodwinked by the ostensible surrende noodwinked by the estensible surrender of the Sultan. They know perfectly well that he is engaged in a subtle game of deception, and will act accordingly. Should the Montenegrins prove too strong for them, they can always rely upon a contin-gent from the ten battalions of Turkish nfantry under RIZA PASHA. And thus the entire pageant with which

the powers have been amusing themselves for weeks past dissolves into mere nothing. ess, and with it the factitious " concert of Europe. The French and German ves sels are ordered off, and the entire flee will break up, with the satisfaction, to some of those conserned, that nothing has been done. It seems clear now that what looked foolhardiness on the Sultan's part has been simply a proof of his cunning and discernment. He knew well that the superficial concord of the powers was hol-low and insincere, and took his measures accordingly. Germany cares nothing the nationalities, Austria looks upon t aggrandizement with suspicion and dis-favour, and France, which first threw down the gauntlet on behalf of Greece, has, with characteristic bad faith on the part of a republic, deserted the cause just when the moment for action had arrived. As for Italy, it has very liberal sentiments doubtless, but she has too much to trouble her at home and too difficult a oath to thread abroad to take any bold o dependent part in the coercion of Turkey. There only remain England and Russia, the former a disinterested friend of the Greeks, the Slavs, and the Armeof the Greeks, the Slavs, and the Armenians, the other a justly suspected bird of prey, ever flitting over the field where it hopes to get selfish gains for itself. The retrospect is a humiliating one, from every point of view. The treaty of Berlin has been torn up and flung into the face of Europe by the Porte, and that not under the regime of Jingo, but with the chart

the regime of Jingo, but with the cham-pion of all the nationalities at the helm in Downing Street.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP. LAST week we ventured to demur to the rigid view of dogmatic religion, not on the ground that truth is a matter of uncerainty, much less of indifference, but simply because the Christian virtues will, must, and do assume varying aspects to different minds. No Church, no individual man, is in possession of Divine truth in its entirety, and, so far as appears, never will so grasp or apprehend it. So far then from multiplying tests and perpetuating inelastic formularies, everyone who is concerned about the future of the faith should struggle for the widest comprehension consistent with a sincere profession of belief in the fundamental truths of the Gospel. All beyond that is not Gon's work, but men's; not Spiritual religion, but intellectual dogmatism; not religion, indeed, in a Scriptural sense at all, but systematized theology—the thinly-beaten leaf or finely-drawn wire of human ingenuity—not the precious ore as it lies embedded in Scripture. The moment men, however wise, lay down systems partly thought out and lay down systems, partly thought out and lay down systems, partly thought out and largely imaginative, and then proclaim the results to be the Christian faith, "which, "unless a man believe, he shall without doubt perish everlastingly," they are wise above what is written. And worse than that, they "put a yoke upon the "disciples which neither our fathers nor "we are able to bear." We hear, from "we are able to bear." time to time, a great deal of discussion as to whether religion is a growth or a finished product. To us its organic char-acter seems clear. It grows in the indiacter seems clear. It grows in the individual much as all that pertains to man is developed, and there is an à prieri probability that the race also grows in the spiritual as well as in all other spheres of being and action. However this may be, there can be no doubt about the process by which theology has become what it is. We can lay our fingers upon every peculiar dogma of any of fingers upon every peculiar dogma of any of the sects, trace its historic work, with posithe sects, trace its historic work, with posi-tive certainty whence it came. Every one can detect for himself where the subtle play of Greek, and especially Alexandrian philosophy, left its mark; where the Roman love of order and system was at work, and ever and anon crops up a fanciful bit of Oriental mosaic. It is in vain to appeal to

Scripture, because, although the spirit of vital religion is there, there is no systematic theology. Its very form and the manner of its compilation are proofs to the contrary. One cannot imagine the SAVIOUR, or even Sr. Paul, compiling a confession of faith with catechisms or the Thirty-nine Articles. The confession they required from neophytes was simple enough, and yet it sufficed for their needs, and was deemed sufficient by the Master. Why should theologians trouble those whom the Lord

hath not troubled?

The truth is that theology has made out The truth is that theology has made out of the Christian religion, which was intended to be a rule of life, a science, which it was never designed to be. Instead of accepting Scripture as it is written, they have used it as raw material, to be fashioned as prejudice, mental ingenuity, or imagina-tion dictated. That there are momentous facts detailed in the Bible, and solemn truths inculcated there, no one will deny who professes and calls himself a Christian. neither the one nor the other promulgates for everybody total abstinence from either meats or drinks. All this, however, may be matter of controversy, and each man is at liberty to hold his own opinion. What we object to is that sort of positive and even minstory ethical dogmatism which makes every man the judge of his neighbour. Physical constitutions, not to go further, are widely disparate, and it is going rather far to urge that he who feels no need of wine should take the liberty of anathematizing his brother who knows by experience that it benefits him. Physiology, as a factor in religious faith, is a doubtful guide when we attempt to ascend from particulars to universals. The sconer it is recognized that drunkenness is a disease to be treated by doctors and not by amateur dogmatists, the better.

No one who looks around him, or reads the papers, can fail to notice, with bitter

No one who looks around him, or reads the papers, can fail to notice, with bitter feelings of pain, not always unmingled with righteous indignation, the prevalence of intemperate habits around him. But the dire mischief—and it is sad and woful enough—is not to be cured by elevating total abstinence into a dogma. We have already doctrine enough in all conscience, and the addition of a new one will neither aid the cause of temperance nor the cause of religion. At bottom both are the same, and an injury to the latter in the shape of a purely human dogma is the worst service that can possibly be done to the virtue which it includes. If clergymen and total abstainers are determined to drive from the Christian ranks those who do not agree with them, let them do it, but not blindor fail of the truth. Were the compilers of any of the creeds or confessions inspired? Had they, in the early or in the later centuries, any right to east the Christian faith into a stereotyped mould, not to be tampered with or varied by succeeding generations? If they had the right whence did they obtain it? Be it observed that we are not making any protest against the undoubted privilege any men or body of men possesses of formulating the truth as it appears from one stand-point or another. What is, to our thinking, most objectionable is the attempt to force upon others, as a rule of faith and a condition of Christian communion, tests which our with them, let them do it, but not blind-folded. We can sincerely pay a tribute to their motives, whilst we deprecate most earnestly and emphatically their action. When total abstinence is definitively made a condition of Christian fellowship, when, in short, a test is imposed upon minister and members which religion does not im pose, it is easy to see what will become of the faith. There will be Pharisaism enough, and to spare; but where will the spirituality of the Church have taken refuge?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Argentenil, Charlevoix, Selkirk, and Bron such is the reaction.

Now, whence does this arise? Is it not because the dogmatic coat of mail which is bound upon the clergyman's back at ordination is too heavy and too cramping to be endured? If one could only unlock the secret chambers of imagery within, and disclose the wrestlings with conscience, the bitter pangs, which have made tragic music upon the quivering heart-strings of many a man who has suffered in silence and alone, the spectacle would bring out from A year ago the cry was that the tariff would stop imports and destroy the revenue; and now complaints are made that the revenu-for the current year will be far in excess o the sum required by the Finance Minister.

The Kingston Whig, writing on the Brom election and Mr. Fisher's prospects, says We fear the chances are against him, and the outlook rather a blue one for his election. The Whig seems to have given up the re

The story started by a New York paper the effect that the Duke of Argyle intends visiting Canada to see if there is an annexa-tion movement on foot is ridiculous on its face. His Grace has something better to do than hunt will-o'-the-wisps.

SPEAKING of the exodus of French-Canadia umbermen to the Ontario shanties, our Monfact that wages have never been known to be so high as they are now. Here is an answer for those who claim that the National Policy is robbing the poor man to put money into the pockets of the rich.

Fire is the best disinfectant and prophyla ic of disease, easy of use and cheap. Build your fires, and raise your windows, and mak the house in every part pure and healthful. Many make the mistake that fire is only useful to warm the body when cold, or to do the necessary cooking of the family—when it is one of the best agents to purity and make impossible every form of zymotic disease known to the profession. Houses at this season should be warmed morning and evening, and the cost of the fuel will be saved in doctor's bills.

Some time ago our King street contem Some time ago our King street contemporary copied a paragraph from the Collingwood Bulletin respecting the departure of three young men from Nottawa to the States, and paraded it in the "exodus" column. The Nottawa corresponent of the Collingwood Messenger now takes the gilt off it by announcing their return; they found they could do "as well, or even better, on Canadian soil." But the Globe will not chronicle this.

The Opposition are pining for picnics. Mr. Blake made a few speeches in West Toronto and one at Ancaster, but beyond that he has and one at Ancaster, but beyond that he has done nothing since Parliament rose. Even the Montreal Witness, which is not given to dissipation, wants a pionic, saying plaintively:—"Could not Mr. Blake pay this province a visit, and give some tone to the discussion by seizing the opportunity to unfold the Reform policy of the day, whatever it may be?" "Whatever it may be" is good.

The Philadelphia Bulletin gives this excel ent definition of the objects of protection It says :- " The very aim of protection is to It says:—"The very aim of protection is to bring producer and consumer together, and so restrict the mere transportation and exchange of commodities, limit the class of middlemen, and leave the largest possible number free to engage in productive industry." The result in the States has been to give their manufacturers a monopoly of the home market, while at the same time the foreign trade has been steadily increasing. A like result is being steadily brought about in the Dominion.

The Halifax Chronicle truly says : " ommunity silent about its grievances appear not to feel them keenly, if it does so at all, This is no doubt true about Halifax, which does not pretend to possess grievances now that the West India trade has been restored and other branches of industry have been developed. But the Chronicle hits its own friends when it accuses Messrs. Richey and Daly of tergiversation. The people of Canada have not yet forgotten the somersaults taken by Messrs. Chariton and Paterson on the protection question. ection question.

The Reform papers are beginning to agitat for the abolition of the Lieutenant-Governor ship, saying it costs, including the mainter ship, saying it costs, including the maintenance of government house, &c., \$36,800 a year. Not long ago, however, they defended the office, when it cost \$36,800 + \$5,407 a year, the latter sum being also for "maintenance," but not of the house. The abolition of the office would certainly entail or be followed by the abolition of the Local Legislature, which would probably not suit our contemporaries so well. Two years ago The Mail advocated the reduction of the number of members and of the indemnity, and biennial sessions; and that is our platform still.

this journal should enter upon a wordy warfare with it on the exodus question, should fare with it on the exodus question, should look to Ottawa. The papers of that city have declared almost daily for the past twelve months that its population was decreasing owing to the exodus to the United States. According to a recent official count there has been a slight increase instead of a decrease, and that notwithstanding the temporary absence in the woods of hundreds of lumberers in excess of any corresponding period. The alleged exodus from the Eastern Townships and other places would, on investigation, doubtless prove to be equally without foundation.

on the subject, and found that it | Saginaw, and in Ohio and West would be necessary to obtain a consular certificate before minerals could cross the lines. American authorities charge a fee of \$10 for an assay and certificate, and our correspondent says they require a statement of the locality in which the mineral was found. Of course such information would be quickly acted upon by American speculators, who already own the bulk of our maning properties. There appears to be a lack of mining authorities qualified and willing to furnish assays, and it would be in the public interest if the Provincial Government would appoint an officer to perform this necessary work for moderate fees. The Victoria (B.C.) Colonist says that

business interests in that province are reviving. Money is easier, owing to the expenditure of very large sums in the purchase of grain and live stock in the interior. The demand for goods manufactured in the province is steadily increasing, and a small but steady growth of population is noticeable, settlers arriving by nearly every steamer to take up farms. The demand for both city and country property. and country property has improved. The salmon fishing season on the Lower Frazer has not failed as feared, and a fair result is anticipated. Confidence in business circles is gradually returning, and the fall trade bids fair to be a good deal brisker than was ex-Why do we not make our own iron? The

question was asked of a prominent Hamilton iron manufacturer the other day. "Simply because of the insecurity of the enterprise," he said. No doubt the carping of the Opposition against the tariff has had the effect of keeping back some capitalists from establishing new industries. But the general opinion of the country is that the main features of the present tariff would be maintained if the Liberals acceded to power tomorrow. Sir Richard Cartwright would prefer to retain them rather than hazard another two million deficit. Capitalists may therefore embark with safety in any iron industry for the products of which there is a home market. No doubt the experiment will be made before long. Toronto and other cities and towns have talked long enough about having blast furnaces; work is now in order. because of the insecurity of the enterprise,'

There is stated to be a growing agitation in Spain against the English occupation of Gibraltar, The Liberal and Democratic journals are full of violent articles against England, charging the British authorities with encouraging contraband trade and en-eroaching upon Spanish territory. They call upon the Spanish Government to fortify the surrounding strategic points so as to render Gibraltar useless in the hands of the English, which is an altogether absurd and chimerical idea, as no amount of artificial fortifications could oversome the natural advantages of Gibraltar. The Ministerial journals take no stock in the accitation which the interior Gibraltar. The Ministerial journals take no stock in the agitation, which takes its rise from the inferences drawn from the speeches of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright that at some time or other the fortress might be ceded to Spain. Foreigners do not understand English politics, or make allowances for the unadvised speaking of leading men during the heat of a political discussion.

We have evidently stirred up the ire of the Belleville Ontario, which tells us that the Reformers of to-day are the same in profession and practice that their fathers were, and asks, "Are they cowards?" Their acts and record furnish a reply. Is it the act of a courageous man to attack Ministers for nine months and bring all sorts of charges against them, and yet sit silent in Parliament, not having the courage to repeat them when they them, and yet sit silent in Parliament, not having the courage to repeat them where they can be rebutted? Yet this is the Liberal mode of warfare. That they have not the courage of their convictions is evidenced by their record. They preach Imperial federation, representation of minorities, abolition of the Senate, and other dogmas, but they failed to endeavour to carry them when in office. Is it a valiant deed to seek to impair the public credit of the country by incessantly talking about its ruin, or to advocate emicratalking about its ruin, or to advocate emigra-tion to a foreign country? Yet these are the principal public deeds of that unpatriotic party.

The Ottawa Citizen gives the following as the ruling prices of Canadian refined oil, both by wholesale and retail, during the several seasons past :

English election inquiries are bringing to light wholesale bribery during recent contests The Conservatives, when they defeated Sir Wm. Harcourt at Oxford, went in to win irrespective of cost or consequences. An interesting letter was read in court during the trial of the petition. It professes to be addressed by the Chichele Prefessor of Modern History to the Public Orator of the University History to the Public Orator of the University. It goes in some detail into the plans for the approaching campaign. We are sure to win, says the Conservative Professor, but only on conditions. Five hundred pounds must be provided "over the Carlton £3,000." If this cannot be got, the fight must collapse. Three hundred pounds, the letter stated, had already been raised or promised. The Professor himself was good for fifty more. He wished to raise it to a hundred, and he asked help from the Public Orator towards making up the difference. The appeal was in touching terms. "Can you aid me with £10?" is the Professor's modest request. "This is a crisis, and we must really sacrifice something to our party." This modest request has a striking resemblance to that once made to a Reform Senator and ex-Bank President.

The Algoma Pioneer reports that the suc cess of the Government in the Pacific railway scheme has put new life into the agitation for the Sault Ste. Marie railway. Railways, it says, already dot the map of the country south of Lake Superior, and the work of stretching out to Duluth or Minneapolis would be a comparatively easy task. The two hundred miles of country east of this point is rapidly filling up with settlers, and the Great Manitoulin and adjacent islands must be taken into the country tasks. and the Great Manitoulin and adjacent islands must be taken into this part of the consideration, where upwards of 20,000 people have already settled, and are looking for railway connection with the eastern parts of Ontario. No doubt these are among the many strong arguments that may be advanced in favour of the scheme. The question to be decided is, however, what is the best route for our national railway? Happily, the interests of Ontario do not depend on the adoption of a line either south or north of Lake Superior; but it is essential that Toronto and the lake shore towns should be placed in connection with the main Pacific line at the earliest practicable moment. It is in this view that the importance of pushing forward rapidly the Ontario and Pacific Junction becomes apparent.

xtensively manufactured in Michigan, at The salt "plant" is valued at \$15,000,000.

At Syracuse, the annual production rose from 25,000 bushels in 1797 to 9,000,000 in 1862, a year when the exigencies of the civil war atimulated the production. Last year the product was 5,322,000 bushels. Seven years ago a great clamour for free salt was raised, the argument of its indispensability as a necessity being urged with effect. Congress cut the duty on foreign salt down one-half, and gave the domestic manufacturers a set-back. A reduction of duty would prove enormously beneficial to our Canadian producers, who would be able to export largely to the United States, But is that good reason why our people should enter upon a crusade to lead the Americans to see the advantage of free trade, which in this case would mean the closing of half their salt works? The Cobden Club appear to think so, and their action in disseminating free trade literature throughout the Republic is injuriously affecting the Democrats, who are rapidly losing votes in the salt districts. The salt "plant" is valued at \$15,000,000.

A Canadian visiting England gives, through the London News, some information to the English public respecting the figures of the alleged Canadian exodus, which are being published from American sources. He hits off the mode of compiling statistics in the folwing happy manner :-

lowing happy manner:

"If I take a fancy to cross over to Sarnia to huy a basket of peaches in order to compare them with peaches of our own growth, I am classed as an immigrant, though my absence from my Queen's dominions should not exceed half an hour. If, living in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I decide to go to Eagland by way of New York, I am classed as an immigrant when I enter the United States, and if I return to England by the same route I am a second time classed as an immigrant, this time from Europe, unless I put my nationality as Canadian in the steamer's papers. If I decide with a hundred others to settle in Manitoba, and go to that fertile region from another part of Canada via United States' railway, we are classed as immigrants. I have no doubt Earl Dufferin has in this way figured a number of times as a Canadian immigrant, and probably Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise likewise."

Reform journals are loudly complaining of the price of coal oil. First, they charged that the increased cost is the result of the tariff. That allegation has apparently been withdrawn as incapable of proof. In the second place, they alleged that the advance is the result of a ring among the refiners. This complaint has been dropped, probably because it did not hit the Government. The London Advertiser has, however, made the discovery that the increase is due in a great measure, if not wholly (after allowing for the rise in the price of crude oil), to the action of the Government in raising the fire test to such a degree that only two gallons can be procured from a given quantity of crude oil where formerly three were made. Nothing could be more misleading. The measure of last session was introduced by a private member, Mr. Colby, and its object was to improve the quality of Canadian oil placed on the market, so that explosions and accidents should be prevented. The fire test on American oil, which is more explosive than the Dominion article, was also increased with the same object. The legislation of last withdrawn as incapable of proof. In the with the same object. The legislation of last session was, therefore, not passed at the in-stance of the Government, and it was not antagonistic to the public interests, but the

great deal of suffering and death. A case which recently occurred in Montreal exhibits some of the antiquated conventional scruples of the medical faculty in a most unfavourable light: The patient called in one physician, and afterwards another was sent for. The first doctor, on learning that the second had prescribed, withdrew, whereupon the second subsequently refused to have anything to do with the case. Others were sent for, do with the case. Others wer but all declined, and the last died without medical a martyr to the humbug of pro-fessional etiquette. It is to be regretted that the funeral took place without an in-quest and a strong expression of censure upon the doctors. What would be thought of the conduct of the crew of a life-boat who should conduct of the crew of a life-boat who should refuse to resoue the crew of a wrecked vessel because they had not been formally introduced? Yet it would be in no respect more absurd, more inhuman, than the course of these medical gentlemen of Montreal. The medical profession abounds in abuses, and and we hope this melancholy case will have the effect of directing attention to some of the grosser ones. It is indeed a singular state of affairs if a sick man cannot change his medical adviser except at the risk of being permitted to die, as a humorist once put it, a natural death, without medical assistance.

"Medical etiquette" is responsible for a

The Athenœum reports that a curious archselogical discovery has been made at Jerusalem. The proprietor of a piece of ground outside the city, 150 yards north of the Damascus gate, and on the west of the north road, while digging a cistern on his property, came upon a rock twelve and a half feet below the sura rock tweive and a nair reet below the surface. It appeared to him to sound hollow when struck. He broke it through, and found beneath a series of sepulchral rock-cut chambers. They present nothing remarkable in their structure, and consist of two irregular their structure, and consist of two irregular quadrilateral vaults, one of them being fifteen feet long by ten feet broad and eight feet high, together with a third, the plan of which is at present imperfect; and, under the smaller of the two vaults, another, with three loculi occupying the whole of its area, excavated to a depth of ten feet below the first. But in the larger chamber was found a stone chest of very unusual dimensions, which contained, when discovered, human bones. It is cut from a single stone, measures seven feet seven inches in length, two feet eight inches in breadth, and is three feet two inches in height. It stands upon four feet, and has the rim cut to receive the lid, portions of which—or what were believed to be portions—were lying in the chamber. The rock roof of the vault has been cut away to admit the chest, which Dr. Chapin thinks is of much later date than the tombs. He suggests that it was constructed to hold a wooden or leaden coffin, since rifled and removed.

It is noted that with the return of prosperity the unwonted habits of economy which for a time characterized the Americans, and gave some ground for the belief that the national character had changed in this respect, have rapidly disappeared. The national characteristic of extravagance is again in the ascendant, as may easily be seen by the increase of imports—which are mainly luxuries—as well as by the statements as to the expenditure of Americans abroad, which are believed to be much larger this year than ever before. It is estimated that some 60,000 travellers abroad have spent on an average \$3,000 each, which gives the enormous aggregate of \$180,000,000. In individual cases the amount spent has exceeded \$50,000. In short, there is among the wealthy a disposition to act as though the prosperity of the last year or two were certain to endure, and to disregard the economic causes which sooner or later always result in depression. In view of the fact that so many of the people are yet in straitened circumstances, and that poverty prevails to a terrible extent among the labouring classes in the large cities, this reckless extravagance by the wealthy cannot be regarded with complacency or treated as a matter of individual whim with which society has no concern. The conduct of the American spendthrifts abroad differs only in degree, and not in kind, from that of the Irish absentee landlord, who squanders his rents in London or Paris, while the land from which national character had changed in this resentee landlord, who squanders his rents in London or Paris, while the land from which has nothing to do with the concerns of others.

Common prudence, not to mention Scripture, arges us to be temperate in all things; but

London or rans, while the land how which the derives his means is impoverished. It should be reproduced by all who desire the continuance of the present prosperity.

HIS CAREER ON THE TORON! Sketch of His History—The der—A Fight in the Dark—T Riots—Strange Scenes in a Tate on Tuesday afternoon died Late on Tuesday afternoon died ronto's best known and most respect Inspector Patrick Cummins, bett in the city as Sergeant-Major Cum thirty years a resident of Toronto, ing all that time engaged in her ser were few within her limits not fan his firm and kindly face and act his firm and kindly face and act He was born in St. James' paris! Wexford, Ireland, on the 21st of M. In June, 1851, he came to Canad previously been a soldier in the line sequently rough-rider in the C. Guards, a post of considera honour than ease. He came dir ronto on his arrival in Canada, a immediately entered into multic immediately entered into public steward of what was known as

RELEASED FROM

Sergt.-Major Cummins Passes

Twenty-Six Years' Police Se

partment. During his quarter of a centu and detective service, it can well be has been the principal figur stirring adventures with all class nals. Appended are a few of stories which he delighted to recou

CAPTURE OF A NOTED BURG During the years 1856 and 1857 of daring burglaries had been comit who the operator was for a long ti ed a mystery. The deceased was case to work up. He observed on the different residences burgla marks of a sperm candle were no marks of a sperm candle were marks of a sperm candle were no almost every room entered by After long and careful study of clue was obtained, which pointed named Hague as the guilty perso thing being arranged to the satisfact officer, he started one night for Meeting him on Carlton street, known his errand. Hague, before man was aware of his intention, ste n was aware of his intention, s two or three yards, and drawing hi fired directly at him. Fortun night was dark and the aim the bullet passed harmlessly head of him for whom it was Nothing daunted by his narrow death, Cummins drew his revolver for Hague, who had by this time backwards some eight or ten yards counting the story of his adventus ceased used to say at first he tempted to fire upon the burglar second consideration he resolved to nim alive and unharmed. Acting of olve, he approached Hague in a zig ser, during the performance of white reated to another harmless shot urglar's pistol. Getting within are in this man, he dealt him a tremend on the temple with his fist, felling h ground, where he remained uncon some time. The reports of the brought Policeman (now Inspect to the scene, and the insens was raised to his feet, in which premained until he seems. remained until he revived. A sea alothing was made on the spot, with a number of burglars' tools, a sn sandle was brought to view. On H taken to the station, a posse of pothe command of the deceased, house on Magill street, where a larg of stolen goods, such as plate and were found in boxes buried about the ground. On trial the eviden strongly to his guilt, and he was setwelve years in the Kingston perfor his conduct in this affair the public explanation of the hurriler was proveded.

ne capture of the burglar was pro-osition of sergeant. A FIGHT IN THE DARK. Another capture made by the de and shot a man at the village of McKay was traced to a disreputab University street, where he was four ng under a bed. The lights had inguished on the arrival of the chis did not deter him from carry. purpose, when once his mind was so ng the arrest. On the rough refusi lorth, the deceased crawled under bed, where a desperate fight took I ng which McKay fired two shots, w g which McKay free two savering his opponent, however. He werpowered and taken to gaol. iarrow escapes from death by the the deceased, that his companio coked upon him as one bearing ife.

THE PICTON MURDER. The murder of a man and his words, Prince Edward county, creat usual excitement at the time. I means taken by the murderer in dishis victims aroused the whole coularge rewards were offered for his care trivials. large rewards were offered for his ca conviction. Two weeks having pas out any clue being obtained, Sir J donald telegraphed for the decease down and work up the case. After a great deal of hardship in the ba ments, Cummins finally got on a tra-eventually unearthed the murdere Grand River. He proved to be a fu Indian, and surrendered himself qui was taken to Picton gaol, where, the before his trial, he committed suicide before his trial, he committed suiciding himself with a towel. This a effect of making null the differenthat had been offered for his captur viction; for the latter the deceased prepared with conclusive evidence

THE GREENWOOD MURDER This brutal murder being of lat rence, the particulars, ne doubt, ar the minds of many. The murder Greenwood, was employed as garder late Hon. John Hillyard Camer victims of his evil passion were two named Agnes Marshall and Catharit beside two children. The cases many difficulties, which were fin mounted by the deceased and the lat Major Hastings. Conviction follows in the case of the Picton murderer wood cheated the gallows by hangin with a towel on the morning of the for his wiblic execution. for his public execution. To con-citizens that such was really the body of the murderer was for sev following exposed to view in the buildings.

In the year 1863 the deceased, act In the year 1863 the deceased, act instructions received from the Gov enrolled twenty-four special constastarted for the Manitoulin Islands, was for the purpose of arresting a nrefractory Indians, who persisted fishing. Accompanying the party late Mr. Gibbard, Fishery Inspector part of the country. On the arrivateamer opposite the main island, to n board observed a black flag flying school-house. The boats were low on board observed a black flag flying school-house. The boats were low manned, the occupants making minds that their visit was going thing but a pleasant one. This profor as the boat neared the shore, the therein were treated to volley aft of stones. A landing, however, was and Curomins attempted to march up the hill leading to the village. up the hill leading to the village. It is they were compelled to and as often reassembled for tharge. The Indians appeared i once, armed with every conceivable weapon, and fought like perfect furraquaws by no means remained idle, the males were engaging the whites seended to the beach and cast thousts adrift. After several hours' ing a flag of truce was exhibited by dians. A consultation was held. dians. A consultation was held, commander of the specials, knowing an utter impossibility to make any agreed to withdraw his disabled condition that a deputation should

extensively manufactured in Michi aginaw, and in Ohio and West Vir The salt "plant" is valued at \$15,000,000. At Syracuse, the annual production trom 25,000 bushels in 1797 to 9,00 in 1862, a year when the exigencies civil war stimulated the production year the product was 5,322,000 bushels. year the product was 5,322,000 bushels. Seven years ago a great clamour for free salt was raised, the argument of its indispensability as a necessity being urged with effect. Congress cut the duty on foreign salt down one-half, and gave the domestic manufacturers a set-back. A raduotion of duty would prove enormously beneficial to our Canadian producers, who would be able to export largely to the United States. But is that good reason why our people should enter upon a crusade to lead the Americans to see the advantage of free trade, which in this case would mean the closing of half their salt works? The Cobdes Club appear to think so, and their action in disseminating free trade literature throughout the Republic is injurrously affecting the Democrata, who are rapidly losing votes in the salt districts.

the salt districts. A Canadian visiting England gives, through the London News, some information to the English public respecting the figures of the alleged Canadian exodus, which are being published from American sources. He hits off the mode of compiling statistics in the following happy manner :-

"If I take a fancy to cross over to Sarnia "If I take a fancy to cross over to Sarnia to buy a basket of peaches in order to compare them with peaches of our own growth, I am classed as an immigrant, though my absence from my Queen's dominious should not exceed half an hour. If, living in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I decide to go to England by way of New York, I am classed as an immigrant when I enter the United States, and if I return to England by the same route I am a second time classed as an immigrant, this time from Europe, unless I put my nationality as Canadian in the steamer's papers. If I decide with a hundred others to settle in Manitoba, and go to that others to settle in Manitoba, and go to the fertile region from another part of Canada w United States' railway, we are classed as in United States' railway, we are classed as immigrants. I have no doubt Earl Dufferin has in this way figured a number of times as a Canadian immigrant, and probably Prince ecopold and the Princess Louise likewise.

Reform journals are loudly complaining of the price of coal oil. First, they charged that the increased cost is the result of the tariff. That allegation has apparently been withdrawn as incapable of proof. In the second place, they alleged that the advance is the result of a ring among the refiners, is the result of a ring among the refiners. This complaint has been dropped, probably because it did not hit the Government. The London Advertiser has, however, made the discovery that the increase is due in a great measure, if not wholly (after allowing for the rise in the price of grade cill to the the rise in the price of crude oil), to the ac-tion of the Government in raising the fire test to such a degree that only two gal-lons can be procured from a given quantity of crude oil where formerly three were made. Nothing could be more misleading. The measure of last session was introduced by private member, Mr. Colby, and its obje was to improve the quality of Canadian oil placed on the market, so that explosions and accidents should be prevented. The fire test on American oil, which is more explosive than the Dominion article, was also increased with the same object. The legislation of la session was, therefore, not passed at the instance of the Government, and it was not antagonistic to the public interests, but the

"Medical etiquette" is responsible for a great deal of suffering and death. A case which recently occurred in Montreal exhibits some of the antiquated conventional scruples of the medical faculty in a most unfavourable light. The patient called in one physician, and afterwards another was sent for. The first doctor, on learning that the second had prescribed, withdrew, whereupon the second absequently refused to have anything to with the case, Others were sent for but all declined, and the patient at last died without medical attendance—a martyr to the humbug of professional etiquette. It is to be regretted that the funeral took place without an inquest and a strong expression of censure upon the doctors. What would be thought of the conduct of the crew of a life-boat who should refuse to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel because they had not been formally introduced? Yet it would be in no respect more absurd, more inhuman, than the course of these medical gentlemen of Montreal. The medical profession abounds in abuses, and and we cal profession abounds in abuses, and and we hope this melancholy case will have the effect of directing attention to some of the grosser ones. It is indeed a singular state of affairs if a sick man cannot change his medical adviser except at the risk of being permitted to die, as a humorist once put it, a natural death, without medical assistance.

The Athenœum reports that a curious archælogical discovery has been made at Jerusalem. The proprietor of a piece of ground outside the city, 150 yards north of the Damascus gate, and on the west of the north road, while digging a cistern on his property, came upon a rock twelve and a half feet below the surface. It appeared to him to sound hollow when struck. He broke it through, and found beneath a series of sepulchral rock-cut chambers. They present nothing remarkable in their structure, and consist of two irregular quadrilateral vaults, one of them being fifteen feet long by ten feet broad and eight feet high, together with a third, the plan of which is at present imperfect; and, under the smaller of the two vaults, another, with three loculis occupying the whole of its area, excavated to a depth of ten feet below the first. But in the larger chamber was found a stone chest of very unusual dimensions, which contained, when discovered, human bones. It is cut from a single stone, measures seven feet seven inches in length, two feet eight inches in breadth, and is three feet two inches in height. It stands upon four feet, and has the rim cut to receive the lid, portions of which—or what were believed to be pertions—were lying in the chamber. The rock roof of the vault has been cut away to admit the chest, which Dr. Chapin thinks is of much later date than the tombs. He suggests that it was constructed to hold a wooden or leaden coffin, since rifled and removed. digging a cistern on his property, came upon

It is noted that with the return of prosperity the unwonted habits of economy which for a time characterized the Americans, and gave some ground for the belief that the gave some ground for the belief that the national character had changed in this respect, have rapidly disappeared. The national characteristic of extravagance is again in the ascendant, as may easily be seen by the increase of imports—which are mainly luxuries—as well as by the statements as to the expenditure of Americans abroad, which are believed to be much larger this year than ever before. It is astimated that some 60,000 travellers abroad have spent on an average \$3,000 each, which gives the enormous aggregate of \$180,000,000. In individual cases the amount spent has exceeded \$50,000. In short, there is among the wealthy a disposition to act as though the prosperity of the last year or two were certain to endure, and to disregard the economic causes which sooner or later always result in depression. In view of the fact that so many of the people are yet in straitened circumstances, and that poverty prevails to a terrible extent among the labouring classes in the large cities, this reckless extravagance by the wealthy cannot be regarded with complacency or treated as a matter of individual whim with which society has no concern. The conduct of the American spendthrifts abroad differs only in degree, and not in kind, from that of the Irish absentee landlord, who squanders his rents in London or Paris, while the land from which national character had changed in this resentee landlord, who squanders his r London or Paris, while the land from he derives his means is impoverished. It should be reprobated by all who desire the continuance of the present prosperity.

RELEASED FROM DUTY.

Sergt.-Major Cummins Passes Away After Twenty-Six Years' Police Service.

HIS CAREER ON THE TORONTO FORCE

Late on Tuesday afternoon died one of To-ronto's best known and most respected citizens, Inspector Patrick Cummins, better known in the city as Sergeant-Major Cummins. For thirty years a resident of Toronto, and dur-ing all that time engaged in her service, there were few within her limits not familiar with his firm and kindly face and active figure. He was born in St. James' parish, County Wexford, Ireland, on the 21st of March, 1821. In June, 1851, he came to Canada, having In June, 1851, he came to Canada, having previously been a soldier in the line, and subsequently rough-rider in the Coldstream Guards, a post of considerably more honour than ease. He came direct to To-ronto on his arrival in Canada, and almost immediately entered into public service as steward of what was known as the cholera

department.

During his quarter of a century of police and detective service, it can well be imagined he has been the principal figure in many stirring adventures with all classes of criminals. Appended are a few of the many stories which he delighted to recount:—

CAPTURE OF A NOTED BURGLAR. During the years 1856 and 1857 a number of daring burglaries had been committed, but who the operator was for a long time remain-ed a mystery. The deceased was given the case to work up. He observed on inspecting the different residences burglarized that marks of a sperm candle were noticeable in almost every room entered by the thief. After long and careful study of the case, a clue was obtained, which pointed to a man named Hague as the guilty person. Everything being arranged to the satisfaction of the officer, he started one night for his man. Meeting him on Carlton street, he made known his errand. Hague, before the policeman was aware of his intention, stepped back two or three yards, and drawing his revolver, fired directly at him. Fortunately the night was dark and the aim high, so the bullet passed harmlessly over the clue was obtained, which pointed to a man night was dark and the aim high, so the bullet passed harmlessly over the head of him for whom it was intended. Nothing daunted by his narrow escape from death, Cummins drew his revolver and made for Hague, who had by this time retreated backwards some eight or ten yards. In recounting the story of his adventure, the deceased used to say at first he was sorely tempted to fire upon the burglar, but on second consideration he resolved to capture him alive and unharmed. Acting on this resolve, he approached Hague in a zig-zag manier, during the performance of which he was reated to another harmless shot from the urglar's pistol. Getting within arm's length i his man, he dealt him a tremendous blow on the temple with his fist, felling him to the ground, where he remained unconscious for some time. The reports of the pistol brought Policeman (now Inspector) Leith to the scene, and the insensible man was raised to his feet, in which position he remained until he revived. A search of his slothing was made on the spot, when, beside remained until he revived. A search of his alothing was made on the spot, when, beside a number of burglars' tools, a small sperm sandle was brought to view. On Hague being taken to the station, a passe of police, under the command of the deceased, visited his house on Magill street, where a large quantity of stolen goods, such as plate and jewellery, were found in boxes buried about ten feet in the ground. On trial the syldence projected

instruction received, from the Governments, period of the control a wooling of all the services of the following the party was set and over his bead, leaving but a refresher of the following the party was the party of the control o

fell into the water, or was thrown over, is still shrouded in mystery. He was seen at a late hour pacing the deck, very much ex-cited by the occurrences of the day and it is

THE M'GER MURDER. Possibly no murder ever committed in Canada created such intense excitement among the people as the shooting, at Ottawa, of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P., on his way home from a late sitting of Parliament. Some few days after the deed was committed Sir John A. Macdonald telegraphed Cummins to come to Ottawa and assist in ferretting out the murderer. It was he who first got on the track of the French-Canadian lumberman who saw the first shot fired by the assassin. A visit was paid by him to the lumber regions

ATROCIOUS BUTCHERY.

An Old Man Foully Murdered—A Scene of Extraordinary Horror. brought Policeman (now Inspector) Leith to the scene, and the insensible man was raised to his feet, in which position he remained until he revived. A search of his slothing was made on the spot, when, beside a number of burglars' tools, a small sperm sandle was brought to view. On Hague being taken to the station, a posse of police, under the command of the deceased, visited his house on Magill street, where a large quantity of stolen goods, such as plate and jewellery, were found in boxes buried about ten feet in the ground. On trial the evidence pointed trongly to his guilt, and he was sentenced to twelve years in the Kingston penitentiary. For his conduct in this affair the principal in the capture of the burglar was promoted to the ostion of sergeant.

A FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Another capture made by the deceased, in which revolvers played an important part, was that of a desperado named McKay, who was deposited in the woodshed, with grey hair can be plainly seen on sharp rocks. The ravine showed a trace where the old man was finished, as blood was spattered about for twenty feet, and then it seems that he was carried across the road into his house, where his body was deposited in the woodshed, with The most atrocious murder in the ann

CAPE BRETON

pee at Some of its Settl wing down on the beach during writes a correspondent of Times, we saw carboniferous romiddle and north harbour. In thickes of coal. They had been m, and were elevated at a high an idence of the subsidence of this particular. disturbed, and were elevated at a high angle. As an evidence of the subsidence of this part of Cape Breton, we saw at the mouth of north harbour, imbedded in the mud, a thick network of the roots of trees and shrubs. These lay at a depth of at least five feet below ordinary high water level. The settlement of Aspey Bay, which boasted of a kirk whose spire was visible in the distance, comprises some hundreds of families of Scotch or of Scotch descent. These settled around the three bar harbours of which we have spoken. The land on which they have settled, so far as we could judge, appeared to be capable of cultivation with success, and in many places produced excellent grass; indeed the inhabitants exported much cattle to the Island of Saint Peters. The settlement is bounded on two sides by high granite hills and on the third by the sea. The area which it covers may be represented by the figure of an equilateral triangle, at the apex of which is the source of a small river which runs through a gorge in the hills to St. Lawrence Bay, which is but two or three miles distant. There is a good road through one of the gorges in Cape North.

Early on Monday morning we bid adies to

John A. Macdanald selegraphed Cumming on the infinitiants exported much actile to the lained of Saint Peters. The sothements are come to Ottawa and assist in ferresting out the murderer. It was he who first got on the track of the Freunch-Canadian lumberman who saw the first short fired by the assassin. A viait was paid by him to the lumber region of the Ottawa river, and this valuable with the Ottawa river, and the lumber region of the Ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered to the Ottawa river, and this valuable with the Ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered to ottawa river are region of the Ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered to over rivered and the Ottawa river are rivered to over rivered rivered to ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered rivered to ottawa river are rivered riv

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Eviction Failures—A Refusal to Join League—The Local Press on "The Si-tion." We take the following from late English

THE LAND LAWS. A body of police, numbering about 200, proceeded from the barracks at Ardrahan to a village some miles distant for the purpose of executing a civil bill decree against a tenant on the property of Mr. J. N. Lambert, at Aggara, for arrears of rent. On arrival it was found that during the night the crops and cattle had been removed by a number of tenant farmers who assembled with horses and carts for that purpose. The sub-sheriff, who was present, returned the bill marked "no effects."

THE POTATO CROP. The potato seeds supplied to the Kildysart district, according to the Act of Pasliament, amounted to the value of £4,000. It is, how-

It is stated that the constabulary have received instructions to take the names of the members of the different Land Leagues in the county, and this step on the part of the Government is looked on as an indication of their intention to take active steps against land agitators. Yesterday the head-constable of police at Middleton applied to the secretary of the local Land League for the names of all the members, and he stated that unless the names were supplied in this way, he would have to stand at the door of the committee rooms and take the names of the members as they passed in. At a special meeting of the League it was agreed to supply the names, provided he made a written application and stated the purpose for which the information was required.

tion and withdrawal of coercion in no way correspond to the decrease and increase of agrarian outrage? On the contrary, the passing of coercion Acts has often been followed by a more violent hostility between the landlord and tenant classes, accompanied with the ordinary results of such a state of social war; and bearing these facts in mind, is it conceivable that any Administration not barbarously hostile to the land-owning class of Ireland would deliberately put forward measures which, at the present moment, could only add to the bitterness of aggrieved tenants' feelings, by forcing them to regard both the legislative and executive power as arranged on the side of the oppressors?"

A WOMAN TURNED TO STONE.

The Petrified Body of a Squaw Found on Cascade Lake.

Interesting Experiments at the Albert and Victoria Docks—Unloading Steamers by the New Light.

London, Sept. 30.—An interesting exhibition took place at North Woolwich on Monday last in the Royal Albert Docks. This exhibition will probably mark the day to which hereafter historians will refer as the date when the electric light was, within the precincts of London, brought for the first time into use for an exclusively public and practical purpose. Of course many illuminations have been witnessed within the past year or two whereby the usefulness and the merits of the new invention were fully brought out, but hitherto the exhibitions, at least out of doors, have more or less borne an experimental character. Within doors the electric lamp has replaced the old gas jet at a large number of establishments. For instance, it found favour in Printing House square with the proprietors of the Times. It has worked satisfactorily in a number of London warehouses. A large mercantile house in Watling street, whose premises were destroyed by fire some two years ago, now prefer electricity to gas. Among the railroad stations that of the Great Eastern must be mentioned, where the electric lamp is in practical use. The lamps on the Thames Embankment form one of the experiments. But the test to which the light has been averaged has induced the empropration of Thames Embankment form one of the experiments. But the test to which the light has been exposed has induced, the corporation of the city of London to invite tenders, with a view of permanently lighting up by electricity the embankment, the adjacent bridges, and, forther bridges, and, was the custom there. The other bridge was the custom there.

A FIFT WER ARC.

WE WARD AND THE ARC.

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A CURIOUS PEOPLE.

A PROBOPER LA TARRETA

defy control. He was led by two grooms to the front of Tarleton's tent, and at a bound the Colonel threw himself into the saddle without touching the stirrup. "For an instant the animal seemed paralyzed with terror; then with a perfect yell of rage he bounded into the air like a stricken deer." The undasanted rider plied the scourge and rowel without mercy until, with a scream of pain, the tortured and vanquished animal flew like an arrow across the level ground in front of the encampment. "I have witnessed many stirring seemes," says the writer, "during the Revolution and since, but never one half so exciting as the strife between that sawage man and savage horse." The war in the Carolinas was a conflict between guerillas rather than between armies, and in it Tarleton distinguished himself by raids which he executed under the cover of night. The country, sparsely settled, was full of "Tories," as they were then called, or loyalists who sympathised with the English, and of "rebels," like Marion and Sumter, who were a match for their enemies in the field. Such were the distances over which Tarleton and his little band of picked horsemen travelled by night that no rebel ever lay down to rest without dreading lest he might hear the tramp of horses and the oaths of dragoons before morning broke.

A characteristic story of the colonel's provess is still told. In the upper country of Korth Carolina there once lived a rebel named Keitt, who, aided by a few congenial spirits, had worsted every party of English soldiers that approached his lonely dwelling in the woods. Taking half a dozen well-mounted troopers with him, Tarleton resolved to surprise the deoperado, and after a ride of more than one hundred miles he stood before the door of a log cabin just after midnight. Keitt was at home and alone, and, in response to a lond command bidding him "surrender in the King's name," he discharged his rifle through a loophole, sorely wounding Tarleton had sprung through an open window and grappled with his assailant. The strug The recent journey of the Emperor of Austria into Callicia took him also to Kolomen, in the neighbourhood of which a strange class of people, called the Huzules, reside. Those original beings at one time belonged to the Kingdom of Poland. The correspondent of the New Viewa Daily reports that in the features of the women a certain carnestness is noticeable, above all the profile of real classical beauty with the Greek needs in most striking. It is strange that all the women look very much alike, so much so that it is absolutely impossible for a stranger to distinguish one from the other. They are all of tall stature, and their splendid forms are brought out to advantage by their widely folded garments. The Huzulen beauty, performing before the Emperor some of her evolutions on horseback, could be taken for a living statue. That model of a statue, however, can neither read nor write, and all her fellow-citisens, male and female, are in the same position. The Huzules have not cultivated any reminiscences of their history, only by a few aneodotes the past is living among them; they have scarcely a knowledge of religion, and yet they are very good people. The Huzules scarcely know their own priest, only once in the year the Greek priest, or pope, as he is called, rides on horseback through their villages baptizing the recently born children. In a circumference of many hours' ride there is no church at all to be seen. They are moral people, living without culture, without ambitions. Their love of country lives only in a vague idea samong them—they still believe in a restoration of Poland, and that believe in a restoration of Poland, and that believe in a restoration of Poland, and that believe in a frame of the Huzules greated him with loud carelamations of joy. The Emperor was received at the station by the government authorities, and at the trumphal arch by the Bourgomaster Trachtenberg. It created great surprise among the Huzules greated him with loud carelamations of joy. The Emperor Bourse of the Huzules appeare

CROSS-On Monday, 11th inst., at Stewarttown nt., the wife of William H. Cross, of a son. McDonald—On the 15th inst., at 134 Ge street, the wife of Thomas McDonald, of HELLIWELL.—On the 17th inst., at 60 Bay street, he wife of E. G. Helliwell, of a daughter. Loscourse—At Kincardine, on S 10th inst, the wife of W. Clifton Los rister, of a daughter. MARRIAGES. SIFTON-LUTTON-On Wednesday, 13th inst., at Trinty Church, Howard, by the Rev. J. Downle, Wm. C. Sifton, to Miss Lizzie Luxton, youngest daughter of Thomas Luxton, all of Orford.

DIXON-STOCKTON-At All Saints' church, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, rector, John Howard Dixon, of Toronto, to Carra Fuller voncest daughter of H.P. Stock.

Carra Fuller, youngest daughter of H. P. Stockton, Esq., Michigan.

D'Estrere-Barra-On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, D'Arcy street, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Duncan d'Esterre, to Mary Charlotte, second daughter of John Barr, agent Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company.

MORPHY-WEBERF-On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at St. Luke's church, by the Rev. John Langtry, M.A., G. Sisson Morphy, eldest son of Henry B. Morphy, Esq., barrister-at-law of this city to Kate Louise, fourth daughter of the late Frederick Webber, Esq., solicitor, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, and Registrar of the County Court of Wiltshire.

Frankrs-Kerby-At the residence of the bride's father, M2 Simose street, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Lewis, William J. Franks, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Louis J., youngest daughter of H. Kerby, all of Toronto. No cards.

PERRAM-WILKINSON-At Trinity Church, Chippawa, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Henry Boyd, D.D., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, H. T. Perram, of Stamford, Ontario, to Katherine Anns, daughter of J. A. Wilkinson, Esq., of Chippawa.

CREIGHTON-VAREY-In Montreal, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, M.A., B.D., Geo. K. Creighton, druggist, of St. Thomas, Ont., to Hattle R., only daughter of Mr. Geo. Varey, of Montreal.

Stories of such desperate acts of personal dar-ing as this preceded Col. Tarleton to England, and upon the close of the American war none of the officers who had worn the King's-uniform

was more popular among his countrymen at home than the son of the Liverpool merchant. He was admitted upon terms of the closest intimacy to the little coterie of the Prince of Wales' friends, and was sent to Parliament by his native town as its member,—London

The light-running Wanzer, the noiseless Wanzer, the well-finished Wanzer is what we all want. The price insignificant. Recommended with confidence, and quality guaranteed.

PARKER—At Collingwood, on the 12th in the wife of A. L. Parker, of a daughter.

Monron—O'Connon—At Ottawa, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, T. M. Morton, Esq., barristeratlaw, of Windsor, Ont., to Mary, second daughter of the Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, second daughter of the Hon, John O'Connor, Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, Crossen—Howell—On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at "The Lecusts," the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. W. Jeffry, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Burns, the brother-in-law of the bridegroom, William Crossen, son of James Crossen, Esq., of Cobourg, to Miss M. L. Howell, daughter of S. S. Howell, Esq., of Cobourg.

ASHFIELD—SWAIT—On the 13th inst., at No. 3 Oak Terrace, by the Rev. A. Sanson, rector of Trinity church, Toronto, H. J. Ashfield to Miss A. M. Swait, edeest daughter of John C. Swait Esq., all of Toronto.

WARREN—ARNOUR—On the 14th inst., at Summer Hill, Cavan, the residence of the bride's uncle, George Lough, Esq., by the Rev. Rural Deanj Allen, Frederick Warren, of Point Mara, Ontario, to Lily, youngest daughter of the late William Armour, of Cavan.

TISDALE—Wood—At the residence of the bride's father, Nixon, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Lavelle, W. Tisdale, M.D., Lymedoch, nephew of Col. D. Tisdale, Q.C., Simcoe, to Addie Louise, youngest daughter of Robert Wood, Esq., and niece of Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba.

RIDLEY—PATTESON—On the 13th inst., at All

RIDLEY—PATTESON—On the 13th inst., at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, rector, Alfred Edwin Ridley, of Yarmouth Township, to Nors, fifth daughter of the late George Lee Patteson, Esq., London, England.

George Lee Patteson, Esq., London, England.

DEATHS.

BEACH—On the 13th October, at 85 Strachan avenuel (King street west), Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Beach, aged 37 years.

LEGGETT—At Clifton, Ont., the 8th of October inst., Charlotte, eldest daughter of Wm. Leggett, Collector of Customs,

McLean—In Clarke Township, Lot 8, Con. 8, on the 17th inst., James McLean, sr., Esq., in the 73rd year of his age. A native of the County Fermanush, Ireland.

Suballo—At "The Grange," Georgina, on the 11th inst., Thomas Martyn, son of William Martyn Sibbald, aged ten months.

Chesnan—On the 15th inst., Gertrude, infant daughter of H. Chesman, aged one year and two months.

Milligan—In this city, on October 15th, William, eldest son of Alexander Milligan, aged 27 years.

Machical.

Vegetine.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cured This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for the last is cars and have used Venezums for the last six nonths with great satisfaction, and would recomyears and have used V ECEVINE for his months with great satisfaction, and would recommend it to any who are affilieted with the same. I found after using the accound bottle that I had gained ten pounds of fiesh.

Yours truly.

THOS. DOUGLAS.

Express Agent.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas Douglas and know him to be reliable, and also that the above is true. Yours truly,

It Takes the Lead.

T. JOHN, N. B., April 11, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduc-ion in this city, and from personal observation an safely say that it now takes the lead as can safely say RICHARD N. KNIGHT, Corner King and Ludlow street

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1886. MR. H. R. STEVENS: MR. H. H. STEVENS:

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

I remain, yours truly.

MRS. M. A. SMITH.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880. Gentlemen.—Your preparation called Vege-Tine gives universal satisfaction. Several re-markable cures from its use have come under my notice. I believe it a purely vegetable hin-ture, containing nothing to injure the system in the slightest degree, and would strongly advise its use in cases of liver disorder, and as a purifier of the blood.

Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

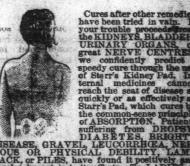
work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Denot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal.

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ALEXANDER SAMPSON, cor. Scott and From
streets, Toronto.

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A LASTING MEMORY.

The night of my return I went to the Haymarket theatre. After my long wanderings
my arrival had disappointed me. It was a dull
November Saturday. I london was not full,
and I found scarcely any of the greetings I
had longed for and expected. My few relatives were absent; in the clubs I belonged to
I only found strangers. Time hung heavy on
my hands after the strange scenes of the past
five years. So I went to the Haymarket.

The little theatre had always been my

The little theatre had always been my fancy. I remembered it from very early youth —Farren, Webster, Buckstone, Howe, Hall, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, Julia Bennett, and Miss P. Horton. I lave never been a great theatre-goer or devotee of the drama, and my knowledge of theatrical history is pretty well confined to the Haymarket.

There was rathe r a long entracte, and my mind by instinct but mistily went over different occasions of play-going. Here I had been with A, and B, and C, in days when the been with A, and B, and C, in days when the end of the play was the beginning of the evening. Nearly opposite once existed a kind of hell upon earth called Bob Croft's, whither young men went merely because it was dis-

reputable.

Once or twice in early youth I had been taken there, and I had not fancied it, for rough amusements had neverfleen to my liking.

At Mr. Croft's an ordinary evening generally ended in a fight, and a not very extraordinary ended in a fight, and a not very extraordinary ended in a fight, and a not very extraordinary one in a police invasion. Here I had been kept from harm's way by Jock Campbell—since dead. Once—the remembrance followed quick—I had come to the theatre in a box with Jock Campbell and others. Among them was Ly dia Mainwaring. The play was the same as that now being acted—the "School for Keandal." I glanced at the box was had commissed. It was empty. The curtain we had occupied. It was empty. The curtain

Another ent. acte. The box was still empty. I sigh ed. My longed for return had been such a disappointment. I had almost expected to see some friend in the box. in a hox near it two hands in black ves are holding an opera-glass directed tobut with hard why sinews expressing power and strength. The next time I looked up, the hands and the glass are there no longer, and their owner has retired to the back of the

The play was over, and a well-known farce was about to commence. The stalls were half-emptied, when a well-known face came and greeted me. It was Sir Esme Egerton, once a school-fellow, then a clergya vocation he had renounced on succeeding to a baroneticy and a property. He

ceeding to a baronetry and a property. He was a kindly, dull man.

"Westerham," he said, "I had no idea you were in London."

"I have only just returned after nearly five years' wandering in the two Americas."

"I knew you were travelling somewhere, but no one ever heard from you." "I have so few people to write to," I answered, "and no one wrote to me. I have often been beyond the range of all news, public or private."

"Then, I daresay, you never heard of my marriage? Come up and make the acquaintance of my wife."

He took me to the box in which I had seen the black gloves.

"My dear, I don't think you ever knew my old friend Lord Westerham, though I believe you come from the same country and bear the same name. He has just returned

Lady Egerton bowed for a moment without a word. Then, as though to make reparation, she said: "I am always glad, Esme, to see your friends. Welcome home, I should say, Lord Westerham. I know you already from Esme and others." m South America.

It was the same voice and the same gestur is before—a mixture of defiance and submis-ions of resentment and fear. To Esme her searing was affectionate and caressing, almost

months, and nave seen no newspapers except in the last few weeks."

"Won't you ask the wanderer to dine tomorrow?" suggested the husband.

"I hope you will come, Lord Westerham,
Esme will long to hear your adventures;
and," she added more slowly, and with an
amphasia perceptible only to myself—"and emphasis perceptible only to myself—"and they will interest me too." She continued—
"I feel a little chilly, Esme, and I should like to be been a "

the to go nome."

He begged me to escort his wife down-airs while he looked out for the carriage.

When alone she said no word of recognition "You must have seen the play before, Lord Westerham."
"Once," I replied, "a long time ago, from the box next to this one."
"Then you will remember to morrow," she said as she entered the carriage, "I know your promises are sacred. Good night." II. les - or

My youth was most unhappy. My mother had married a second time a Welsh clergyman, who had speculated on her family. She was the sister, and later the heir-general, of Lord Westerham, who, having two boys and an encumbered estate, could do little for her, even if so inclined. The death of his two boys made but little change in his inclination, as it seemed to embitter his wife, a hard Scotch Puritan, toward those who were to specied to the inheritance of her sons. Nor Scotch Puritan, toward those who were to succeed to the inheritance of her sons. Nor did it improve the disposition toward me of my step-father. Small as were my prospects, they stood in the way of his son, my step-brother—an impulsive, choleric, sickly boy, who died before his father. But my early life and home were unhappy. My small patrimony was seized on by my step-father, who grudged me the food and shelter he gave me from my own money. Things could not last thus. At an early age I therefore found myself living in London with a distant on with a distant myself living in London with a distant coasin, a conveyancer, who gave me a latchkey, and allowed me to have my own way, under the guidance of another distant relative, a sporting man and a scapegrace. It was under his patronage that I became acquainted with the establishment of Mr. Robert Croft. With the establishment of Mr. Robert Croft, It is a wonder to me now that I was not ruined in purse and reputation before I reached the age of nineteen. Fortunately, I disliked the society into which I was initiated, and after the first flattering assurance that I was "seeing life," I backed out of Mr. Croft's infimate circle. Indeed I never entered into timate circle. Indeed I never entered into his establishment above two or three times oace with my cousin, who, having secured me the entry, allowed me alone to improve the occasion. It was on my third and last appearance that I made the acquaintance of Jock Campbell.

Jock Campbell.

After dining alone with the conveyancer, I left him to his work, went to the theatre, and sat in the stalls next Jock. I looked much rounger than my age, which was not more than seventeen. When I left the theatre I crossed the Haymarket and passed upthe little court which led to Croft's. I had engaged to meet my scapegrace cousin there. He had dazzled me with the promise of taking me to a scene of even greater bliss. At the door of Bob Croft's, waiting for it to be opened at the necessary signal, stood the tall, heavy, but well-proportioned form that had sat next me at the theatre. Looking at me as we entered, he said in a tone of compassion: "Hillo! young man, you are beginning early." I half resented his remarks, and with an air of superiority I asked the waiter if Mr. Alan M'Tavish had arrived.

"Alan M'Tavish!" Jock Campbell muryounger than my age, which was not more than seventeen. When I left the theatre I

"Alan M'Tavish !" Jock Campbell murmured to himself as, on learning that my cousin had not arrived, I walked into the

found the refuse of race-courses, and singing-halls, with a large sprinkling of young men of the upper and middle classes, guardamen, and

hers who, like myself, imagined they were Jock Campbell entered as a king, and was rapturously greeted by all the assembly.

He was a splendid fellow—tall, at least six feet four, muscular, with great breadth of shoulders, powerful arms, and a handsome high-bred, fair-complexioned face, on which he wore a moustache—an ornament only known in those days to men who, like himself, were in the cavalry.

"Good night, Jock," the mob cried out.

"Good night," he responded cheerily; and notwithstanding the vile surroundings, his presence and his voice showed the good there was in the man.

presence and his voice showed the good there was in the man.

He was not more than four-and-twenty, and the days had not died out, now almost forgotten, when course debauchery was deemed the extreme of wit and good company. Springheeled Jacks wrenching off door-knockers, midnight surprises, fights in the street, attacks on the police—these were the pleasures of many young men of the world, now staid grand-fathers and lights in their generation. Jock Campbell had fallen into these ways from high spirite rather than from depravity. He was full of energy, strong, handsome, and beloved—beaming with sympathy, which was enlisted by his companions for the moment, whether they were innocent or the reverse. Belonging to a regiment in which such pursuits were the vogue, he plunged readily into them. But he was equally popular in ball-rooms with maiden aunts, or even little children, for he was only pleased with giving pleasure.

tiously for a glass of "pale white," the synonym for brandy-and-water in an unlicensed institution. An inner feeling seemed to tell me that Jock Campbell had his eye on me; and half resentful, yet half fascinated, I followed him up-stairs with my brandy-an-dwater in my hand up-stairs with my brandy-an-dwater in my hand. The room was much larger, as supper could be obtained there, and a table stood very nearly the whole length of the room, covered with a cloth spotted with gravy, beer, and strong drink. I sat down at an unoccupied corner of this, sipping my brandy-and-water, and smoking a cigar, a newly-acquired accomplishment. A man with a broken nose named Shepherd, a betting man, sat at the other end. The rest of the room was crowded; for it was known Jock Campbell, who had a beautiful voice would be asked to sing a song.

a song.

"Come, Jock—a song!" they all cried; and he trolled forth, in a rich, strong tenor, an Irish song with a rollicking chorus, in which

"I 'ope the song won't be so noisy captain," said Mr. Bob Croft, "acos of the peelers."

"All right," said Jock Campbell, as he took a puff of his cigar, looking me straight in the face; and leaning his chin on his hand, in the face; and leaning his chim on his hand, he sang in a minor key, and in a low tone, a pathetic Scotch song. The effect was extraordinary. The crowd was hushed while he sang; and when he ended, the lost, hardened women present were crying and sobbing like children.

On myself the effect was electrical. I had often heard the song in my home, and had always been told that it was unpublished, and related to an event in our family history. It

set me musing.

"Come, young man," said the brokennosed ruffian at the end offthe table; "Don't
you know it's your duty to stand the company with champagne round?"

I was quite dazed with the speech. "If you go wool-gathering, young man," ntinued Shepherd, "I'll bring you to, soon

contin enough."
"Don't be too hard on the youngster,
Tim Shepherd," said Jock Campbell,
"If he don't stand champagne, I'll knock
his head off," replied the bully.
"No, you won't, Tim," rejoined Jock. "A
big fellow like you can'thit a childlike that."
"No, you can't Tim," said the comments."

"No, you cant, Tim," said the company.
"We don't want no champagne."
"You shall have some, however," declared Jock Campbell; and he ordered half a dozen of Mr. Croft, who brought it up himself.
By this time Jock Campbell had come near

"Where do you live, my boy? You had

better go home."
"I am waiting for some one."
"Alan M'Tavish won't come here to-night. He has been taken to a sponging house. You had better leave this, as there is sure to be a row soon. Can I give you a lift?"

"I live in Baker street."
"What! with old Calvert M'Tavish? "What! with old Calvert M Tavish? It is not far out of my way to the barracks."
His brougham was standing at the door, and he took me home.
"Don't go any more to Bob Croft's" he said at parting. "Trust my word, it is not good for you, and my name is Jock Campbell. We shall meet soon."

TIT. Alan M Tavish was soon set free from the sponging-house. Calvert was rich, and his mission seemed to be the release of Alan from arrest. He was a quaint, kind-hearted, yet selfish old man, who had discovered the secret that immediate compliance saved a great deal of trouble. His only hobby was his profession, which had produced and was producing a good deal of money. To a great part of this his few relatives seemed welcome. Alan helped himself freely, and was only arrested when Calvert was out of town. I was far more humble and contented myself with my small means—ample enough, as Calvert would not hear of my paying for bed or board.

"Who is Jock Campbell?" I asked of Alan. Alan M'Tavish was soon set free from the

"Who is Jock Campbell?" I asked of Alan.
"As good a fellow as ever lived. A captain in the ____, and a kind of cousin of yours and mine. Did you ever hear the song of Lydia Mainwaring?"
"Yes, I have—often." Somehow or other
I did not like to tell the manner in which I

had last heard it.
"Well, since the loves of Lydia, and of "Well, since the loves of Lydia, and of Jock her lover, the names of Mainwaring and Campbell have been interwined in almost every generation. You—at least your mother is a Mainwaring. Lord Westerham has married a Campbell. But Lady Westerham has nearer Mainwaring relations than her husband. Jock Campbell is her nephew, and she has a girl living with her, half cousin, half deepudent, whose name is Lydia Mainhalf deepudent. half dependent, whose name is Lydia Mainwaring, and whose relationship to Lord Westerham is scarcely appreciable."
"I wish I knew my relations," I said with a sigh. "I have so few respectable acquaintances."

"Am I not sufficient?" asked Alan. "Well, "Am I not sufficient?" asked Alan. "Well, perhaps I am not respectable," he replied in his turn. "You know," he went on to say, "the difficulty, Lady Westerham has a crochet, and your step-father is a brute. But you certainly should know more people. It won't do for your acquaintance to be confined to Calvert and myself. I'll think it over. List lead was acquaint a forends."

Just lend me a couple of pounds. IV.

Lord and Lady Westerham came to town and Jock Campbell insisted on their asking me to dinner. Lord Westerham was a heavy me to dinner. Lord Westerham was a heavy, high-bred man, interested in agriculture, and deep in reviews and newspapers. Lady Westerham was the real figure round which was grouped the family history. Aged, with gray hair under a cap, dressed in a great deal of rich silk and old laces, she was in every respect the grande dame. Her manners at first were somewhat assuring; but there was a hardness in her well-cut features and a look were somewhat assuring; but there was a hardness in her well-cut features, and a look almost ferocious in her eyes, overhung by bushy eyebrows, which impressed you very soon with the feeling almost of cruelty. She seldom smiled, and never laughed; and her eye, with an expression of command and triumph, was constantly searching the looks and watching the movements of Lydia Mainwaring. It was impossible to see this girl without pitying her. She was very beautful, but never appeared happy. Her eyes wore a startled look, like that of a deer on the alert—sometimes almost a look of terror. It was easy to learn the secret. Lady Westerham never left her alone, never omitted some phrase that must cut her to the heart. If she spoke to Jock Campbell or myself, she was bidden to leave

campbell stone had Lady Westerham and her section. He was her nearest relation and her heir. It was principally on her income that Lord Westerham managed to keep up Castle Creasy, his house over the Scotch border.

Even Lady Westerham's hard nature yield-Even Lady Westerham's hard nature yielded to Jock's sunny presence. He seemed to have some dominating influence over her; which at times reduced her to silence in the middle of a cutting remark to Lydia. To him Lydia owed her few pleasures. Whon she went rarely to the theatre, it was with Jock and myself, under the chaperonage of Calvert M Tavish.

To myself Lady Westerham was very graoious.

"I am glad to know you, Mr. Masters," she said with a slight Scotch accent, "for we are doubly cousins; and in Scotland more than elsewhere we hold the doctrine that blood is thicker than water. I am Campbell and Mainwaring, and nothing else. This girl is a Mainwaring, and her mother was a Campbell, and that's why she lives here, Mr. Masters."

"I suppose she is a cousin also?" I said, shaking hands with the poor girl, and rather glad to claim relationship with her.

"Yes, in a kind of way. Lydia, you had better of theoretics. better go through the accounts."
Without a word Lydia left the room.

A year or two after my acquaintance with the Westerhams my mother died, and I be-came the heir to the title and such estate as went with it. At the bidding of Lord Wester-ham, I assumed the name of Mainwaring, and

ham, I assumed the name of Mainwaring, and in the winter of the same year went with Jock Campbell to Castle Creasy.

"Theo," he said to me in the train, after smoking in silence, "I want to take you into confidence." The tone in which he spoke impressed me. It seemed as though some turning-point of my life was presenting itself.

"We'll talk business," he said. "I have been thinking over matters, and I find that, barring my little sister in the country and Lady Westerham, I have no nearer relation than you. Now, I am not going to live long. My heart is shaky, and I know it; and I have no one to whom, as much as to yourself, I can bequeath my confidences. My little sister is well provided for. She had exactly the same fortune as myself, and the acactly the same fortune as myself, and the ac-cumulations will be considerable when she comes of age. I, therefore, intend dividing ny own fortune into two parts-one I leave

I made some gesture of deprecation.

"Don't interrupt me, and don't think I shall leave you your share absolutely. I hope not to die just yet; but when I do, you will receive a letter making a charge or the more received. not to die just yet; but when I do, you will receive a letter making a charge on the money I leave you. This is what lawyers call a secret trust. It is not legally binding; but you, I know, will respect it. I do not even ask you to give me your word. You will know the letter to be genuine both from my handwriting and from two seals—this one I were an any forcer, and another with the wear on my finger, and another with the initials 'L. M.'"

The communication was so saddening that I could not find a word of reply. Probably my silence pleased him more than phrases. I

Castle Creasy is a very lonely place. The house is built in granite, with a moat round it, now dry and grown in grass, The ghost of Lydia Mainwaring haunts one portion of it—a long corridor, with bachelors' rooms, and ending in a billiard-room. The house was more gloomy than necessary, owing to its half-tenantless state. It was rare that any visitors were admitted to the house, partly from the want of income, partly from the almost ascetic seclusion of its masters since the death of the two sons. One custom alone the death of the two sons. One custom alone partly relieved the oppressive character of the residence. Gas—not long introduced into country houses—was kept burning all night in different portions of the building. This was absolutely necessary in case of any night alarm, and made up for the small number of the servants. Jock and I walked through the large gloomy hall.

"There is the heroine of the song," he said.
I looked up, and either in imagination or

By this time Jock Campbell had come near "There is the heroine of the song," he said. I looked up, and either in imagination or reality as a striking likeness of the present said, "if only for the sake of my song, Do sign of recognition.

"I was surprised to hear of Sir Esme's "You must take a glass, youngster," he said, "if only for the sake of my song, Do you know it?"

"You must take a glass, youngster," he said. I looked up, and either in imagination or reality saw a striking likeness of the present Lydia Mainwaring. We went up an oaken you know it?"

"You must take a glass, youngster," he said. I looked up, and either in imagination or reality saw a striking likeness of the present Lydia Mainwaring. We went up an oaken when you know it?"

"You must take a glass, youngster," he said. I looked up, and either in imagination or reality saw a striking likeness of the present Lydia Mainwaring. We went up an oaken when you know it?"

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"You must take a glass, youngster," he said. I looked up, and either in imagination or reality saw a striking likeness of the present Lydia Mainwaring. We went up an oaken when you know it?"

struck me.

Lord Westerham received us in a kind but somewhat reserved manner. Lady Wester-ham kissed Jock on the forehead. Then she turned to me and said:
"I must bid you welcome, Mr. Mainwaring, though you will enjoy the inheritance of

my sons."
Lydia shook hands with us with a look as though she feared a blow.

"Perhaps you will go to your rooms to dress," interposed Lady, Westerham. "They are in the bachelors' wing. Lydia, ring the

bell."

Jock seemed half inclined to make some

Jock seemed half inclined to make some joking observation, but the whole atmosphere was too chilling and oppressive, and we followed the butler to our rooms.

The corridor in which they were situated was entered by a flight of four or five steps. Over the entrance there was a dim gas light. The same over the door of the billiard-room opposite. It contained twelve rooms, six on either side. These were furnished in the rough style with which bachelors used formerly to be treated.

There was a bed very little better than a ploughman's, with a dimity curtain. Patches of carpet were placed here and there. The wash-hand-stand was of common painted deal, and the dressing-table was covered with an unbleached cloth, on which stood a small plain looking-glass. The windows had shutters, but only two plain calico curtains; and a battered tin bath stood in one corner.

corner.
"My servant will look after Mr. Mainwaring," said Jock to the butler. "Which room would you like, Theo?" he continued. I mechanically took the first on the left. Jock took the next.

Jock took the next. "We must have a fire," Waters," said Jock Campbell to the butler. "My lady has said nothing about it," answered the latter. ""Well, Waters, I'll take the risk upon myself, and pay you for the coals in case of necessity."

myself, and pay you for the coals in case of necessity."

Jock spoke half in jest, but it was clear that the jest was half in earnest.

As our stay continued, it became no easier. Hitherto I had never shot, and Jock initiated me into the mysteries of the art, for which I had contracted a case of the contracted at the contracted of the the art, for which I had contracted a passion. I sometimes thought he seemed to tire himself to please me by staying out as long as possible, and more than once he seemed worn out on our return; but he was so unselfish that he appeared for my sake to be as greedy of the amusement as myself. One evening we were later than usual, and when we returned to dinner he was deadly pale. Lydia looked at him with an anxiety I had never before seen, and her gaze of terror intensified.

ly pale. Lydia looked at him with an anxiety I had never before seen, and her gaze of terror intensified.

We never sat up very late, and that night we were both tired.

"Good night, Theo, boy," said Jock cheerfully; sleep well, and God bless you."

I always had slept well, but at Castle Creasy I slept better than usual after all my exercise and out-of-door life.

But I was restless. Perhaps I had overstrained my nerves or had drunk too much whiskey, I slept, but not soundly—that kind of sleep in which the senses are very acute. It must have been about one o'clock when I started up in my bed. I had distinctly heard the entrance-door of the passage open. Then there were thuds as though some heavy substance was falling from step to step. Then I heard a heavy sigh and a weeping sound, as though the same heavy load was being dragged slowly along the passage, till it stopped for a moment. I could resist my feelings no longer. I leaped up from my bed and opened the door, and I saw Lydia Mainwaring, scared and wan, the perspiration streaming down her cheeks, dragging along the floor. opened the door, and I saw Lydia Mainwaring, scared and wan, the perspiration streaming down her cheeks, dragging along the floor
the dead body of Jock Campbell. He was
dressed in his evening waiscoat and trousers
with a lighter smoking-jacket I had often
seen. His smoking-cap had fallen off, and
lay near the steps. My eyes caught Lydia's.

She did not say a word, but lifting her hand with a meaning I never conceived a gesture could express, and gazing at me with a look of terror and entreaty, I felt I knew her prayer. I returned to my room.

The dragging noise still continued, till it came opposite Jock's room. I heard it in the room itself. Then there was a pause. Meanwhile I had not gone to bed again, but hastily putting on some clothes, I waited what was to come. In about a quarter of an hour my own door opened, and Lydia beckoned to me silently.

ow that, except for the silence round, it would have been inaudible.
"He died in my room," she said. This The next day Jock Campbell was found lying dead on his bed. Nothing in the room was disturbed. His eap lay near him. His clothes bore no trace of the ghastly journey. The authorities who investigated the matter reported that he "died by the visitation of God." It was a true verdict, as the heart-disease of which he had spoken to me had killed him.

killed him.

In the night before his funeral, at the hour of his death, I heard the door open once again. Again Lydia walked down the steps, and again came to my room. Together we went and prayed by the side of his coffin. came to my room. Together we went and prayed by the side of his coffin.

"Cousin Theo," said she to me, "you know that he loved you as we both loved him. I must never see you again if I can help it. Never seek me; and if we meet, let us do so as strangers. I ask you this favour on his coffin."

I pressed her hand and gave her the promise Then she kissed the coffin and glided noise lessly from the corridor. I did not see her

The next night Lady Westerham sent for me. She said to me hardly:—

"The grave has closed over Jock. He is gone. My sons are gone. Doubtless you will enjoy their inheritance. I do not love you, but I am not unjust. Let us never meet again." Again."
Next day I left the house. Calvert M'Tavish was Jock's executor, and his will was as he had announced it. But the letter never

reached me.

I was nearly twenty-one. and Calvert MTavish, my next friend, agreed to my travelling. I had always longed for adventure, and my first journey was to the deserted cities of Central America.

At Guatemala I had heard of the death of Lord Westerham, followed shortly after by that of his wife. The latter had left me her fortune, which was not very large, as her will expressed it, "out of pure justice." It was charged with an annuity for Lydia Mainwaring. waring.

I knew I was well off, but nothing more.
Out of Jock Campbell's legacy I had put by one-half religiously as a reserve against the secret trust, which, as yet, had never been communicated to me.

VI. I dined, as invited, the next day with Sir Eamer and Lady Egerton.

There was but one guest beside myself. It was Jock Campbell's sister. She is now my wife. The day after our marriage Lady Egerton inclosed me a letter. It was the secret trust of Jock Campbell.

trust of Jock Campbell.

It ran thus:

"Dearset Theo:—This is my secret trust.

If Lydia Mainwaring is eyer in want of money, give her half my legacy to you. She is the one love of my life.

"If you die without heirs, bequeath the sum I left you so my sister. It is my dying wish that you should marry her. Good-bye, dear young cough.

dear young cousin.
Your affectionate cousin,
JOOK. FEMALE HEROISM.

Women.

In October, 1877, the brigantine Moorburg left Foochoo, in China, for Melbourne, carrying four seamen, captain, mate, and last, but by no means seast, the captain's wife, who was a little delicate woman, and her baby. They had not gone fay on their veyage ere the crew fell ack, and one after another died. The mate did not succumb entirely, but became reduced to a skeleton, and was incapable of doing much; while the

was incapable of doing much; while the captain himself was almost in as miserable a plight, his legs having swollen tremendously, and his body being a mass of sores. His wife alone held up under the terrible heat, although she had nursed the sick till they needed nursing no longer, had looked well to her baby's needs, and done duty at the wheel in regular watches, and taken her share of seaman's work beside. To make matters worse, the ship sprung a leak, which the captain luckily was able to stop, and eventually the Moorburg got into Brisbane harbour, half full of water, with two sick men on board as her crew, all told, and a woman at the helm, the gallant woman bringing not only the ship but her baby safe into port.

Some time in 1871 a woman named Theresa Maria, dwelling in the village of Fratel, on the frontier of Portugal and Spain, on the way across the fields with her husband's dinner, was told by a shepherd boy that he had seen a wolf prowling about. Never having seen one in her life, she put down her basket, and, directed by the lad, climbed to a high place, and looking eagerly around, descried the animal in the act of devouring a lamb. Thinking to scare the brute from its prey the boy shouted at it, and pelted it with stones, so infuriating the wolf that it left its meal unfinished and made for its disturber, jumping up at the little fellow's face, tearing the flesh, and then pulling him to the ground. What did the horror-stricken onlooker do—run away? Not she. Picking up a large stone, she rushed on the beast and seized hold of him. In vain he bit and tore her flesh; the undannted woman contrived to keep his throat closely enfolded by her left arm, while she battered his head with the stone, and at length killed him. Meanwhile, the villagers had been alarmed, and came hurrying to her aid, armed with guns, sticks, and stones, meeting Theresa on her way home covered with blood from terrible wounds in her face, arms, and hands. They carried her to the hospital at Niza, where, pitiful to tell, she expired

belief, alas! for the shepherd-boy died of hydrophobia a day or two after his lamented deliverer.

Courageous in another way was a woman of the Commune, who during that terrible rising had worked day and night in the hospital, assisting a certain surgeon, whose services were freely rendered to men with whose cause he had no sympathy. When the insurrection was quelled, the doctor was arrested and marched off to be tried by drum-head court-martial. As he approached the door of the tribunal, he met his late female assistant coming out between two soldiers. "Why, Adèle!" he exclaimed, "how came you here?" Looking hard at him, with unrecognizing eyes, she replied:—"I don't know you, sir:" a denial he set down to a fear of acknowledging the acquaintance of a doomed man. Not a little to his surprise, he got off and was set at liberty, to learn that Adèle had been shot, and was on her way to death when she had repudiated all knowledge of him and forbore appealing for his aid, rather than compromise him, and render his chance a desperate one.

A poor servant girl of Noyon, in France, once proved herself a real heroine. A common sewer of great depth had been opened for repairs, the opening being covered at night with some planking; but those in charge of the operations neglected to place any lights near to warn wayfarers of the danger in their path. Four men returning home from work stepped on the planks, which being frail and rotten gave way under their weight, and precipitated them to the bottom. It was some time before anyone became aware of what had happened; and when the people gathered round, no man among the crowd was daring enough to respond to the frantic entreaties of the wives of the entombed men by descending that foul and loathsome depth. Presently, a fragile-looking girl of seventeen stepped to the front, and saidquietly:—"I'llgo down and try to save the poor fellows;" and creatures calling themselves men were not

ashamed to stand by and see Catharin Vasseur let down on her valiant but fearfu mission. Then ensued a few long minutes o anxious suspense before the signal to haul up was felt, and two still breathing but uncon scious men were, with the gallantgirl, brough to the surface. Nigh exhausted as the effor had left her, the heroic maiden only stayed to gain breath before descending again regardless of the risk she ran. This second venture nearly proved fatal Upon reaching the bottom of the sewer, and fastening a rope around one prostrate form Upon reaching the bottom of the sewer, an fastening a rope around one prostrate form Catharine felt as though she were bein strangled by an invisible hand. Unfortu nately, the rope round her own waist had be come unfastened; and when, after gropin along the dripping, clammy wall, her han touched it, she had not strength sufficient t pull it down. Dazed as she was, she still ha her wits about her, and loosing her long hair twisted the luxuriant tresses with the rope. The rope was hauled up; and the horrifice crowd beheld the inanimate form of the bravyoung girl swinging by her hair, and to all appearance dead. Fresh air and prompt ad ministration of stimulants brought her to consciousness, and the happiness of knowing that, if she had failed in saving all, her bravendeavours had restored three of the bread endeavours had restored three of the bread winners to their families.—Chambers' Journa.

A TALE OF CAMPS AND COURTS.

Graphic Pictures of His Experience News Correspondent Related by Archibald Forbes. Mr. Archibald Forbes, the English wa Mr. Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent, delivered his lecture, "Royal People I Have Met," in Chickering Hall, New York, on Wednesday, it being his first appearance in America. Mr. Forbes is a much younger-looking man than he really is —he has turned into the forties. His features

are English, and his accent unmistakably so. He talks as he rides—like a trooper on the charge.
The Franco-Prussian war had begun The Franco-Prussian war had begun in earnest, and the army of Prince Charles was in full march, when in the market-place of Saint Armand Mr. Forbes beheld the Emperor William, a square-shouldered man, keen of eye, sharp of speech, kind of feature, who for two long hours watched the German troops pass by. It was amusing to hear him reprimand a man here for being out of step, or another there for carrying his needle-gun on the wrong shoulder, Mr. Forbes graphically sketched the scene on the morning of the battle of Gravelotte, when the Emperor met his officers, and the plans of the day were briefly outlined, and each man was commissioned with his duties. The battle itself was given a line, and then the speaker moved forward to the capitulation of Sedan. On the morning after this event, Bismarck, fresh, hearty, clean-shaven, was astir early and morning after this event, Bismarck, freeh, hearty, clean-shaven, was astir early and rode out toward Sedan. A shabby-looking carriage, containing a leaden-coloured face, a man with dishevelled mustache, none other than the third and last Napoleon, drove along the dusty road to meet him. Bismarck dismounted, and with bared head met the fallen monarch. On a little bank a few paces from the road was a weaver's cottage. To it the two retired, and an hour was spent in conversation. Bismarck remounted and rode away. Napoleon began a moody promenade outside the cottage, smoking cigarette after cigarette. The sun was high in the heavens when Bismarck came back with a message

cigarette. The sun was high in the heavens when Bismarck came back with a message from his royal master. Another long conference, and the capitulation at last was signed in the weaver's cottage. Then the Emperor of Germany came up and clasped hands with Napoleon, who buried his face in his hand-kerchief. The two entered the cottage, a conference of twenty minutes followed then kerchief. The two entered the cottage, a conference of twenty minutes followed, then the Emperor came out and rode sway among his troops. That night Napoleon occupied, as a prisoner, the room in which the night before the Emperor of Germany had slept.

An amusing account of the dirty but titled East Indian potentates who gathered to welcome the Prince of Wales; the story in outline of Alfonso's return to Spain, and then Mr. Forbes paid his respects to the Shah of Persia, whom he pronounced the shoddiest miscreant who ever imposed upon civilized people, adding: "He was the gauziest frand of this age of frands." At Brussels. Mr. Forbes first met this hook-nosed, hawk-eyed rascal, who had coolly spat upon the skirt of the Empress Augusta, and whose presence had at once been abandoned by that lady in deep disgust. He swaggered through El land, was entertained in princely style the Buckingham Palace, and that royal rethe Buckingham Palace, and that royal residence was a sight to behold after the Shah and his filthy suite had left it. The Shah wore the most gorgeous suit that the English eye ever fell upon. He had his diamond coat, his ruby coat, his pearl coat, his amethyst coat. The fronts of each garment were besprinkled with the gems. They were the wonder of all beholders—they were made in Paris. (Great laughter.) Every movement of this accomplished Oriental was taken advantage of to advertise him and his mission to float a loan for the government he represented. Even rewards were offered for

mission to float a loan for the government he represented. Even rewards were offered for the gems which he was said to have lost off his horse's tail at reviews. The jewellers of Paris and London remember him to this day, and they allude to him with anathemas only, as they speak of the bills which they have against him. One of his visits was to a cotton mill near Manchester. Five hundred English girls, not uncomely, either, gathered in the main room and sang an ode of welcome in the main room and sang an ode of welcom to the Shah of Persia. His evil eye roved from

English girls, not uncomely, either, gathered in the main room and sang an ode of welcome to the Shah of Persia. His evil eye roved from face to face, and turning to the proprietor of the mill, he coolly offered to buy the whole female stock. A horde of creditors hungered for him when it was announced that his mission had failed and he had returned to the land which produced him.

In the early part of the Russo-Turkish war Mr. Forbes saw the Emperor of the Russias, a tall, well-set-up man of 55 years, who could be courteous when he pleased, but who affected a soldierly bluffness. Gen. Ignatieff gave Mr. Forbes the hint which sent him to the Shipka Pass with courier-like speed. Having satisfied himself that the Russian troops meant fight, and the Russian Generals meant to lead them, Mr. Forbes started upon his return to the telegraph office at Bucharest, 170 miles away. Without waiting for rest he started upon his return, and by riding all that night, wearying relay after relay of horses, he entered Bucharest the following morning. Ignatieff was almost the first man he met. The Russian was startled. "Why, you've beaten our orderlies by hours," exclaimed he, "You must see the Emperor by all means, and at once," In a dismantled Turkish residence, with mud walls and floors, he found the Emperor, who shook his hands warmly and complimented him on his celerity. The man was gaunt, wan, and worn, and intense anxiety was stamped on his features. Ignatieff went for paper and pencils. The two were alone together. There was, said the speaker, a strange, troubled expression that hung over the man's face. It said almost as plainly as words that the thought had flashed through his mind, "what a chance for this man to kill me." It disappeared with the entrance of Ignatieff with writing materials, and the correspondent was then busted in drawing plans and answering the Emperor's many questions.

Theebaw, the King of Burmah, had not yet begun to slaughter his relatives when, in 1878, Mr. Forbes crossed the Bay of Bengal and foun

humorous manner that caused repeated out-bursts of laughter. Mr. Forbes closed his interesting lecture by a description of members of the British royal family.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Repress on Hop Bitters.

THE FARM.

Communications invited from practical farmers on agricultural topics.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address G. B. Bradley, Editor WERKLY MAIL.

CHAT WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. C." writes from Picton:—"I enclose a pod gathered from a tree in this vicinity. Will you kindly tell me its name, etc. Is it a tropical tree?" The seed pod received is upwards of a foot in length, of a rich brown colour, and pos-

sesses a fragrant smell. It resembles Gledischia Tricauthas (Honey Locust), which is used for making hedges by keeping it pruned. There is also a tree which attains the height of an elm with seed pods exactly the same. We could have told better had our correspondent sent a piece of foliage with the pod. -EDITOR WEEKLY MAIL.] AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN QUEBEC.

THE agricultural progress of Quebec pro vince during the past two years has been remarkable. Take the county of Chambly as affording an indication of the advancement.

Five butter factories have been established.

Two cheese factories are in operation. The culture of vegetables and green fodder had received an impulse, and was rapidly extending. As to cattle, the main source of agricultural prosperity, they were better in quality and more numerous than ever before. By the permanent and central market which had been established in the county, the farmers, according to Mr. Benoit, M.P., had saved \$50,000 annually in travelling expenses, besides the convenience of having a near outlet for their crops. Never, in fact, had the prospects of the farming community been so encouraging. The phosphate industry throughout the province is being rapidly developed, while the farmers are extering with spirit into the best farmers are entering with spirit into the beet-sugar industry. So soon as capital and en-terprise are brought to bear on the applica-tion of phosphates to the exhausted lands, the agricultural capabilities of Quebec will be

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. The Ontario Agricultural Commissioners will conclude their labours in a few days, the duty of compiling the evidence into a report being probably entrusted to the secretary. The success which has attended the enquiry is largely due to the prompt attendance of farmers, who frankly gave their testimony on the various departments of agriculture. This circumstance was due to the straightforward manner in which the proceedings were conducted, a desire being manifested to obtain facts for future reference and guidance rather than for political purposes. If the facts gathered were condensed into some small handbook, emigrants and others could there obtain an excellent idea of the agricultural capabilities of this province. This is, indeed, essential to the completeness of the task undertaken by the Commission. The testimony taken must prove encouraging to our farmers. It showed unmistakably that this province is admirably unmistakably that this province is admirably adapted for general farming, stock raising, dairying, and fruit-growing; that the farmers, while finding a better home market, are enlarging their operations and shipping to England and abroad. The Commission will have done good service if it should be the means of leading our breeders to improve their stock and our farmers to reduce their grain fields and enter more largely into other hypoches. and enter more largely into other branches which exhaust the land less and return even larger profits to the husbandman.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY. England is being fed from the West instead former years. This change in the course of trade is having an extraordinary effect, for while Liverpool is crowded with grain-laden ships from Canada and the United States, and is weekly receiving enormous consignand is weekly receiving enormous consignments of beef, the Eastern seaports are no longer crowded as in previous years with vessels laden with Russian wheat. The exportation of cereals from the Czar's dominions has practically ceased; and the cattle trade between England and the Continent has much diminished, the supply of beeves being little more than sufficient to meet the demands of the countries now possessing the demands of the countries now possessing them. The truth is that every year the Continental grain surplus is diminishing, and the same remark applies to cattle, the inevitable consequence being that the Mother Country will become increasingly dependent on this continent. In 1877 Russia sold fifty million dollars worth of grain to England. This year an American cargo has been sent to St.

FARMING UNDER PROTECTION.

which the Cobden Club is flooding the United States through its New York friends-to the great detriment, by the way, of Hancock's chances of election—is a work by Graham McAdam, entitled "The Protective System; what it costs the American Farmer." The writer takes the usual position of the freetraders, that the amount of the tariff, no matter how high, represents the figure which the consumers have to pay for the benefit of the manufacturers. The Springfield Republican, a journal which favours tariff revision, disposes of this argument in short order. The assumption of Mr. McAdam that because a duty of 86 per cent. is collected from foreign blankets, paying into the treasury only \$1,233 last year, and because the consumption of blankets amounts to \$20,000,000 a ybar, that therefore \$17,000,000 of that amount is "a tribute to the dozen manufacturers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island," is characterized as "one of those gross projections of theory off from fact which damages the free trade argument."

"Does any one," asks the Republican, "suppose that the same blankets would have been furnished to the people in the absence of protection for \$3,000,000, either foreign or domestic, which have been furnished to the people from domestic sources for \$20,000,000." The American free-traders have a hard road to travel, and it cannot be macadamized in this ter how high, represents the figure which the travel, and it cannot be macadamized in this

BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN ENGLAND. English sugar refiners are in danger of be-

ing deprived of their home market under the free trade system. The new French sugar law, which came into operation on the 1st inst., creates for the first time a bounty of upwards of 2s. 6d. per cwt. upon the export of moist refined sugar of all descriptions. Hitherto in France the bounty has been obtainable only upon loaf sugar, and the moist refined only upon loaf sugar, and the moist refined sugars of British manufacturers have been exempt from direct competition with similar products exported under bounty. The new law reduces the French bounties on loaf sugar nearly one-half, but more than counterbalances any approach to equality on this score by the excessive bounty upon the export of moist refined sugar. An exchange says that samples of this new bounty beet sugar are already on the sugar markets of Great Britain, and have caused much consternation amongst the manuthe sugar markets of Great Britain, and have caused much consternation amongst the manufacturers and operatives engaged in the refining industry of that country, whose only remaining branch of the British sugar industry is now so seriously threatened. If other Continental nations were to adopt the bounty system, the English workingman might obtain the necessaries of life at an extremely low

price, but might be deprived of employment, the articles being supplied by foreigners. With the markets of the world slowly closing against her, England will before long be compelled to have a protective tariff. At present foreign nations can send their goods to the United Kingdom at nominal duties, or free, but her manufactured products are subjected to heavy tariffs. Such is English free trade in practice.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Peterboro' Review makes a good hit. Referring to the gratuitous circulation throughout England of Mr. Blake's speech decrying the North-West and extolling Texas, it points out that Mr. Blake's position as leader of the Opposition implies the possibility of his becoming at some future day the Premier of the Dominion. Is it quite satisfactory mier of the Dominion. Is it quite satisfactory to reflect, asks the Review. that we might have a Prime Minister of Canada, one of whose brightest triumphs consists in his suc-cessful advocacy of a foreign country for setlement in preference to his own?

Nova Scotia is making extraordinary progress in agricultural matters. An exchange reports that for many miles clearings have een made, and new houses have been erected. Improvements are noticed on all hands. Large spaces of land, swampy or otherwise, are being drained and cultivated, and make the best hay land that can be found. Grist and cloth mills are rushed with orders, and the latter especially are enlarging their pre-mises, a fact which shows that home manufactures are becoming more highly appreciated—a result of the fostering care of the

In noticing the bountiful wheat harvest enjoyed in portions of Nova Scotia, the Halifax Mail states that many years ago the cultivation of wheat was wholly abandoned in that province owing to the ravages of the weevil. In the western section of Nova Scotia the pest has not made its appearance, and in some counties more wheat has been raised than will supply the local demand. In some of the eastern districts the weevil has re-appeared, and the average yield is about half a crop. The Mail suggests that scientists should investigate the habits of this parasite, with a view to its suppression. Hitherto the farmers have been left to their own resources in the matter, and no doubt their efforts could be rendered more effective were they directed by scientific research.

Interesting experiments are in progress with the object of ascertaining whether the unemployed can be satisfactorily settled on the land. The New York city Y. M. C. A. has a farm where applicants for situations may spend a short time and learn agricultural may spend a short time and learn agricultural work. According to a recent account in the New York Herald, that experiment is a failure. In Canada, however, a similar experiment made by the St. John Relief and Aid Society has been mist encouraging. The latest reports from the settlers whom the association helped to locate in Clarendon and in Johnville, Knowlesville, and other up river settlements are exceedingly estification. settlements, are exceedingly satisfactory. Of the 45 or 50 families, numbering in all about 240 or 250 persons, only one man has not turned out well. The others have made homes for themselves and are doing well, and would not return to the city on any account. They are, in fact, on the road to independence. A gathering which would have attracted

more attention had it not taken place during the heat of a presidential campaign assembled in Chicago last week. Some three hundred farmers of Illinois and other Western States met to protest against railroad monopolies, and to organize a National Farmers' Alliance to combat the evils of the present transporta-tion system. Resolutions were adopted fa-vouring Government control of the railroads, and the enactment of laws protecting the producer against extortion, and pledging the producer against extortion, and pledging the association not to support for office men who had favoured railroads in the past. The movement appears to be following very closely in the lines of the Granger agitation, with which they expressed their sympathy. They seem to have profitted by experience in contemplating national rather than State interference. The Granger legislation, passed in several States, was insufficient to cope with the evil, as no State could control the action of corporations outside its own boundaries. The general Government is alone competent to deal with railroad systems which span the entire continent.

Opposition leaders carefully avoid playing during the recess that unpatriotic role which they adopt at Ottawa. At Watford Mr. Mackenzie assured his auditors that, notwithstanding the highly-coloured report of success attending settlement in the Western States, we have nothing to fear from them. Now, Mr. Mackenzie himself always has Now, Mr. Mackenzie himself always has been a grave offender in presenting highlycoloured pictures of the Western States as compared with Canadian provinces. His advocacy of the claims of Kansas—where Canadian emigrants are now starving—will not be forgotten. Mr. Mackenzie also touched upon the North-West, and said visitors to Manitoba are highly gratified at the improvements noticeable there, and delighted at the success of Ontario emigrants. During the last Parliamentary session this hon, gentleman enunciated a different view. He read a score of extracts to show that our North-West was comparatively valueless, North-West was comparatively valueless, that all the good land available was taken up, and that Ontario people could not prosper. As Sir Richard Cartwright presented the silver side of the shield to English capitalists when he sought to obtain a loan, so Mr. Mackenzie acts when he desires to retain the favour of his political friends, who would shrink from sanctioning an unpatriotic policy.

HOME NOTES. By Telegraph and Mail,

Cape Breton has the potato rot. Staten Island is suffering greatly from long-Ripe raspberries were picked in the town-ship of Caradoc one day last week in the open field.

field.

The epizootic has broken out to an alarm-The epizootic has appeared in Halifax, several cases of horses being attacked with it being reported. It has also broken out in Queen's county.

On Friday Is

On Friday James Taylor sold by auction 150 acres belonging to the Hearn estate, near Hespeler, to the executors of the Checkley

Eight car-loads of cheese were shipped on Saturday from Belleville for the English market, via Montreal. The forest fires about Madison and South Amboy, N. J., were extinguished by showers on Friday night. Ten dwellings have been

A ladies' land league was organized at New York on Friday night with a membership of sixty, comprising many well-known philan-It is estimated that there will be thirty

thousand barrels of apples shipped out of Prince Edward County this fall, all the proluct of the county. Prof. J. P. Sheldon and Mr. Jesse Sparrow agricultural delegates from England, have visited Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and will leave to-morrow for Eng-

Over 200,000 bushels of barley has been delivered in Brampton this season, being far in excess of any former year. This speaks in glowing terms for Brampton as a grain mar-

Mr. John Cole, near Iona, has sold his farm of 197 acres, and leaves next week for Ne-braska, where he has purchased \$40 acres of land. Mr. Cole sold 75 acres of his property to James Galbraith for \$3,800, 72 acres to

to Wm. C. Brown for \$2,300. A party of English gentlemen, who as to Ottawa Wednesday, have gone to on. They have a fine pack of hounds

othy Parsons, of Como, C Mr. Tin has cultivated sugar cane on his this year, from which he has made ex-

Woodcock seem to be plentiful in the vi
of Liverpool Market. Messrs. Prestor
Alliston recently bagged seventeen of
and a half between the hours of thre
half-past six o'clock.

A shipment of cattle for England has
made by Major M. Coughlin and J. Mo
ald. of St. John. It comprised 161 head
will be shipped in the steamer Lake W
peg from Quebec, for Liverpool.

Shipments of apples from Montreal to

Shipments of apples from Montreal to Britain this season are the largest ever kn Last week the quantity was 1,300 ba and this week it will be double that, i nment from Ontario arrives in tir Agents are now going through the O country purchasing butter for Eng

THE farmers of Arthabaskaville have a contract with the new French Sugar pany which is about to commence operati the Eastern Townships to furnish it wit crop off eleven hundred arpents of be gar manufacturing purposes. weighed with a man buried therein, the ustanding being that the amount obtain

at Osgoode station for immediate ship. The prices paid are about 18 to 20 cents

the dishonest trick should be spent in wh The farmer, however, pocketed the proceeds of the load and his confedera proceeds of the load nosed the game. The Whitby Free Press says :- Mr. Campbell, of the Bay, lost two valuable in the fore part of the week. Mr. J. has two that are very sick, and Mr. Ho has lost the use of her limbs. Miss Lea

cow has been sick for some days. Three men, Jacob Stewart, James Ri and John Dennis, all belonging near Lead threshed 161 bushels of wheat in one They also threshed 95 bushels in 30 min This work was done with one of Glas McPherson's End Shake machines,

At present it is the farming classes Eastern States who are emigrating West. A train has passed through Mo with two hundred American far who were bound for Illinois and Minn amongst the party from the State of and were also going west.

The new abattoirs so long required for treal are about to be got under way. half the capital, \$200,000, has been scribed, and the projectors have gives contracts for making approaches to the in the east end. Building will be commimmediately. The butchers of the city opposed the scheme at first, are not operating in this great multic improvement. rating in this great public improvem A law suit has just been concluded at ance, the result of which should be bor mind by our farmers until another three

time comes round. The suit was brough damages on account of plaintiff's horse frightened by a steam thresher and reno useless by injuries received while rur away. The jury has given him a verdic \$135, and the costs, which will be fixed by index will add \$200 mess. judge, will add \$300 more. The apple shipments from Port Wil station, N.B., are large and important. Friday and Saturday last E. E. Dick Canard, loaded seven cars; A. & W Chase, two cars; J. E. Lockwood, Ca one car, and C. R. H. Starr and Ca Geo. Johnson, one car. The Star reekon bbls. to a car, and makes the total

bbls., which is quite a large shipme are all for the English market. The Ontario Agricultural Commission on Monday at Belleville, the commiss present being Messrs. J. B. Aylesworth A. H. Dymond. Mr. J. W. Johnson, P pal of the Ontario Business College, was amined as to farm book-keeping, and sented a system which was favourably ceived by the commissioners. Mr Graham testified on the subjects of ag ture and dairying, as did also Mr. P. R. Prof. Bell, of Albert College, was exan on the subject of agricultural education.

A leading land dealer in Stratford there is an increasing inquiry for purch as investments. Mortgage securities is scarcer and less profitable, capitalists seek other investments. He has been proached by the agent of an Old Cou loan company for the purchase of 500 of wild land at \$8 an acre in Elma Grey, where they are buying 2,000 a with a view to improving and colonizin They have also purchased 50,000 acre Manitoba for colonising Old Country

grants.

The Barrie Advance says Messrs. L and Graham, of Barrie, have returned their duck-shooting trip to Black Riv tributary of the Severn, after having enj four weeks of unvarying luck and unall fun. They bagged—and ate—at the ratwelve birds a day, and could have had a greater slaughter had they felt so dispo Mr. S. Lount secured a fine otter, a nur of which were in the vicinity. A coup Americans were encountered—one of a son of Rev. H. W. Beecher—at the rand they, too, enjoyed excellent sport. they, too, enjoyed excellent sport.

Our Montreal correspondent telegraph A rumour has been spread here by establishment of the company in Pari manufacturing sugar from beet root in province. From a good authority I ascertained that these reports are unfoun and I am assured the factories will be elished in all the districts where farmers agreed to raise the required quantity of b Mr. Lavallee, the agent of the company, gone to Paris to report the success of mission among the farmers of the province

During the early part of the season n appeared to be scarce in these woods for miles around, and several hunting expedi appeared to be scarce in these woods for n miles around, and several hunting expedit did not get a horn or hoof; some others, said, took horns, but nary a hoof. Since last report, however, the McCabes, of Gr field, captured quite a fine animal. John Cope, Indian, shot five in the woods so east of Riversdale, last week. One of t was sold to a merchant in Upper Stewia and we believe others found their way to city. Rumour says that a party of whunters from the city purchased one of the Two men at Upper East River, Pictou, one a few days ago, the meat of which sold in New Glasgow.—Truro Sun.

The Pictou Standard devotes a portion its space to reporting the "fruits of the son." Following are a few instances:—McDonald, Brookland, West River, pla last spring one and one quarter bushels Nation wheat. The yield was just 25 bus Allan A. Ferguson sowed 4½ bushels

Allan A. Ferguson sowed 4½ bushels Fern wheat last spring, and had a yiel 66 bushels. Donald Grant, Hardwood 66 bushels. Donald Grant, Hardwood sowed eleven grains of oats four years ag new and unknown variety, picked up Provincial Exhibition. That harves saved the grain, planting it the folke spring. This he continued doing, and his sult this fall was 43 stooks. The oats we 46 lbs. to the bushel—the common without 28 to 34 lbs.—were cut as early as gust 14th, were perfect in shape and co gust 14th, were perfect in shape and c and yielded 20 bushels for each bushel A friend in Elderslie informs the Charles that quite a number of far have recently located at the peninsula, land can be had at 75 cents an acre. Paper says:—"Mr. Simpson Hepburn, broof Mrs. Catto, Elderslie, for 25 years a dent of the township of Minto, sold his about two years ago. About a month at and his eldest son went up to the penin where they located several hundred acre lind. Since then Mr. Hepburn and far

price, but might be deprived of employment, the articles being supplied by foreigners. With the markets of the world slowly closing against her, England will before long be compelled to have a protective tariff. At present foreign nations can send their goods to the United Kingdom at nominal duties, or free, but her manufactured products are subjected to heavy tariffs. Such is English free trade in practice.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Peterboro' Review makes a good hit. Referring to the gratuitous circulati throughout England of Mr. Blake's spe throughout England of Mr. Blake's speech decrying the North-West and extolling Texas, it points out that Mr. Blake's position as leader of the Opposition implies the possibility of his becoming at some future day the Premier of the Dominion. Is it quite satisfactory to reflect, asks the Review, that we might have a Prime Minister of Canada, one of whose brightest triumphs consists in his specwhose brightest triumphs consists in his successful advocacy of a foreign country for set-

Nova Scotia is making extraordinary progress in agricultural matters. An exchange reports that for many miles clearings have en made, and new houses have been erected. Improvements are noticed on all hands.
Large spaces of land, swampy or otherwise,
are being drained and cultivated, and make
the best hay land that can be found. Grist and cloth mills are rushed with orders, and the latter especially are enlarging their premises, a fact which shows that home manufactures are becoming more highly appreciated—a result of the fostering care of the mises a fact which shows that ho

In noticing the bountiful wheat harvest en joyed in portions of Nova Scotia, the Halifax Mail states that many years ago the cultivation of wheat was wholly abandoned in that province owing to the ravages of the weevil. In the western section of Nova Scotia the pest has not made its appearance, and in some counties more wheat has been raised than will supply the local demand. In some of the eastern districts the weevil has re-appeared, and the average yield is about half a crop. The Mail suggests that scientists should investigate the habits of this parasite, with a view to its suppression. Hitherto the farmers have been left to their own resources in the matter, and no doubt their efforts could be rendered more effective were they directed by scientific research.

Interesting experiments are in progress with the object of ascertaining whether the unemployed can be satisfactorily settled on the land. The New York city Y. M. C. A. has a farm where applicants for situations pend a short time and learn agricultural According to a recent account in the New York Herald, that experiment is a failure. In Canada, however, a similar experiment made by the St. John Relief and Aid Society has been most encouraging. The latest reports from the settlers whom the association helped to locate in Clarendon and in Johnville, Knowlesville, and other up river settlements, are exceedingly satisfactory. Of the 45 or 50 families, numbering in all about turned out well. The others have made homes for themselves and are doing well, and would not return to the city on any account. They

A gathering which would have attracted more attention had it not taken place during the heat of a presidential campaign assembled n Chicago last week. Some three hundred farmers of Illinois and other Western States met to protest against railroad monopolies, and to organize a National Farmers' Alliance to combat the evils of the present transporta-tion system. Resolutions were adopted faaring Government control of the railroads, and the enactment of laws protecting the producer against extortion, and pledging the association not to support for office men who had favoured railroads in the past. The movement appears to be following very closely in the lines of the Granger agitation, with which they expressed their symmetry. with which they expressed their sympathy. They seem to have profitted by experience in contemplating national rather than State interference. The Granger legislation, passed in several States, was insufficient to cope with the evil, as no State could control the action of corporations outside its own boundaries. The general Government is alone competent to deal with railroad systems which span the entire continent.

Opposition leaders carefully avoid playing during the recess that unpatriotic rôle which they adopt at Ottawa. At Watford Mr. Mackenzie assured his auditors that, not-Mackenzie assured his auditors that, not-withstanding the highly-coloured report of success attending settlement in the Western States, we have nothing to fear from them. Now, Mr. Mackenzie himself always has been a grave offender in presenting highly-coloured pictures of the Western States as compared with Canadian provinces. His ad-vocacy of the claims of Kansas—where Canadian emigrants are now starving—will not be forgotten. Mr. Mackenzie also touched upon the North-West, and said visitors to Manitoba are highly gratified at the improvements noticeable there, and delighted at the success of Ontario emigrants. During the last Parliamentary session this hon, gentleman enunciated a different view. He read a score of extracts to show that our North West was comparatively related. North-West was comparatively valueless, that all the good land available was taken up, and that Ontario people could not prosper. As Sir Richard Cartwright presented the silver side of the shield to English capitalists when he sought to obtain a loan, so Mr. Mackenzie acts when he desires to re-tain the favour of his political friends, who would shrink from sanctioning an unpatriotic

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail, Cape Breton has the potato rot. Staten Island is suffering greatly from long-

ontinued drought.

Ripe raspberries were picked in the townthip of Caradoc one day last week in the open. field.

The epizootic has broken out to an alarm-

ng extent at Long Branch and several towns along the coast.

The epizootic has appeared in Halifax, several cases of horses being attacked with it being reported. It has also broken out in

Queen's county.

On Friday James Taylor sold by auction 150 acres belonging to the Hearn estate, near Hespeler, to the executors of the Checkley

Hespeler, to the executors of the Checkley estate, for \$7,010.

Eight car-loads of sheese were shipped on Saturday from Belleville for the English market, via Montreal.

The forest fires about Madison and South Amboy, N. J., were extinguished by showers on Friday night. Ten dwellings have been havened.

burned

A ladies' land league was organized at New
York on Friday night with a membership of
sixty, comprising many well-known philan-It is estimated that there will be thirty

thousand barrels of apples shipped out of Prince Edward County this fall, all the product of the county.

Prof. J. P. Sheldon and Mr. Jesse Sparrow, agricultural delegates from England, have visited Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and will leave to-morrow for England.

Over 200,000 bushels of barley has been de-

livered in Brampton this season, being far in excess of any former year. This speaks in glowing terms for Brampton as a grain mar-

Mr. John Cole, near Iona, has sold his farm of 197 acres, and leaves next week for Nebraska, where he has purchased 840 acres of land. Mr. Cole sold 75 acres of his property to James Galbraith for \$3,800, 72 acres to

Henry Brown for \$3,600, and the remaining 50 to Wm. C. Brown for \$2,300. A party of English gentlemen, who arrived at Ottawa Wednesday, have gone to the Upper Ottawa woods on a hunting expedition. They have a fine pack of hounds with

Mr. Timothy Parsons, of Como, Quebec, has cultivated sugar cane on his farm this year, from which he has made excellent syrap. He is going extensively into the cultivation next year.

Woodcock seem to be plentiful in the vicinity of Liverpool Market. Messrs. Preston and Alliston recently bagged seventeen couple and a half betalers. and a half between the hours of three and half-past six o'clock.

A shipment of cattle for England has been made by Major M. Coughlin and J. McDonald, of St. John. It comprised 161 head, and will be shipped in the steamer Lake Winniferon Couches for Livernool.

peg from Quebec, for Liverpool. Shipments of apples from Montreal to Great Shipments of apples from montreal to Great Britain this season are the largest ever known. Last week the quantity was 1,300 barrels, and this week it will be double that, if the consignment from Ontario arrives in time.

Agents are now going through the Ottawa Agents are now going through the Ottawa country purchasing butter for England. There is about twenty thousand pounds now at Osgoode station for immediate shipment. The prices paid are about 18 to 20 cents per THE farmers of Arthabaskaville have made

a contract with the new French Sugar Com-pany which is about to commence operations in the Eastern Townships to furnish it with the crop off eleven hundred arpents of beets for sugar manufacturing purposes.

A Nottawasaga farmer had a load of hay weighed with a man buried therein, the under-standing being that the amount obtained by the dishonest trick should be spent in whiskey,

The farmer, however, pocketed the entire proceeds of the load and his confederate exposed the game.

The Whitby Free Press says:—Mr. Jas.

The Whitby Free Press says:—Mr. Jas. Campbell, of the Bay, lost two valuable cows in the fore part of the week. Mr. J. Blow has two that are very sick, and Mr. Howell's has lost the use of her limbs. Miss Leaven's cow has been sick for some days. What the disease is is unknown. Three men, Jacob Stewart, James Ritchie. and John Dennis, all belonging near Leadbury, threshed 161 bushels of wheat in one hour. They also threshed 95 bushels in 30 minutes. This work was done with one of Glasgow & McPherson's End Shake machines, on the

farm of Mr. Thomas' Forbes, lot 16, on the At present it is the farming classes of the Eastern States who are emigrating to the West. A train has passed through Montreal with two hundred American families, who were bound for Illinois and Minnesota. About twenty French-Canadians were amongst the party from the State of Maine, and were also going west.

amongst the party from the State of Maine, and were also going west.

The new abattoirs so long required for Montreal are about to be got under way. Over half the capital, \$200,000, has been subscribed, and the projectors have given out contracts for making approaches to the site in the east end. Building will be commenced immediately. The butchers of the city, who opposed the scheme at first, are now cooperating in this great public improvement.

A law suit has just been concluded at Nan. operating in this great public improvement.

A law suit has just been concluded at Napanee, the result of which should be borne in mind by our farmers until another threshing time comes round. The suit was brought for damages on account of plaintiffa horse being frightened by a steam thresher and rendered useless by injuries received while running away. The jury has given him a verdict for \$135, and the costs, which will be fixed by the judge, will add \$300 more.

judge, will add \$300 more. The apple shipments from Port Williams station, N.B., are large and important. On Friday and Saturday last E. E. Dickie, of Canard, loaded seven cars; A. & W. H. Chase, two cars; J. E. Lockwood, Canard, one car, and C. R. H. Starr and Captain Geo. Johnson, one car. The Star rections 1201 bills for a car, and makes the total 1,929-bills which is quite a large shipment. These bbla., which is quite a large shipment. These are all for the English market.

The Ontario Agricultural Commission met The Ontario Agricultural Commission met on Monday at Belleville, the commissioners present being Messrs. J. B. Aylesworth and A. H. Dymond. Mr. J. W. Johnson, Principal of the Ontario Business College, was examined as to farm book-keeping, and presented a system which was favourably received by the commissioners. Mr. K. Graham testified on the subjects of agriculture and dairying, as did also Mr. P. R. Daly. Prof. Bell, of Albert College, was examined on the subject of agricultural education.

A leading land dealer in Stratford says

A leading land dealer in Stratford says there is an increasing inquiry for purchases as investments. Mortgage securities being scarcer and less profitable, capitalists must seek other investments. He has been ap-proached by the agent of an Old Country proached by the agent of an Old Country loan company for the purchase of 500 acres of wild land at \$8 an acre in Elma and Grey, where they are buying 2,000 acres with a view to improving and colonizing it. They have also purchased 50,000 acres in Manitoba for colonising Old Country emigrants.

Manitoba for colonising Old Country emigrants.

The Barrie Advance says Messrs. Lount and Graham, of Barrie, have returned from their duck-shooting trip to Black River, a tributary of the Severn, after having enjoyed four weeks of unvarying luck and unalloyed fun. They bagged—and ate—at the rate of twelve birds a day, and could have had made greater slaughter had they felt so disposed. Mr. S. Lount secured a fine otter, a number of which were in the vicinity. A couple of Americans were encountered—one of them a son of Rev. H. W. Beecher—at the river, and they, too, enjoyed excellent sport.

Our Montreal correspondent telegraphs:—

and they, too, enjoyed excellent sport.

Our Montreal correspondent telegraphs:—
A rumour has been spread here by interested parties that a hitch has occurred in the establishment of the company in Paris for manufacturing sugar from beet root in this province. From a good authority I have ascertained that these reports are unfounded, and I am assured the factories will be established in all the districts where farmers have agreed to raise the required quantity of beets. Mr. Lavallee, the agent of the company, has gone to Paris to report the success of his mission among the farmers of the province.

During the early part of the season moose appeared to be scarce in these woods for many miles around, and several hunting expeditions did not get a horn or hoof; some others, it is said, took horns, but nary a hoof. Since our last report, however, the McCabes, of Greenfield, captured quite a fine animal. Johnnie Cope, Indian, shot five in the woods southeast of Riversdale, last week. One of these was sold to a merchant in Upper Stewiacke, and we believe others found their way to the city. Rumour says that a party of white hunters from the city purchased one of them. Two men at Upper East River, Pictou, got one a few days ago, the meat of which was sold in New Glasgow.—Truro Sun.

The Pictou Standard devotes a portion of its space for reporting, the "fruits of the sea.

The Pictou Standard devotes a portion of its space to reporting the "fruits of the season." Following are a few instances:—Wm. McDonald, Brookland, West River, planted last spring one and one quarter bushels. Lost Nation wheat. The yield was just 25 bushels. Allan A. Ferguson sowed 4½ hushels Red Fern wheat last spring, and had a yield of 66 bushels. Donald Grant, Hardwood Hill, sowed eleven grains of oats four years ago of a new and unknown variety, picked up at a Provincial Exhibition. That harvest he saved the grain, plauting it the following spring. This he continued doing, and his result this fall was 43 stooks. The oats weighed 46 lbs. to the bushel—the common weigh from 28 to 34 lbs.—were cut as early as August 14th, were perfect in shape and colour, and yielded 20 bushels for each bushel sown.

A friend in Elderslie informs the Chesley A friend in Elderslie informs the Chesley

Enterprise that quite a number of farmers have recently located at the peninsula, where land can be had at 75 cents an acre. That paper says:—"Mr. Simpson Hepburn, brother of Mrs. Catto, Elderslie, for 25 years a resident of the township of Minto, sold his farm about two years ago. About a month ago he and his eldest son went up to the peninsula, where they located saveral hundred acres of land. Since then Mr. Hepburn and family,

together with several friends, numbering in all about twenty-five persons, have moved north, where they intend to reside. There are a number from Chesley and vicinity who intend to locate in the peninsula, and some of them have already gone there. The country is no doubt very rocky in some sections, but there are thousands of acres of excellent land in the valleys, and those who are willing to work can get good wages. Commission agents from Detroit and elsewhere are spending large sums of money in purchasing cordwood, etc., so that those who have farms to clear can get good prices for their timber and cordwood."

The enizootic still continues to wave ware. good prices for their timber and cordwood."

The epizootic still continues to wage warfare on the public and private horseflesh. Though many new cases are mentioned, horsemen report that the disease is slowly dying out in the neighbourhood. Apparently the disorder now affecting so many horses is exactly analagous to some maladies that affect the human mind at various seasons, and are ascribed to atmospheric influences, as the grippe and the antumnal catarrh or hay fever. All the indications are that the horse has what in man would be called a common cold, with the exception that there is in the equine disorder a great deal more fever than ordinarily goes with a cold, and nearly all horses in a neighbourhood have the same cold at the same time. The fact shows plainly that the disease is due to some common cause, and not to those accidents of exposure and debility to which an ordinary catarrhal inflammation would be due. Whatever the cause and character of the present trouble may be, the public is to be congratulated upon the fact that the visitation is a mild.one, and that with kindly care and rest and judicious use of medicine the horse will come out all right.—St. John News.

The new steam threshing apparatus, purchased by Prof. Brown for the Experimental

right.—St. John News.

The new steam threshing apparatus, purchased by Prof. Brown for the Experimental Farm, Guelph, was set in motion for the first time on Friday. It had been placed in position the previous night at a stack of heavy peas, gathered from fifteen acres at the northeast side of the farm, and was set in operation in good time on Friday morning. Some idea may be gained of the capabilities of the machine when it is stated that eight men on the stack could scarcely deliver the straw machine when it is stated that eight men on the stack could scarcely deliver the straw quickly enough. It ran steadily during the whole day without a hitch, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. The thresher and steamer were purchased for the farm through Mr. Pearson from Messrs. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton. A novelty which distinguishes it from other machines is the use of two shakers for separating, instead of canvases. The latter are liable to wear and decay, while the shakers will withstand such influences. Another feature is the carrier. influences. Another feature is the carrier, which is so constructed that it may be folded and carried behind the separator. Power is furnished by a Waterous engine so built as to be fireproof. It is a twelve horse-power engine at on wheels and in every waterous decided. gine, set on wheels, and in every way adapted to the purpose of threshing. The whole stack was threshed in five hours, including

toppages. MISCELLANEOUS.

Fresh outbreaks of pleuro-pneur

Viscount Lymington has sailed for New York to study the land system and agricul-ture of the United States. A terrific snow storm occurred in Buenos Ayres on the 18th of September. It is esti-mated that 700,000 cattle, 500,000 sheep, and 250,000 horses perished.

The Farmers' Alliance had a conference in London on Monday. James Howard, member of Parliament for Bedfordshire, presided. The subject discussed was the improved cultivation of land. tivation of land. OWING to the scarcity of breadstuffs i

Owing to the scarcity of breadstuffs in Russia, and the consequent importation of American coreals, an agitation is going on to secure a prohibition of the exportation of grain from the empire.

The chief inspector of grains at New York states that the amount inspected last week was the largest ever known in the history of the produce exchange, being over 1,500,000 bushels, mostly wheat.

The horse disease, which first appeared at Cleveland, O., in a mild form a few days age, spread rapidly. A very large per cent. of age, spread rapidly. A very large per cent. of the horses are affected. The disease is as violent as during the previous epidemic.

According to an official return, it appears that the total number of farms in England and Scotland reported during the week to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia is 102. In Lancashire 15 places were visited, but only six new cases were discovered. In the metropolis there have been eleven new cases. Essex heads the list, however, no fewer than 17 new cases having been reported upon. In the metropolis there are two known cases of foot-and-mouth disease.

CROPS AND TILLAGE.

FARMING-IN THE NORTH.

Some of the Advantages Enjoyed by Our Farmerse To many of our farmers, as well as to several of our prominent politicians, there is a certain fascination about "the sunny South." It is rather pleasing to think about keeping stock in a country where there is green vegetation constantly. There are apparent advantages in being able to work the soil at all times, and to raise semi-tropical fruits, sugar, rice, and cotton. Apparently, to many, a farmer can enjoy more and acquire more by locating in the far South than in the far North, and this idea has been unfortunately too much and otor Apparently, to many, a farmer can enjoy more and acquire more by locating in the far South than in the far North, and it is idea has been unfortunately too much give the control of the control

SORGHUM SUGAR. respect of Establishing this Industry in

The farmer has no money to squander in costly experiments, but when a new source of profit is opened, which can be pursued without risk, it becomes the duty of all to give it a fair trial. Such seems to be the condition attached to the cultivation of the Amber sugar cane or sorghum plant, over which a number of farmers in this county have become quite enthusiastic. The crop this season has fully matured long before the frost came, and already samples of the syrup have been offered in our market. At the Burford show this week there were a number of competitors for the prizes offered, and some of the exhibits were perfectly clear and almost entirely free from any peculiar taste.

It is quite true that it requires costly machinery to manufacture sugar from the cane, chinery to manufacture sugar from the cane but for syrup for domestic use a crushing mill and evaporators are all that are requir ed, and already there are several mills in the

ed, and already there are several mills in the county.

One farmer, Mr. W. F. Robinson, of Burford, informs us that he is so satisfied with the results of his experiments this year that he intends abandoning maple syrup and sugar manufacture for the less expensive and equally satisfactory cultivation of sorghum.

It remains to be seen whether another season will prove equally favourable to the growth and maturing of this new claimant for public favour, but if so, there can be no doubt but that the cultivation of a small plot will be set aside on every farm for the growth of enough, at least, for family use,—Brantford Expositor.

A QUEBEC EXPERIMENT.

Restoring Fertility to Exhausted Soils.

One does not naturally look to the province of Quebec for examples of well-directed effort for the improvement of farming. In no other portion of Canada has a naturally fruitful soil been more recklessly exhausted of its productiveness than in Quebec. In large tracts of country in that province wheat-growing has become unprofitable. Fields that once bore golden harvests are now poor barren pastures. Incessant cropping, without due culture, has rendered sterile a vast breadth of soil. The Chapleau Government proposes to grapple with this state of things. It is resolved, says the St. John News, to bring home to the inner consciousness of the simple-hearted but unprogressive habitans a sense of the value of a better system of farming—a system which will keep good new land in good condition and restore fertility to worn out soils. The plan is to distribute a part of the yearly grant in promotion of agriculture in the form of superphosphate of lime to the county societies, to be expended in the way likely to secure the best results. This is the sort of fertilizer most needed by the worn-out wheat lands. It is hoped that by this distribution farmers will be taught the secret of restoring exhausted soils by expeditious methods. The experiment deserves success, and the Chapleau Government credit for trying it. The condition most favourable to success exists in Quebec. The lands requiring a plentiful supply of the superphosphate of lime are extensive. The means of furnishing the supply are abundant. The Ottawa valley, if not other regions, too, in Quebec, contains vast deposits of phosphate, and the sulphuric acid with which the phosphate requires to be treated for manurial purposes is to be obtained there in large quantities. Great results, from a farming point of view, may be ultimately secured through this movement.

It is worth while to determine whether or not superphosphate of lime might not be an Restoring Fertility to Exhausted Soils.

novement.
It is worth while to determine whether o It is worth while to determine whether or not superphosphate of lime might not be applied with profit to long-cultivated soils in New Brunswick. And it seems desirable to ascertain whether or no any workable deposits of the phosphate exist in this province. The discovery of such a deposit in an easily accessible position in New Brunswick might prove of great public value.

FINE FARMING.

Fine Farming.

What prity acres can Froduce.

What books a man get on fifty acres of land? Effect a country from the wants of an arresting permanent meadow, as it is called, or mowing. This will yield thirty tons of hay. It may seem extravagant, any the New England Farmer, but when it is remembered that on many large farms now that are highly manured in spots, two, or even three tons is not an uncommon yield, it is very safe to recken on this crop. In fact we know of many small farms which cut, on an average, when the start, when the same than the same than the same that it is surplessed of many small farms which cut, on an average, which we have the same than the same than the same that is necessary for the stock which a farm of this size will early for which a system of solling, or partial solling, the areas for pasturage could be much reduced. Next, five acres of arable and it we for wheat, one for cora, one for postatoes, and one for early cropa, vegetable garden, etc. If the location is one near to a good local market, where what is called by garden truck, or small fruits, find a ready sale, more land may profitably be devoted to these last-named crops, and less to grain or the head crops of the field. This must be decided by the circumstances of location, nearness to market, etc. There are left of our farm of fifty acres, then acres of a wood-lot, and this, if of good, heavy growth and carring the same than the same of the part of the smands of a small family. Or, if near a town, or on a farm where land is too valuable for purposes of growing field, the ten acres we have reserved as a wood-lot may be depended upon, put into other crops, to provide wood or coal for the yearly wants of a family.

On this farm of fifty acres may be kept one form the wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden a sufficient amount of crops and fruit may be grown for the wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden a sufficient amount of crops and fruit may be grown for the wants of an average family. The acres of the most heady when badded to the

would attack them or not." Mr. Howard adds that the yield of the November planted potatoes was, roughly speaking, double that of the spring-planted.

Drying Potatoes for Expertationa.

The San Francisco Commercial Merula ays:—"During the past year or two an important industry has sprung up in this State in the way of preserving potatoes for a foreign market. A machine has been invented for pressing and preserving potatoes in such a manner that they may be dried and kept for a number of years in any climate. No oxidization or fermentation takes place in the process; they retain to a great extent their natural taste and original freshness. Shippings made to England during the past year by Falkner, Bell & Co. inve attracted attention, and the demand for California preserved potatoes in that country already exceeds the supply. The first shipment to Liverpool brought the sum of \$180 per ton over all expenses of shipment. Last year about 20 tons were shipped from Cas Francisco, which brought 45 English shillings per hundred-weight, or at the rate of \$\$ per suck for green potatoes. At Areats, Humboldt county, a strong company has been erganized to preserve potatoes by the new process. Venturs has an apparatus in working order, and will san Erancisco merchants and capitalists evince a lively interest in the enterprise, and are watching results blossly. The testimony of English merchants is to the effect that the products are superior and in active demand."

Storing Potatoes for Winter.

If houses are used for storing potatoes, they should be such structures as would afford an atmosphere rather moist; the admission of drying winds through orevices is always injurious to potatoes, and where greenness in the tuber takes place either from exposure to light or from drying winds, they become entirely unfit for human—indeed, we may say, for all animal food. The practice, therefore, of exposing potatoes to the influence of light and air, for sale, as is done in large towns and cities, must be one highly prejudicial to public health; and that it is so has been long since proved by some eminent French doctors, who traced the existence of certain diseases in towns and cities, to the use of potatoes so exposed. Potatoes treated with such care as we have endeavoured to describe will keep well, if required, until the end of July, and we believe that most persons will agree with us in thinking that a good old potato at that time is much better eating than any new ones then procurable. At all events a great point is gained if, by care, we can have a good plump sample of potatoes in the middle of July, instead of the battered, abrivelled, and fuzzy ones we are in the habit of seeing delivered in our markets about that period. Potatoes are an expensive crop where the tillage of them has been well done, and it therefore entails a necessity on the farmer to see that some little care is bestowed to prevent needless losses on the produce.—The Irish Farmer. Storing Potatoes for Winter.

Locust Investigations.

The result of the locust investigations by the United States Entomological Commission for this season shows a remarkable immunity from the attacks of Caloptenus spretus, the species of locust under consideration. A single swarm was observed in Utah, and local scattered flights of inconsiderable importance in Dakota and Minnesota, and Eastern Oregon, near Walla Walla. For the first time for many years Montana has been free from locust, only scattered individuals having been seen in the Yellowstone valley. The researches of the commission now carried on for four seasons has cleared up the question of the permanent breeding grounds of the locust, which exist in Montana, in the valleys of the upper Missouri, the Judith basin, and the Yellowstone valley with its tributaries. From this region the swarms right be border States to the eastward, and also pass downsinto Utah and Wyoming. Colorado is mostly visited by swarms flows armed the properties the commission is in press and will appear in November, and the third is in preparation.

Salt has been often tried on Ontario farms, and it is unfortunate that no carefully prepared results have been preserved. It is finding favour in the Western States for wheat-growing. Mr. Jas. McMurray recently made an experiment with salt upon different parts of a field of wheat on his farm in Hendricks county. At that time the wheat had not been threshed, but the appearance of the heads and stalks indicated a considerable advantage in the case of the most heavily salted parts of the field over that upon which no salt was sown. Mr. McMurray made as careful an estimate as was possible of the yield on the different plats of ground, and found that those treated with salt made a yield on the different plats of ground, and found that those treated with salt made a yield of about four bushels per acre more than that which was not so treated. The salt was the refuse article bought at pork-houses for 50 cents a sack of 250 pounds. He put an average of 500 pounds of salt, costing \$1, to the acre. The salted wheat matured some six days earlier than the other, a point that is eften of great importance, and increased the value of the crop some \$3 more than the cost of the salt applied. He gives the result of another experiment conducted at the same time which is worthy of record. He sowed the same field in clover about the time the salt was applied, and found that on the portion treated to 250 pounds of salt per acre the clover stands well. On the portion treated to 500 pounds the stand is not good, and on the portion treated to 1,000 pounds there is no clover to a line. The set of clover on the portion of the field not spwn with salt, or sown with 250 pounds per acre, is very good, indicating that too much salt is damaging to the young plant.

Fall Turning-Up of Garden Soil.

Professed gardeners well understand the

Fall Turning-Up of Garden Sett.

Professed gardeners well understand the fall management of these important little family farms. It is needless to tell them how much the success of nextyear's crops depends upon turning up the ground (say in November) intended for such crops. But there are many others—those who have small gardens—and in this class are many of our regular well-to-do farmers—who only raise half crops of vegetables, and these of an inferior quality, and wonder how it is so. Now, we cannot too often repeat the advice that if they will use the garden fork, and turn the soil up full fork deep, allowing it to remain in lumps all winter exposed to the frost, it will put the soil in excellent condition and tend greatly to add to the production of next year's crops. This is especially the case with ground not so treated frequently, and we would mention that every other year is best, instead of every year as some gardeners do. Gardens, and Fall Turning-Up of Garden Soil.

especially old ones, should also be limed about once in five years, and salted about every other spring, applying of lime at the rate of about thirty bushels to the acre, and of salt from eight to ten. In applying salt keep it from coming in contact with boxedging and all other evergreens, very small trees, &c. Such a course will bring up your old gardens in a surprising manner. Turnips, radishes, &c., will grow as well as they ever did, and all other vegetables be largely benefitted.—Germantown Telegraph.

LIVE STOCK.

CANADIAN STOCK.

"Monroe," writing to the Turf, Field, and Farm, says. —"As the blood of the above breeds of horses is being diffused among the trotters of the day and with great success, and as they are from the same fountain-head, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know their origin, especially the Tippooe coming through the Sager horse, as he was one of old Tippoo's best sons and probably better bred. About seventy years ago a clergyman by the name of Howard, from the northern part of the State of New York, moved to Prince Edward county, Ontario, near Belleville, and took with him a fine, large, brown mare, and a great roadster. A short time after his arrival there she proved to be in foal, and the produce was a black colt. This was the first Tippoo known in Canada, and as he advanced in years was called Old Tippoo. He being a good horse and producing fine stock, there were many interested in his breeding, and after a careful search it was ascertained he was by Ogden's Messenger, dam unknown. This horse was the founder of the family known by that name. Some have gotten him mixed up with Tippoo Saib, bred in New York by imp. Messenger. The Sager horse was by Old Tippoo, not by Wild Deer, as it has been given by many breeders; his dam was by Wild Deer, and he was by old Tippoo, making him inbred to Old Tippoo. The dam of Wild Deer was a running mare, taken from the United States to Canada, and was very fast, beating everything she ran against, both in short and long distances, and went by the name of Wild Deer, and was claimed by her owner to be a thoroughbred. The Sager horse got more good stock than any of the sons of Old Tippoo. One of his sons got James H. Burke and other good ones, and his daughters were highly prized as dams. For many of the above facts I am indebted to S. S. Howell, of Port Hope, Ontario. His father was the owner of Old Tippoo for many years, and he died in his possession. Mr. Howell is well posted on the Tippoos, and I think his statements are correct. The Royal George branch of the Tippo

STOCK RAISING.

Shorthorns as Beet Producers.

The London Field says:—"The recent inspectors—they have been little more—especially from America, display quite a new taste, and use quite novel terms. Little is heard of pure this, or pure that, but a great deal about thick flesh and constitution. The translantic meat trade is revolutionizing other people's minds besides those of English land occupiers. The trade is flourishing, is large even now, and it promises to become enormous. And our American cousins, with a characteristic love of a big thing, are quite under its influence in all their ideas of Shorthorns. They are now buying cattle, not with a view to a high average at an auction, but to a regular supply of prime carcasses of beef. If we are to continue to do business with them, we must change our plan. It is in vain to try and charm them with the old catch-words. "Thin-fleshed, I tell ye, and tender to boot," is a verdict more often heard upon English Shorthorns than seems desirable.

At all events, the following is a true statement:—Of the Transatlantics who came to buy cattle at the "Royal" of 1880, hardly one took Shorthorns. Herefords they bought, Polled Angus, and even Norfolk Red Polls, if they were beefy-minded. The American dairymen had curious inquiries to make about "milk and butter records," which sounded odd to the newest dabblers in fancy dairies, i.e., to the English belauders of Jerseys for being "grand whole colours," and "correct shade of silver-grey."

Lower Province Stock.

The Maritime Furmer, speaking of the live stock show at the St. John Exhibition, says:—There were one or two fine thoroughbreds and a number of very good trotting and carriage horses. The grand grey imported stallion Percherons challenged admiration, and some of their progeny, dark iron greys, appeared to be fine useful looking animals. The Percheronstock promises well. The Ayrshires, the favourite dairy stock, were shown in great force. Jerseys, Shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, were well represented. The quality of the stock shown proves that very fine cattle can be raised in New Brunswick. Etter's, of Westmoreland, great three-year-old Durham bred oxen, weighing in the aggregate 5,000 lbs., which moved like giants among the other cattle, would in any country be accounted extraordinary.

Sheep in Winter. Lower Province Stock.

Sheep in Winter.

Two extremes should be avoided in the matter of shelters. One may be insufficient, while the other may be so close as to be unhealthy. The majority of mistakes are with those who shelter insufficiently. In such instances more food is consumed than would otherwise be required, and no corresponding benefits accrue—though the effects upon the sheep are not so unfavourable as those following confinement to improperly ventilated rooms. Another error is found in too close crowding while under shelter. This is particularly objectionable when any considerable number of animals are confined together. While a portion of them may lie down, others are compelled to stand, and through restlessness or fright often trample upon and injure their fellows. The shelters on the sheep farm should be made to increase in size as rapidly as the flock multiplies its numbers.

The water supply should be carefully looked to. A flock of given number will drink more water in winter than will be needed when on pasture. If such an arrangement can be economically secured, access to water twice a day is better than but once. This for two reasons:—First, the more timid animals, which are likely to be held back in the morning by their stronger fellows, have a chance when the latter are not so eager; and secondly, all danger from over-drinking of told water should be forced upon the flock only nuder the extremest necessity. Stock will live under such circumstances, but satisfactory thrift will not be secured.

Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable,

be fed and sheltered separate from the non-breeding animals, as the crowding and more rapid movements of the latter are apt to result injuriously, while such separation makes more convenient certain little attentions to which breeding ewes are entitled as the yearing season approaches, and which may be profitably accorded to them. Advantage will be found in subdivision of the several ages and sexes into as many smaller lots as circumstances will admit of, as such course lessens the liability to crowding and overfeeding of the stronger animals at the expense of the weaker ones. It also brings each animal more directly under the eye of the attendant, who will the more readily detect the first symptoms of deviation from the desired thrift.—Nat. Live Stock Journal.

VETERINARY.

DISEASES IN LIVE STOCK.

A Veterinary Surgeon Replies to the Agri-cultural Commission. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Dr. Wilson, veterinary surgeon, has sent the following replies to questions addressed to him by the Agricul-tural Commission:—"The diseases most pre-valent are, in horses, those of the digestive and respiratory organs; in cattle, diseases of valent are, in horses, those of the digestive and respiratory organs; in cattle, diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs and foot diseases. Sheep and swine are generally healthy. These diseases have been frequent, but when professionally treated havegenerally terminated favourably. I attribute their occurrence to changes of food, sudden changes of atmosphere, over-exertion, etc. I notice a tendency to the following diseases among thoroughbreds:—Heavy draught horses are subject to swelling of the limbs, grease heels, mallanders, and salianders. Shorthorns are more liable to tuberculosis than other breeds of cattle. I believe the shorthorns to be more liable to tuberculosis, and the females of that breed to puerperal fever and apoplexy, than other breeds. As to the merits of Ontario as a stock raising country compared with other countries, I believe it can compete fairly with any other country within the scope of my knowledge. In warmer climates stock can be raised more cheaply, but they are more liable to diseases of a contagious nature."

SHEEP ROT.

The Cause and Progress of the Disease Discovered.

M. Zundel, of Paris, has scientifically investigated the terrible malady sheep rot, and by a series of patient observations has thrown considerable light on the origin of the disease, its development, and contagion. The malady is the result of an alteration of the blood, wherein the watery element predominates. It is the predominance of this water that has popularly associated sheep rot as peculiar to wet seasons and marshy lands, concluding that the water penetrated into the organism, by air saturated with vapour, and by forage plants, extremely aqueous, on which the animal was condemned to feed. Associated with these symptoms, were worms in the liver, or flukes, but these were considered merely as the consequence of the animal's exhausted system. M. Zundel's conclusions are the opposite of these ideas. For him, if the sheep becomes diseased, it is owing to the medium in which it lives being infested with worms; its malady is not derived directly from either the air or the food; its liver, an essential organ, is affected, as such becomes the home of the worm. The rot is due to the presence of the worm, just as is the scab to the acarse; results the same—exhaustion of the system by the invasion and the destruction of organs. There are two varieties of worms, of which the smaller penetrates deeper into the hepatic duct, and produces more profound injury. The action of the parasite is slow, and may be divided into three stages; the first coincides with the months of August, September, and October, when the animalcule, in its most rudimentary stage, aniers the august, september, and October, when the animalcule, in its most rudimentary stage, aniers the august, september, and october, when the animalcule, in its most rudimentary stage, aniers the august, september, and october, when the animalcule, in its most rudimentary stage, aniers the august special conditions and where the decay or "rot" of The Cause and Progress of the Disease Dis their volume. It is at this peried that the animal commences to exhibit signs of exhaustion, and where the tissues lose their colour; the third period represents the decay or "rot" of theliver, and is effected gradually in the months of January, February, and March. The worms have now arrived at their full development, and fill the liver ducts, while distending them. It is at this moment that they quit the liver for the intestines, where they are digested. But they have anticipated the preservation of their species since March and the following months by numbers of eggs, which, absorbed by the bile, are expelled with the excrements, and where they can be detected by the microscope, as many as 3,000 being found in a pound of the dejections, and fifty in a single drop of bile. The eggs remain in the larvæ stage pending two to four months, when they become transformed into an animalcule, very aquatic and very active, penetrating into the intestines of the sheep either by means of the water drank, or attached to snalls and insects that cling to the grass. The rot is contagious, but no marshy land can produce the disease unless the water or pasture be previously infested with the parasite. It is only in autumn that the infection can take place, as by then the eggs ejected in the excrements are hatched. Avoid, then, the pasture land where the worms must exist from being the feeding ground of diseased stock. The winter exposure kills the worms. New mown hay is not, as some allege, an irritant of the digestive organs; where it produces irritation, it is simply the consequence of allowing animals to eat too much of the odorferous, appetizing forage, and not drinking sufficiently, which brings on indigestion.

Professor Brown's report on Texas fever, the introduction of which has been contemplated with so much anxiety, has just been printed and circulated among members of Parliament, together with "Further correspondence relating to diseases of animals in the United States of America." The perusal of this volume will convince anyone of the wisdom of the Privy Council in refusing to remove the restrictions at present imposed on the importation of live cattle from America. Until the Government of the United States shows more energy than it has hitherto manifested in preventing the spread of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases it will be the duty of the Administration in this country to maintain the existing regulations rather than run the risk of infesting all our home-bred herds. In Professor Brown's report it is stated that the symptoms of Texas fever which the ordinary observer would notice would be indications of an intense fever, with pulse ranging from 60 to 120 per minute; breathing often laboured and generally frequent; loss of appetite; in cows, the almost entire suspension of milk secretions; head drooping when standing, and when lying the nose thrust hard on to the ground, sometimes turned back over the side and pressed against it; the ears drooped, back arched, flank hollow, hind legs drawn up under the body; frequent knuckling over of the hind fetlocks, disposed to lie down and get up again, which it does with difficulty. When made to move it is often with a staggering gait. Occasionally an animal appears delirious; at others sleepy. The coat becomes rough. At times frequent twitching of the muscles appear about the shoulders and other parts of the body.

"Eles I Big Lies!" Texan Fever.

"Lies ! Big Lies!" Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women, and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering, and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

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

Medical. DR. CLARK Johnson's S FEVER AND ABU CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Dyspepsia, Liver Dyspepsia, Liver Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1876.
This Syrup possesses Varied Properties

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saling which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into guesse. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomech. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the furmentation of fued in prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Purifies the Bowds.

It Purifies the Bowds.

It Purifies the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorated it carries off the Old Blood and makes new, It opens the pores of the skin and induces Realthy Perspiration. It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofuls, Erraipelas, and a manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, cure only being required to attention a directions.

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN. For Asthma.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a
number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has given me more relief than any other
medicine I ever used. MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion

Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir.,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the bes
medicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN.

For General Debility.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried you
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF, which completely
cured me.

JAMES NOONAN.

A Very Valuable Medicine.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1872.
Dear Sir,—I have suffered greatly with Kidne
Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUE the only medicine that ever gave me relief.
firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.
PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith. Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1878.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia.
for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped
me. I would say to all suffering from this discuse to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON.

A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B.

Dear Sir.—L have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a
valuable medicine.

C. E. HEUSTIS.

on beword Bust Medicine Ever Used.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and I
heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

A Valuable Medicine.

Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I have used your truly excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and an convinced a its merits. It is a valuable remedy.

MR. JOHN McGRATH. Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Toronto, April 21st, 1880

Toronto, April 21st, 1880.

Dear Sir,—I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had live complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

J. G. AMEY,

77 Richmond street west.

A Wonderful Cure.

Burferd, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1877 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that afted me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I keps failing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

CALISTA SHAVER.

Cures Liver Complaint.

Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried other medicine we little or no effect, I was induced to try some your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I chased from your Agent, William Dier, at W. port. I think your Syrup is the best medicine introduced into Capada. MICHAEL BENNE

Dirxiness in the Head.

Dirxiness in the Head.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of diraness in my head and sick stomach.—It is an invaluable medicine.

HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Oures Dyspepsia and Liver Compilaint.
Sincoos, Norfolk, Ont., Feb. 1872.

DEAR SIR.—Your BLOOD SYRUP being high ly recommended by persons in this neignbour bood who have used it. I was induced to purchase a bottle. I have since used several bottle for myself and family, and I am now quite sallanding the self-being side of the self-b

mend its use.

Beuralgia

Toronto, April 20, 1830.

Dr. Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I vise
ed your manufactory last autumn. I was unfile
ing from a fearful pain in the face and head—the
physicians call it neuralgia—and when you we
commended me to try your INDIAN 84.00
SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed in
ceived such a benefit from it, that I have sin
recommended it to several who awere suffering
as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot
this opportunity of your second visit to this of
go by without thanking you very much for
commending me to try the INDIAN 84.00
SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO, LOVES
jumber merchant, 250 Since street.

Severe Pain in the Side.

Toronyo, April 23st, 1836

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have be troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many siseple nights. Having heard of the wonderful effect of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOO PURIFIER, I purchased a small bettle, and has entirely cured me; also my digestion in improved greatly.

JOHN MCEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard size

Liver Complaint.

Port Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIA

BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have received great benealt therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Recommends it to all who are afflicted with Liver Complaint.

I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontarie.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.

Cross Hill, Waterloo County, On and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLA SYRUP effected a speedy care. NANCY L. CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS .- B

NTO WHOLESALE MARKETS— WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21. The course of this market has been rather unsettled since our last. In the latter part of last week the tendency was upwards, but since then the feeling has been less firm, and sales have been rather small. The principal business due has been that in barkey; other sorts of grain and floor have come forward but slowly, probably because farmers expect better prices than those mow railing for their wheat. If this be the fact, it may be as well for them to Innow that our prices have not altered very much during the week, and stood on Monday morning as follows:

—Four, 1.20 bbla; fall wheat, 18,80 bush, and ryo, 10,50 bush, peas, 23,515 bush; and ryo, 10,507 bush, against on the corresponding date last year—hour, 200 bbla; fall wheat, 10,721 bush, against on the corresponding date last year—hour, 200 bbla; have say, and to-day we have heaved and a fall of 24, on peas. Markets have been quiet and easy, with a downward tendency during the last three days, and to-day we have heaved and sond in the proportion of thome-grown coming up to buyer's standard was small. The supply last week varied by little from that on the preceding week. Sales of hours-grown wheat were 25,83; of flour, making a btat supply qual to find the firm that on the preceding week. Sales of hours-grown wheat were 25,83; of flour, making a btat supply qual to 84,110 to 18,000 to 18,000 qual-ters of wheat, and 125,000 to 18,000 passes of flour, making a btat supply qual to 74,110 to 18,000 to 18,000 passes of flour, making a btat supply qual to 74,110 to 18,000 passes of flour, making a btat supply qual to 84,110 to 18,000 passes of flour, making a btat supply qual to 84,110 to 18,000 passes of flour, making a btat supply qual to 85,000 quarters. The quantity of thous passes and the supply last week varied for the flour from that on the preceding week. Sales of hours-grown wheat were 25,85; quarters, and imports of the flour passes of flour, making a btat supply qual to 85,000 quarters of wheat, and 125,000 to 185,000 passes of flour, making a btat sup urse of this market has been rather un-ince our last. In the latter part of last he has since been satisfied from the results of the threshing machines that the total English POULTRY—Has been in fair supply, and selling on the market much as before, at 35 to 45c, for fowl; at about 50c, for geese; at 45 to 55c, for ducks, and 75c. to \$1 for turkeys. Box-lots of turkeys and ducks are worth from 8 to 9c, per lb, according to anality. wheat crop is a deficient one, probably 15 per cent, even if vastly superior to that of 1879, the worst of the century. Another correspondent follows him, saying that he believes even the reduced estimate too high; but on the other b., according to quality. FLOUR, f.o.c.
 Superior extra, per 196 lbs
 \$4 50 to \$4 85

 Extra
 4 65 4 70

 Fancy and strong bakers'
 none.

 Spring wheat, extra
 none.

 Superine
 none.

 Oatmeal, per 196 lbs
 3 90 4 00

 Cornmeal, small lots
 3 40 3 50
 and we have Mr. Lawes stating his opinion that the yield has been above an average. Under istances we can only wait for new tight. But we have before us the significant fact that deliverics of wheat in the United Kingdom from August 29th to October 2nd were 764,674 BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. quarters against 291,107 in the corresponding riod last year. Stocks of wheat at London, Leith Hull, and West Hartford on the 1st inst. were GRAIN, f.o.b. \$21,464 quarters against 526,077 last year, and 197,- Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs......

134 on the 30th of June. The immediate cause of " No. 2, " the advance in prices seems to have been the acts that the quantity of wheat on passage to the United Kingdon was reduced to 1,237,000 No. 3...

No. 3...

Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs...

Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs...

No. 2, per 48 lbs...

Extra No. 3...

No. 2, rters, or 553,000 quarters less than at this time ast year, and less than at any time during the two years; the quantity on passage to the Continent was also 573,900 quarters less than last year; the "visible supply" in America 245, quarters less than last year, making total deficiency of 1,371,000 quarters on quantity immediately in view. Con-PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. tal advices state that in France dur-, fall, new, per bush...........\$1 03 the week ending on the 2nd inst. the ind markets were scantily supplied. The new arvest had been rather extensively entrenched on by the deliveries made, especially in the tre and East. Wheat was firmly held, but ers reserved. Rye, on the contrary, was in tive demand and advancing in price. Barley do oats were very firm, and the latter occasionid oas were very firm, and the latter dearer. Of 74 markets reported arring the rock, 35 are dearer for wheat, 30 without change, and 3 cheaper. In the ports the arrings had decreased, except at Marseilles. Foreign wheat Butter, pound rolls

Do. large rolls

Do. large rolls

Do. tub dairy

Do. tub dai was advancing in price, with red winter free on cars quoted at 45s. 9d. to 48s. 8d. per quarter, or 480 lbs. Belgian markets firm, with an advance at Antwerp. Germarkets were animated. At Berlin at on the spot was scarce in fine qualities,

nile inferior did not meet with much demand

For forward delivery the trade was active and

ve. After rye had risen to the current augh price, speculation in wheat was generally awakened, which was, moreover, supported by the advices from abroad. Prices advanced 6 to 8 marks, and their further course was expected to FREIGHTS. Lake Freights—Fairly active and higher at 2tc. to Oswego with barley, and 2tc. to any lake port with wheat. In coarse freight, lumber is carried to Oswego for \$1.50, with 25 to 30c. on return cargoes of coal.

GRAND TRUNK RATES.—Rates on flour from Toronto to the undermentioned coints now stand regulated by the same causes which have been peration during the week. At Hamburg an ed tone prevailed; wheat firm, and prices turn cargoes of coal.

GRAND TRUNK' RATES.—Rates on flour from Toronto to the undermentioned points now stand as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 25c. per bbl.; Gananoque to Prescott, 30c.; Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 35c.; Summertown to Montreal, 35c.; St. Lambert to St. John's 42c.; Durham to Lennoxville, 53c.; Waterville to Costicook, 55c. Danville to Chaudier, 55c.; Doucett's Landing, 46c.; Point Levis, 52c.; Quebee, 52c.; Island Pond to Portland, 60c.; St. Henry to L'Islet, inclusive, 60c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 65c.; Cacouna to Moncton, inclusive, 75c.; Point du Chene (for Guif Ports and Prince Edward Island, traffic only), 70c.; Humphries to Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive (except Sallsbury Junction), 80c.; Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (Truro excepted), 33c.; Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction, for Halifax and C. B. rallway traffic, 75c.; Windsor Junction and Fredericton Junction, 70c.; Carlton, N.B., 70c.; St. John, N.B., 70c.; McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 70c.; Carlton, N.B., 70c.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND—Rates to Liverpool, via the Dominion and Beaver lines, are as follows:—Flour, 35c. per barrel; beef in barrels, 17c. per 100 lbs.; pork, in barrels, boxed meats, tallow, and lard, 48c. per 100 lbs.; apples, per barrel, prepaid, \$1.25 for lots not under 130 barrels, a sellers' favour ; offers small, and at ready sale ocal consumers, but prices quite above par exportation. In Hungary the maize and ste crops were reported to have suffered from wet weather, At both Vienna and esth there was more firmness in the wheat to figur. Wheat for Autumn delivery at Pesth closed rather higher on the week. Russian advices state that shipments of wheat from North Russia remained at a standstill, and rom the South were restricted to a few hers from Marseilles and other Mediter-ia ports. Last advices from Odessa, dated September, state that transactions in grain, bularly barley, had been more active; the wheat was also much sought after, and treater part of the available wheat had been hased for the Mediterranean. States' marnave been rather unsettled during the t. In the latter part of last week the tenncy was upwards, and a considerable advance a established. At New York reports from was established. At New York reports from London of a probable prohibition of exports of all cereals by Russia from many of her chief ports on the Black and Azof Seas, exerted a devoted influence with dealers, especially in options, and the "shorts" manifested a strong desire to cover, which, with extended English limits, gave your an impulse to the market both there and in the west. This advance in the latter quarter is admitted to have kept it steadily ahead of relative values both in Eastern and European markets. The upward tendency in both quarters, however, has received a check since Saturday and a good deal of the previous rise has been lost, Wheat has continued to come forward sparingly and receipts have continued much below those of last year; but there can be no doubt that the grain is in farmers hands, and Western authorities seem to consider them wrong in holding it. Californian advices say that the wheat crop is better than anticipated, and that estimates of the surplus for export vary from 300,000 to 1,000,000 tons. Taking the mean between the two extreres, 900,000 tons, it would speece that California will have a surplus of

PROVISIONS.

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has ween the two exterces, 300,000 tons, it would
appear that California will have a surplus of
wheat for export of 30,000,000 bushels, against
19,000,000 surplus last year, a change in the situation which should not be lost sight of. The
visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in
1800, 18

in small lots. There seems to be no tinnets offering.

Hoos—Were abundant on the street in the latter part of last week and selling low; but since then they have recovered, and all offering have been taken at \$6.50 to \$7.

Sant—Livery-lool seems unchanged; lots of 100 bags have been selling at 750., and small lots at 80 to \$50. "Daitry has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and the quality of bags. Goderich active at \$1.05 for car-lots and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for small lots.

DRIED APPLES—Some country lots have changed hands at \$6. but we should say that choice samples would bring \$10, and they are certainly held at this price and even higher. Dealers sell at from \$1 to \$0.

WHITE BEANS—Country lots in bags could probably find buyers at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per barrel, but the market seems unsettled as yet. Dealers sell at from \$1.35 to \$1.45 per barrel. Oct. 18, 5 p.m. Oct. 18, 5 p.m. Oct. 18, 6 p.m. Oct. 18, 6 p.m. Oct. 20, 19, 6 p.m.

ond-class, dressing from 32 to 38 lbs., have sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.12, and third-class, chiefly culls, have sold down to \$2.50.

CALVES—Offerings have been small but sufficient, and have sold quietly and steadily at generally unchanged prices. First-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have been steady at \$6.50 to \$3, and second-class, dressing from 60 to 98 lbs., have been quiet at \$3.25 to \$6. Third-class not wanted.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL TRADE-Has remained generally much as before.
HIDES—Green have continued to sell as before, but are decidedly unsettled, with a fall expected daily in sympathy with outside markets, Cured easier and have sold at 10c.
CALFSKINS—Offerings small and prices unchanged for green; no movement reported in cured.
SHEEPSKINS—Green have been offering slowly and all wanted; prices have been steady out unchanged at \$1.10. Dry have been coming in only to a very small extent, and still selling at 700. to \$1.

Wool.—The market has shown little change or movement on fleece; small lots of 1,000 lbs. or thereabouts sometimes sell at 27c., but generally holders refuse to accept this figure, and sometimes dealers are not inclined to pay it. Super has been fairly active with considerable sales at 30c., and extra also has been moving at 35c., while very choice would bring 38 to 37c.

TALLOW—Has been scarce, firm, and wanted at 3ic. for rough, and 6c. for rendered, with very little moving.

Quotations stands as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 3 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, 70c. to \$1.10; wool, fleece, 27 to 28c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 124c.; tallow, rough, 34c.; rendered, 6c.

LEATHER. Trade has been fairly active at firm prices all over, though no actual advance on previous prices can be quoted. Sole leathers have been in good demand at the factories at steady prices. Upper has been in better demand and rather scarce, with an upward tendency in prices. Split have continued to be scarce and wanted, but prices remain as before. Hemlock, or Canada, calf, is very much in demand, and held very firmly. Russets are in small supply, as are all sorts of sheepskin stock. The finer grades of buff and pebble have been in good demand and firm, but there is an ample supply of the common grades to be had. Foreign leathers remain firm and unchanged. Oils steady, with prices as before.

and unchanged. Oils steady, with prices as before.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, all weight, 29 to 30c.; Spanish sole, No. 2, 26 to 27c.; slaut. sole, heavy, 32 to 35c.; slaut. sole, light. 28 to 30c.; hearness, 32 to 35c.; slaut. sole, light. 28 to 30c.; harness, 32 to 35c.; Buffalo sole, 21 to 25c.; hemlock calf. light, 60 to 65c.; oak harness leather, 40 to 45c.; oak belting leather, 30 to 31c.; hemlock calf. light, 60 to 65c.; oak harness leather, 40 to 45c.; oak belting leather, 30 to 31c.; hemlock calf. light, 60 to 65c.; oak plating leather, 30 to 31c.; hemlock, 55 to 60c.; upper, heavy, 37 to 39c.; upper, light and medium, 38 to 41c.; kip skins, French, 90c. to \$1.10; kip skins, English, 60 to 75c.; lst choice imperial B.Z., 75 to 80c.; Chica30 slaut. kip, 75c.; native slaut. 50 to 60c.; splits, large, 31 to 33c.; splits, small, 25 to 36c.; calf splits, 32 to 35c.; russets, light, 40 to 50c. per lb.; russets, heavy, \$4.50 to \$9.50 per doz.; French calf. \$1.25 to \$1.50; cod oil, 55 to 60c.; Straits' oil, 55c.; gambier. 6c.; sumach, per ton, 480 to \$90; degras, 6jc.; buff, 15 to 17c.; pebble, 15 to 17c.; enammelled tow, 17 to 18c.; patent oow, 17 to 18c.

BY TELEGRAPH. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

Oct. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 6,265 bbls. The market is quiet and unchanged; 100 bbls. choice superior extra sold at \$5.30; 175 bbls. extra superine at \$5.20; 125 bbls. superfine at \$4.80; 100 bbls. strong bakers' at \$6. Quotations are:—Superior extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25; extra superfine, \$5.20; spring; extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25; superline, \$4.20; spring; extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25; superline, \$4.75 to \$4.85; strong bakers', \$5.75 to \$6.50; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; middlings, \$4; poliarids, \$5.60 to \$3.70; Ontarif bags, \$2.55 to \$2.65; otty bags, delivered, \$3.05 to \$2.65; otty bags, delivered, \$3.05 to \$2.65; otty bags, delivered, \$3.05 to \$4.35. Rye—97 to \$80. for cargoes. Oats—30 to 31c. Peas—Receipts, 15.607 bush, at \$3 to \$3c. for eargoes. Cornmeal—\$2.60 to \$2.70. Corn—Receipts, 50.245 bush, at \$21.00 to \$1.00 to 31.00 to 31 \$2.60 to \$2.70. Corn—Recc.pts, 50,245 bush., at 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 53c., in bond, to arrive. Wheat—Reccipts, 41,594 bush.; No. 2 Canada white winter, \$1.12 to \$1.15; No. 2 red winter, \$1.12 to \$1.15; No. 2 spring \$1.16 to \$1.22. Butter—Western, 17 to 20c.; Brockville, 19 to 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. Morrisburg, 20 to 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. Eastern Townships, 20 to 23c.; creamery, 25 to 27c. Cheese—12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 13c., according to quality, Lard—12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. for pails. Pork—Heavy mess, \$18.25 to \$18.75. Hams—Uncovered, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 13c.; do, canvassed, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 14c. Bacon—10 to 11c. Ashes—Pots, \$4.60 to \$4.70 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.
Oct. 20, 9.42 a. m.—Hogs—Estimated. 23,000; official yesterday, 25,772; shipments, 4,340; light grades, \$4.60 to \$4.75; heavy shipping, \$4.80 to \$5.10. Cattle—Receipts, 5,300.

\$5.10. Cattle—Receipts, 5,300.

EAST LIBERTY.

Oct. 20, 10.30 a.m.—Cattle—Dull; best, \$4.60 to \$4.85; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.25; common, \$3.00 to \$3.50; receipts, 1,173 head; shipments, 476 head. Hogs—Fair; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, \$200 head; Philadelphias, \$4.90 to \$5.10; Yorkers, \$4.60 to \$4.70. Sheep—Slow; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, \$3.00 head.

JERSEY CITY.

Oct. 20, 11.15 a.m.—Cattle—Steady, at \$1 to 10c.; receipts, 139. Sheep—Firm, at 41 to 5c.; receipts, 7. Lambs—Firm at 51 to 6c.; receipts, 3. Hogs—Steady, at 61 to 69c.; receipts, 38.

EAST BUFFALO.

Oct. 20, 11.45 a.m.—Hogs—Lower; receipts, 51 cars; shipments, 39 cars; 16 cars for New York; medium and heavy, \$4.85 to \$5.00; one load extra at \$5; light mixed, \$4.25 to \$4,60,

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Oct. 20.—London — Floating cargoes — Wheat, steadily held; maize, firm; cargoes on passago—wheat and maize, quiet and steady. Mark Lane—Wheat, slow; maize, firm; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 47s., now 46s. 6d. to 47s.; do., California wheat, was 47s. to 47s. 6d. now 46s. 6d. to 47d.; do., spring wheat, was 46s., now 45s. 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom the past week—Wheat, 180,000 to 185,000 ers.; maize, 135,000 to 180,000 qrs.; filour. 125,000 to 130,000 lbls. Livergool—Spot. wheat, slow; California average red winter, white Michigan, and spring, ld. cheaper; maize, unchanged. It is snowing in England. LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 20, 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; spring wheat, 8s. 4d. to 9s. 2d.; red winter wheat, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 5d.; white wheat, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 8d.; club wheat, 9s. 8d. to 10s. 2d.; corn. 5s. 4d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 10d.; pork, 72s.; bacon, 44s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.; beef. 63s. 6d.; lard, 45s. 6d.; tallow, 34s. 6d.; cheese, 67s. 0d.

Oct. 20. Wheat. Steady: sales, 1200 bresh

Oct. 20.—Wheat—Steady; sales, 1,200 bush, state at \$1.11. Corn—Dull; Duluth at 52c. Barley—Active; sales, 10,000 bush. Canada at 924c. for No. 1 bright; 85c. for No. 1. Canal freights—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

Oct. 20, 9.33 a.m. Wheat—\$1.01\for November; \$1.02\for December. Receipts—Flour, 12,776 bbis.; wheat, 73,000 bush.; corn, 6,000 bush.; oats, 8,000 bush.; rye, 5,000 bush.; barley, 18,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbis.; wheat, 10,000 bush.; corn, none; cats, 2,000 bush.; rye, 3,000 bush.; barley, 16,000 bush.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Hard, \$1.07; No. 1, \$1.02\for November; \$1.03\for Cash or October; \$1.01\for for November; \$1.03\for December.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

12,10 p.m.—Wheat—Irregular; Chicago, \$1.16
to \$1.17; Milwaukee, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 2 red,
\$1.15\) to \$1.16\) to To October; 16,000 bush, at \$1.15\) for November. Corn—Quiet, at 55c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 19,24\) bbls.; wheat,
246,000 bush.; corn, 94,000 bush.; oats, 87,000
bush.; rpc, 14,000 bush.; barley, 3,000 bush.; pork,
229 bbls.; lard, 334 tierces; whiskey, 234 bbls.
2,05 p.m.—Wheat—Sales, 300,000 bush.; Chicago,
\$1.16\) to \$1.17; Milwaukee, \$1.16\) to \$1.17; No. 2
red, \$1.16\); No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.12. Corn—Sales,
125,000 bush.; No. 2, \$5\)c. Oats—Quiet. Tallow
—61c. DressedHogs—61 to 68c. Exports—Wheat,
200,830 bush.; corn, 131,740 bush.

CHICAGO.

Oct. 20.—Opening—Wheat, \$1.02 for December.
Corn—40% for November. Oats—324c. October;
30% for November. Pork—312 for November.
Lard—8.15 for November.
1.02 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.00% for October; \$1.01% for November;
\$1.03% asked for December. Corn—39% for October; 40% to 40% for November;
41% for December; 40% to 40% for November;
61% for October; 30% for November;
50% for October; 30% for November;
50% for October; 30% for November;
1.03% p.m.—Short rib, \$7.45 for October; \$6.79% to \$6.70 for November Pork—\$18.62% to \$18.75% for January. Lard—38.17% for October; \$3.50 to to \$8.07% for November; \$8.50 to \$8.07% for Nove

Farms for Sale. RIO: list sent to any address. Apply ARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Age

ARM FOR SALE-LOT 19, CON. 16, NICOL. 75 acres, adjoining Fergus; for price and erms apply FRANCIS BEATTIE, Fergus P.O. DARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS— botsle, mills, and exty property; full particu-lars, prices and terms. ADAMSON & LAMB. 57 James street north, Hamilton. GO ACRES-8 MHES EAST FROM WOOD-OF STOCK; first-class land; good buildings, orchard; near church and school. JO'N MCARTHUR, Catheart. 447-2 MARMS AND BUSH LANDS VERY CHEAP nd good, for sale. Apply personally, at my office, to JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank Building.

Building.

447-1

\$\mathbb{O}_2,500\$ WILL BUY A GOOD FARM IN \$\mathbb{O}_2,500\$ Nottawasaga, 65 acres cleared, 11 acres in wheat; good buildings; 2 miles from Stayner. Box 97, Stayner P. O., Ont. 427-2

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on hand for sale a large list of improved
farms in the best counties in the Province;
prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full
particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCK,
399-5 2 100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 1st CON.
Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county
town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills,
schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with
other accommodations required on a farm; Ashley post office on the premises. Apply to
GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster.

424-tf. IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE IN THE
District of Muskoka and Parry Sound, on
or near line Ontario and Pacific Junction railway, at great bargains; list sent on receipt of
10 cents; fine lands for sheep farming. G. S.
HALLEN, 41 Adelaide street east, or Huntsville,
Ont.

FOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE first concession West Hurontario street, in the township of Mono, 90 aeres, clear of stumps and stones; also, lot No. 27, Colpoy Range, township North Keppel, for sale; and a brick hotel in the village of Markdale, for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, Markdale. ruther particulars apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, Markdale.

TOR SALE -235 ACRES LAND - CLAY loam, 190 acres cleared, free from stumps and stones; good for stock and grain; first-class buildings; well fonced and watered; every convenience; within four miles of county town, county Haldimand; price 30 per acre; terms easy. For particulars, apply to A. W. THOMP. SON, Mount Healty ont.

DEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE, CUMPRISTING 75 acres, being part of lot il, concession 8, Tecumseth, Simoe County, Nearly all cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. Dwelling, barn, and driving bouse. Living stream, well, and no better, soil, Hight beside the rising village of Beston. Two fallways and every other convenience: For particulars apply to ALEX. LILLY, Jr., Beston, Ont.

TARM TOROS BUILT OF CONNE HUNDRED 11, acres, with 30 acres; with 30 acres; treams is soil, deep clay into gaod at all accidentivation; a beautiful years, and in the ground, heing west half of lot 6, concession 6, Nottawasaga, County of Simcoe; best wheat growing township in Ontario; convenient to school and churches; one and a quarter miles from the their wing willage of Creemore, a station on the Hamilton and North-Western railway. Possession immediately. For further particulars apply to owner or premises. ROBT. PORTER. Creemore Post Office.

TARM FOR SALE — THAT SPLENDID Farm, being composed of the west half and

apply to owner on premises. ROBT. PORTER, Creemore Post Office.

TARM FOR SALE — THAT SPLENDID farm, being composed of the west half and west half of the No. 19, in the first concession west of Hurontario street, in the township of Mono, in the county of Simcoe, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; there are twenty-five acres of fall wheat on the ground looking well, and about seventy-five acres summer fallowed; two fair houses, a long barn and stable are erected on the premises, and there is also a small orchard. The farm is all well fenced and the cleared portion free of stumps and stones, and is about seven miles on a good level road from Orangeville, the county town of the county of Dufferin, one of the best wheat markets in Ontario. For terms, etc., apply to M. McCARTHY, Barrister, &c., Orangeville.



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The farm occupied by the late Conrad Schmidt, containing 133 acres, two miles north of the Town of Waterloo, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, November 2nd, 1880, at 1 o clock p.m. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to C. KUMPF, Waterloop, O. Ont.,

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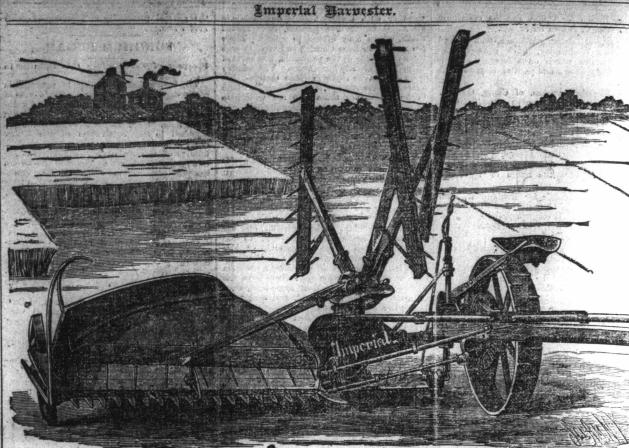
Lot 3.—East half of Lot 5. 18th Con., Vespra.

demand.

Lot 3.—East half of Lot 5, 13th Con., Vespra,
100 acres excellent wood land.

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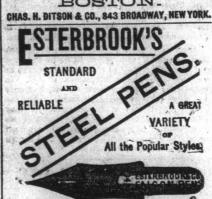
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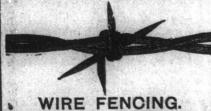
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President of the National Medical Association.

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