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INFORMATION

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often need simple nourishment rath

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Friday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. C. W. BUNTING, Managing Director.

# The Toronto Weekly Mail.

prevent it. Reinforcements have been sent from Bombay by a special steamer. The

Beloochees are also restless, and trouble is anticipated on the Scinde frontier. General

THE EASTERN OUTLOOK

CIGNO-THE PORTE ACCEDES TO THE DE-

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. 1880.

CABLEGRAMS.

VOL. IX. NO. 440.

The Latest News the World Over.

LONDON, Aug. 27. DR. TANNER DENOUNCED.

To-night's France contains a long article ouncing Dr. Tanner as an impostor, and ying the Americans on their credulity. It to have received letters from Am England explaining the means by r. Tanner was able to take in the so long. According to La France, the really liquid mate, or matis—a South properties, which has been fully ed by Drs. Gabler and Maryland, and the French chemist Pyasson. The information appears to have been communicated indirectly to La France by the irrectly or indirectly to Let France by the irrorced Mrs. Tanner. "Consciously, or inconsciously, however," says La France, the American faster has deserved well of

biological science. May he be remember in both hemispheres." SOUTH GERMAN CROPS. Rerlin advices state that while deplorable harvest reports continue from Silesia and Posen and Eastand West Prussia, most favourable accounts come from South Germany. Al rops there show a yield such as the oldes cople scarcely remember, and the farmers and know where to garner them.

OUTBREAK IN AFRICA. A despatch received from Madeira states outbreak has taken place at Lagos ad all along the west coast of Africa. The atives are all on the eve of breaking out into pen revolt. H. M. ship Charybdis, on her age home to be paid off at the Cape, was be sent up the coast and detained there affairs assumed a more peaceful attitude. H. M. ships Decoy, Dwarf, and Alert were of Cape Coast Castle looking after British terests, and were to remain until quiet was

A HERO'S DEATH. A Candahar despatch says :- Gen. Brooke, whose death was previously reported, was shot during the late sortie while attempting bring in Capt. Cruickshank, who was

DISEASED AMERICAN CATTLE.

n the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Vice-President of the Council, stated that Dr. Lieman, an American in spector who had just left England, reported hat stringent measures to check the spread of Texan fever in cattle shipped from Boston were necessary, and he would report to the rican authorities the necessity of adoptng more stringent regulations for the im tation of cattle from the Western States.

Mundella reports the arrival of another of which, in a shipment of ninety-five attle, twenty-six were thrown overboard and ne found to have Texan fever.

H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE. Her Majesty has expressed the hope that the Princess Louise will remain on this side of the Atlantic until after Christmas. The cess, since her return here, has derived benefit in health and strength. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, although medical attendants, that his visit to Canada been productive of good. GALWAY HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS

The Government has informed Mr. O'Con nor, Home Rule member for Galway, that the Treasury has decided to grant a loan of £28,000 at 4 per cent, to improve Galway harbour. Some of the Irish members speak caustically of this as an effort on the part of the Ministry to induce the Home Ri sell out for \$28,000, and oppose it on that

LONDON, Aug. 29. RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS IN FRANCE. A Paris despatch says :- M. Lepère, ex Minister of the Interior, and an intimate friend of Gambetta, speaking at Avellon referred to M. De Freycinet, the Premier, and his new religious bill, and said the decrees against illegal congregations will not remain a dead letter. The Chamber of Deputies is desirous that the existing laws shall be enforced, and to that end the decrees will be carried out to the very letter against all con-A LEGACY DECLINED

It is thought Admiral Carr Glynn will decline Miss Neilson's legacy, amounting to about £20,000, as Lee, the divorced husband of Miss Neilson, may make trouble. It is supposed, however, that the legal protection accorded Miss Neilson by an English court

WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The last prediction received from the Herald weather bureau, to the effect that a turbance attended by thunder and lightning would arrive on the North British coast ween the 29th and 31st, was fulfilled to the letter. Toward midnight last night roll thunder accompanied by vivid flashes of htning broke over the metropolis. There vas, however, little or no rain. and neighbourhood was visited last night by violent thunder storm. The rain was leavier than experienced for a long period he full force of the storm was felt at worth, where six stags and three buffaloes belong to Earl Fitzwilliam while grazing in the park were struck and killed by the light During the early hours of this morning vlesbury was visited by a severe thunde form which lasted about four hours. The lownpour of rain was exceedingly heavy and the lightning incessant. The crops were greatly damaged and several houses flooded. The ateric disturbance at Windsor prevented many of the residents from sleeping. The rain cended in torrents and was destructive to vegetation. At Fulbourn, near Cambridge, a terrific storm began to-day. One man was killed by the lightning and much damage done in the neighbourhood. The report issued from the meteorological office to ight says:-"Afall in the barometer has taken Heavy falls of rain occurred at Valentia Nottingham. Thunder and lightning were observed over the greater part of Eng-land, and a good deal of cloud is reported rom inland stations."

GERMAN OFFICIALS IN TURKEY. A Berlin despatch says :- Five Prussian fficers of the general staff. comprising representative infantry, cavalry, artillery, and rendarmerie, with the sanction of the Governent and War Office, have finally accepted

ointments in the service of the Sultan. some civil functionaries are expected to

FENTANISM AND PARNELLISM. A Dublin despatch says :- Some additiona arm may perhaps be produced in regard to Ireland among people at a distance at the disclosure of Fenianism made by a correspondent of the New York Herald. Very few, ver, will be alarmed. A secret society Irish Republicans does exist, but is comaratively harmless. The Parnellite organ zation is much more important.

LAND LEAGUERS' INTERFERENCE AT AN AUCTION. A Cork despatch says :- At an auction toay of an evicted tenant's farm at Newmaret, near this city, agents of the Land League revented those present from bidding for the

While the Government is disposed to act with every degree of consideration towards the Irish peasantry it apprehends more disturbances, which is mainly attributable to the mad-headed agitators. However, they are ment is taking extraordinary precautions to

firmly determined to maintain order in Ireland at any sacrifice, and should it be necessary to compel it by soldiery. ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE.

The Cork Constitution says :- "Some time ago the constabulary received information of a Fenian plot to attack the powder mills and barracks at Ballincollig, five miles south-west of Cork. Extra precautions still continue against a surprise." The Constitution alleges against a surprise." The Constitution alleges men in positions of trust at the mills are Fenian officers.

THE BASUTO TROUBLE SUBSIDING. A despatch from Capetown says:—The excitement in Basutoland over the attacks made by the disaffected Basutos, who have given in their allegiance to the Government is subsiding. It is believed Chief Masupph will yield to the demand of Chief Letsea a restoration of the cattle captured from the friendly natives in the Borea district, where the principal disturb-ance between the two classes exists, and from which Mr. Belle, the British magistrate, fled in fear of his life. The announce ment of the coming of troops has operated to quiet the rebels, and the Government now opes for a peaceful solution of the difficulty but is neglecting no precaution. Chief Letsea, who is friendly to the Government, has called a meeting of chiefs and head-men for next week, when it is expected affairs will be brought to a distinct issue.

LONDON, Aug. 31, A Constantinople despatch says the Sultan ould yield to the wishes of the powers if he believed they were about to use coerciv easures. The conviction is gaining ground that the powers will not employ physical force. It is said that a naval demonstration would be the signal for a general uprising.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL. The House of Lords this evening passed the Employers' Liability bill as amended in the Commons. A motion to reinstate the section entitling claims to be preferred against an employer in case of injury caused by negli-gence on the part of any person in service of such employer, was negatived without a divi-sion. The Savings Bank bill was read a

BLOCKADE OF A WEST AFRICAN PORT. News from the west coast of Africa states that the British corvette Dido intended to blockade the port of Brass, Guinea, on the first of September unless the natives restored the oil recently plundered from a British vessel ashore in Brass river.

ROUMANIA'S BEST BULWARK. A despatch from Berlin states that Bisnarck leaves for Friederichsruhe to-morrow. At an interview yesterday he urged Prince of Roumania to maintain good relations with Austria as Roumania's best bulwark against agitations in the Balkan penin-

EVACUATION OF THE JESUIT SCHOOLS The three large Jesuit schools in Paris have been entirely evacuated. The authorities have walled up the doors of the chapels. New civil directors have already been in stalled in the vacant posts. With regard to the other schools affected by the March de crees it is rumoured the Government and the various unauthorized religious confraternities have agreed upon the terms of a letter to take the place of the demand for authorization hitherto required by law. By this letter the heads of the schools will bind themselves to take an attitude hostile toward the present order of things. On presentation of this letter the Government will consider the con-

regation as legally authorized. GOVERNMENT BAILWAYS IN GERMANY. A Berlin despatch says the German Gov-A perim despatch says and defined of serment is about to issue sufficient, three persent consols to buy up the private railways of the Empire. Germany now has 19,773 English miles of railway the greater portion f which is already the property of the State. Thus far the Government proprietorship has been found to work so well that the popular sentiment demanded the assumption by overnment of all the remaining lines owned by private corporations. The same is true of Belgium, and, to a certain extent, of France. that of private corporations in that no atcempt is made to make them profitable as nvestments beyond what is necessary to pay nterest on their cost and provide for provements, and keep the lines in good order. All possible surplus, beside this, is used in the form of a reduction of rates and for the general benefit of the public, and it is be

eved that the examples of Germany and Belgium will be followed until all the railways in Europe are under government con-

Viscount Enfield has been appointed Underecretary for India. Since the beginning of the year there have peen 140 duels in France.

A Glasgow despatch says the strike of cotch miners has collapsed. Messrs. Lock & Co., of Glasgow, have been eclared bankrupt. Their liabilities amount to £40,000. Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Secretary for

oreign Affairs, is again indisposed, suffering from an abscess. A water-spout at Zug, Switzerland. nday caused great destruction of property, and several persons were killed. A despatch from Shanghai says China proooses to replace Chung How's treaty by a con-

ention ceding the whole of the Ili territory The German Emperor and the principalignitaries of State will assist at the opening the Cologne cathedral on the 15th of

thorities that there were more markers impli-cated in the false scoring at Wimbledon Mr. Lane, a member of the Cork Land League, having offered to give evidence be-fore the Land Commission, has been expelled

rom the League. Prince Bismarck proposes, in order to re-ieve the distress in West Prussia, that the government begin some necessary public im-provements and furnish the suffering in-

abitants with work. Père Hyacinthe on Saturday solemnized he marriage of Abbé Laine, until recently priest of the diocese of Mans, with Mme Vochez. Père Hyacinthe warned them that they must be prepared to encounter persecu-

as soon as the Chambers resume, will introduce a bill for the sale of that portion of the Crown jewels not considered of artistic value. They are estimated to be worth 7,500,000 rancs. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of works of art. A Paris despatch says :- The Panama

canal will probably be again offered to the public within the next few weeks, possibly nder a syndicate which will guarantee sufficient subscriptions to ensure its success. The projectors announce that the contractors who made the Suez canal are preparing to

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN. FURTHER RISINGS APPREHENDED IN THE NORTH -GEN. ROBERTS' TROOPS IN A BAD WAY-INSURGENTS DISARMED.

LONDON, Aug. 30. A despatch from Bombay says Ayoub Khan has abandoned Mondehessar and all the country south-east and north-east, besides the Khojak line. The Kahelah

Roberts having ordered the evacuation of Khelat-i-Ghilaal, took to the garrison with him all his animals on half rations of forage. The drivers are now deserting en masse, and the soldiers are being detailed to replace them. Nearly all of the soldiers' boots are Khan Towards Herat. worn out. A later despatch says the Pathans at Kurrachee have been disarmed.

Completion of the Retirement of MANIAN OPPOSITION TO THE CESSION OF DUL-

MANDS OF THE POWERS-THE COMING NAVAL

LONDON, Aug. 29. A Ragusa despatch says:—Riza Pasha assembled the chiefs of the Albanian League at Scutari on the 26th inst. As they refused to rield to his demands in regard to the assion of territory to Montenegro, he sought to de-tain them in arrest, but the inhabitants rescued them, and threatened Riza Pasha with leath. The League has sent siz hundred men to Dulcigno, and the inhabitants there threaten to burn the town rather than cede it o Montenegro. Great excitement prevails in

A Pera despatch says the Porte has addressed a note to the powers announcing that Dulcigno will be immediately ceded.

The Rome Diritto, the ministerial organ, says:—"The following vessels will represent the rowers if the powers if the naval demonstration in Turkish waters be carried out :—England— Turkish waters be carried out:—England—Ironclads Alexander, 12 guns; Monarch, 12 guns; Téméraire, 8 guns. These vessels all belong to the third-class. Italy—Ironclads Palestro, 6 guns; Venezia, 7 guns; Venetta, France—Ironclads Friedland, 10 guns; Suffren, 8 guns; Hirondelle, Austria—Ironclads clads Prinz Eugen, 12 guns; Kaiser, 10 guns. Russia—Askold, Svellana, and Elboous. Germany-Victoria.

Surprise is expressed that there has been no naval demonstration before Dulcigno. onstration has been delayed because England desires to make a simultaneous one in behalf of the Greek claim. England desires to bring this cession about not merely by demonstrations at Dulcigno, but also before Constantinople itself. The Government is now considering means to force the Dardanelles. Germany protests, however, against a constration at Constantinople. fearing for the interests of Austria, strongly opposes any discussion at present as to whether the demonstration should be simply at Dulcigno, in the Ægean, or at the door of the Sultan's palace.

A Ragusa despatch says :—The Russian vessel St. Anne has arrived here, bearing the admiral in command of the Russian portion of the European fleet which is concentrating nstration in Turkish waters.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT PASSAGE OF THE HARES AND RARRITS BILL IN THE LORDS - THE IRISH CONSTABULARY

VOTE CARRIED IN THE COMMONS. London, Aug. 300 In the House of Lords to-night the Ground Game bill passed its second reading by a vote of 68 to 20. The Lords acted on the advice of Earl Beaconsfield, who advocated considerable amendments in Committee rather than rejection, as, though he objected to the bill, he thought the Lords would be taking up a feeble position, when possibly on the eve of a constitu-tional struggle, in joining issue with the Comnons on such a secondary question.

In the House of Commons to-night the de-

Mr. Parnell asked if Mr. Forster, in the event of the landlords continuing to abuse their power, would advise the summoning of Parliament during the recess to pass a law protecting the tenants.

Mr. Forster did not expect it would be

necessary during the winter to ask Parliament to pass a coercion bill or interfere for the protection of the tenants, but if he were convinced the law as it stood was an instrument of injustice he would not be the instrument for enforcing it. The constabulary vote, after a brief debate, passed by 105 to 76. The House shortly after passed all the remaining votes of the Esti mates. Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Cowen were the only Englishmen who voted with the

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK. Case in One of the Most Densely Popu-NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- The crowded neigh bourhood of Wooster and Bleeker streets in this city has just been thrown into a state of unusual excitement by a report that a young Frenchman, Francois Leflay, staying at the Hotel Leroy, has been attacked with yellow fever. He is a native of Martinique. He went from that island to Aspinwall, and came through to this city, arriving a week ago. At the time he arrived he week ago. At the time he arrived he felt perfectly well. A few days afterwards he was weak and chilly and vomited incessantly. High fever succeeded his chilly sensations, and his skin assumed a vellor bronzed appearance. The case presents yellow fever, and the will probably be sent to the quarantine hospi His bedding and all his clothing effects will be removed to the disinfecting depot, and the house where he had lain has been ordered to be disinfected and fumigated.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS. Preparations for Laying the New Telegraph Line.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, via PICTOU, N.S., Aug. 31.—The steamer Scud with mails and pas-sengers arrived here this morning, and was despatched in the afternoon to House Harour to land mails and passengers and freight there. During the week several vessels from Quebec have arrived with telegraph poles. Sub-contractors are already at work, and the posts are being put down on Amherst Island. It is expected that they will all be in position by the 15th September. On the arrival of the steamer Newfield from England the cable end will be landed the lighthouse on the south-west of the Island of Amherst, and from thence submerged a distance of thirty miles to connect with the east point of Prince Edward Island. The steamer Newfield is expected daily with The Bird Rocks will be connected with the island at the east point of the sland near Grosse Isle by submarine cable, twenty-one miles, and the telegraph line will e laid to follow from thence round all the Island to the terminus, and the same will be lotted with the required offices. Mr. F. N. Gisborne has been on those islands superinending everything connected with the laying of the line, in order that telegraphic com-munication may take place before close of navigation, and the Hon. P. Fortin telegraphs the system may well be said to be fully carried out, thanks to his energetic measures and personal influence. These asures and personal influence. islands will cease to be separated from the continent in winter, as has been the case ever since they were inhabited. Drunken Stuff.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple, and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid. or smallest child can trust in them. you be saved by them? See other column.

France and Spain have just signed an in-

Expected Retreat of Ayoub

GEN. ROBERTS' ADVANCE

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Gen. Stewart's Force.

Great Scare at Kurrachee-Scarcity of Water. LONDON, Aug. 27. A Bombay despatch, discussing the news of the dangerous state of affairs at Cabul, says: "This early but striking proof of the im-policy of the hasty withdrawal of our forces

policy of the hasty withdrawal of our forces from Cabul—a step that was most strongly condemned by nearly every military man in India—has created great excitement. The cholers is raging at Peshavur, and daily increases. The certainty of severe losses among the retiring troops was one of the reasons most strongly urged against the withdrawal during the hottest and most unhealthy period of the ver." THE CANDAHAR SORTIE. A letter from Gen, Primrose gives particu-lars of the sortie from Candahar on Aug. 16th.

The British attacked the village of Dehkehwajee, and got through it; but finding it strongly occupied, and reinforced by contin-gents from neighbouring villages, had to re-tire to the fortress. The enemy's loss was heavy. The British cavalry made two charges, cutting down many. AYOUB KHAN RETREATS. A despatch from Bombay says Ayoub Khan

has retired with his army to Sungeri, eight miles east of Candahar. This story is not regarded as probable, yet he may have doneit is thought, from a knowledge of the near approach of General Phayre's column and with the intention of attacking him on the plain, Gen. Phayre being due there on the 29th or 30th of this month. THE NEWS CORROBORATED.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Gran-ville, Secretary of State for the Foreign De-partment, officially confirmed the report of the arrival of General Roberts at Khelat-i-Chilzai and the withdrawal of Ayoub Khan

A despatch from Calcutta says there is a great sensation in India owing to the fact that General Stewart has been ordered to remain at Jellalabad in consequence of remain at Jellalabad in consequence of the news from Cabul, where a great ite menstration of Ayoub Khan's party instanced important defections among the Ameer's troops. The Khan of Khelat's troops have mutnied, and General Phayre has sent a detachment of the 78th Highlanders to Khelat to assist the Khan. It is feared that the tribes will join the mutineers, who muster several thousands. General Phayre is short of forage. Ayoub has sent to Harrie is Governor-General has joined the Question of the most dangerously situated properties below the cliff under Dufferin Terrace at Quebec, and will pull down the buildings. short of forage.

for ammunition. In the Commons this evening, Lord Hart-ington announced that he had received a message from Gen. Roberts dated Khelat-ito be 20 miles from and that the troops a spirits. The from A. Quettah despui

Argandab river. Gen. Phayre will march for Argandab river. Gen. Phayre will march for Candahar to-night. The troops are pushing forward with marvellous rapidity.

A Victoria despatch states that the fluuson's Bay Co.'s steamer Otter was wrecked near Bella Bella, six hundred miles north of that port, on Saturday week. The steamer was filled with the season's catch of the Skeena river. The vessel lies sally hoped that the Government will allow General Roberts to follow him to Herat if The cholera at Peshawur

A telegram from Simla reports that the Khyber valley is fairly quiet. scare at Kurrachee, Scide, on Friday, in son-sequence of reports by the natives that 15,000 Pathans had assembled on the hills and meditated an attack. Arms were distributed to the whites and reinforcements were ordered up, but the night passed quietly. The Pathan residents were disarmed on Saturday. Another correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that serious apprehensions are en-tertained at Kurrachee. The steamer coming with three companies of reinforcements to that place was ordered to go with full steam. Trouble is expected on the Scinde frontier. i. A despatch from Chaman, dated Sunday, assays: Gen. Roberts marched from Khelat-i-

Ghilzai for Candahar on the 25th. with him all the British garrison and handed over the fort to the Ameer's officials. expected to reach Candahar on Monday and attack Ayoub on Tuesday. He has sent a plan for combined action with Gen. Phayre, if the latter can reach Takhitipul on Monday. This is, however, impossible, in conseque of the scarcity of food and forage and wholesale desertion of the drivers. Takhiti-pul is thirty-five miles south of Candahar. A Simla despatch says the retirement General Stewart's force has been practically completed without injury to the health of the troops and in perfect order.

THE SIEGE PRACTICALLY RAISED. The British political officer at Candahar telegraphs on the 25th as follows:—"The country is quieting down. Ayoub's force is reduced to regulars and a few Ghazis. It is reported he wishes to retreat, but is prevented by the Cabulee troops. The siege is practically raised. A large quantity of food was brought in yesterday."

A RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

ive Lads Swept off the Top of a Car and Lowell, Mass., Aug. 29.—Last evening five young men, residing in this city, who had been attending a Caledonian picnic at Andover, took train for this city. Either for lack of funds or for sport they clambered to the top of a passenger car, and when the train reached Sprague's bridge, two miles from this city, all five were swept off and killed. At the time it was only known that one had met his death in this manner. one had met his death in this manner. This was John Shimnick, aged sixteen. He was thrown down between the cars on the platform, where the conductor found him. He lived about twenty minutes. The body was brought here and identified. Some time later the track men found the bodies of the others lying in a ditch, three on one side of the track and one on the other. A freight train was sent from here, and brought them in about midnight. They were Wm. Maher, fifteen years; John McNaman, sixteen; Tim Nolan, fifteen; Patrick Ryan, fifteen. There Nolan, fifteen; Patrick Ryan, fifteen. There is a space of twenty-two inches between the cars and the bridge, therefore it is conjectured the lads were sitting up when struck. Probably all but Shinnick died almost instantaneously, as the wounds on their heads and backs were tarrible. The understands and backs were terrible. The undertaker's rooms where the bodies lie have been

The Manitoba horseffy, a black insect about five times the size of our horse pest, has appeared in London. LATEST HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. The meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade will take place at Ottawa some time in December. The Civil Service Commission has finished ts labours for the present, and has adjourned

for a month. A new paper box factory has been started in London East that will give employment to dozen hands. London, Ont., School Board ask \$29,000 as the year's estimates, being \$1,000 less than

asked last year. Mr. Beaudet, M.P.P., has obtained 20,000 acres in Nordmandin township, Que., to form French settlement. The Hyde heirs had a meeting at Anna-polis, N.S., last week, and decided to send a

lelegate to England. St. Peter's cathedral at London is to face on Dufferin avenue, with a handsome side en-trance from Richmond street. Frost prevailed in the northern townships of Hastings for four nights last week, and did some damage to root crops.

Two young Americans visiting Que going around to see the elephant. The business of the Baptist Convention at Hillsboro', N.B., has been finished. Next year the convention will meet at Yarmouth,

A few days ago the miners employed in the iron mine of lot 17, in the 9th concession of Madoc, saw four large lynxes, of which they shot two. Mr. Wills, immigration agent at Ottawa,

The Quebec Police Board, consisting of the mayor, the police magistrate, and the re-corder, have voted themselves a salary of \$1,500 a year. A large number of English emigrants ar-ived at London during the first two days of

has received advices from the agent in Dublin that 27 servant girls will be sent out by the

next steamer.

this week. They were taken in charge and provided with situations. An old man named Thomas Roe, who says he is over one hundred years of age, was up before the London Police Magistrate on Satur-

day on a charge of vagrancy. The Finance Committee of the Peterboro' Town Council have struck the rate of one and a quarter cents on the dollar. This is the lowest rate at Peterboro' for some years. Wm. Donnelly was engaged last week in serving subpoenas on the witnesses for the Crown to attend the trial at the Assizes,

which open at London on the 28th of Septem-

A Halifax despatch says :- Mr. Archibald

a number of the most dangerously situated properties below the cliff under Dufferin Ter-race at Quebec, and will pull down the buildings.

The Governor-General has joined the Quebec Golf Club. His Excellency will leave for Ottawa on September 8th, and after return-Ottawa on September 8th, and after returning to Quebec will again leave for Montreal on the 21st, arriving on the 24th in Hamilton.

A. Quettah despith says:—News from Candahar to the 26th says:—When Ayonb Khan learned of Gen. Roberts' approach he abandoned the investment of Candahar and took a position with his whole force on the without medical license or registration. He

in a very precarious situation. Mr. G. Poiche, a commercial traveller of

poration for selling goods without a license.

It is understood that the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association will test the validity of the by-law, and will appeal the Superior Court. The new high school at Listowel was formally opened by the Minister of Education on Monday. The head master will be Mr. A. B. McCallum, B.A., graduate of Queen's College, and double gold medallist. The

Mr. Day, formerly of Rockwood, a first-class provincial teacher. A beet-root sugar manufactory seems to be all but an established fact at Charlesbourg, Que. A company has been formed which is prepared to furnish security with the Government, guaranteeing that all the beet root grown by the farmers in the vicinity shall be aken at four dollars a ton, and the latter have undertaken to supply a certain quantity

annually for ten years. On Friday night the members of the London Women's Christian Association found in Priddon's lane, in that city, an English family named Philpot, who were without the clightest vestige of furniture or food. The woman had been confined a day or two before, and had no attendance or proper nourishment. Philpot remarked, when questioned as to his ability to get work, that he was thinking of going out to look for work on Monday.

The Pembroke Standard says :- "A cablegram just received in town from Scotland states that the joint stock company which has been forming in Great Britain for the purpose of purchasing limits and controlling the lumber market has just been formed, and that it has now the control of Messrs. Coot and Grant's limits. This is the beginning of a gigantic scheme, which will throw a large amount of British capital into

this country. Intelligence has been received in Ottawa if the appointment of Hon. Jas. Armstrong, M.G.. to the Chief Justiceship of Tobago, Windward Islands, which position it is understood he will hold conjointly with his old office of Chief Justice of St. Lucia, to which he was appointed in 1871. Mr. Armstrong has already left for the scene of his new labours, where he will administer the English law. While in St. Lucia he has administered the French law as it prevails in his native province of Quebec. Mr. William Clark, who resides near Bry-

son, Pontiac county, and who is a forest ranger, has received instructions from the Quebec Government to gather on the upper Ottawa two bushels of white pine seed and two bushels of red pine seed. This seed is for exportation to Belgium, where extensive experiments are to be made in growing the Canadian pine. Mr. Clark intends suggesting the exportation of 2,000 or 3,000 shrubs, of one or two years' growth, which might succeed even better than the seed.
Information has been received at the Indian Department at Ottawa that virulent small-pox has made its appearance among the Tete-de-Boules Indians on the Riviere-le-Desert reserve, and that almost a panic exists Desert reserve, and that almost a panic exists among the red men, large numbers of whom have fled from their homes and taken refuge in the woods. The scourge is said to have been very fatal, but how many have so far died has not been ascertained. Five or six dead bodies are said to be lying in the woods,

and the Indian village is entirely deserted. Medical aid, medicine, and other necessaries have been forwarded to Mr. Logue, the Indian agent at Maniwaki, who appears to be doing everything in his power to alleviate the suffer-

UNITED TO MAYOR OF NEW York vester York yester 78 arrests of lottery dealers months.

A brigt a Dundee at New York reports that on August 17th she passed an abandoned ship of about 1,000 tons in mid-ocean. She seemed to be loaded with petroleum. Ex-Governor English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, has sent word to the Democratic Committee at Washington that he will supply all the money needed hereafter in Indiana.

The United States debt reduction will hardly reach twelve millions this month. The receipts have been very large, but the quarterly payment has to come out of it, amounting

Owing to the large increase of immigration from Germany, the Hamburg American Packet company has put on five extra steamers to sail directly from Hamburg to New York. Most of the immigrants go direct to Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Wisconsin, and become farmers and mechanics.

the size and excellence of the crop exceeds anything in the history of the oyster trade for twenty years. The demand is unprecedented, and the shipments to western are 50 to 100 per cent. in excess of last

A large aerolite passed over Cleveland, O., ear three o'clock on Sunday morning, brilliantly illuminating everything. When over the lake it exploded with such force as o jar several buildings in the northern part f the city, fragments shooting off in different rections, like the bursting of a monster ocket. The committee to memorialize Congress and

the State Legislature regarding the cultiva-tion of timber recommend laws protecting trees planted along the highways, and encouraging such plantations by deducting om the highway taxes. The memorial also recommends the appointment of a commission of forestry under the State authority analogous to the commission of fisheries.

The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., Bishop of Long Island, has been invited by the senate of Cambridge university, England, o deliver the annual series of sermons in the university pulpit this autumn. Hitherto the clergymen thus honoured have been among the most eminent of the English clergy. This is the first time an invitation has been extended to an American or any one outside the Church of England.

A despatch from Scranton says:—The superintendents of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company, Delaware and Hudson Company, and Pennsylvania Coal Company have been notified to put the mines in this section on full time after the 6th of Septemanna causad imbounded ber. The announcement caused unbounded rejoicing among the miners, since they have been working but three days a week during the past seven months. The investigation into the condition and prospects of trade by the New York Tribune ws that the expectations of great

nercial prosperity entertained a year ago, ally realized. The heavy trade that set

a last fall has continued to the present time with little interruption, and the general feeltillon, after having received his month's wages, was returning home through the Grand Trunk cutting, when two masked

managed to get away from them, and ran for his life, closely pursued by the robbers, until he nearly reached the International Bridge, when the robbers disappeared. Orangeville, Aug. 27.—A farmer named George Walker, who lives in the township of Amaranth, six miles from here, attempted to commit suicide about six o'clock this morning by hanging himself with a logging chain from a beam in his granary. He was discovered by his wife before life was extinct, and at noon to-day was still alive but unable to speak. No reasons are assigned for the act, as he is in no financial difficulties, and

highway robbers pounced upon him. He

has always lived agreeably with his family as far as can be learned. ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 29.-About midnight on Saturday a mob attacked officer Currie on Brussels street. After his clothing was torn from his body he fired a shot into the crowd and they dispersed. Early to day word was brought to the police office that John Corbett, of North street, had been shot. Corbett had been one of the gang, and says he was wounded by the officer. The bullet has not been found. The man may recover

with care,

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS Baillieboro, Aug. 25.—A young man named Woods, youngest son of Mr. James Woods, while attending a threshing machine this morning, attempted to pass over the machine, which was in motion, when his fact all words. foot slipped and, coming in contact with the cylinder, was so badly mangled as to necessitate amputation.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 28 .- A man named Adams, belonging to Spencerville, an agent for Cossitt & Bro., of this place, blew out the gas before retiring at Mr. Cossitt's residence last night, and was found on the floor this morning in an unconscious state. He is said to be in a dying condition. MONTREAL, Aug. 28.-A lad named Lilly about three weeks ago trod upon a rusty nail, which entered his foot, inflicting what was

thought to be a slight wound. Two weeks later lock-jaw set in, from which the boy died this morning. NORWICH, Aug. 28. Mrs. Dr. Aikman this town, who enjoyed perfect health up to Friday night, had an attack of sick headache late in the evening, grew worse, and died at 5.15 Saturday morning of congestion of the

brain.

cated.

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.-A man named Morrisett, foreman in Rochet's shoemaking estab-lishment, choked himself to death yesterday afternoon while eating a piece of meat. He was at Lake Beauport on a fishing excursion. POINT FORTUNE, Aug. 31 .- This evening four young boys were out sailing, when one of them, Colin Campbell Brown, youngest son of Mr. William Brown, of this place, son of Mr. William Brown, of this place, while leaning over the side of the boat lost

is balance and fell in and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. THOROLD, Aug. 31 .- A man named Robt. Patterson, lately out from the Old Country, was drowned in the canal here this afternoon about three o'clock. The body was recovered shortly afterwards, but life was extinct. It appears the unfortunate man was sitting on the Keefer bridge which crosses the canal, and overbalanced himself, falling from the bridge into the canal. It is stated the man's brother was in company with him before the accident, and that both men were intoxi-

Springfield, Ont., Aug. 31.—A child of John Ireland, aged two years, fell in a cistern and was drowned. He was found thirty minutes after being missed. Life was ex-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

RELIEF OF CANDAHAR

GEN. ROBERTS ENTERS THE CITY.

Ayoob Khan Pleading for Terms.

A Great Battle Expected by General Phayre's Forces. LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special from Camp

Robault, twenty miles from Candahar, on Saturday, says Gough with two cavalry regi-ments arrived on Friday and opened heliographic communications with Candahar. Gen. Roberts arrived at Candahar with a

regiment on Saturday.

Ayoob Khan is entrenched at Musra. His line of retreat is secured by a ford over the a small escort on Saturday.

General Primrose heliographs that Mossa Khan and other Cabul refugees had reached the camp of Ayoob Khan. The Ghasis are rejoining him, and swear to fight the British. Ayoob Khan himself wrote to St. John, desiring to come to terms. We halt here preparing to attack Ayoob Khan.

A late despatch from Camp Robault on August 29 says a letter has just been received from Phayre, which says he cannot arrive here for a week or ten days yet. We move to Momond to-morrow. Roberts will begin the attack with four brigades within the next

A despatch from Quettah says Gen. Roberts entered Candahar yesterday. Ayoob Khan attempted to open negotiations with him. All the leaders of the Guzni faction are said to have joined Avoob Khan. Gen. Phayre marched yesterday with whole force, as he expects battle at Taktipul. Ayoob Khan's Herati, Kohistani, Kizilbushi troops are said to be desirous of deserting since learning the recognition of Abourrahman Khan as Ameer at Cabul, but they are sworn on the

SMALLPOX RAVAGES.

Terrible Scourge Among the Indians of Ottawa District.

BODIES LYING UNBURIED. OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—Mr. Hiram Rebinson, who has returned from a trip up the Gatineau, reports the Indians in a deplorable state. He says over 100 deaths have already occurred from smallpox, and that it is rapidly spreading and scattering the Indians, not only the Tetu Brules but other tribes in comments. are to be seen along the river above the desert. The panic-stricken Indians, in their anxiety to get away from the infection, leave the victims of the fell disease unburied. At one point, on a sand bar near Gilmour & Co's. island farm, three bodies are exposed. The reports have created a feeling of uneasiness among the white actilers, must of whom were

QUEBEC FARMERS. vernment Relief for Bellechasse Settler-The New Beet-Sugar Factory at St. Fore QUEBEC, Sept. 1 .- It is said that the Govnment have sent to the cure of Buckland inty of Bellechasse, the sum of \$150 to be distributed among the unfortunate settlers whose crops were recently destroyed by a hail storm. It is also reported that the Government have promised further aid to the dis-

tressed farmers to enable them to purchas seed for next season.

The night before last a large and satisfactory meeting of the farmers of St. Foye was held for the purpose of discussing the con-tracts to be made with the promoters of the new sugar factory in this district for supplying them with beets. Already it is said that the cultivation of over 300 acres of beet ha

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The Committee's Report on the Affairs of the Institution – The Workman Syndi-MONTREAL, Sept. 1 .- A special meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank was held to-day for the reception of the committee's report on the affairs of the Bank. Mr. Henry Lyman was called to the chair, and the attendance of share-holders was large. On the report being submitted, Mr. Thos. Workman ob-jected to the statement in page 29 statement in page d report, in which the published report, in which is charged that the syndicates formed for ng the shares of the bank were all without an exception, carried on with the bank's money. He denied there was any truth in this so far as it referred to the Workman syndicate, and produced a document from the Bank of Montreal showing that the money for Mr. Workman's syndicate had been obtained from that instiguing the state of the state tution, and the amount subsequently repaid to it by the individual members of the syndicate. The report was amended to meet the views of Mr. Workman, and carried.

ACCIDENTAL SUICIDE.

Man who Pretends to Cut his Thron Accidentally Kills Himself. New York, Sept. 1.—Isaac H. Haight, of Somers, West Chester County had often threatened suicide. On Monday his daughter-in-law found fault. He again threatened suicide. The daughter told him go on and do it. He invited the people in the house to see him cut his throat and went out, and while flourishing a razor about his neck he cut his throat. He tried to hold the wound together, exclaiming that he did not intend to do it, but he died in four hours.

SHIPPING OUTRAGE AT PORT HOPE.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 1 .- The Port Hope hare bour last night was the scene of a most dastardly outrage. The main-rigging of four vessels, both fore and aft, were cut with hatchets so as to render them perfectly useless. The names of the schoeners are: Olivia, of Torofito; Capt. O'Brien; Tranchmontagne, of Brighton, Capt. Sherwood; British Queen, of Picton, Capt. Millbank; Seabird, of Picton, Capt. Cameron. The damage is estimated at about \$100 to each vessel. The outrage is charged against the Sailors' Union, because non-union men were employed, and because the paid secretary of the union ment aboard the vessels yesterday and tried to induce the men to leave, for which he got summarily ejected from these vessels. The schooners only arrived here yesterday. The Council and Hasbour Board have taken the matter in hand, and offer a reward for the conviction of the ruilty parties. our last night was the scene of a most das a a suffery bondy receipted, seek a property and the pilety. The party and

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# POLITICS IN MANITORA.

Mr. D. A. Smith Finally Decides upon Contesting Selkirk.

Progress of Work on the Western Section of the Canada Pacific Railway.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 31.—Donald A. Smith has finally consented to be the Liberal candidate for re-election in Selkirk, and has issued an address to the electors. He says he has reconsidered his determination not to run, owing to the urgent requests made by many of the electors, irrespective of party, from whom he has received assurance of hearty support and re-election. In placing himself in their hands, he says, "I have no favours to ask and nothing personal to desire from any Government. I will support only such issues as appear to me to be conducive to the advancement of Manitoba and the North-West in the first instance, and secondly to the general prosperity of the country."

The local Government are pushing forward energetically the drainage of the province, and are importing ditching machines for more successfully promoting the work.

A mass meeting of the electors was held in the City Hall last night in the interest of the candidature of the Hon. D. A. Smith. Messrs. Killam and Biggs and the candidate addressed the meeting. Mr. Wordworth, Cant. Scott. Dr. Schultz. and Mr. Wordworth, Cant. Scott. Dr. Schultz. and Mr. Rothoute

Capt. Scott, Dr. Schultz, and Mr. Wordworth, Capt. Scott, Dr. Schultz, and Mr. Bothgate replied on behalf of Mr. Scott, the Conservative candidate. Considerable excitement has been aroused, and a close fight is ex-

Thirty miles of the track are now com-pleted on the first hundred miles west on the Canada Pacific Railway, and there is such a fine stretch of country for the next twenty-five miles that one mile per day is now ex-pected to be laid. John Ryan, the contractor for this section, has returned from Ottawa.

### MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—A large number of samples from Brazil have been received here for exhibition at the Dominion fair, and it is believed will form not the least interesting of the exhibits made. The city assessors report that this season there is not one vacant dwelling-house where

there were five last year.

The work on the Hochelaga tunnel is The work on the Hochelaga tunnel is being pushed forward so far as regards preliminary surveys with all possible energy. Fifteen men, exclusive of the engineers and scientific staff connected with the work, were actively engaged the past week between the Hochelaga ferry on the west and the convent on the east, endeavouring to locate the tunnel entrance. About as many more are said to be engaged on the Longueuil side. Mr. Plunkett, C.E., is daily present and supervises the work in person, and there is little doubt but that the next week will see something tangible done as a commencement to the great undertaking.

At the present time Canada is attracting a

ment to the great undertaking.

At the present time Canada is attracting a great deal of interest, not only among English, but also among French capitalists. The formation of the Credit Foncier in Paris with a capital of \$25,000,000 to be invested in this country is only second in importance to the formation of the Canada Pacific railway syndicate in Great Britain. Now a powerful company, with a capital of \$2,006,000, (10,000,600 francs) has been organized in Paris under the title of L'Union Sucrière du Canada to carry on the manufacture of beet sugar in this country, and that at once. Quebec, Berthier, and St. John's have already guaranteed each for twelve years 1,000 acres of beets annually, thus securing three distinct factories. Factories are also to be built in other districts, and arrangements are being made to obtain 1,000 acres of beets at Varennes, near Montreal. About \$120,000 will be sunk in each factory. In connection will be sunk in each factory. In connection with this matter it may be mentioned that the French Government have sent a scientific expert named De Lalonde to report on the capabilities of Canada, including the North-West. M. Lalonde left Havre on the 14th

Twelve years ago, when the expropriation was made for the widening of St. Joseph street from McGill street, a controversy arose concerning the property of Mr. Thes. Wilson, the amount awarded him being \$7,500, while he claimed \$13,600. The case went through all the Courts, Mr. Wilson eventually being successful before the Privy Council. The question of interest arose, for the city refused to pay it. Another long controversy ensued, in which Mr. Wilson was again successful, obtaining a judgment against the city for interest. The total amount in question in the suit was \$5,100, but in the controversy the city spent some \$17,000. In May last an the suit was \$5,100, but in the controversy the city spent some \$17,000. In May last an assessment roll was made, in which Mr. Wilson's property was taxed for \$5,500; to-day an action was entered in the Superior Court by Mesers, Barnard, Monk, & Bean-champ, representing the Wilson estate, against the city to set aside the assessment roll, charging the Commissioners with corruption in assessing the Wilson property so highly, when it is claimed that other properties adjacent were only charged from \$400 to \$500. The action when returned into Court will throw some light on the working of the expropriation law, and expose some very interesting intricacies.

throw some light on the working of the expropriation law, and expose some very interesting intricacies.

Mr. James G. Shaw, Deputy Port Warden, who left for England to explain before the Royal Commission our system of loading grain cargoes, has returned to the city. His report is now in the hands of the secretary of the Board of Trade, and will probably be laid before the Council to-morrow. Mr. Shaw was very well received on the other side, as has already been noticed by the Canadian press, The views he advocated have had considerable weight. able weight.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Molsons' Bank has declared a dividend of three per cent. on its paid-up capital for the current half-year, payable at the head office in this city and at the branches, on and after the 1st day of Octuber payt.

Mr. Davis, superintendent of the mechanical department of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railway, yesterday afternoon was honourably acquitted of the charges made against him, and intends taking proceedings against Turgeon and others for conspiracy.

Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, director-general of the Geological Survey, has just returned from a three months' visit to the North-West. He has been giving special attention to the coal

Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, director-general of the Geological Survey, has just returned from a three months' visit to the North-West. He has been giving special attention to the coal fields of the Souris district, about two hundred and fity miles west of Winnipeg, and near the United States boundary. A depth of 300 feet has been bored seven miles east of Roche Perce, on the Souris river, and a six feet seam of coal was struck at a depth of two hundred and seventy-five feet from the surface. Before leaving, Mr. Selwyn fixed the site of three more borings.

On Thursday evening last a fashionably-dressed woman, whose husband was at one time in business on St. Paul street, entered the Bonaventure depot, and directed the attention of the American Cuatom: House officials to eighteen pieces of baggage her property. Her destination was New York, and as she had only reen the officials five minutes' time to inset the baggage, despatch was necessary it were to be inspected at all. A box was pened by the courteous officials, and was aud to contain champagne instead of wearing any part of the officers at the same time advising her to report the officer all dutiable goods, for they could not be inspected and valued at Montreal. She assented. Upon her arrival at Richford, she presented a consular certificate that her boxes curried only emigrant's effects, but they were searched nevertheless, and rolls of silk and velvet and laces, silverware, and cases of champagne were brought to light, and the representatives of Unade Sam and large and responsible to light, and the representatives of Unade Sam and large and responsible to light, and the representatives of Unade Sam and large and responsible to light, and the representatives of Unade Sam and large and responsible to the surface. Before submitting to the officers at the same time advising her to report the postes curried only emigrant's effects.

sonal, household, and other effects, valued at a large sum, will probably be confiscated.

The house 129 McCord street is occupied by a Mrs. White, who it appears is not a particular favourite with some of her neighbours. Last night a number of men surrounded the place and made a desperate attack on the house. Stones were sent crashing through the windows, to the terrible alarm of the inhabitants, who called loudly for the assistance of the police. The front door was amashed to pieces, and the whole place would likely have been devoted to destruction but for the timely arrival of the police. Flaming brands were thrown through the broken windows, and the curtains fired on the inside. The efforts of some of the neighbours prevented the fire from spreading through the house. No arrests were made.

The building for the additional machinery in connection with the Hudon cotton mills at Hochelaga is hearly completed and the greatest activity prevails in the vicinity of the mills. When the new building is completed 1,000 men will be employed.

The Provincial Synod of the Episcopal Church assembles here on Sept. 8th.

HAMILTON AFFAIRS.

HAMILTON, Aug. 25.—The officers and directors of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in this city next month, are experiencing the fact that, like the policeman in the Pirates of Penzance, their lot is not a happy one. For some time complaints have been made that the officers have not been as wide awake as those of the Toronto Fair, and now the complaints are renewed because the large coloured posters advartising the provincial were only received here yesterday, and, furthermore, that the work was done in Toronto instead of in this city. Despite these complaints, however, appearances indicate that the exhibition will be a pronounced success. Already double the number of entries received for any previous provincial exhibition held here have been made for the present one, and the end is not yet, as the inevitable rush of entries, which always takes place as the held here have been made for the present one, and the end is not yet, as the inevitable rush of entries, which always takes place as the time draws cluse at hand, has yet to take place. Messrs. J. C. Rykert, M.P.P., President; John R. Craig, Secretary; Geo. Graham, Treasurer, and other prominent gentlemen connected with the Association, were in the city yesterday looking after the interests of the forthcoming exhibition. The Hamilton Horticultural Society, through Mr. George H. Mills, president, have signified their intention of contributing a floral display. This display will be in the shape of a pyramid, and will be constructed in the centre of the palace, reaching far upwards towards the dome of the building. It is anticipated that this will be one of the finest of the many fine displays promised for the exhibition.

the many his displays promised for the exhibition.

The petition praying for the submission of the Scott Act in Wentworth dounty will be filed for public inspection in a few days, the requisite number of signatures having been obtained.

On behalf of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in this city part, month Mesars, J.

ernors of the various provinces, and the managers of the railways throughout the Dominion. It is definitely settled that his Excellency the Governor-General will arrive in Hamilton on Friday, the 24th prox., remaining over till the Monday following.

# MANITOBA AFFAIRS

Trunk excursion party, consisting of one baggage, eight stock, and three passenger coaches, with over one hundred emigrants, arrived at about midnight last night.

The Liberal Conservatives have united upon Capt. Scott as their standard-bearer in the approaching election for Selkirk.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 27.—The annual exami-nation of teachers has been completed, and the Board of Education has announced that

nation of teachers has been completed, and the Board of Education has announced that fourteen second and twenty-six third-class teachers have passed.

A Conservative mass meeting, to ratify the nomination of Capt. Scott for Selkirk, was held in the City Hall last night. Alderman Fornesea occupied the chair in the absence of the Mayor, who is indisposed. Speeches were made by Capt. Scott, Premier Norquay, Hon. Joseph Royal, D. B. Woodworth, M. M. Batchgate, Jno. G. Taggart, M. P., A. Allison, M. P., and Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. Dr. Schultz was prevented from attending through illness.

Harrington, the whiskey peddler, lately shot at Rat Portage by a policeman, has so far recovered as to have been able to escape when word reached him that the constables were after him to bring him before the stipendary magistrate for trial. Mitchell, his companion, also cleared out some time ago.

A wet season has set in, which seriously threatens to impair what would have otherwise been a fine harvest.

The local election for Emerson took place yesterday to fill the vacancy created by Capt. Nash being appointed registrar. Mayor Carney, of Emerson, was the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Madill, of Dominion City, was the Liberal nominee. Carney was elected by 96 majority.

Joseph Mulhand, hardware merchant, has

didate, and Mr. Madill, of Dominion City, was the Liberal nominee. Carney was elected by 96 majority.

Joseph Mulhand, hardware merchant, has issued a card to the electors of Winnipeg, announcing his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the seat in the Local Legislature soon to be vacated by Capt. Scott, who is out for the Commons in Selkirk.

The Manitoba exhibits are to be exhibited in the city hall here on Tuesday night next before their removal to the East, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor. The hall will be handsomely decorated, and the products tastefully arranged. There will be a full exhibit of Indian curiosities, tants, wigwams, and articles peculiar to Indian life. Speeches will also be delivered by the Hon. John Norquay, United States Consul Taylor, Thos. Scott, M.P., the Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., Dr. Schultz, M.P., and the Hon. C. F. Brown. The Field Battery band will be in attendance.

The Manitoba Telegraph Company are extending their line from Fortage La Frairie to Gladstone. The poles are all up, and the wire is expected along in a few days.

Messrs. Macklin, McEvans, and Mackin leave here on Monday to attend the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa. Messrs. McIntyre and Huston, who were at Wimbledon this summer, will join them at Ottawa, thus completing the Manitobs contingent.

The weather has turned fair and warm, and has given the farmers encouragement that they will be able yet to safely harvest the abundant crops, the safety of which has been so seriously threatened by the recent rains.

# A POLICEMAN'S SUICIDE.

Montreal.

Since then his mind has been deranged. Last night he made a desperate attempt to burn one of his children alive by putting it into the stove. A doctor's certificate had been obtained to confine him in Longue Pointe lunatic asylum, but about nine o'clock this morning asengine, No. 300, in charge of driver Joseph Birse, was approaching the Napoleon road crossing. St. Gabriel village, Couture suddenly jumped upon the track about twenty yards in front of the locomotive. The driver promptly sounded the whistle and the man stepped off, but almost immediately after went on again. The engine by this time was very close to him; the brakes were applied, and the whistle continued to sound, but the man appeared to be determined that the engine should go over him. He walked in a side-long manner in front of it, looking over his shoulder at times as if to measure the distance between him and death. In a moment or so the cowcatcher caught him, carrying him some distance and finally throwing him on the side of the track clear of the wheels. He was found to have the back portion of his skull broken in, the brain protruding through the aperture. He was subsequently conveyed to the Grand Trunk office at Point St. Charles crossing, where he lingered about half an hour. An inquest will be held.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY. Horrible Death of an Insane Constable a Montreal.

### A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Children Burned to Death in Their Parents' Absence—An Unaccountable Accident.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—A most distressing accident, resulting in loss of life, occurred in Clarendon township, Pontiac county, the day before resterday. It appears Mr. and Mrs. Stanley went out to work at the harvest in the morning, leaving a baby nine months old in its cradle asleep, with two little boys, aged respectively five and seven years, to watch it. Shortly after, Thomas Richardson heard the screams of children, and saw smoke in the direction of Stanley's building. Hastening thither with several neighbours, he found the barn, stable, and shed all on fire, and only the oldest boy to be seen. Another neighbour, Mr. Holt, as soon as he got to the place, saw the second boy crouched down in the farthest corner of the shed, but it was impossible to get at him for the fittense heat and the flames. The children, it seems, went to the shed to play after their parents left the house, taking the baby with them for safety. The boy who escaped denies that they had any matches, and Mrs. Stanley corroborates this by saying that the matches were kept in the house in a place where the children could not get at them, so that there is quite a mystery as to how the fire occurred. The second boy tried to carry the babyicut of the shed, but could not, and left it out this sill and went back himself to the far corner, where he is said to have been seen by Mr. Holt. The barn contained the crop of a ten acre field of rye, some peas and hay, and the stable contained harness, sleighs, a cutter and other things, all of which were consumed. The remains of the children were buried the following day.

ledges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Louge of Eastern and Western Ontario. Abous 100 members of the city lodges, accompanied by friends, left here by special train. At Earre this sumber was increased by members of the Greler from along the line of the Hamilton and North-Western railway. When Orillia was reached, about locomorties, lead brought in three denies of the complete packed special trains from Peterboro, Part Hope, and other stations on the line. After dinnag the different lodges, headed by their land; smarphold to the Canasa sease, a book distance from the business portion of the town. What the business of the day, possed distance from the business portion of the town. What the business portion of the town. The possed of the position of chairman.

The first speaker was Major Banner. It was the properties of the day to the day. He complimented the brethreit on the desirability of active of money softly the position of the town of the position of the day. He complimented the brethreit on the day. He complim

A Story Extending from this City to

THE SUSPICIOUS BAKER AND HIS CUSTOMERS.

Prauds Committed by Means of Letters Dated from Sanbedrim Castle, Teronto.

In the Perth Advertiser of the 12th August a trial for petty swindling is reported. Three localities are named—Birnam, near Perth; Queen's Road, Everton, Liverpool, and Sanhedrim Tower, Toronto. The last is given as the residence of a trustee, acting under the will of a deceased Mr. Meldrum, in favour of his daughter, Miss Eleanor Maris Crichton Meldrum, an aged snaiden lady. Her property in Toronto wis said to be real estate, valued at ten thoustind pounds. She and an old man named Adams seem to have been taken from the Perth poer-house to act in the several frauds.

After numerous small debts had been commoded on account of Miss Meldrum, John Gorrie, a baker of Eirnam, demurred to supply hread longer than two months without references. The acting steward of Miss Meldrum's estate, and of her affairs at Birnam, was Alexander Macdonald; and his correspondent at Liverpool, agent there of the aleged Toronte trustee, was a Mr. McUire, alias Henwood. To obtain longer credit for bread, the steward of the aged Miss Meldrum showed to the baker the Toronto letter given below. The "laughter" recorded in the report seems to have been an outflow of fun among the Sheriff's Court crowd when listening to the humour of the Toronto letter given below. The "laughter "recorded in the report seems to have been an outflow of fun among the Sheriff's Court crowd when listening to the humour of the Toronto letter given below. The "laughter "recorded in the report seems to have been an outflow of fun among the Sheriff's Court crowd when listening to the humour of the Toronto letter given below. The "laughter "recorded in the report seems to have been an outflow of nu among the Sheriff's Court crowd when listening to the humour of the Toronto letter given below. The "laughter "recorded in the report seems to have been an outflow of nu among the Sheriff's Court crowd when listening to the humour of the Toronto trustee. By the will of her father, Miss Meldrum was

Augusta Fund (New Sanhedrim Fund. SANHEDRIM TOWER, TORONTO, Jan. 28, 1880,

TERRIFIE CRIME.

The speaker, who was listened to with great attention, was frequently applanded.

Mr. W. J. Parkhill, M.P.P., Past Grand Master of Ontario, followed. He spoke in a congratulatory manner of the annual reunion, and agreed with Mr. Marshall as to the advisability of having the gathering in some central locality.

On motion of Major Bennett, seconded by Mr. Marshall, it was decided to have the reunion of 1881 at Orillia early in the month of September. A unanimous vute was recorded on the question.

Cheers were given for the Queen, and an excellent brays band from Peterboro' played the National Anthem, and atterwards "Anid Lang Syne." This done, a successful reunion came to a close, and the lodges marched to the cars. The Toronto visitors, among whom were noticed the following—Bros. A A. Sterling, W. M. No. 4; C. Somers, L.O. L. 127; Wm. Wilson, W. M. 136; F. Somers, W. M. 140; John Wignins, W. M. 711; John Hewitt, W. M. 212; E. F. Clarke, County Master; John Little, L. O. L. 127. J. S. Williams, L. O. L. 275—reached home shortly after nine o'clock.

Plaiting!! Plaiting!! Plaiting!!

Done by patent machinery in all materials from one cent per yard. No steam apparatus used. No damping or moisture. All work for fine feet yellow the inside was fearful to behold. The inside of the proposed of the legs of the nude maniac, the middle of the floor and the other was based on the precise of the steam above the middle of the floor and the other was based on the precise of the steam above the middle of the floor and the other was based and unmetalligible words and beat his ingress and cloth perfectly finished. Machine can be seen at work daily at R. M. Wanzer & Co.'s new dapot, 82 King street west, Toronto.

break it. The iron band about his ankle had to be filed off by the blacksmith of the Almshouse when they arrived with the unfortunate at that institution. For twenty-seven years the sun had not shone upon him. In all that time he had been neither washed, clothed, nor shaved. His brother stated that he had always given him plenty of food. This was shoved into his cell like animals are fed. He was a mental wreck—more brute than human. He made violent efforts to free himself, but could not.

He made violent efforts to free himself, but could not.

Thirty years ago Sechler was a young men, strong and vigorous, with a clear mind. Ha worked on a farm that his father oweed. On a very hot day, and when his system was in a high state of exertion and perspiration, he jumped into a mountain stream of cold water. After that bath his mind became affected. His father died and left the property to his two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. Joseph says that he did not desire to put Benjamin into an insane asylum, so he resolved to keep him until he died. He thought his death would take place before a great while. Instead of this, the poor man lived on and on, and finally he became so violent that the brother says he resolved to build the strong cabin and chain him. The best attention is being given to him, as it is believed his mind may possibly be restored. There is considerable money due him from his father's estate, which will enable the authorities to engage additional expert medical assistance,

## HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Third Annual Show at Strathroy.

STRATHEOT, Ang. 31.—The third annual exhibition of the Strathroy Horticultural Society was opened here to slight in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. There are over five hundred entries, and in every respect the society has cause to feel gratified over the success which the opening night augurs. The central portion of the new skating rink has been laid out in attractive flower beds, surrounded by sodding, and filled with plants of various and beautiful hues. The display of foliage plants is especially excellent, while the exhibition of fruits and vegetables reflects most creditably on those who have made the entries. It will be understood that the exhibits of fruit, as well as some classes of vegetables, must necessarily be limited, but notwithstanding this drawback the entries in these two classes are very numerous. Taken altogether, the exhibition is far in advance of any of its predecessors, and speaks highly for the local progress in horticulture. It will continue throughout the week.

## MURDER AT BEAMSVILLE. Patrick Dooley Pounded to Death With

failed, and death ensued in a few minutes afterwards. In the meantime, Dundas, too stupid to realize the extent of the injury done, sauntered off, and it was not until some time later, after Mr. Eckhardt had called Constable Rogers' attention to the necessity of immediate action, that any attempt was hade to direct him. He was found off the way to the Great Western railway station with his brother, quite oblivious of the death of his antagonist, and submitted without trouble.—St. Catharines News.

Bransyvias. Ang. 28.—The coroner's jury

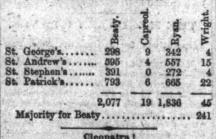
BEAMSVILLE, Aug. 28.—The coroner's jury returned their verdict this evening, that the deceased Patrick Dooly came to his death by violence inflicted by John Dundas in the heat of passion, but they have no evidence of pre-neditated malice.

# WEST TORONTO ELECTION.

Great Liberal-Conservative Victory. Great Liberal-Conservative Victory.

The Liberal-Conservative electors of West Toronto did their duty hobly and well on Satto div by the election of Mayor Beaty by the gratifying majority of 241 votes over the Opposition candidate, Mr. Peter Ryan. The battle was a most determined one on both sides, and this was anticipated by those who had a proper idea of the influences which were at work. The members of the Local Severament joined early in the contest, and during the canvass showed their hands very plainly in favour of Mr. Ryan. Hon. Adam Crooks and Mr. Blain did missionary service on Friday by carrying around the hat, for the purpose of raising funds with on Friday by carrying around the hat, for the purpose of raising funds with which to pay their little bills, and as soon as the polls were opened Hon. Mr. Crooks, Mr. Bethune, Mr. Hodgins, Mr. Badgerow, M.P.P., and other shining lights in the Grit ranks entered their respective polling booths and settled down to the work of watching the employes of the Local Government who came up to yote. came up to vote.

TOTALS BY WARDS.



Cleopatra!

Her power was retained by force of personal charms. She led the old "boys" captive whenever she talked "pretty" to them and showed her teeth. History should tell us that she used SOZODONT, but it don't. The preparation she used might have had another name then.

How to Get Siek. Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will

HOW TO GET WELL. Which is answered in three words—Take Hop

VEGETINE is not a vile, nanseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

The application of remedies in a state of vapour directly to the seat of the disease in the lungs, by inhalation, has now been practised in Canada, by Dr. Malcolm, for nearly seventeen years; and the vast numbers now in the enjoyment of good health who were to all appearances fast sinking into the grave from consumption, bear unimpeachable testimony of the beneficial results of this system of treatment.

Dr. J. Rolph Malcolm, of Scotland, Ont., has written a work describing this method of treatment, and will mail a copy to any address on application.

In order to accommodate patients at a distance, Dr. Malcolm can be consulted at the Marlborough Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th September, and at the Tecumseh House, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 7th October.

# THE PACIFIC BAILWAY.

Notes of a Trip Along the Lake Superior Section.

them.

THE WHITE MAN'S MISSION.

The latter part of these reflections is indeed rather trite. But they are felt so very strongly after a journey through the wilderness that it is almost impossible to repress them. To see the Indian as he is forms probably the best soother to an uneasy conscience which cocasionally feels strokes of compunction for our history here, and blushes at hearing us called a race of robbers. The Divinely-appointed missisn of man, to replenish the earth and subdue it, would never have been fulfilled by the Indian on this side of doomsday; and if that be not enough, he most certainly would have left the land denuded of that transcendent glory of the transcendent nineteenth century—the snorting locomotive! Need I say more to leave him utterly unpitied by any, save, perhaps, some "Mad old Tory" who may believe that "Our Fathers" contrived to live very well without any locomotives?

But however this may be, the locomotive is here, and a sight of it on the Pacific railway would probably do more than anything else to convince sceptics of its value in a new country. Slowly but surely the grades are being made; the tracka are being laid; the ballast is being filled in, and a pathway for the iron horse is being opened from Lake Superior to the broad plains of Manitoba, though much has yet to be done before the completed road will be an accomplished fact. Of the whole line there were in the spring of the present year 722 miles either completed or under construction. There were 127 miles in British Columbia; the Pembina branch from Selkirk to Emerson of 85 miles; of the main line west of Red river and the branch to Winnipeg 100 miles; and from Fort William to Selkirk, 410 miles. The latter forms that all-important part of the line which will connect Manitobs with Lake Superior. Its construction was commenced in 1875, and from both ends, by letting the contracts on the section from Fort William west to Sunshine Creek, 33 miles distant, on the one end; and that from Red river east to Cross Lake, exten William west to Sunshine Creek, 33 miles distant, on the one end; and that from Red river east to Cross Lake, extending over 76 miles on the other. In January, 1877, an extension east of Cross Lake, extending over 36 miles to Keewatin, at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, was placed under contract, making 112 miles cast of Red river. In 1876 a contract was made for an extension of 80 miles on the other side, from Sunshine Creek to English River. And in the apring of 1879 the line between Eaglish river and Keewatin, 185 miles in length, was placed under contract, the completion of which will unite the two ends and open an unbroken track of 410 miles from Lake Superior to the Red river of the north and the rising city of Winnipeg. THE BAILBOAD.

It is possible that some who have read thus far may here impatiently enquire why it is not already open? To such a question I would reply, Come and see. I have just returned from a ride from Lake Superior to the end of the track, and need no more to the end of the track, and need no more to convince me, an utter stranger to engineering, that railway-building in the wilderness is no easy task. We rode in the single passenger car employed on the line. It is jestingly styled the Pullman, but its accommodation is considerably below that of the worst of our second-class carriages on the Grand Trunk, to say nothing of the fact that, as it is without springs, the shaking received is by no means a light exercise to the traveller's joints. Starting from Prince Arthur's Landing, the train runs over the branch extending from Starting from Prince Arthur's Landing, the train runs over the branch extending from that point to the Town-plot or Fort William. This is the line built by the public-spirited citizens of Prince Arthur, at their own expense, when the late Ministry determined to locate the terminus of the line at Fort William, on the shores of the Kaministiquia river. Into the relative merits of the two points for the site of the terminus I shall not dare to enter. For should I support one place in THE MAIL I the terminus I shall not dare to enter. For should I support one place in The Mail I am seriously afraid that on next showing myself on these shores I might be lynched by the inhabitants of the other. Letting this point rest, we steam through an ugly wood, reach the Town-plot, and shortly after leave it on our trip up the line. The run from Fort William to Sunshine Creek is partly along the Kaministiquia river, which sometimes looks very fine as seen from the train. At a point in this part of the river are situated the Kakabeka Falls, 170 feet high, which are said to be very beautiful, and are expectare said to be very beautiful, and are expected by enthusiastic people to become one day the resort of tourists from every end of the continent, if not of the earth. The land seems poor as seen from the line, but some seems poor as seen from the line, but some few clearings have been made, and some really good land is said to exist in Oliver township. There can be no doubt that the best land in the country is to be found between Lake Superior and the Matawan river. This is the almost unanimous testimony of the inhabitants; and even a traveller can see that after passing the river the dreariness of the land increases and the quality of the timber declines.

After passing the river some very heavy rock-cuttings are met. One of them is a tunnel of about 200 yards in length, cut through gneiss stone. There is no masonry in it, nor does there seem to be need for any. Shortly after passing it we reach the point known as the Height of Land, so called because it seems to be a centre of the river systems of North America. Here, within a few hundred yards of each other, are to be found springs which pour their waters into rivers emptying into Hudson's Bay; others which seek the Mississippi and debouch into the Gulf of Mexico, and others which, directing their course to Lake Superior, pour down through Canadian lakes into the North Atlantic. From this point the land, which had previously been rising until it had reached a summit 900 feet above the level of Lake Superior, begins to fall, which fact enables us to make more rapid progress on our journey. The distance from Nordland to Port Savanne, some twenty-one miles, is crossed in forty-two minutes; and this, with accommodation only equal to that of an ordinary reight train, may fairly be considered good travelling. Savanne is a clearing of a few acres with a stream running through it, which furnishes some most executable water of the colour of grog, but without any settlement or cultivation. At Carletate their appreciation.

Another of Dame Nature's Anomalles—Anynolis, and story born length, and there is a tunnel of a bout 4 any settlement of the river seem bless there are seem to be need for any settlement or cultivation. At Carletate their appreciation.

becomes peaty. Dig deep as one may roots are always to be found. It is thought by experts that the whole region was once a lake. Whether it was or not, the land now-a-days Whether it was or not, the land now-a-days does not nourish trees of a very fruitful growth, or likely to have very deep roots. The appearance of the scrub woods, for they really deserve no more complimentary title, is most gloomy; and for about 100 miles the country impressed me as better suited than any apot I have ever seen for the grave-yard of such as look not for a glorious resurrection.

From a Special Correspondent.

Collingwood, Sept. 1.

A trip from Toronto to the end of the Pacific railway track will do more than any thing else can do to open the eyes of a Canadian to the immense extent of our land; the facilities which modern science has provided for traversing its disances; their enormous value, and the immense cost, both of labour and money, which is required to render them available. It will also probably do something to convert him into a believer in the theory of superior and inferior races. In four days he will pass through great tracts of land and over immense sheets of water as unlike each other as they well can be; the land in one part covered with happy homes, cultivated by busy hands, and pouring forth the products of a rich soil for the sustenance not merely of its own inhabitants, but for peoples of distant lands also; and in the other part till yielding nothing but the primeval forest, save where the hand of the white man has been employed on patches of it; the waters in one part covered with broad sails and amoking tunnels, and in the other still traversed only by the light bark canoe of the Indian. He will indeed be of an unreflective temperament who does not feel compelled to ask himself whether all the lands and waters of the property of the aboutgines, and had the hand of Old World races never been employed on them.

The WHITE MAN'S MISSION.

The latter part of these reflections is indeed rather trite. But they are felt so very travelerity to the the willindeed reflect the world the condition of the world the continued to be the property of the aboutgines, and had the hand of Old World races never been employed on them.

The WHITE MAN'S MISSION.

The latter part of these reflections is indeed rather trite. But they are felt so very travellerity to the the will remember to the men and the will be continued to be the property of the aboutgines, and had the hand of Old World races never been employed on the car, by which it is earried on to its new description.

The WHITE M

The work on the wilderness.

The work on this point considerable engineering knowledge and careful examination of the track would be essential. Having neither of these advantages, I can offer only a cautious opinion. Of one thing, however, I am certain, which is, that the work to be done is immense. Immediately ahead of us there is to be seen a fill-in 3,300 feet in length, and in part thirty-three feet deep, at which, and the rock-cuttings below the Track's End, operations have been carried on since last fall; and in the middle of the fill-in a large bridge had to be constructed. A walk a few miles ahead revealed further rock-cuttings, at some of which gangs have been employed night and day. The work certainly seems to be done in a very substantial manner, nearly all the fill-in consisting of a stone embankment. This will have to be taised slightly by earth, when it will be fit for ties and rails. At present the raffs are laid to a point about 140 miles from Fort William; it is expected that they will be advanced about 20 miles further within a month, and 15 miles more by the end of the season. It is certainly for the contractors interest to push on the work, and they seem decidedly inclined to do so. Their opinion, however, seems to be that it is impossible to have the line opened before the summer of 1883, and this principally in consequence of the enormously heavy work which has to be done on the next section. THE WORK ON THE ROAD.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION. As far as the line has been built it certainly seems to be sound and substantial. It is intended to establish stations at every ten miles, but for my part I must say that I cannot see the use of so many, and have little doubt that most of them will soon descend to flag-stations. A more desirable adjunct is Haggis' water-tanks, which are in use on some of our lines in Ontario, and up here have been applicable most estisfactively for the lest transcriptions.

Haggis' water-tanks, which are in use on some of our lines in Ontario, and up here have been employed most satisfactorily for the last two years. All our readers know that the rails are of steel, which feature is certain to reduce to a low price the cost of renewals. Very Right grades have also been employed. On any ascent from west to east the rise must not exceed 261 feet per mile; and on ascents running from east to west double this grade. The difference of course is due to the fact that that that funning from west to east are expected to be heavily, and those from east to west lightly, laden. The effect of these light grades will be that the same amount of engine power which is required to haul 19 cars with 190 tons of freight between Toronto and Belleville will suffice to haul 37 cars with 370 tons of freight over the Pacific railroad. The consequence is that cheap transportation is assured, and the cost of keeping the line open—for it is absurd to suppose that the country from Fort William to Red River will furnish any local traffic—will be reduced to the lowest figure. On the other hand, this advantage has been obtained at the price of an increased expenditure on the line, and the two have to be balanced against each other. Not being anything of an expert in railway matters I cannot pretend to strike such a balance.

MANITORA'S DEET TO CANADA.

In parting from the Pacific Railway I must revert to the point on which I started—the value of the iron road in a new country. Had it not been for this, Canada and Manitoba must have long remained strangers to one another; for between them lies a land which is, in plain English, a desert, and destined to remain so. Rocks, peat, and sand are its constituent parts; and any wealth in it lies below, in the mine. Such wealth seems likely to prove great, but can scarcely be equal to that which would be raised from fertile fields. The railway is being built to open the way to and from those which lie beyond: in other words, it is being built for the North-West Territories. They will owe Canada a deep debt of gratitude for the burden which it is bearing; and as we are proving in the most practical manner possible our good-will to them, it is to be hoped they will reciprocate by a lofty, generous, and equitable consideration of all public questions; together with a steady determination to stand loyally "for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness or in health" by our common country, the fatherland which stands so loyally and generously by it, and the glorious empire of which we all form a part.

A LAKE STEAMER BURNED. MANITOBA'S DEBT TO CANADA.

# A LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

Destruction of a Crowded Passenger Vessel—Several Lives Said to have been Lost.

Detrooft, Aug. 29.—The steamer Marine City, running between Mackinac and this port and Cleveland, took fire this afternoon two miles off Arkona, thirty miles below Alpena, and burned to the water's edge. She had a large load of passengers, one hundred and thirty of whom are reported saved. Some are known to be lost.

# A NEGRO ALBINO.

Another of Dame Nature's Anomalies—A Coveted Wax Doll in Duplicate.

### CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Grand Indian Council of Ontario m The Grand Indian Council of Ontario in the Saugeen on the 4th September.

The large number of 1,800 dozen eggs requently taken in during one week at stablishment of E. A. Cairneross, in ittle village of Shakespeare.

The estate of James Barber, late of Geo

own, paper manufacturer, has been val t over \$350,000. He appointed Mr. J. Mark, formerly of Brampton, his sole

Mr. Tossel, of Kingston, says the Nap er, has the contract for making the worth, and he is engaged upon the work a large staff of men and machinery. over 10,000 weight of codfish was lande Coffin's Island last week by the fishing helonging to J. E. Barss. Forty barrefine herring were taken from Mr. Barss's below Fort Point on Thursday evening last Liverpool Times.
Conductor Hayhew's Knight Templars'

cial train, Joly driver, ran from Stratfor Sarnia—80 miles—in one hour and thirty minutes. From Lucan to Ailsa Craig, d grade, seven miles was run in exactly minutes. This is the fastest time may yet on the Grand Trunk. The E. & N. A. R. have ordered 120

cars for the transfer of the surplus produ-the upper St. John and Aroostook cou-Maine. Last autumn the rolling stock of road was insufficient to take the freight a ss fast as it was delivered at Woodstock as fast as it was delivered at the New Brunswick railway. Mr. James Griffin, fish merchant, has sped 1½ tons of eels to Eastport, Maine, du the last six weeks. They are sent to the dine factories at that place, smoked, and up in air-tight cans. They are prepared German consumption in the United St. All in this shipment were caught in Carle

N.B.
On Tuesday last, while the wife of Ro Stewart, fifth concession of Peel, near Ho was driving the reaper the horses ran at throwing her on the table. Her ankle broken, one of the guards ran through arm, her clothes were entirely torn off hair torn out, and she was otherwise h mutilated. Her recovery is doubtful. Who says Canadian literature is not

Who says Canadian literature is not gressing? "The Markham Gang, or the gand of York and Ontario," is the name new book just out, giving a full histor the notorious Markham blacklegs, in r form. The work is written by Shaw, novelist, of Aurora, and published at Borealis office. How is that Island criminals, sentence more than two years imprisonment, are sent to the penitentiary? There have understand, been several penitentiary priso in our county gaol for some time. Why they not removed and placed under charge of the proper prison officials? the Department of Justice forgotten there is such a province as Prince Edu

Island. - Charlottetown Patriot. Ida Lounsberry, who resides on Welli Ida Lounsberry, who resides on Wellin treet, St. Catharines, attempted suicid taking a dose of laudanum. She is an un ried girl, aged about 21 years, and it is that the only reason assigned for the ras is a disappointment in a love affair. Dougan was immediately called, who brothe poisonous stuff from her stomach. went up town in the morning and prothe drug, and, after arriving home, swall it. At last accounts she is rapidly recovered. it. At last accounts she is rapidly reco

A correspondent of the Belleville On writes:—We were recently shown some said to have been found in North Hastin one Lawrence. It resembles a compour lead, tin, and silver. It was fused i rock of any kind in it. If it be found large quantities, as we are informed it is will prove a very valuable discovery to owner. What is needed is a first assayist in Belleville, Bridgewater, or Moon whose judgment and assays of mineral public can rely for correct information.

On the 1st of May last, Thomas Lessoldier of the 101st regiment, now lyin Halifax, deserted and went to the U. States, where he spent three months, pathe time in Baltimore and part of the tim New York. A few weeks ago he vent back to New Brunswick, and found his to Leason Settlement, hear Markham K.C., where he made himself known Major Markham, who communicated the to the military authorities at Halifax. rock of any kind in it. If it be

Mr. Daniel Collins, of the Revere H St. John, N.B., died very suddenly.
the past few weeks Dr. Bayard had
attending the deceased for an affection o
brain, and only the day previous to
death his patient had so far recovered the doctor thought further attendance necessary. The day of his death was able to be around the hotel, los much better than for some days before towards noon he was suddenly seized spasms, and after suffering considerable for a few minutes, died. Mr. Collins w years of age, and had been engaged in hotel business in St. John for many years. John Globe.

to the military authorities at Halifax. escort under command of Sergt. Davis

The Arthur Enterprise says:—Mr. J. S. Mack, of the firm of Jackson & Hs Guelph, while driving through Mount Is a few days ago, accidentally ran over a a few days ago, accidentally ran over a come the very promptly returned to ascertain injury, if any, was inflicted, and found the little fellow was almost unhurt. learning that the poor child had ne father nor mother, he at once adopted and brought him along. In passing the here Mr. Mack purchased an outfit, where Mr. Mack purchased an outfit, where Mr. Mack purchased and interest of an interest of the second of the se improved the appearance of an inter-and intelligent looking little child, humanity on the part of Mr. Mack is al more praiseworthy, from the fact that halready a large family of his own.

The will of the late Patrick McCourt. The will of the late Patrick McCourt, Jhas been admitted to probate. The phequests are: to St. Joseph's College, hramcook, \$1,000; towards the erection completion of a Roman Catholic chapel in vicinity of York Point, \$1,000; towards erection and maintenance of a K. C. In trial School in the diocese of St. John, \$4 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asy \$1,200; to the St. Vincent de Paul Soc \$200: to the support of Roman Catholic \$200; to the support of Roman Catholic women of good character in destitute of stances, \$1,000; the balance of the est be given to the Superioress of the Sist Charity of St. John. Mr. John McCour Robt. J. Ritchie, Esq., are appointed e tors. The personal estate of the decea estimated at \$12,000; no real estate.—St.

One evening recently a woman living in north end of the city missed her son, three years, and on looking for him was rified to discover him in an out-hou great danger. The eight-year-old son neighbour had enticed him there, strhim of all his clothing, stretched him board, and, threatening to kill him if he any noise, was just about to cut him with old case-knife that he held in his hand, quickly rescued her child, but he we nickly rescued her child, but he uch terrified that it was some time he recovered his senses. This would a to be a similar case to that of the Boston fiend, known to his victims as "the boy a white eye," who horribly mutilated a ber of children in the vicinity of that and who was sentenced to imprison life.—Halifax Herald.

John Augustine Elliott, a young manifeteen years, son of Mr. James Elliott mer, of Golden Grove, near St. John, Nwas killed almost instantly, while placeball at a picnic. A number of ymen at the picnic had organized a match it was while batting in the second in that Elliott received his death blow. ball, which was tossed by the pitches medium pace, struck him on the neck, two inches below the right ear, when he observed by a reporter, standing about the part of the picket was alightly, but recovering quickly he picket had been and made ready to strike.

THE WORE ON THE ROAD.

To write confidently on this point considerable engineering knowledge and careful examination of the track would be essential. Having neither of these advantages, I can offer only a cautious opinion. Of one thing, however, I am certain, which is, that the work to be done is immense. Immediately ahead of us there is to be seen a fill-in 3,300 feet in length, and in part thirty-three feet deep, at which, and the rock-cuttings below the Track's End, operations have been carried on since last fall; and in the middle of the fill-in a large bridge had to be constructed. A walk a few miles ahead revealed further rock-cuttings, at some of which gangs have been employed night and day. The work certainly seems to be done in a very substantial manner, nearly all the fill-in consisting of a stone embankment. This will have to be raised alightly by earth, when it will be fit for ties and rails. At present the raffs are laid to a point about 140 miles from Fort William; it is expected that they will be advanced about 20 miles further within a month, and 15 miles more by the end of the season. It is certainly for the contractory. THE WORK ON THE ROAD. month, and 15 miles more by the end of the season. It is certainly for the contractors' season. It is certainly for the contractors interest to push on the work, and they seem decidedly inclined to do so. Their opinion, however, seems to be that it is impossible to have the line opened before the summer of 1883, and this principally in consequence of the enormously heavy work which has to be done on the part section. done on the next sect CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

As far as the line has been built it certainly seems to be sound and substantial. It is inseems to be sound and substantial. It is in-tended to establish stations at every ten miles, but for my part I must say that I can-not see the use of so many, and have little doubt that most of them will soon descend to flag-stations. A more desirable adjunct is Haggis' water-tanks, which are in use on some of our lines in Ontario, and up here have been employed most satisfactorily for the last two years. All our readers know that the rails are of steel, which feature is certain to reduce to a low price the cost of renewals. Very light grades have also been employed. On any ascent from west to east the rise must not exceed 261 feet per mile; and on ascents running from east to west double this grade. The difference of course is due to the fact that that funning from west to east are expected to be heavily, and those from east to west lightly, laden. The effect of these light grades will be that the same amount of engine-power which is required to haul 19 cars with 190 tons of freight between Toronto and Belleville will suffice to haul 37 cars with 370 tons of freight over the Pacific railroad. The reight over the Pacific railroad. The consequence is that cheap transportation is assured, and the cost of keeping the line open—for it is absurd to suppose that the country from Fort William to Red River will furnish and leading to the result of the res any local traffic—will be reduced to the lowest figure. On the other hand, this advantage has been obtained at the price of an increased expenditure on the line, and the two have to be balanced against each other. Not being anything of an expert in railway mat-ters I cannot pretend to strike such a balance. MANITOBA'S DEBT TO CANADA.

In parting from the Pacific Railway I must In parting from the Pacific Railway I must revert to the point on which I started—the value of the iron road in a new country. Had it not been for this, Canada and Manitoba must have long remained strangers to one another; for between them lies a land which is, in plain English, a desert, and destined to remain so. Rocks, peat, and sand are its constituent parts; and any wealth in it lies below, in the mine. Such wealth seems likely to prove great, but can scarcely be equal to that which would be raised from fertile fields. The railway is being built to open the way to and from those which lie beyond: in other words, it is being built for the North-West Territories. They will owe the North-West Territories. They will owe Canada a deep debt of gratitude for the bur-den which it is bearing; and as we are prov-Canada a deep debt of gratifude for the bur-den which it is bearing; and as we are prov-ing in the most practical manner possible our good-will to them, it is to be hoped they will reciprocate by a lofty, generous, and equitable consideration of all public questions; together with a steady determination to stand loyally "for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness or in health?" by any communication in sickness or in health" by our common country, the fatherland which stands so loyally and generously by it, and the glorious empire of which we all form a part.

# A LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—The steamer Marine City, running between Mackinac and this port and Cleveland, took fire this afternoon two miles off Arkona, thirty miles below Alpena, and burned to the water's edge. She had a large load of passengers, one hundred had a large load of passengers, one hundred and thirty of whom are reported saved. Some are known to be lost.

# A NEGRO ALBINO.

Another of Dame Nature's Anomalies Coveted Wax Doll in Duplicate. Coveted Wax Doll in Duplicate.

Annapolis, Aug. 25.—A negro haby born last evening here has white ourly hair, resembling sheep's wool; eyes of a pinkish complexion; snow white, with a slight tinge of red on the cheeks. He very closely resembles a large wax doll which has been exhibited in a shop window, and which the mother of the child frequently admired.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—The Chinese steamer Ho Chung entered at the Custom House paying the regular tonnage dues of 30 cents per ton and a dollar per ton extra dues on an alien ship, the latter under protest. The extra duties of 10 per cent. on the carron will sleep he raid under protest. The cargo will also be paid under prot whole matter will come before the of the Treasury for final decision.

If the public are fairly and faithfully deals with they will come to appreciate it sconer or later. This fact is well illustrated in the experience of Messrs, Truckett & Billings with their well-known "Myrtle Navy" Tobacco. Throughout the manufacturers of T. & B. have stood firmly by their original idea to give the public the best article possible at the lowest possible price, and in the large demand for their tobacco the public have mail fested their appreciation.

CANADIAN ITEMS

The Grand Indian Council of Ontario meeta at Saugeen on the 4th September.

The large number of 1,300 dozen eggs are frequently taken in during one week at the establishment of E. A. Cairneross, in the

ittle village of Shakespeare. The estate of James Barber, late of George-town, paper manufacturer, has been valued at over \$350,000. He appointed Mr. J. P. Clark, formerly of Brampton, his sole exe-

ontor.

Mr. Tossel, of Kingston, says the Napanee Beaver, has the contract for making the excavation in the Napanee river above Petworth, and he is engaged upon the work with large staff of men and machinery.

Over 10,000 weight of codfish was landed at Coffin's Island last week by the fishing boats belonging to J. E. Barss. Forty barrels of fine herring were taken from Mr. Barss' seine below Fort Point on Thursday evening last.—Linerpool Times.

Conductor Hayhew's Knight Templars' special train, Joly driver, ran from Stratford to Sarnia—80 miles—in one hour and thirty-five minutes. From Lucan to Ailsa Craig, down grade, seven miles was run in exactly six minutes. This is the fastest time made as yet on the Grand Trunk. The E. & N. A. R. have ordered 120 new

The E. & N. A. R. have ordered 120 new cars for the transfer of the surplus product of the upper St. John and Aroostook county, Maine. Last autumn the rolling stock of the road was insufficient to take the freight away as fast as it was delivered at Woodstock by the New Brunswick railway.

Mr. James Griffin, fish merchant, has shipped 1½ tons of eels to Eastport, Maine, during the last six weeks. They are sent to the sardine factories at that place, smoked, and put up in air-tight cans. They are prepared for German consumption in the United States. All in this shipment were caught in Carleton, N.B.

On Tuesday last, while the wife of Rober

Stewart, fifth concession of Peel, near Hollin, was driving the reaper the horses ran away, throwing her on the table. Her ankle was broken, one of the guards ran through her arm, her clothes were entirely torn off, her hair torn out, and she was otherwise badly mutilated. Her recovery is doubtful.

mutilated. Her recovery is doubtful.

Who says Canadian literature is not progressing? "The Markham Gang, or the Brigand of York and Ontario," is the name of a new book just out, giving a full history of the notorious Markham blacklegs, in novel form. The work is written by Shaw, the novelist, of Aurora, and published at the Recoglist office. Borealis office.

Borealis office.

How is that Island criminals, sentenced to more than two years imprisonment, are not sent to the penitentiary? There have, we understand, been several penitentiary prisoners in our county gool for some time. Why are they not removed and placed under the charge of the proper prison officials? Has the Department of Justice forgotten that there is such a province as Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown Patriot.

Ida Lounsberry, who resides on Wellington.

Island.—Charlottetown Patriot.

Ida Lounsberry, who resides on Wellington street, St. Catharines, attempted suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. She is an unmarried girl, aged about 21 years, and it is said that the only reason assigned for the rash act is a disappointment in a love affair. Dr. Dougan was immediately called, who brought the poisonous stuff from her stomach. She went up town in the morning and procured the drug, and, after arriving home, swallowed it. At last accounts she is rapidly recovering.

A correspondent of the Belleville Ontario writes:—We were recently shown some ore said to have been found in North Hastings by one Lawrence. It resembles a compound of lead, tin, and silver. It was fused in Mr. Nailor's forge and appears to be all metal, no rock of any kind in it. If it be found in large quantities, as we are informed it.

rock of any kind in it. If it be found in large quantities, as we are informed it is, it will prove a very valuable discovery to the owner. What is needed is a first-class assayist in Belleville, Bridgewater, or Madoc, on whose judgment and assays of minerals the public can rely for correct information.

On the let of May last, Thomas Leary, a soldier of the 101st regiment, now lying at Halifax, deserted and went to the United States, where he spent three months, part of the time in Baltimore and part of the time in New York. A few weeks ago he ventured back to New Brunswick and found his way to Leason Settlement, hear Markhamyille, K.C., where he made himself known to Major Markham, who communicated the fact to the military authorities at Halifax. An escort under command of Sergt. Davis was sent after him, to whom he surrendered himself.

sent after him, to whom he surrendered himself.

Mr. Daniel Collins, of the Revere House, St. John, N.B., died very suddenly. For the past few weeks Dr. Bayard had been attending the deceased for an affection of the brain, and only the day previous to his death his patient had so far recovered that the doctor thought further attendance unnecessary. The day of his death he was able to be around the hotel, looking much better than for some days before, but towards noon he was suddenly seized with spasms, and after suffering considerable pain for a few minutes, died. Mr. Collins was 53 years of age, and had been engaged in the hotel business in St. John for many years.—

8. Mack, of the firm of Jackson & Hallett, Guelph, while driving through Mount Forest a few days ago, accidentally ran over a child. He very promptly returned to ascertain what injury, if any, was inflicted, and found that the little fellow was almost unhurt. On learning that the poor child had neither father nor mother, he at once adopted him and brought him along. In passing through here Mr. Mack purchased an outfit, which improved the appearance of an interesting and intelligent looking little child. Such humanity on the part of Mr. Mack is all the more praiseworthy, from the fact that he has already a large family of his own. more praiseworthy, from the fact that he has already a large family of his own.

already a large family of his own.

The will of the late Patrick McCourt, Esq., has been admitted to probate. The public bequests are: to St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, \$1,000; towards the erection and completion of a Roman Catholic chapel in the vicinity of York Point, \$1,000; towards the erection and maintenance of a R. C. Industrial School in the diocese of St. John, \$4,000; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$1,200; to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$200; to the support of Roman Catholic aged women of good character in destitute circumstances, \$1,000; the balance of the estate to be given to the Superioress of the Sisters of be given to the Superioress of the Sisters of Charity of St. John. Mr. John McCourt and Robt. J. Ritchie, Esq., are appointed executors. The personal estate of the deceased is estimated at \$12,000; no real estate.—St. John

One evening recently a woman living in the north end of the city missed her son, aged three years, and on looking for him was horrified to discover him in an out-house in great danger. The eight-year-old son of a neighbour had enticed him there, stripped him of all his clothing, stretched him on a board, and, threatening to kill him if he made any noise, was just about to cut him with an old case-knife that he held in his hand. She quickly rescued her child, but he was so much terrified that it was some time before he recovered his senses. This would appear much terrified that it was some time before he recovered his senses. This would appear to be a similar case to that of the Boston boyfiend, known to his victims as "the boy with a white eye," who horribly mutilated a number of children in the vicinity of that town, and who was sentenced to imprisonment for life.—Halifax Herald.

life.—Halifax Herald.

John Augustine Elliott, a young man of fifteen years, son of Mr. James Elliott, farmer, of Golden Groye, near St. John, N. B., was killed almost instantly, while playing baseball at a picnic. A number of young men at the pionic had organized a match, and it was while batting in the second innings that Elliott received his death blow. The ball, which was tossed by the pitcher at a medium pace, struck him on the neck, about two inches below the right ear, when he was observed by a reporter, standing about thirty ands distant, to drop the bat and stagger alightly, but recovering quickly he picked up the bat and made ready to strike. Just as

the pitcher was about to deliver another ball, Elliott staggered and fell to the ground. The alarmed players rushed up and carried the young man to a shady spot a few yards off, when every effortwas made to resuscitate him, but without avail, and in ten minutes after he received the blow he was a corpse.

The community was gomewhat startled, says the Halifax Herold, by the unexpected intelligence of the demise of Mr. John Jack, principal of Fort Massey academy. Mr. Jack, a native of Cromarty, Scotland, has long been a resident in this country, and, while here, has devoted his whole time and more than ordinary energy and talents to the instruction of the young. For some years he was principal of the chief schools in Yarmouth, and left there on his appointment to the principalship of the Morris street school—then one of the leading public educational institutions of this city. On his retirement from this position he assumed the direction of the Fort Massey academy, and by his able management and thorough tuition, brought it to its present standard as one of the best of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. His school was a popular one in every respect. the best of its kind in the Mariume Provinces. His school was a popular one in every respect. He died of congestion of the brain. He long resisted the inroads of the disease, but, at last, even his vigorous constitution was obliged to succumb. The sympathy of the community at large is with his widow and family of eleven helpless children.

# AMERICAN NOTES.

A black ghost is disturbing the people Rushville, Ind. Shooting alligators for their hides has be-tome a recognized industry in Louisiana.

A company with a million of capital has been formed in Cincinnati to heat the city

with steam. A man at Hackensack has a cat that de-vours cucumbers. Imagine the midnight mel-ody of that cat. It is estimated that one of the fallen stalag

mites in the Luray cave of Virginia was fort Tom Hughes has a son and two nephews in Texas. One of them is herding cattle, and the others are on a ranche.

Manhattan Beach has a dishwashing machine which does the work of ten women, except the breaking of crockery.

Michigan furnishes the only instance for years where a death-bed confession could be spotted as a downright falsehood:

An Illinois pastor prayed for the absent members who were "prostrate on bods of sickness and chairs of wellness." Iron is rolled so thin at the Pittsburg (Pa.) olling mills, that 10,000 sheets are required to make a single inch in thickness.

Calvin Sykes, an eccentric character of suffield, Conn., refuses to shake hands with my one, and has not done so for years. Since the discovery of petroleum in 1850, Pennsylvania has produced 133,262,639 bar-rels of crude oil, valued at \$340,709,672. A North Carolina man broke three ribs for the woman he was swinging in a dance, and her brother turned up and broke the breaker's

A Deadwood mob chased a man three miles into the Indian country because he said baseball and not poker was the national game.

A man out West was offered a plate of maccaroni soup, but declined it, declaring that they "couldn't play off any biled pipe-stems on him." A La Crosse minister prayed for those "who are smitten with illness, and those who have gone a-fishing, and also those too lazy to dress for church."

Forty thousand cent pieces were collected at Ocean Grove, N. 17, on a penny collection on behalf of the foreign missionary society. A New Orleans paper seems to believe that score of lamp-post executions in that city would cast a little shadow o'er the pathway

f all the rascals who were spared. A New York gentleman recently got a proposal of marriage from an "unknown" lady. He replied that his wife weighed 190 pounds and that she had opened the letter.

One of the latest marriages in Cincinnati was John Damm to Anna Pleiffer. It is to be hoped that Anna's curse will always come home to roost.—Naswille American.

In the village of Delth, N.Y., a man was recently fined \$1 and costs for taking a load of hay out of his barn, spreading it out to dry, and then returning it, all on Sunday. An editor and a lawyer fired at each other scross a street at Marshfield, Mo., until their revolvers were emptied, and neither was hit, shough two spectators were wounded.

When a man finds a fly in his coffee at a Leadville hotel, his safest way is to write a postal to the landlord after leaving town. A complaint on the spot would lead to his being shot at. Mr. Walsh sent this letter to Mr. Wiley at

Aurora, Neb.:—"I challenge you to a deathly duel. You name place. I reserve the choice of weapons." But Mr. Wiley had Mr. Walsh arrested. arrested.

At Oglethorpe, Ga., two large trees have grown up like pillars under a rock shelf, in which they are embedded. The rock is loose, and can be made to sway. It is called the

Mr. John Ponton, the well-known oil reporter on the Titusville Herald, has fallen heir to \$35,000, left him by his father, Mungo Ponton, the distinguished Scotch metaphysician and savant.

cian and savant.

The extreme low water in the lake at Geneva, N.Y., has brought'to light two mineral springs containing sulphur and iron. One of the springs is very cold, and the water is excellent for drinking.

The aggregate earnings of the railroads of the United States have been computed by somebody with a head for figures, and he finds that they were over \$529,000,000, or almost double the entire revenues of the Government.

A Deadwood miner played ball with a can of nitro-glycerine just to show his companions

A Deadwood miner played ball with a can of nitro-glycerine just to show his companions that he wasn't afraid of the stuff. They missed him all at once, and the only trace of his whereabouts were two coat-buttons and a hole in the ground.

A Chicago man swore a great oath that if a neighbour called him a liar, he would whip that neighbour. But as it appeared that the neighbour only accused him of poisoning a cow and abducting a child, no fight took place.

Fully thirty per cent, more grain and pro-

poisoning a cow and abducting a child, no light took place.

Fully thirty per cent. more grain and provisions has been moved through the New York State canals since their opening this year than for the corresponding period of last year. This is regarded as a sign of great business activity and prosperity.

The concussion of the first shot in a Lead-ville barroom fight extinguished the lights; but that did not stop the hostilities, and all the chambers of four revolvers were emptied in the darkness. Two of the combatants were dead when the lamps were relighted.

The telephone made a mistake in Boston.

in the darkness. Two of the combatants were dead when the lamps were relighted.

The telephone made a mistake in Boston. It began to think it was so valuable that people could not do without it, and so it raised its price. But Boston people can do without anything except culture and pork and beans, so they are gradually freezing out the telephone. Nearly all the principal subscribers have signed a paper agreeing to discontinue the instrument when the new tariff goes into effect. It will make the phone "hello" with surprise when it finds it has no one to whisper to.

Hiram Berry, an old and very wealthy citizen of Frankfort, Ky., married Mollie Taylor, a Louisville adventuress. Berry's sons and friends were shocked by this proceeding, and induced him to part with her. Since that time thousands of dollars have been paid her for the purpose of keeping her quiet, but to no avail. She arrived in Frankfort a few days ago and, going directly to the Berry residence, asked for her husband. The eldest of the sons responded by kicking her out of the grounds, cutting her face, and breaking some of her ribs.

A fascinating New York widow of ad-

vanced moral ideas had a house on Fifth avenue for sale. A lady looked over the premises, and liked them. She was particularly struck by the fine appearance of the owner and her melancholy, subdued expression. The bargain was about to be struck, when the lady referred to her lawyer for advice. He informed her that the fascinating widow was the famous Mrs. McMullen, formerly the mistress of William M. Tweed, who built the house for her at an expense of \$100,000. She is now also the owner of the Club House at Greenwich, Conn., which was bought in her name. These are items in Tweed's assets that the law could, not get hold of.

Tweed's assets that the law could not get hold of.

A Twiggs County (Ga.) darkey was hired last week by a man in this county and sent to sleep the first night in a room adjoining the kitchen. After the white family had gone to sleep, this provident son of Ham went into the kitchen, cooked three days' rations, and started for his home in Twiggs. Next morning his employer found what he had done and pursued him. When overtaken he was found to have fallen upon a unique method of carrying rations. It seems that he had made up a large quantity of batter to fry a goodly supply of fritters, but after frying a portion of his fritters he found he would not have time to finish, and so put the remainder of the batter into one of his boots and took it along. He was persuaded to return, and now seems very well content.

A man named Fowlslager, who travelled through Schuylkill county, Pa., about eighty years ago, collecting old copper coins, was murdered in the Mahanoy Valley, then a wilderness, by a hunter named Bailey, who supposed the collector's treasure consisted of gold and silver. When Bailey found Fowlslager's collection was only copper he buried it in the ground. Bailey's crime was discovered and he was executed in Reading after making a full confession. A few days ago a number of boys while playing around the Lawtons' Colliery, near Mahanoy city, found the coins busied close by an old stump. There were 700 of the coins, the dates of which ranged from 1724 to 1778. Many of them were of the reigns of the four Georges of England, and a number were early Vermont coins.

Near Honesdale, in Pike County, Pa., lives Lewis Rockwell, one of the oldest men in

Near Honesdale, in Pike County, Pa., lives Lewis Rockwell, one of the oldest men in Pennsylvania, having a few days ago celebrated his 102nd birthday. The entire Rockwell family is noted for the longevity of its members. The aggregate ages of the seven brothers and sisters of old Lewis is 607 years. brothers and sisters of old Lewis is 607 years. Lewis Cornelius, whose dimensions were nearly as large as those of the celebrated Daniel Lambert, was a connection of the Rockwell family. He was a resident of Milford, Pa., and proprietor of a hotel there. His dimensions were as follows:—Height, 6 feet; circumference at waist, 6 feet 2½ inches; circumference below waist, 8 fact 2 inches; circumference of arm above elbow, 2 feet 2½ inches; below elbow, 1 foot 9 inches; at the wrist, 1 foot 3 inches; of the thigh, 4 feet 3 inches; of the calf of the leg, 2 feet 7½ inches; of the neck, 2 feet 10½ inches; weight, without any clothes on, 645½ pounds.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph is responsible

out any clothes on, 645½ pounds.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph is responsible for the following: "A popular Macon minister recently spent the night thirty miles below Americus with a backwoodsman, whose house consisted of only two rooms. The family, however, consisted of twenty-one, though, owing to a dance in the neighbour-hood, only seventeen of the children were at home. The minister spent the night with the farmer and seven sons in one room, while the old lady and ten daughters occupied the other. In the morning a junior member of the family, in response to an application for a washbowl, brought him an old tin pan, and after the face toilet was completed hunted up about seven teeth of an old tucking comb for him to arrange his hair with. During the progress of this important ceremony the following conversation between the two took 'I do.' 'And comb your hair, too!

'I' Well, don't it look to you somes like you is a heap of trouble to your place : in'?' 'Yes.'

# GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported officially that fifteen farms in

monia.

The Chester Courant says the floods in the valley of the Dee have recently been most disastrous. Thousands of acres of hay have been rendered worthless. A Stranraer correspondent states that a genuine Colorado beetle, with a quantity of larva, flew in at a doctor's door a few days ago. The larvæ have "since developed into a number of lively beetles.

Close on five hundred of the Catholic close on ave munded of the Cathone faithful have given in their names as intending pilgrims to the shrine of our Lady at Lourdes. The pilgrimage expedition, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk, will leave London on the 7th September next. Cardinal Manning will go, should his health permit it.

Cardinal Manning will go, should his health permit it.

Mr. Heneage, M. P., has given notice that early next session he will move "that the important questions of a complete and uniform system of assessment for Imperial and local taxation, and the establishment of local government boards in counties are most urgent, and require the immediate attention of her Majesty's government."

The articles of jewellery stolen from Lord Eldon's mansion at Encombe, on the Dorset coast, include, it is stated, a large seal, believed to be that portion of the great seal of George III. which was presented to Lord Eldon by George IV. The burglary was effected during his lordship's residence at the mansion, and the butler was, it is said, locked in his room.

The Daily News learns that for some time The Daily News learns that for some time

The Daily News learns that for some time past large quantities of printed matter, intended to excite the Indian Mussulmans against the British Government, have been sent from Constantinople to India. The attention of the Government has been called to circumstances indicating that these inflammatory publications have been forwarded with the knowledge of the Porte.

A Parliamentary return shows that from

circumstances indicating that these inflammatory publications have been forwarded with the knowledge of the Porte.

A Parliamentary return shows that from lat February to the 30th of June in the present year the number of agrarian crimes and outrages reported by the constabulary in Galway was 96, in Mayo 66, in Sligo 23, and in Donegal 3. In the twelve months ended June 30th last the constabulary report 46 land agitation meetings in Galway, 62 in Mayo, 16 in Sligo, and 3 in Donegal.

The Australasian of the 26th June says:—"Mr. George Collins Levy, C.M.G., secretary of the Exhibition Commissioners, who has recently returned from England, informed the Ceremonial Committee on Monday that he had been honoured with an interview by the Prince of Wales on the 28th of April, and had received an assurance that unless some weighty matters of State interposed he would pay his long-promised visit to Australia in October or November next, arriving soon after the opening of the exhibition."

Mr. R. H. Metge, M.P. for Meath, reporting on the state of the potato crop in that part of Ireland, says that not a field has he been in where traces of the fatad blight are not to be found. The "champions" have done best, especially those grown from imported seed, but even these are not free from disease. Those grown from last year's seed are, as regards outward appearance, as much withered and blighted as any crop he remembers at a corresponding season of the year.

A remarkable example of the tenacity with which some people hold to absurd superstitions is reported from Orrell, near Wigan. The Clerk to the Poor Law Guardians stated at the last meeting of the board that he knew a woman, the mother of eight children, who had deliberately taken her children to a house where scarlet fever existed, in the belief that it was the fate of all persons to have the disease, and that it would be better for the members of her family to have it while they are young. It is not uncommon to hear of a like superstition in regard to whooping cough.

The

neeting with the hearty co-operation or ous Irish trades, and that at least thir delegates will attend the Congress trust the first national representative between British and Irish working be large and influential, so that the mutual interests of both fray be largely advanced and strengthened. Dr. W. Neilson Harcock. Q.C., Professor Ingram, LL.D., Fellow of Trinity College, and Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., have undertaken to deliver special

Addresses.

There were in the metropolis on a recent date, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and 769 vagrants, 82,681 paupers, of whom 46,190 were in workhouses and 36,491 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding date in each of the three previous years, these figures show an increase of 2,813, 6,754, and 5,821 respectively. The increase was spread over the whole metropolis with the exception of the west district, in which there was a net decrease of 68 in the number of paupers. In the east district there was an increase of 991, in the north of 876, in the south of 795, and in the central district of 219.

increase of 991, in the north of 876, in the south of 795, and in the central district of 219.

The North Wales watering places have never been so full as of late. Beaumaris and Bangor have been exceedingly busy. Llandudno is crammed, so much so that on a particular Saturday night the carriages at the railway station were as full of sleepers as they could have been of passengers; and it is computed that 300 persons had to find refuge in them or the bathing vans; Colwyn Bay cannot accommodate the number of persons who would stay there, and the same may be said of Penmaenmawr and Lianfairfechan. Bettwa-y-coed, Capel Curig, Festiniog, and other inland picturesque neighbourhoods are also more crowded than they were ever before known to be. Liverpool Post.

An influentially signed memorial was recently sent to Mr. Bright, for presentation to the Home Secretary, with the view of obtaining the release of George Hall, who was convicted at Warwick, in 1864, for the murder of his wife, the sentence of death being commuted to penal servitude for life. Mr. Bright, in reply, says he has conferred with Sir William Harcourt, and it has been decided not to allow Hall's release until he has served twenty years. Mr. Bright adds that it is contrary to precedent to allow persons convicted of wilful murder to regain their liberty within twenty years; and as both he and Sir W. Harcourt are opposed to capital punishment, it might produce an unfavourable impression upon the public mind if murderers were to be released without undergoing severe punishment.

A large Transatlantic steamer recently ordered by a German company from a Clyde shipbuilding firm affords some curious illustrations in connection with modern competition. Six firms, one foreign and five belonging to the Clyde, estimated for the vessel in question, and their offers ranged from £100,000 to £150,000. The foreign builders offered to construct the vessel for £100,000, but though their tender was the lowest it was not accepted. Amongst the Clyde competitors the lowest es

Custom House in the entering of goods for exportation, these covering every description and bound for all quarters of the globe. The activity culminated on Wednesday last, when, we understand, an unusually heavy day's work was got through, the entries having proved greater than at any period during the last thirty-seven years. It will be seen from our dock directory published elsewhere, that there was at the present moment a greater number of the present moment proportion of them are outward bound. These facts, taken in conjunction with the highly satisfactory returns recently published by the Board of Trade, speak well for the trade of the Mersey, and of the United Kingdom generally.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

Commerce.

A good deal has been made of the amount A good deal has been made of the amount of the property which Lady Coutts will lose by her marriage, but both the amount and the fact that she will lose any at all has been very much exaggerated. By the construction which it has been indicated is placed by the trustees on the late Duchess of St. Albans' will, Lady Coutts will lose her partnership interest in Coutts's Bank, which is worth about £70,000 a year; also Hölly Lodge Estate at Highgate, and her house in Stratton street. This is roughly estimated at about another £30,000 a year, making together something like £100,000 per annum. The Baroness' total income, however, being about £400,000 a year, this will still leave the comfortable sum of £300,000 per annum, with which she and her husband will be able to enter upon the cares of married life. But there is another consideration in connection with the share in the bank at least. Her ladyship has of her own personalty, which would not be affected by the terms of her grandmother's will, a sum of about a million sterling, which is a part of the floating capital of the bank. The suspension of her interest in the bank would almost inevitably be followed by the withdrawal of this million.

On Saturday afternoon, August 14th, a

On Saturday afternoon, August 14th, conference of delegates from co-operative so cieties in Lancashire and Yorkshire was hel in the assembly-room of the Pioneer Society Toad lane, Rochdale. Mr. J. T. L. Mitche Toad lane, Rochdale. Mr. J. T. L. Mitchel presided, and there were about 130 representatives present. The conference was specially convened to discuss a plan of practical propaganda devised by the Central Co-operative Board, to be carried out by them and the Cooperative Wholesale Society. The object is to promote the formation and growth of cooperative societies in agricultural districts, and also in towns of large populations where co-operative trade seems to have great difficulties in establishing itself, such as Birming, ham, Liverpool, and the metropolis, where co-operation on the Rochdale plan is altogether unknown. Mr. Benjamin Horbury, president of the Rochdale Society, contended that the great obstacle to the development and progress of working-class co-operation in London and other large towns was the want of social coherence amongst the masses. A reso on and other large towns was the want of social coherence amongst the masses. A resultation, moved by Mr. Swann, of Masborough was ultimately adopted, recommending the wholesale meeting to defer action till the question has been discussed at conference similar to that one to be held in the New castle and London districts.

castle and London districts.

The story told at an inquest held at the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, on the body of a prisoner named Isworth, who died in that prison, is, to say the least, not a creditable one to those concerned in the man's death. The deceased, who was in almost the last stage of consumption, lived in a house at Fulham, which, on the action of the local sanitary authorities, he had been ordered to repair failing to comply with this order, he was fined ten shillings and four shillings costs. A warrant was issued to levy a distress upon the goods of the deceased for recovery of this amount. As, however, he had no goods, he was arrested in the house by a policeman taken to King's-cross station by rail, and then made to walk to the prison, where, as he appeared very ill, he was at once placed in the infirmary. He died in a few days and the assistant surgeon of the prison stated at the inquest that in his opinion the mar was not in a fit state to undergo imprison ment, and that it was highly injudicious to remove him from his house to the prison The immediate cause of his death was hemorrhage from the lungs. A verdict was given in accordance with the medical evidence but the coroner made some severe comment on the course pursued towards the dying that; Waterous Company is universally acknowledged, but still the fact remains that where
such a large demand comes from within the
borders of our own Dominion it must be in a
prosperous state indeed. At no time during
the existence of the Mackenzie Government,
we venture to say, had the company such a
favourable showing for one month as the
above. Things are humming, and through
their energy, enterprise, and superior work,
manship the Waterous Company are reaping
a harvest as the opportunity presents itself.

—Brantford Courier.

In Waring's foundry, Indiantown, parallel
edgers for saw mills are being manufactured—
precisely the same machine made in Milwaukee, and nowhere further east in the United
States. The price in Milwaukee was \$500

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs, Brittain Bros., of Bowmanville, have shipped to England this season so far about 2,100 packages of butter, costing about \$20,000, and 1,200 boxes of cheese at a cost of about \$8,000.

A subscription of \$500 has been offered toards the sinking of a test salt well at
hitechurch. The salt industry is largely
ilding itself up, and our Canadian salt is
w enquired for abroad, so good are its
lities. Mackerel fishing along the New Brunswick coast has never been so abundant, and the fish sell as low as 10 to 12 cents per dozen at the fishing grounds. Fish dealers owning freezers are reaping a rich harvest in securing fine fish at the above price. A freezer will

fine fish at the above price. A freezer will hold 30,000 to 50,000 mackerel. The price in winter varies from 5 to 10 cents each. Iron has been found near Sherbrooke, Que., of excellent quality, a piece of surface ore on being assayed yielded 75 per cent. of pure metal. A gaptieman from Lake Michigan, who has had considerable experience in mining, pronounces a specimen shown to him as about the finest he has ever seen, and claims that if the surface ore is so rich, the vein must be of considerable value a few feet lower down. Another important matter in connection with this "find" is that the vein is within three-cuarters of a mile from the region.

within three-quarters of a mile from the regu-lar line of railway, thus enabling the quick transit of the metal to all parts of the Dominwork in the Madoc slate quarry is now being carried on energetically and with highly favourable results. The quarry was opened on the north side of the ledge and since its opening labour has been expended in taking out what proved to be a wedge, from which a large quantity of fine flagging and some good roofing slate were procured. On Thursday last work was commenced on the true slate ledge, and now slate equal to the best Welsh or Pennsylvania, and claimed to be superior to any produced in Canada, is being taken out. It resembles in colour, texture, and toughness the famous Peach Blossom slate of Pennsylvania.

The Thunder Bay Sentinel, referring to silver

Pennsylvania.

The Thunder Bay Sentinel, referring to silver mining at Silver Islet, says:—"More men are being hired and put to work every day, and houses on the mainland, which have been empty for the past year, are being filled up by families returning." The Sentinel also says:—"The iron mining property on Silver lake, which has lately been sold by the Mc-Kellar Bros. et al. to a party of Detroit capitalists, is likely to be brought into working order in a very short time. It is expected that instead of shipping the ore, works will be erected here for the purpose of manufacturing it into car wheels and other kinds of machinery."

There was a time when the Reform pro There was a time when the Reform press read, the railway returns as a barometer, indicating the general state of the business of the country. Now the barometer has ceased to work and the reason whereof is found in the following:—Grand Trunk, increase 34 weeks of 1880 over the corresponding period of 1879, \$1,279,112; Great Western, one week's increase, \$21,929; Midland, increase in 1880 over 1879, \$53,186; Northern and Hamilton and North-Western, half year's increase, \$45,807; Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay, increase in 1880 over 1879, \$11,623; Intercolonial, increase first seven months of 1880 over the same period of 1879, \$267,300.

A large meeting of leading farmers and

A large meeting of leading farmers and others took place at Charlesbourg, Que., A few days ago attention was directed in these columns to an extraordinary entry at the Custom House of ships bound for foreign ports, no fewer than fifty having been entered in one day. Since then there has been considerable activity from day to day at the Messrs. Broussean, Mayor of Quebec; L. A. Cannon, City Clerk; O. Murphy, D. A. Ross, M.P.P., Dr. Roy, Senator Baillairgeon, B. Parent, Mayor of Charlesbourg, F. Kirouac, Warden of the county; I. Tarte, M.P.P., Dr. LaRocque, J. N. Luquet, W. Lee and A. N. Monpetit. Speeches advocating the matter were made, and it was agreed that another meeting on the subject should be held at Charlesbourg, at which forms of contract between the farmers and the proposed company will be ready for signature. These contracts stipulate that the farmer shall raise such a quantity of beets annually, for which the company bind themselves to pay 44 per ton.

the company bind themselves to pay \$4 per ton.

From every side come evidences of the steady revival of business now going on in Canada, and in no place is the improvement more marked than in this town. The import trade largely exceeds that of any season since 1872. The supply of capital is, however, still very large, and in excess of the requirements of the country, and to this fact also is due, in some considerable measure, the advance in the stock market, capitalists now regarding 5 per cent. as a good interest, when six years ago 8 per cent. was considered a moderate return. With such a condition of things existing, it is inevitable that real estate, that safest of all investments, should engage the attention of capitalists, more especially as the long depression forced values down to an extremely low point. The recovery in real estate has begun simultaneously with that of other investments, and capitalists are now turning their attention to this chance of employing their surplus funds.—

St. Thomas Times.

Some sixty hands are now at work on the

chance of employing their surplus funds.—
St. Thomas Times.

Some sixty hands are now at work on the new Midland railway elevator. There are forty-two stone butments being built, excavations for which have been made down to the solid rock. The butments are about 4 feet 6 inches square at the base, tapering up to 3 feet, the top being capped by heavy cut stone. The whole masonry is of the most permanent character, laid with Portland cement. Mr. Richard Trick has charge of the masonry. About one-half of the mason work of the foundation is now done. The stones for the huge caps are brought from near Waubaushene. The elevator when completed will be nearly 100 feet high and 60 feet square. The elevator will be driven by a 50 horse-power engine, and with the complete arrangement of tracks and machinery will do as much work as the Northern railway elevator at Toronto. A large amount of the timber for the framework has already arrived; the greater part of it will be on hand next week. As many hands as are now at work on the foundation will be employed until it is completed. The dredge is also at work deepening the harbour, so that the largest vessels can come up to the elevator. It looks like business down there now.—Port Hope Guide (Reform).

Facts are stubborn things, and hard to be

Facts are stubborn things, and hard to be refuted. The Opposition press endeavours to persuade us that "ruin" has overtaken the country through the effects of the present tariff, but when we seek for that "ruin" we find that it only exists in the minds of those making the assertion: One fact, however, we would call the attention of the public to show how seriously this "ruin" has effected manufacturers in this place. The Waterous Engine Works Company have made shipments during the past month amounting to within a fraction of \$50,000. This is no hearsay, but from undoubted authority. These shipments have been made to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the North-west, and other places. Of course all are aware that the superiority of the machinery turned out by the Waterous Company is universally acknowledged, but still the fact remains that where such a large demand comes from within the

making the machine cost here \$650 at the very least. Mr. Waring makes precisely the same machine and delivers it at the St. John railway station at \$300, or \$200 less than the original price at Milwaukee, and would like to have this kind of business to do all the time. He has this season manufact for Mr. H. McC. Hart, Sheet Harbor for Mr. H. McC. Hart, Sheet Harbour, N.S., two for the Planet Company at Indiantown, one for Messrs. C. F. Clinch & Sons, Point Wolf, Albert county, and one for Thomas Temple, Esq., for his Bathurst mill. Mr. Waring, is also turning out Ross' Patent Lath and Planing Machine with Waring's improvements, a very valuable machine, for which there is a brisk demand. He has 27 or 28 men on hand and fully employed, and has 35 most of the season. When Sir Leonard Tilley visited the foundry last fall there were not not more than five or six at work. We are glad to know that Mr. Waring, who is a first-rate mechanic with a genius for "improvements," is doing a first-rate business.—St. John Sun.

A representative of the Peterboro' Review

ments," is doing a first-rate business.—St. John Sun.

A representative of the Peterboro' Review visited the Auburn Company's woollen mills on Tuesday. On his remarking that the cloth was of a superior quality, Mr. Kendry, the superintendent, said that since the N. P. came into force it paid better to make that than an inferior quality. Formerly the fine tweeds, such as Scotch and English, were imported, but under the existing tariff they were enabled to compete with the foreign manufacturers, and if things went on as at present, he thought that in the course of a few years the Canadians would have the market to themselves. The average number of hands employed is now 105, and this fall, for the first time, the company has been able to work straight ahead on orders, and so pressed with work have they been, that five of the looms mentioned as in the weaving-room are now being put into operation for the first time. It is also in contemplation to add another set of cards, which will increase the capacity of the mills about one-seventh. During the last half year the mill has been turning out cloth at the rate of 180,000 yards per annum, and during the next twelve months it is expected the output will exceed 200,000 yards. It will thus be seen that the Auburn mills are at last humming to that extent which has been so long desired by the people of Peterborough, and what is equally satisfactory, that they are likely to keep humming at an increasing speed for some years to come, if, of course, our Reform friends do not return to power. turn to power.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

The mean specific gravity of sea-water he recently been ascertained to be 1.02682. The Teredo navalis cuts timber for food, and not to form a burrow. It eats the small chips which it removes.

Marine glue is made by melting togethe one part of unvulcanized caoutchouc, pre viously softened or dissolved in coal naphths and two parts of shellac. The Revue Scientifique, in a recent issue, has shown that the French Academy of Sciences is possessed of an income of 116,000 francs, to be awarded in about 30 prizes.

be awarded in about 30 prizes.

Celluloid is proposed as a material for stereotype printing by E. Jeannin, of Paris. The plates produced are said to be very light, flexible, and durable, and very suitable for high-speed cylinder machines.

The Gardener's Chronicle is advocating the establishment of school gardens as an instrument of scientific education, and refers to the success of such gardens in Bavaria, Belgium, and Sweden, In Sweden alone there are nearly 2,000 school gardens.

Gerard-Lescuver finds that when the our

Gérard-Lescuyer finds that when the current from a dynamo-electric machine is sent into a magnetic electric machine the latter stops, and turns in the opposite direction, and so on. The polarity of the inductors is re-

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences, M. Daubrée called attention to the mistakes that are frequently made as to meteorites. The scoria of workshops and fragments of terrestrial rocks are frequently gathered as genuine meteoric stones when found in the locality where the thunderbolt is supposed to have fallen.

chilled wheels for railroads in this country has proved very satisfactory, and the Austrian North-west railway publishes figures which go to prove the soundness of the practice. In last December, January, and February, on that railroad, while only I chilled wheel failed, 48 tires burst; or I chilled wheel for every [4,806 wheels running, and I tire for every [56.4 wheels running.

every 15.6.4 wheels running.

Surgeon-Major W. Curran, of Warrington, in Nature, speculates as to the possibility of accidents being caused by a species of fascination at the sight of danger, analogous to the effect which snakes are said to have upon birds and other creatures upon whom they prey. He quotes passages from Drinkwater's "History of the Siege of Gibraltar" and from Thompson's "Story of Cawnpore" to show that the sight of a descending shell has had this effect upon hardy soldiers, who have been rooted to the spot and unable to move out of the danger.

Mr. E. A. Cowper, President of the Institute of Mechanical Eugineers, in his recent address before the members of the society at the summer meeting at Barrow-in-Furness, while acknowledging the success of the efforts to promote technical education in England, lamented the lack of enterprise on the part of capitalists and manufacturers in the introduction of new arts and new industrial processes, thus permitting less favoured countries to make rapid advances over Great Britain, and even to compete successfully with her in her own markets.

Nature reports a very curious telephonic

even to compete successfully with her in her own markets.

Nature reports a very curious telephonic experiment made in Switzerland on the occasion of the federal fête of singers. A telephone had been placed in the Zürich Festhalle, and two conductors connected with the Bâle telegraphic office, where a large audience had congregated. The distance from Bâle to Zürich is about 80 kilometres. The Bâle audience enjoyed the singing about as well as if they had been placed in the upper circle of an ordinary opera-house. At the end of the performance they proved their satisfaction by clapping hands, which the telegraphic wires transmitted with perfect fidelity to the Zürich performers.

clapping hands, which the telegraphic wires transmitted with perfect fidelity to the Zürich performers.

Regularity and constancy in the pursuit of exercise are important, says the Lancet, if perfect health is expected to result from its employment. It is far better for men to lead altogether a sedentary life than to be irregularly active. This caution is the more needed since the transition from sedentary habits to arduous and exhausting physical labour is of frequent occurrence. Again, the transition from active habits to sedentary pursuits is generally accompanied by a marked disturbance of health, since organs roused to full activity by the stimulus exercise gives to them are liable to be functionally deranged when that stimulus is withdrawn. This, perhaps, would not be so frequently observed, if instead of relapsing immediately, as is frequently the case, into idle habits as far as exercise is concerned, an attempt was made to engage regularly, for however short a time, in some pursuit which would insure brisk muscular movement, so that the health acquired by exercise during the vacation should not be lost; and, moreover, that the body when the next holiday period comes round should be found in fair condition to undertake the increased physical strain thrown upon it.

thrown upon it.

A writer in the current numb
Edinburgh Review throws out incivery interesting puzzle for natur
students of evolution in this extr chief reason for the parrot's power of ing the sounds of human speech is in large rounded beak of such mobile capacity that it actually serves as a third prehensile organ, or hand. The sound which is originated at the bottom of the trachea, or windpipe, by the vibrations of the stretched membranes, is moulded into syllables and words as it issues from the mouth by the rapid and adroit movements of the tongue and beak, and tonal quality is conferred by the entire air cavity that extends from the voice-chords to the horny outlet of the mouth. The strange feature in this arrangement is that the bird which is endowed with so elaborately perfect an organ of vocal expression, and with so large a capacity of turning this to account, should nevertheless, in its wild state, ntter only harsh and unmusical sounds. It is not easy to conceive the use to which this exquisitely fashioned and highly-finished instrument can be put in the forest-wilderness in which the bird lives when not brought within the sphere of human influence.

The sea-serpent has been often spied, at

in which the bird lives when not brought within the sphere of human influence.

The sea-serpent has been often spied, at least reports to that effect are published every now and then; but most people are somewhat sceptical of its real existence. Nevertheless those best acquainted with the past life of the earth are perhaps the least inclined to doubt that such a giant reptile haunts the seas. They recognize the probability of some great snake yet lingering in our oceans, as a survival of the cretaceous or some later age. That colossal sea-serpents did once exist is put beyond all question by the recent fossils found by Professor Mudge in the sand-beds of Kansas and Colorado, and deposited in the Museum of Natural History, New York. These relies number some 50 different species of reptiles and fishes. They flourished in the vast ocean which rolled over the central prairies of America during the cretaceous period, when the tiny infusorial cells and cases were building up the chalk clifts of Dover on the bottom of the old Atlantic. That is a long time ago—perhaps 400,000,000 years. The largest fossil serpents have been dug out near Canon city, Colorado; and the bones of the preserved vertebræ show that one of the living animals must have attained the enormous length of 200 feet. On riding one day through the mauvaises terres of Colorado, Professor Mudge counted no less than ten of these gigantic skeletons bleaching on the plains. Others were half exhumed by wind and weather from the neighbouring cliffs, and many solitary vestiges were strewed about the sands and gullies far and wide. Besides the serpents there were bones of great sharks, the corsairs of the ancient seas, and about the sands and gullies far and wide. Besides the serpents there were bones of great sharks, the corsairs of the ancient seas, and of huge crocodiles which wallowed on the muddy shores. A thigh bone of one of the latter specimens is no less than six feet long, while the corresponding bone of an existing species of crocodile measuring 17 feet long is only 6 inches in length. It is not easy, therefore, to avoid the conclusion that some of the antediluvian alligators attained a length of 200 feet. Nor is this an exceptional dimension, for there were giants of the giants in those days, and one of the thigh-bones found by Dr. Mudge is actually 12ft long. Fancy a crocodile 400 feet in length.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The French Catholics of Worchester, Mass. are enlarging their church at a cost of some \$25,000.

"The Christian is the world's Bible," said Dr. Christlieb, "and many people will read no other."

The American Baptist Missionary Union propose to expend \$300,000 during the current year. The Lutherans estimate that they will gain in Nebraska this year not less than 18,000 communicants by Scandinavian immigration into that State,

It is reported that the Muncipal Council of

This seems to be the minist ing Europe. Over a thousand have already gone thither from various parts of the United States and Canada since the summer opened.

A coloured man in Tennessee, a Mr. son Taylor, has given \$11,000 toward ing a church. There are four coloured omen in the diocese of Tennessee, all zea at work.

Cardinal Manning, of Westminster, has presented to the Oblats of St. Charles at Bayswater the green chasuble belonging to St. Charles Borromeo he had brought with him from Milan.

Rev. George H. Wells, of Montreal, is spending his summer vacation in Oakland, Cal., and occupying the pulpit of the First Congregational church while the pastor is at Mount Shasta.

Missionary work is earnestly called for in the valley of the Yellowstone river. The difficulty is to find men who are willing to go. For a church now vacant in Brooklyn there are thirty-seven candidates on record already Many Jesuit fathers who have been expe many Jesuit fathers who have been expelled from France are now in Rome. They have petitioned the Pope to assign them to an Apostolic on the Eastern missions or wher-ever their missionary labours will be most

Work on the Portland, N.B., Methodist church is well advanced, so that hopes are entertained that the congregation will be able to take possession of the upper flat before the end of the year. The plastering is nearly completed, and is well done.

The site for the proposed Roman Catholic cathedral in London was obtained at a cost, including interest and expenses, of nearly \$215,000. This sum, with the exception of a mortgage of \$17,500, has been covered, and there is a small sum invested as the beginning of a building fund.

of a building fund.

The Provincial Synod of the Episcopal Church of Canada will meet in Montreal, September 8. Twenty-four delegates from each of the Dioceses of Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Huron, Ontario, and Niagara are entitled to sit in the Synod. Half are clerical and half lay delegates.

gates.

Rev. I. E. Bill, pastor of the Baptist church at Saint Martins, N.B., is preparing a work entitled "Fifty years with the Baptist ministry in the Maritime Provinces."

The history will give a complete account of the labours of the early ministers in New Brunswick, and will contain over eight hundred pages.

Vicar-General O'Connor, of Nebraska, laments the loss to the Catholic Church in America during the last half century. In Nebraska alone, he says, with its sparse population, the number thus lost has been from ten thousand to fifteen thousand, and the Church has no more bitter enemies to-day than these children of Catholic parents.

The editor of the Christian Intelligences.

The editor of the Christian Intelli The editor of the Christian Intelligencer says:—"There are scores and hundreds of churches in the older portions of the country which ought to be closed, and the membership absorbed by other organizations. We believe, "he continues, "in denominationalism, but have no patience with the bigotry which divides a community into two feeble bands, and subjects two pastors to slow torture."

The Roman Catholic clergymen of the diocese of Arichat have been in retreat at the Convent building at North Sydney, from Tuesday, the 10th, until the following Sunday. They numbered forty-five, exclusive of

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

A FEW days since the Globe urged that it was of the utmost importance that Mr. Ryan should be returned for West Toronto. The electors were of a different opinion, it would seem, and elected Mayor BEATY by a majority of uearly three hundred. The standing habit of boasting about the results of a contest, which is the besetting sin of the organ, and indeed of the party, failed to secure success for the Reform candidate. Brag is a good dog in its way; but Holdfast is a latter in the place of the late Maloum Cameron, which gave Mr. O'Donohoe 137 majority in January 1874, gave Mr. BEATY by a majority of uearly three hunbetter in the long run. That there last majority in January, 1874, gave Mr. Platt 414 in January, 1875. Victoria, N. should be considerable soreness amongst the enthusiasts can scarcely be a matter of surprise. Gullible as usual, they believed the story that the people were boiling over with indignation against the National Policy, and would give Mr. Beary so sound a thrashing that the echo should be considerable soreness amongst not in London, where Sir John MacDon-Amp is doing the people's business. We told them a fortnight ago that any such told them a fortnight ago that any such hope of success was futile; perhaps they hope of success was futile; perhaps they will take our word on such matters in the

detach any intelligent electors, whether Catholic or Protestant, and the blow they stended for us has fallen upon their own seads. It was our duty, so soon as the old sectarian bogey made its appearance, to strike a blow at it; and it is peculiarly gratifying to us that the stroke has Throughout the contest it has been an inflexible rule with us to eschew personal attacks; indeed it was unneces sary, because we felt sure of success, and our stand upon well-defined principles. The Opposition organ, in common with its candidate, had nothing positive to effer to the electors. They could not tell us what their principles were; they disdained to say how they proposed to up for Sir Richard Cartwright's deficits: and whilst they complained of a tariff averaging 20 per cent., they forgot that in 1878 Sir RICHARD offered to raise it to

that figure.

Certainly they had popular cues in "cheap coal" and "cheap sugar," but they got them at the expense of truth.

Ald. Ryan and his friends knew when they put forth their placards having those tak-ing mottoes on the morning of polling day that they were essentially and deliberately deceptive. He knew well enough that if Mr. Blake were in power to morrow he could not arrest the upward tendency of coal or stimulate the downward tendency coal or stimulate the downward tendency of sugar. The cry was simply a fraud upon the intelligence of the electors; still, it no doubt had its effect in lessening the majority. It is observable that Ald. Ryan had a majority of between forty and fifty in his own ward. These

eluded.

The majority for Mr. Beary is certainly of as large as that for Mr. Robinson in 878; but it is five times as large as Mr. received for the Local House last The Lieutenant-Governor was an olitician, and had strong personal innce there ; Mr. BEATY, on the other hand, made his first appearance as a can-didate, and was new to the constituency, didate, and was new to the constituency, apart from municipal matters. Moreover, in 1878 the resources of the Opposition were divided amongst all the constituen-cies; whilst on this occasion the leaders were able to give their undivided attention evidence of the desperate position in which they find themselves. The best as well as the worst was done on Ald. Ryan's behalf, and yet he failed completely. On the other hand, the Liberal-Conservatives, sure

formers try conclusions with us again they will consider whether it serves their purposes here or elsewhere to be burthened with the unprofitable support of a journal which is always leading them to defeat and

NORTH ONTARIO.

Mr. WHELER has carried North Ontario by a larger majority than he obtained in 1878, and the Opposition will probably claim it as an emphatic condemnation of the N.P. But that would not be a fair inference. Mr. WHELER, in fact, had very ference. Mr. Whelen, in fact, had very little to say of the N.P. or any other political issue; his main plank was the loss and annoyance he had suffered by the election trial. There is always a certain sympathy for a man who has been unseated and mulcted in heavy costs, and he worked that vein of human kindness with complete success. Personally, Mr. Whelen is one of the most popular men in the riding, while Mr. Gibbs is a non-resident. The Opposition candidate had also the supriding, while Mr. Gibbs is a non-resident. The Opposition candidate had also the support of the Local Government, which in Rama and Mara told with effect. Mr. D. M. Card, colonisation road inspector, was on hand as usual; and in the Cathelic districts the Orange, bills with which neither Mr. Gibbs nor the Dominion Government and decaded neither Mr. Gress nor the Dominion Government had any concern, were dragged into the canvass. Mr. Gress and his friends made a gallant fight, and deserve the thanks of the Conservative party. It is only natural that the Reform papers should rejoice at the result; but it is no great victory for the Dutch to take Holland. One thing is quite clear—if the farmers were suffering the horrors of ruin and robbery painted by Opposition artists, the majority would have been five times 157.

A FAIR TRIAL

THE result of the bye elections is strong evidence of the desire of the people to give the new tariff a fair trial. As a rule, Governments grow weak with age; but the present Administration is holding its own. Before Mr. MACKENZIE had been two years in power he sustained many signal reverses. Bellechasse, which had returned M. FOURNIER by acclamation, went over to Dr. BLANCHET by a majority of 255. In Chambly, where M. Jodoin had received 106 majority, M. Benott was elected by 150. In Charlevoix, M. Lange-VIN obtained a majority of 211 over M.
TREMBLAY, who had been elected by 273.
London, carried by Major WALKER by 61,
returned Mr. Fraser by 128. North Norfalling off was to be looked for. Later on, in the fall of 1876, the reaction set in; and in 1877 seat after seat was wrested from him by the Opposition. M. LAURIER was beaten in Drummond; Mr. LAIRD's old seat was captured by Mr. J. C. Pors, and Senator Pelletter's by M. Roy; and Mr. Vall, returned for Digby in November, 1874, by 276 majority, was driven out of it am December, 1877, by 365.

The present Government, so far from laving ground has actually increased its in the fall of 1876, the reaction set in; and the people are determined to give the tariff a fair and honest trial, and that they do not believe the ruin and robbery stories, which are the only policy of a desperate

THE NEW BOLITICS IN ENGLAND. THE new development of political doctrine in England has been made the topic of much discussion there and abroad. The organ from which the demand for a new reform came was too notable to have its demand fall flat and lie unnoticed; Mr. Morley seldom hits wide of his mark. Of course the more timid of the Liberal journals, which prefer the practical and present to the theoretic and future, do not relish the Pall Mall Gazette's view of the House of Commons as a "plutocratic machine" trying to pass "democratic measures." Give the machine a chance, cries the Daily News. But the ball of discussion has been set rolling, and some of the more intelligent of the London cor-respondents have been at work on the question. One specimen will suffice. Mr. L. J. Jennings, the correspondent of the New York World, says, referring to the Pall Mall Gazette's language:

Pall Mall Gazette's language:

"These are cautious and yet menacing words, and what they mean is probably this—the abolition of the House of Lords and the substitution of workingmen in the House of Commons for a plutocracy. These changes may once have been thought remote, but how far distant are they now? The bill affecting Irish landlords will pass the Commons and go to the House of Lords, and there be thrown out. What will be the consequence? An agitation for the abolition of the upper House, carried on under circumstances infinitely more favourable to its success than ever have been known before. Earl Russell, in his 'Recollections,' expresses the opinion that the fall of the House of Lords would only precede by a short time the overthrow of that the fall of the House of Lords would only precede by a short time the overthrow of the monarchy. That is in event not beyond the calculations of a large section of the democratic party. It would, perhaps, be safer to predict that the future form of government in England will be a republic than that the monarchy will last for ever."

And he winds up as follows: And he winds up as follows:

"The privileged classes need not, therefore, look for generous treatment when the day of reckoning comes. What they hold now the law can take away from them, and it only needs a majority to make the law, and that majority is in the hands of the one despised and powerless class. A leading radical promises that a measure shall be introduced next session making it a misdemeanour for any one to hold uncultivated lands, the penalty on conviction to be dispossession with some compensation to the dispossession with some compensation to the dispossessed person. This and similar bills might be rejected by Parliament as at present constituted, but, as Mr. John Morley says, Parliament will have to be brought, by a change in its construction, into harmony with the majority of Englishmen.' Let no one say, 'This cannot be done,' Who or what is to prevent it being done? Mr. Glad-

as to the sphere of religion and the influence it ought to exert upon human conduct. Indeed, it is clear that some people have an exceedingly hazy conception about of Christian profession. Our readers are well aware that such was not the case. Perhaps our contemporary had so defective an appreciation of the religious spirit tive an appreciation of the religious spirit as to confound it with sectarianism, which is not only far from being religion, but is often its deadliest foe. Sr. Paul is usually regarded as the chief of human teachers of Christianity, and yet he distinctly reproved the demon of sectarianism. "Every one of you," he complained reproachfully, "saith, I am of "Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of "Cephas; and I of Christ. Is Chair "divided?" In religion there is an influence pervading the life, giving a tinge to every thought, a conscientious motive for every act. Party politicians cannot use it, as they can make use of sectarianism. t, as they can make use of sectarian Hence they confound the two, and in-

conscience; sectarianism, when pushed to illiberal extremes, acts contrariwise. In fact the stronger a man cleaves to his Christianity inculcates charity; the spirit of sect tends to violate it. Religion insists upon truthfulness, fairness, and honesty in politics as elsewhere; sectarianism, es-pecially when enlisted on one side or the other politically, warps the moral sense, and leads those who are its slaves into tortuous courses. Hence, although crafty partisans encourage sectarianism, because by it they can hope to array men in masset. The Tor united by some shibboleth or other, they can make nothing of religion, which is part

entire being, in whatever direction its activities are exerted.

As we have already said, we eschew desire to insist strongly that religion has as much to do with politics as it has with trade, or social life. Religion is not to be cajoled or forced into any course of politi-cal actions; sectarianism, being blind and passionate, is easily led, and generally de-ceived by its flatterers. Finally, religion is liberal and tolerant; sectarian is liberal and tolerant; sectarianism, selfish and exclusive. The one tells the voter to be staunch to principles; the other com-mands its voters to prefer sectarian claims upon support. We may repeat again that upon support. We may repeat again that religion—by which we mean the religious temperand habit of mind—should be carried with us to the polling-booth, as well as to the temple; and that if we believe in a man's political views we should support him, no matter what his creed; if we do not believe them, it is a sin to give him

of the inner life, and ought to permeate

THE clang of the school-bell is once more heard in the land. The thoughtless youngster who, only a few weeks since, laid aside his books and slate as if for a never-ending term of untroubled sportiveness and boyish glee, finds his holidays all too soon at an end. He must ferret out his selection from that admirable series of text-books provided by that ever vigilant Providence in the Central Committee. It seems hard that the Canadian youth should be compelled to buckle to just when his English seniors are about to wing the startled partridge; but happily he knows nothing of the joys of partridge shooting. Yet school must seem a bore to a light-hearted lad or lass. It is a necessity, as we elders know, but to the young, if they recognize the need at all, it must appear an irksome one. To be out in the open air, to be free, to saunter about without care for to-morrow, ndulging in those artless pranks so dear indulging in those artless pranks so dear to youth, are enjoyments not to be surrendered without a sigh. The disciplinary lesson is salutary, but that does not make it more agreeable during the thoughtless time. The "goody" books tell our boys and girls of the delights inseparable from reading, writing, and ciphering, but the small boy has a wisdom of his own which inculcates another lesson. Vacation means liberty and joy; school-time seems to him made up of dulness and drudgery. And so, whether "whining" or not, according to

In such language the subject has been treated in a great variety of journals, and no doubt there is a great deal of truth as well as a good deal of cleverness in the ideas thus put forth. They show at least an aptitude for political speculation, which is in itself a good thing. But we must be cautious about going too far in such speculations. Of course there are dangers hidden in all political changes, but they do not always break out. And a new Reform bill, which would be looked upon with horror by a very large section of English society, would nevertheless receive from another section a large measure of scholarly, eloquent, and able support. And probably the results might not be so dangerous as its opponents would imagine. The "ruin of England" has been many times predicted. Prir was certain that England had been greatly injured by the loss of the colonies. The Duke of Wellington was required by the Reform bill. Mr. Lows had an equally gloomy view of things in 1867. Mr. Geng prophesied a series of troubles in his essays of some years ago. But in fact it is not easy or quite possible to ruin a countzy. A city, a State, a Province may be injured; but a nation cannot be ruined. The revolution of 1793 failed to ruin France, and so did the German whirlyind. A democratic revolution might damage England; but she can afford to be even half as wealthy as she is if her people are happier.

\*\*RELIGION AND SECTARIANISM.\*\*

There seem to be strange notions affoat as to the sphere of religion and the indusence it ought to exert upon human conduct. Indeed, it is clear that some people. accomplished. The Warren muddle is over; are we to have another with which the name of Mr. Hurron is to be coupled? have an exceedingly hazy conception about the meaning of the word. The other day we ventured to maintain that religion ought to exercise its benign influence in all the concerns of our everyday life, singling out specially the department of politics. Whether our meaning was misapprehended or not, it was certainly misperpresented. One critic even fancied that when mention was made of religion, we referred to some special creed or form of Christian profession. Our readers are well aware that such was not the case. Perhaps our contemporary had so defective. his colleague home with him, if only to keep him out of all this blundering and mischief? Holidays evidently do more

harm than good to some people. EDITORIAL NOTES.

The contest in Brome will be watched with considerable interest. The late Mr. Chandler repeived a large measure of Conservative support, which an out-and-out Reformer within not get. Mr. Lynch carried the county by over 200 majority when he returned for reelection on entering the Chapleau Ministry, defeating Mr. Fisher, who is spoken of as the Opposition candidate now.

Hence they confound the two, and inagine that the shadow is the substance.
It is not, therefore, surprising that when
we referred to the religious tone and
character as a factor in civil duty, our
meaning should have been entirely lost.

In this country, unhappily, there have
been too many opportunities for appealing, not to the religious sense, but to the
sectarian prejudices of particular Churches.
The tendency to association which segregates men in denominations is no doubt
the inevitable result of natural differences
in opinion. But when they permit themselves to be led away by sinister appeals
to creed interests, they at once play into
the hands of designing men. Religion
makes and meteral Gazette settles the cry that
the new tariff takes \$7,000,000 a year from
the people more than the old tariff. The imports in 1880 were \$86,346,088, and the duty
collected amounted to the sum of \$14,151,565, or as nearly as possible sixteen and a
third per cent. That was under the new
tariff. Applying this percentage to the goods
imported under the old tariff, we have the
following results: The imports in 1878 were
\$8,320,474, the duty on which, at sixteen
and one-third per cent, would be \$14,425,677. But the amount collected under the old
tariff was \$12,782,824. So that the increased
rate of taxation put on by the tariff and applied to the importations of formes years was
\$1,642,853 instead of seven million of dollars.

United States and Great Britain is halting beween two opinions in the matter of investing in Canadian industries. Those who con-template such investments are chiefly looking to those branches in which Canada has yet made little or no progress, and one important consideration is the stability of the tariff. The Spectator considers the result of the West Toronto election will have an excellent moral effect in contradicting the statements of the Reform press as to the alleged reaction against protection, and re-assuring those who hesi-

The people of St. John, N.B., propose deal effectively with the social evil in the community. Under a New Brunswick statute, standing unrepealed, the owner or landlord of standing unrepealed, the owner or landlord of a house of ill-fame is equally guilty with the keeper thereof, and is liable to a term of two years' imprisonment. Under the Dominion Act respecting yagrants, "persons in the habit of frequenting such houses, not giving satis-factory account of themselves," may be sent to the penitentiary for six months, or fined \$50, dr both. A police raid on one of these houses some night, followed by the arraign-ment and punishment of the patrons found on the premises as well as resident inmates, and the subsequent prosecution of the owner of the property, would be an effective warn-ing to the entire fraternity in St. John.

Mr. Carlyle entertains a very strong opin ion that when the literary classes begin to philosophize about a thing, the thing itself is dying or dead. He pushes it perhaps a little too far; but if he were in active habits just now he might find time and temper enough for an essay on the death of free trade, as proved by the philosophizing of which it is the subject. Since the meeting of the Cobden Club to which we called attention recently, and to which we called attention recently, nany articles have appeared in the London apers. On all sides the reader may notice tone of respectful incredulity many notice. papers. On all sides the reader may notice a tone of respectful incredulity regarding the programme and prospects of the Club. That free trade is finally established in Great Britain is taken for granted with an immense confidence by many papers; but others, the Daily News among them, do not look upon this as an assured fact. The battle of free trade has still to be fought even in England.

Collingwood Messenger :-"Within the past few days we have received additional information which strengthens the belief that the boy who recently died in the Provincial Reformatory, at Penetanguishene, was actually murdered —tortured to death by a brutal guard. An inquest was held, but the jury was packed with the friends of the Reformatory officials, with the friends of the Reformatory officials the consequence being that the criminals were whitewashed; and since the inquest some of the invors have privately expressed their belief that the bey was tortured to death. There is other circumstantial evidence which substantiates this belief, and shows that the children consigned to the Reformatory are treated with a refinement of crueity which would disgrace bloodthirsty savages."

savages."

Mr. Langmuir should hold an investigation and give his report to the press. Of the facts of the case we know nothing; but the Messenger's charge is a most serious one, and, moreover, the guard referred to was removed from the Central Prison for cruelty.

Fletcher, so far compounding with sin and compromising with evil as to join hands with the ungodly in a Sunday pleasure axcursion and to congratulate the crowding Sabath-breakers on being there. Administering, lowever, just enough of homily and devout exhortation to take the curse off."

Mr. Barker should study St. Matthew, 12th chap., 1-12 v. If it is lawful for hungry men to pluck ears of corn on the Sabbath, there can be no crime in the wan mechanic getting a mouthful of fresh air, or in ministers preaching to him while he is about it. Mr.

"Sir John Macdonald will arrive in Canada to find the tide has turned, and that he may as well prepare to step down and out on the first opportunity the people have of expressing their will at the polls. Never did a Government enter upon power with fairer prospects, and never did a Government so rapidly earn popular reprobation."

There is a mistake here. The Government has been in power nearly two years, and their majority is larger to-day than it was in 1878. Mr. Mackenzie lost twelve or fifteen seats in the first two years of his regime. The Free Press should keep to the facts.

The Winnipeg Times has received a letter from a Canadian resident of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, in which the following passage occurs :-"I want to go to Manitoba as so as I can. There are quite a few Canadians here with myself, who are heartily sick of this country, and want to get under the old flag again. Our lack of means is the only cause of delay." There are comparatively few Canadians living in the United States who do not intend to return to their native country some time or other, and a very large proportion carry out their intention in this respect. We are apt to hear all about it when they go, but little notice is taken of their return, especially if, like the writer of the above letter, their experience abroad has been unsatisfactory. And this much is certain—no American paper is going to chronicie the no American paper is going to chronicle the departure of the writer and his friends under the flaring head line, "Another Exodus."

The Kingston Whig sneers at the idea expressed by one of our English contempora-ries that the opinions of Mr. Bright and other Old Country free-traders may become considerably modified by an interchange of views with the Canadian Ministers now in England. Why should it be held a thing impossible, except upon the supposition either that Bright and his friends hold their theory with such blind tenacity that they are not capable of being influenced by fair argument, or that Canadian statesmen are necessarily so inferior in intelligence and ability that it must be taken for granted, that they must come off second best in the discussion? The line taken by the Whig is pessimistic and unpatriotic. There is no reason why the leaders of Canadian politics should not be in every respect the peers of English public men. Sir John Macdonald would have made his mark and attained high position in any country where the representative system prevails, and we submit that to draw unfavourable inferences of this sort is not the way other Old Country free-traders may become able inferences of this sort is not the way to make Canada and Canadians respected

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

in France, complaints having been made to the Government that oleomargarine has been substituted for butter in some of the public institutions. The Paris Academy of Medicine, who were instructed to investigate the subject have reported adversely to the compound in use there, which consists of animal fat, supplemented with a vegetable oil derived from the peanut. The report condemns electron the peanut of the report condemns of the health when the vegetable oil is used.

The Fredericton, N.B., Reporter says :- "It would be well for some of our billous Grit ediseason of the year, and we are satisfied they would return refreshed both in body and mind, and would discontinue their dull, monotonous tone regarding the distressed state of the country. Everywhere they would find evidences of thrift. They would find the farmers and farmers' sons hard at work ensuring a splendid return for their season's labour; they would find happiness in the farm houses, and as a general thing, a satisfactory and healthy feeling prevailing; they would find the almost universal opinion that the depressed times are passing away, and a general pressed times are passing away, and a general hopefulness for the future."

British agriculture is not borne out by the yearly returns for the twelvemonth ending June 4th, which have recently been issued in England. They show that the area of land under cultivation in Great Britain for wheat, ryear. For wheat there are 2,903,435 acres, an increase of 18,904; for oats there are 2,796,905 acres, being an increase of 140,277; and the potato acreage amounts to 550,931, or 9,587 acres over last year. There is a slight falling off in barley and hops. The number of cattle is 5,912,046, showing an increase of 55,000, but shape have decreased number of catale is 5,912,040, snowing an increase of 55,690; but sheep have decreased, the total of 17,187,816 being 984,393 less than last year, and the lambs, 9,433,903 in number, show a falling off of 550,963.

sufficiently definite or comprehensive to be accepted as an absolute guide, are regarded by the New York World as calculated to suggest caution on the part of American dealers. The demand for wheat from Great Britain will be less than last year, and that of France will show a considerable diminution, as the home supply in both countries is larger than for years previous. American grain producers are warned that they cannot expect fancy prices for their wheat, and that a cautious, conservative course is the only one to saye them from an arrangement. fancy prices for their wheat, and that a cautious, conservative course is the only one to save them from embarrassment. The collapse of Keene's Chicago wheat corner, with heavy loss to the speculators, ought to be a sufficient warning against the policy of holding for a rise, which is less likely to occur this year than during many previous seasons. The indications are that bread will be cheap this winter, both on this continent and in Europe.

Fifteen cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia have recently been detected in Lancashire. The only inference that can be drawn is that the disease has been introduced inland from Liverpool and brought there from the United States. The announcement of this fact has checked the movement for withdrawing the restriction compelling the slaughter of American cattle at the port of landing. British agriculturists feel that their very existence depends on the development of stock-raising, and that if that industry is injured by the dissemination of disease among the herds, the grazier, equally with the wheat grower, is wiped out. The general opinion of the English press now is that the regulations imposed by the late Government are still necessary in order to prevent another outbreak of disease. These circumstances cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the Dominion Government in adopting measures to preserve our herds and flocks from contagion. The prompt action of the Department of Agriculture in shutting out American stock when danger prevailed has kept disease out of the country, and thereby put thousands of dollars into the farmers' pockets. England can take all our spare cattle, but if we are to keep the trade the utmost care must be taken to send only prime, healthy cattle. drawn is that the disease has been introduced

and cattle diseases have come to this country as well as European countries from the United States. Grasshoppers, Colorado beetles, and acores of other insects, together with pleuro-

onis and many other diseases, all beong, specially and primarily, to the adjoining Republic. We have now the proof afforded that the pest trichine, which we have been taught to consider as peculiar to Germany, is in reality much more prevalent across the lines than elsewhere. From an examination of several thousand hogs sent from various parts of the West, Dr. Billings found that on an average one in eighteen of them was diseased in this way; while out of nearly two million hogs examined in Germany in 1876, eight hundred only were found trichinous. That this disease is not oftener communicated to man in the States is wholly due to the fact that pork is rarely eaten here until it is cooked. If smoked ham, uncooked, was eaten, as is done in Germany, this medical anthority holds that the number of deaths from trichinæ would be alarmingly large. In several American surgitepublic. We have now the proof afforded the number of deaths from triching would be alarmingly large. In several American surgical cases of late the presence of these parasites has been discovered. Dr. Billings asserts that the surest way to prevent them is to have the pork, before being cooked, cut in relatively thin slices. Frying and broiling are the most effective means of destroying them: roasting comes part. Surely no them; roasting comes next. Surely no further caution need be given against using cheap Chicago pork when prime Canadian is obtainable.

Speaking of the wheat belt of the American North-West, the New York Mail says: "A company of prominent bankers and other business men of Chicago recently made a trip as far as Bismarck, Dakota, the point on the Missouri river to which the Northern Pacific railway now runs cars from Duluth, and their amagement upon riding Northern Pacific railway now runs cars from Duluth, and their amazement upon riding fifteen miles through a wheat field on the famous Dalrymple farm, without seeing at any point an end of the field, is an example of the impression made upon those who investigate the resources of Northern Dakota. The Northern Pacific has 557 miles of completed track, will reach the Yellowstone river this year, and the Pacific Ocean at a date which after the collapse of Jay Cooke seemed incredible. When completed it will open to the markets a vast wheat belt which will raise the nation's wheat crop from five hundred million bushels to an amount which will emphasize Secretary Evarts' wisdom in seeking to extend our commercial intercourse with nations of the Old World."

These wheat-producing regions have been

These wheat-producing regions have been opened for settlement and rendered productive by the same policy which the Dominion Government is now pursuing in regard to the Pacific railway, namely, by granting lands to the builders of the railroad. Had the Government yielded to the pessimistic outcry of "impossible," or waited for capitalists to build the road at their own risk, this great wheat-growing region would to-day be a wilderness. But the Americans are too shrewd for that, and realize that each year that an acre of territory which might be productive goes undeveloped is so much loss. To build the road by the most feasible and quickest method was their policy, and its results are an augury of success for the Canadian Pacific, opening up a territory yet more fertile and prolific. These wheat-producing regions have been

Liberal subscriptions may fairly be expected from Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, and other Reformers in aid of the Kansas famine fund. The statements of Commissioners appearing before the St. Louis Board of Trade discloses a surprising and terrible state of destitution in North-western Kansas. In destitution in North-western Kansas. In eighteen counties the people are almost starving, and in a deplorable state of poverty. Among the counties are Norton, Jewell, Washington, Smith, Decatur, Rollins, part of Phillips, Graham, Trego, Ellis, and others, all located in the northern part of Kansas. The lowest estimate places the number of The lowest estimate places the number of people who are suffering in these eighteen famine-stricken counties at 25,000. The cause of the affliction is a drought. In this locality last year's crop was only a limited one, not at all what was expected. Since then one disaster has followed another, and the crops have all been destroyed. Some of the farmers have sowed and planted four times during the year, while many have done so three times, but their efforts were arrewarded. Last fall they sowed wheat, but it died. There was no snow to give any moisture, and no rains, and this crop perished. Spring wheat was sown, but that failed also, on account of the severe drought. Corn was next planted, but another plague appeared—the green-worm—not the army-worm, but next planted, but another plague appeared—the green-worm—not the army-worm, but similar in appearance. While it destroyed some fields entirely, it only ate up the stalks of the others, and these last revived, and there were hopes that some of it might still be gathered in; but the people were once more disappointed. The chinch-bug followed the green-worm and completed the destruction of the latter. Yet the Canadian Reformers cry down the North-West, whose inhabitents will doubtless be able to assist in relieving the sufferings of those who were led to emigrate to Kansas. No, doubt many Canadians in Kansas will return to the Dominion and give the public their experience Dominion and give the public their experience of life in Mr. Mackenzie's favourite country.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Collingwood Messenger says: "Busines at the Collingwood foundry, which was for merly in a precarious condition, has revived and is flourishing since the advent of the N. P. Not only has the number of men employed been more than doubled, with increased wages, but the premises have been enlarged twice within the past two years, and at present they are building a third addition, 36 feet by 60 feet. This season the foundry has been in full blast day and night turning out farming implements, manufacturing and steamboat machinery, &co., which goes to show that the agricultural, manufacturing and marine industries of this part of Canada at least, are in a flourishing and healthy condition."

This is how Manitoba is being ruined by the N.P., according to the Winnipeg Times :-"The country is being rapidly developed, and in this city more capital is being invested than ever before. Buildings—stores, offices, warehouses, and private residences—are going up in every direction. Every one is busy that wants to be. If one desires to see how Manitoba has been ruined by the N.P., he has only to take a walk through the streets of Winnipeg, and we fancy he will devoutly wish, if he is a true Canadian, that similar ruin will befall every town, village, and city of the Dominion." The Times does not assert that this satisfactory progress is altogether attributable to the N. P., but even if the Government policy is responsible for none of it, its existence is a sufficient answer to the assertions that the tariff is ruining the country. "The country is being rapidly developed,

A writer in the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist advocating the establishment of woollen mills in that province in place of more speculative ventures, calls attention to the ample supply of raw material furnished by the growth of the wool-raising industry. The Custom House returns show that the export of wool has increased from 33,966 pounds in the year ending June 30th, 1876, to 127,206 pounds in the fiscal year 1880. The quantity exported is sufficient to produce about the number of blankets imported, namely, 11,500 pair, of an invoice value of \$21,114, with a duty of about 22 per cent, navable on them. To cover duty invoice value of \$21,114, with a duty of about 22 per cent. payable on them. To cover duty and other charges, 40 per cent. requires to be added to the invoice value, their cost being enhanced thereby to nearly \$30,000. The shippers of the raw material would not net over 14 cents per pound, which would give \$17,809 as the yield of the whole wool export, the difference, \$12,191, being the sum lost to the province on the item of blankets alone for having this staple article manufactured abroad out of their own wool instead of doing the work at home. This, however, is merely a small proportion of the gain which would result from the establishment of woollen manufactories, as it would give such an impetus to wool producing that abundance of raw material would speedily be attainable for the manufacture of other fabrics.

Medical.

Got Perfectly Well.

TORONTO, ONT., April 5, 1880. I certify according to the calls for the medicine, VEGETINE, and the number of persons enquiring after it, some of whom have been several months treated by their family physicians to no effect were advised by friends and relatives to use the VEGETINE, which they have done and through it got perfectly well immediately, strong and healthy, and to-day are at their different occumations. ANGUS MATHESON, 136 King Street West,

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Dear Sir,—For several years I have been greatly troubled with Pimples breaking out on my face and body. I had consulted several physicians and abso tried several preparations and obtained no relief. I thought I would try Vegeting, as I had heard several speak in its favour, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and my health is very much improved, and the pimples have entirely disappeared from my face and body. I recommend Vegeting to all who are troubled as I was.

Yours truly,

J. OSBURNE.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. J. Osburne and know the above to be a true statement of the facts. I sold him the Vegeting.

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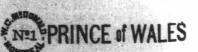
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TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKE WEEKLY REVIEW.

PRODUCE.

The market has been decidedly quiet sin Inactivity is nothing more than is to pected at this season; but in addition there is at present an unsettled feeling gen prevalent. People seem not to know very ly what prices they should either ask or biare therefore disposed to hold off from business. We have therefore very little port in anything; and this must continue the case until the new crop has begun to freely. We should not be at all surprised movement were to be delayed longer than the week have been decidedly easy, and ca fall on wheat and flour. Stocks on har morning as follows:—Flour. 200 barrels wheat, 9,070 bushels; spring wheat, 2,021 3.309; barley, 3,001; peas, 278, and rye 50 b against on the corresponding date last flour, 1,300 bbls; fall wheat, 13,092 epring wheat, 55,293; oats, nil; 38,651; peas, 75, and rye, 100 markets have been inactive and weak since our last. New home-grown has begun to offer; its quality is said to been not very satisfactory, but considerable ter than that of last year's crop. Foreign has been dull and declining during the las days, and it is said that they may not ye reached the lowest point. Receipts have considerable. Reports of supplies for las show home deliveries of wheat to have only 48,916 quarters; imports of wheat 35,000 to 890.000 quarters, and imports of 100,000 to 105,000 barrels, making a total equal to 490,166 to 497,978 quarters of which is 35,166 to 43,978 quarters above the age weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters are the quantity of flour and wheat in transit 26th ult. was 1,870,000 quarters, against 1 on the 12th ult., and 1,716,000 on the corre ing date last year. The total quantity of w sight on this continent and in tran Europe on the 15th ult. was 32 bushels, against 35,270,000 last year 34,532,000 three weeks ago. Conti-advices by mail state that in the weather had improved considerably

the weather had improved considerably the second week of August, when storm succeeded by sunshine, and harvest prorapidly. The quality of the new whea however, variable, but the crop was not to to have suffered much in point of qu. There was an increased supply of new with Paris market, and some sales were mequal to 503 51s. 6d. per 480 lb., althormany instances sellers declined to accept prices. Red winter American was offered at Havre. The arrival of wheat at Marfor the week ending August 7th am to 69,000 quarters, and the stock in the has diminished to 23,000 quarters. The win Germany had improved; serious dam in Germany had improved; serious dam the quality was thought to have been d seemed likely to be less than was at one t pected. At the International market at 1 on the 2nd inst., the crop reports confirme which is very deficient, except in Bavar many places only half a crop will be harv At Berlin wheat was firm. At Hambur wheat still ruled quiet, there being no i whatever for exports, which was also the wheat was offering at 56s. to 55s. 6d. per 5 Lo.b., whilst Austrian barley. Septen 448 lbs., f.o.b. At Danzig the sto wheat on the 1st August was 58,000 At Vienna, according to advices of the 72 gust, a large business had been done in for export, and prices were one franc l Wheat for autumn delivery at Pesth rather lower on the week. According to the liminary estimates of the crops in Hunga per cent. of the wheat crop will be about average, 151 per cent. a good crop, 11 per good average, and 681 per cent. an average rye 203 per cent. will be a good crop, 151 per a good average, and 62 per cent. an ave These estimates, however, were founded on the trial trashing. In Roumania the ha was ended, but new grain was offered so ingly at Galatz that it was difficult to fix ssian crop reports continued to be of unfavourable, but further reports were thoube necessary to justify any definite judg In the States markets seem to be rather and the new crops coming forward rathers The movement of new spring wheat North-West is quite small, and increase slowly, notwithstanding the fact that the a gate yield is one of the largest ever known history of the grain trade of the West. farmers are unwilling sellers at what the sider present low prices, and it is thoug sible that supplies may not increase m markets show some advance in value. A York a fairly active business has been don at easy prices, as unfavourable cables a duced limits to most shippers' orders have pelled receivers to make concessions from to time to effect large sales of the l The export movement of wheat for August 21, 1880, was 4,710.484 bushel cluding 1,985,708 bushels to the Contine Europe, and 2,724,776 bushels to the United om. The previous week the exports to atic seaports were 5,680,179 b

of grain, comprising the stocks in granary ard ports, and the rail shipments from ern lake and river ports :-

Total..33,305,165 33,506,181 31,926,180 25,

and those for the eight weeks ending on

ult., 31,197,000 bushels vs. 26,475,000 for t

responding weeks last year. The visible

Got Perfectly Well.

TORONTO, ONT., April 5, 1880.

I certify according to the calls for the medicine. VEGETINE, and the number of persons enquiring after it, some of whom have been several mouths treated by their family physicians to no effect were advised by friends and relatives to use the VEGETINE, which they have done and through it got perfectly well immediately, strong and healthy, and to-day are at their different occupations. ANGUS MATHESON, 136 King Street West,

> Pimples and Humours on the Face and Body. MONTREAL, P.Q., Jan. 28, 1880.

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

Dear Sir.—For several years I have been greatly troubled with Pimples breaking out on my face and body. I had consulted several physicians and also tried several preparations and obtained no relief. I thought I would try VEGETINE, as I had heard several speak in its favour, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and my health is very much improved, and the pimples have entirely disappeared from my face and body. I recommend VEGETINE to all who are troubled as I was. have entirely have entirely body. I recommend troubled as I was.

Yours truly,

I am personally acquainted with Mr. J. Osburne and know the above to be a true statement of the facts. I sold him the VEGETINE.

P. O. GIROUX, Druggist,
601 St. Joseph Street,
Montreal.

We Know its Virtnes. TORONTO, ONT., April 7, 1880.

TORONTO, ONT., April 7, 1830.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ., Boston:

Dear Sir,—When we first kept Vegetine, not knowing its virtues, we simply sold it when asked for, without recommending it, but our patrons coming for it so repeatedly, and giving us continued recitals of its wonderful cures in their families, for Scrofula, Pimples on the Face, Headache, and general impurities of the Blood, that we now have no hesitation in giving it our special recommend. G. B. SMITH & CO., 354 Youge Street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. RADICAL CURE

DR. J. ADAMS. 58 BAY STREET, TORONTO. References permitted to persons who have been completely cured after having been ruptured fitteen and eighteen years. "Pamphlet on Rupture" free. 421-52

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS HOMGEOPATHIC 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 HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICINE O., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal.

Bop Bitters.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, THEY CURE

Il Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Sicoplessness and especially Famels Complaints S1000 IN COLD. ill be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. sk your druggist for Hop Bitters and tr nem before you sleep. Take no Other I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure f Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and

SEND FOR CIBCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toro

Tobaccos. TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to RELIABLE TOBACCOS.



IDOL SMOKING TOBAC**CO** 

THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields-a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE OF EVERY PLUG.



For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

> W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL

TOBONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

PRODUCE. The market has been decidedly quiet since ou The market has been decidedly quiet since our last. Inactivity is nothing more than is to be expected at this season; but in addition to this there is at present an unsettled feeling generally prevalent. People seem not to know very clearly what prices they should either ask or bid, and are therefore disposed to hold off from doing business. We have therefore very little to report in anything; and this must continue to be port in anyuning; and this must continue to be the case until the new crop has begun to move freely. We should not be at all surprised if the movement were to be delayed longer than usual, for the same unsettlement seems to prevail in the leading markets as does here. Prices during the leading markets as does here. Prices during the week have been decidedly easy, and close at a fall on wheat and flour. Stocks on hand are next door to nothing, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour. 300 barrels; fall wheat, 9,070 bushels; spring wheat, 2,021; oats, 3,309; barley, 3,001; peas, 278, and rye 30 bushels, against on the corresponding date last year, flour, 1,300 bbls; fall wheat, 13,092 bush; flour, 1,300 bots; fair wheat, 15,000 bush; spring wheat, 55,203; oats, nil; barley, 38,651; peas, 75, and rre, 100 bushels. English markets have been inactive and prices weak since our last. New home-grown wheat

has begun to offer; its quality is said to have has begun to offer; its quality is said to have been not very satisfactory, but considerably bet-ter than that of last year's crop. Foreign wheat has been dull and declining during the last three days, and it is said that they may not yet have reached the lowest point. Receipts have been considerable. Reports of supplies for last week show home deliveries of wheat to have been show home deliveres imports of wheat were only 48,916 quariers; imports of wheat were 356,000 to 890,000 quarters, and imports of flour 100,000 to 105,000 barrels, making a total supply equal to 490,166 to 497,978 quarters of wheat, which is 36,166 to 43,978 quarters above the average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters.
The quantity of flour and wheat in transit on the Sith ult. was 1,550,060 quarters, against 1,911,000 on the 12th ult., and 1,716,000 on the corresponding date last year. The total quantity of wheat in ing date last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 15th ult. was 32,789,000 bushels, against 35,270,000 last year, and 34,532,000 three weeks ago. Continental advices by mail state that in France the weather had improved considerably during the second week of August, when storms were succeeded by sunshine, and harvest proceeded succeeded by sunshine, and harvest proceeded rapidly. The quality of the new wheat was, however, variable, but the crop was not thought to have suffered much in point of quantity. There was an increased supply of new wheat at the Paris market, and some sales were made at equal to 50s 61s. 6d. per 480 lb., although in many instances sellers declined to accept these prices. Red winter American was offered at 48s., and white Michigan at 47s. 6d. free on rail at Havre. The arrival of wheat at Marseilles for the week ending August 7th amounted to 69,000 quarters, and the stock in the docks has diminished to 23,000 quarters. The weather in Germany had improved; serious damage to the quality was thought to have been done by previous heavy rains, but the loss in quantity seemed likely to be less than was at one time expected. At the International market at Leipsig on the 2nd inst., the crop reports confirmed on all sides the damage sustained by the rye crop, which is very deficient, except in Bavaria; in many places only half a crop will be harvested.

At Berlin wheat was firm. At Hamburg spot wheat still ruled quiet, there being no margin At Berlin wheat was firm. At Hamburg spot wheat still ruised quiet, there being no margin whatever for exports, which was also the case at Danzig, where business was very inactive. At Hamburg best yellow Shale and Mecklenburg wheat was offering at 55s. to 55s. 6d. per 50 lbs., f.o.b., whilst Austrian barley, September delivery, was offered at 30s. to its. per 48 lbs., f.o.b. At Danzig the stock of wheat on the 1st August was 58,000 grs. At Vienna, according to advices of the 7th August, a large business had been done in wheat for autumn delivery at Pesth closed rather lower on the week. According to the preliminary estimates of the crops in Hungary, 5; per cent. of the wheat crop will be above an average, 15; per cent. a good average, and 68; per cent. an average. These estimates, however, were founded only on the trial trashing. In Roumania the harvest was ended, but new grain, was offered so sparingly at Galatz that it was difficult to fix prices. Russian crop reports continued to be of a conflicting character; thegeneral tenor of advices was unfavourable, but further reports were thoughtto be necessary to justify any definite judgment. flicting character; the general tenor of advices was unfavourable, but further reports were thought to be necessary to justify any definite judgment. In the States markets seem to be rather weak. and the new crops coming forward rather slowly.

The movement of new spring wheat in the North-West is quite small, and increases very

slowly, notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate yield is one of the largest over known in the history of the grain trade of the West. But farmers are unwilling sellers at what they consider present low prices, and it is thought pos-sible that supplies may not increase much till markets show some advance in value. At New York a fairly active business has been done, but at easy prices, as unfavourable cables and re-duced limits to most shippers orders have compelled receivers to make concessions from time to time to effect large sales of the leading to time to effect large sales of the leading grades of both spring and winter growths. The export movement of wheat for Europe from Atlantic ports for the week ended August 21, 1880, was 4,710.484 bushels, including 1,985,708, bushels to the Continent of Europe, and 2,724,776 bushels to the United Kingdom. The previous week the exports to Europe from Atlantic seaports were 5,680,179 bushels; and those for the sight weeks ending on the 21st ult, 31,197,000 bushels vs. 26,475,000 for the corresponding weeks last year. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and the rail shipments from western lake and river ports:

ern lake and river ports :-1880, 1880, 1879, 1878, Aug. 21. Aug. 14. Aug. 23. Aug. 24. bush. 14.179, 401 15.966, 809 9.749, 949 11.16,788,039 17.383,832 12.582,429 11.035,671 1.1329,832 1.300,737 200,498 1.205,504 11.035,671 200,458 1.205,504 11.035,671 11.0 Total..33,305,165 33,506,181 31,926,180 25,784,644

FLOUR, Lo.c. Superfine ... no
Oatmeal, por 196 lbs ... 4 00
Cornmeal, small lots ... 3 40
BAG FLOUR, by car-lot, f.e.e. 

GRAIN, f.o.b. Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs...
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs...
No. 2,
Extra No. 3...
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs...
No. 2 and No. 3...
Peas, No. 2 and No. 3... PRICES AT FARMERS' WA

Pass, do.
Ryc, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beet, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs.
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.
Chickens, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Geese, each.
Turkeys, each
Butter, lb, rolls.
Do. large rolls.
Do. large rolls.
Do. tub dairy.
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bag.
Apples, per bush.
Tomatoes, per bush.

TRADE—Has been decidedly active and at very firm prices, with an upward tendency in most cases.

BUTTER—An active enquiry has prevailed all week; all offering has been wanted and more could have found a sale had it been offered. Stocks in the hands of the country trade seem to be small, but it is thought that tarmers have rather more than usual on hand. Very choice dairy for the local market has brought 19 to 20c. in small lots. The demand for expert has been active, and sales have been made at 14; to 19c. for selections; at 17 to 18c. for round lots with white and inferior thrown out, and culls would have brought from 13 to 14c. Offerings on the street market have been small, and prices firm at 24 to 25c. for pound rolls, and 20 to 21c, for tubs and crocks of dairy. Private advices by cable

lots; prices have been steady at 11½ to 12c, for canvassed; at 11 to 11c, for smoked, and at 10 to 10c. for pickled.

LARD—Stocks are run very low, and prices are very firm; the only movement has been that in small lots, which have sold at 12 to 12½c, for pails; at 11½ to 12c, for timets, and at 10 to 10c, for tierces.

House—Receipts on the street have been on the increase, but they have found a fairly good sale at 36.50 for average qualities, but choice lightweights would probably bring \$7 to \$7.25.

SAIX—Liverpool has been quiet but steady, with sales of lots of 100 bags at 75c, and small lots at 30c. Dairy is unchanged at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Goderich remains unsettled at 55c, for care lots.

Hors.—There has been some demand tieard, but as there are very few held here scarcely any business has been done. Country lots of really choice yearlings would find buyers at 20 to 25c.

DRIED APPLES.—Small lots can be had at 71 to 71c. but scarcely any demand has been heard. GROCERIES. TRADE-Has been fairly good, at least that with the country.

TRA-Lines have been in active demand, with

TRADE—Has been fairly good, at least that with the country.

TRA—Lines have been in active demand, with considerable sales at firm prices; most of these however, have been on English account, as stocks here are small. Young Hysons have sold at 33 and 36. for thirds, and at 36c. for a line of medium. Gunpowder has brought 37 and 38c. for lines of medium. Japans have sold at 33c. for lines of medium. Japans have sold at 33c. for soline to arrive. Blacks have been active; lines of coarse Congou have changed hands at 28 and 30c.; lines of good coarse at 35 to 35c., and one line of very fine at 65c. Sales on English account have been large at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d. for seconds, and at st. to 1s. 14d. for thirds. Low-grade Congous have sold freely at \$4d. to 1s., and Packling at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 3d. for seconds, and at 1s. to 1s. 14d. for thirds. Low-grade Congous have sold freely at \$4d. to 1s., and Packling at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 3d. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 56 to 70c. Twankays, none; Gunpowder and Imperials common to good, 55 to 55c.; fine to extra choice 50 to 70c. Blacks—Congous 27 to 70c.; Souchong 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekoes, \$5 to 50c.

Corfee—Seems to have been quiet, with no movement reported in job-lots. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Government Java, 28 to 31c.; Singapore 22 to 25c.; Rio, 17 to 21c.

Sucas.—The market seems to have been rather quiet, with but little change in prices. Raw's seem to be scarce; one round lot of Porto Rice sold at 74c., but small lots bring 8 to \$4c., and more will probably be on the market next week. Canadiar refined has sold in job-lots at 34 to 9c. for medium bright scotch sold at 34c., and more will probably be on the market next week. Canadiar refined has sold in job-lots at 34 to 9c. for medium to bright samples, and granulated at 104c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots, and all sugars being now sold sixty days

DOYLE—In Barrie, on the 24th inst., the wife of M. J. Doyle, Esq., of a daughter.

SERASTIAN—At Barrie, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. John Sebastian, of a son.

SMITH—At Wyoming, on the 20th inst., the wife of J. W. Smith, of a daughter.

WINTERCOREYN—At Leslieville, on the 25th inst., the wife of C. W. Wintercorbyn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

the same place.

SPAFFORD—ALLEN—In Oswego, N.Y., August 2th, 1850, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Tully, Mr. Theodore J. Spafford, of Beileville, to Miss Addie M., only daughter of Silas O. Allen, Esq.

PATTERSON—HOLDERNESS—On the 30th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, John Holderness, Esq., by the Rev. William Muir, Mr. Alexander Patterson, jr., and Miss Elizabeth A. Holderness, both of this city.

BAKER—TREBILOCK—At Lincoln, Nebraska on the 23rd August, Mr. Henry Baker, banker, of Fond du Lac, to Miss Jennie Trebilcock, of Toronto.

NIX-KILBANK.—At the residence of Mr. F Kilbank, Seymour, by the Rev. R. B. Denike on the 24th August, Mr. Peter Nix to Miss Mir nie Ann Kilbank. COUNTER-LESLIE.—At Green Hill Cottage, Puslinch, on 31st August, by Rev. Richard Harrison, M.A., rector of St. Matthias Church, Toronto, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by Rev. H. Thurtell Leslie, B. A., brother of the bride, William Coulter, Esq., of Toronto, to Sarah Annie, fourth daughter of Colonel Wm. Leslie, of Puslinch.

DEATHS. Fraser—At his residence, Yorkville, on the morning of the 24th of August, John Fraser, in the 79th year of his age. Wilson—At Parkdale, on the 26th inst, of consumption, Charlotte Hamilton, wife of Mr. Fredk. Wilson, and daughter of the late Mr. Robert Hamilton, Co. of Cavan, Ireland, aged 36 years.

HILLARY—At 4 Paths, Jamaics, on 3rd August, 1880, Louisa, the wife of Dr. J. J. Hillary.
SCHRAM—By scotdent, on the Welland railway, on the Sth inst., James Schram, of St. Catharines, aged 25 years.

GRIGNARD—At 192 Daly street, Ottawa, on the 28th August, Charles Emile Stanley, son of Albert Grignard, aged 7 months.

McKenzyk.—In Puslinch, on the 29th August, Otharine Brown, wife of Mr. Wm. McKenzie, Oth concession, aged 42 years. Deceased was a native of Tyree, Argyleshire, Scotland.

Edwards and the 20th August of the 20th August of Tyree, Argyleshire, Scotland. Martin.—At Stirling, on the 2th Aug., Martin. aged 59 years and 5 months.

JUNKIN.—At St. Catharines, on 30th August, Nancy Junkin, in her 66th year.

JOHNSON.—At Consecon, on the 21st Aug., in the 61st year of her age, Mary Adams, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Johnson, and mother of Jas. A. Johnson, Eq., Postmaster of Consecon.

Martin.—At Stirling, on the 24th Aug., Wm. Martin, aged 49 years.

PREST.—At Sidney, on the 25th Aug., Alice, daughter of Wm. Prest, aged 24 years.

Mokenviz.—At Campbellford, on 24th Aug.

dusiness Chances.

g at \$4.50.

MBS—Receipts have been on the indrease, here have been none too many in. Prices been steady, and for choice rather firmer-belass, dressing not under 40 lbs., have been h \$3.75 to \$4.00. Second-class, dressing from 30 to \$3.50. Any for are not wanted.

LVES—The supply has been small, but apparty sufficient; those offering have sold fairly at generally unchanged prices. First-class, sing from 100 to 120 lbs., have been steady at to \$5.00, and second-class, dressing from 60 lbs., rather slow at \$3.50 to \$6.00. Thirdnot wanted at any price.

ANDERSON-INCE-At St. Stephen's church, Ince, barrister, Toronto.

TATLOR—ARMSTRONE—In this city, on the 25th inst, at Elm street Methodist church, by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., editor of the Christian Guardian, Mr. E. O. Taylog, of McKellar, to Sarah A., eldest danghter of the late Wm. Armstrong, Req., of this city.

LEWIS—ANDERSON—On the 21st inst, at his residence, No. 522 Sherbourne street, by the Rev. John Shuttleworth, Julian C. Lewis, youngest toom of S. B. Lewis, Psc., or Onkville, to Anmelyoungest daughter of John Anderson, Esq., of the same place.

Splaysord—Allen—In Oswego, N.Y., August

SMITH—In this city, on Sunday, August 29th, Edward, infant son of William and Sophia Smith, ged 2 months and 19 days. BANNE—On the 30th inst., at 28 Charlotte street, City, Wilson Hall, infant son of T. M. and Lizzie Bayne, aged 19 days.

HARPER—On Tuesday 31st August, Mrs. Ann Harper, aged 74 years.

DUNLOF—In Kingston, on August 28th, Frank, infant son of Mr. William Dunlop, aged 3 months and 3 days.

CRIST MILL SALE OR LEASE, TOWN SHIP of Cartwright, county of Durhas Possession 1st October next. For particula apply to the proprietor, JAMES FLUKE, Caswight P.O.

Farms for Sale.

ARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES. THe largest list yet published, sent to any a ress on application to WM. J. FENTON, Harley 500 ACRES RICH LOAM, MOSTLY WOOD ED with mixed timber, in just to suit Henforn Station four miles. ADAMSON LAMB, Hamilton.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARIS, COUNTY OR Brant, house, barn, and eight acres of land garden, orchard, good water. E. HARBIN Paris. Aris.

ARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON THE RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to the RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to the RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to the RIO; list sent agent.

London. 440-62

TARM FOR SALE ON NIAGARA RIVER, three miles above the Falls; one of the best and most beautifully situated places in Ontario.

J. SLATER, Chippawa P.O., Ont. 440-2

A BARGAIN-101 ACRES—SPLENDID SOIL Agood timber, 25 cleared; log house spring creek; No. 31, con. 4, Culross; four miles from Teeswater, six from Wingham; price \$1,500.

\$500 only required down, SAMUEL SOFTLEY, Teeswater.

TARM FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF LOT 4, 25 of concession, Oneida, Haldimand county, 100 acres superior land, 30 cleared; buildings and fences good; water unfailing; farms casty. Address Mrs. H. M. SPAYEN, Hagenville. 435-til

renes good, water minime; terms easy, Adress Mrs. H. M. SPAVEN, Hagerwille. 426-tf

Catharines; fifty acres, opposite "Spring-bank," on Welland canal. Commodious residence; all necessary outbuildings. Apply to W. BENFIELD, P. O. Box 83, St. Catharines. 437-4

TMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—I HAVE on hand for sale a large list of insproved farms in the best counties in the Province; prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCK, Solicitor, Toronto. 396-6.2

100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 187 CON. 396-6.2

100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 9, 187 CON. 396-6.2

100

TARKIS, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 391-52

TOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE first concession West Hurontaric street, in the township of Mone, 90 acres, elear 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 Mo-CUTCHEON, Markdale.

\*\*ALITABLE SALEMATICAL\*\*

\*\*TALITABLE SALEMA VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES more or less, lot 3, concession 4, Downing Township, 90 acres cultivated, remainder good bush, well fenced; large orchard, over 390 choic trees; good buildings; well watered; one militirum Town of Stratford. Clear title. For par sticuleiss apply to SAMUEL BUNSEITH, Stratford, Ont. Tools apply to SAMUEL BUNSEITH, Stratford, Ont.

1874

TOR SALE—PINE GROVE FARM, ADJOIN—ING the town of Bowmanville; within five minutes walk of G.T.B. station; 43 miles from Toronto; 165 acres; good brick house, croquet ground, large garden, orchard, &c.; stream, with valuable water privileges, runs through property; southern boundary, hake Ontario; terms east. J. A. CODB, Bowmanville.

COOD FARMSFOR SALE ORTIO LEASE—OF Parts of cast and west halves of lot 4, in 5th con. King, about 120 acres; 100 cleared; good buildings; well fenced and watered. Apply to WM, McBETH, Purpleville P.O., or to Messrs. BOYD & STAYNER, Barristers, Toronto. 440-2

TOOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, WITHIN

arn and stables; young orchard, 400 choice frirees bearing; good view Owen Sound Bay;
cres good improved land attached; wholeart will be sold with house. Soil and situatiocell adapted for gentlemans residence, garde
farm purposes. Terms easy. Apply to W.
OLMES, Owen Sound.
440-3 FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR sale, consisting of Schagge, lot No. 4 on lake Eric shore, township of Dunn county of Haldimand, the property of the late George Dockey. This desirable farm will be sold either Port Maitland P. O. 438-13

TOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS
in Huron County, being Lot 23, S. T. R.,
Usborne; 150 acres; 141 under cultivation;
balance hardwood, timbered; good frame house
and woodshed, good bank harn 50:30, barn and
driving shed 30:50, hog pen, sheep and hen houses
and yard; wells, cisterns and good orchard;
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10 acres under cultivation; 40 bush. No be
and in the whole world, consisting of black le
me foot in depth, which is nothing but a be
manure; under this is clay, which makes leaves and these

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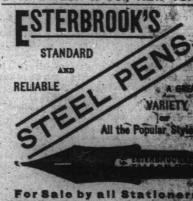
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so other, but has a different metho-rely different music. Johnson's I r those who wish a low-priced book by simple and clear, has plenty of a sa thorough course in Note Reading

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GOLD AND HOW TO MAKE I P. O. Box 1120.

am rose and took them from the In doing this their hands touched. was as if they had shaken hands. The old astor's hand did not retreat quickly, as if interninated by that contact; on the contact; the two hands remained touching each therefor about a second. Mr. Grantham then ent to the drawer, and, stooping down, as of the bundle of letters in one corner, thing care to do so neatly. During this genery his back was turned to the burglar, remony his back was turned to the burglar, the was within two paces of him, He was so bending over, and nothing would have cen easier to strike him or master him. Of his, however, he seemed to have no thought historer. He carefully arranged the letters their place, and, returning to his arm-chair, sumed his former attitude, with his elbows sting on the arms and his finger-tips touch-

"It is easy to see you are not afraid," said a burglar, "I might have done for you now, when your back was turned."
"I feel no apprehensions of your resorting personal violence with me," said Mr.

Why not? I came for the papers, and I The papers—"
That were left in the travelling-bag.
by belong to my friend—not to you. They
of to use to you, I forced your door, and
committing burglary, I know, but that
the meaker had raised his voice. It had
more somewhat threatening. Mr. Granta did not move.

"Why did you not come and ask for them appen day, my friend?" he said, calmly. It is had to break in by the back-door a house when you may enter by the san front-door."

"I have told you. How could I know that you would give up the papers, and not have me arrested?"

"Se you resorted to burglary. Burglary is a great offence. Did you ever reflect why the law authorizes the killing of a burglar? It is because the supposition is that the person committing that crime is ready to commit a greater one rather than be taken in the act—

s greater one rather than be taken in the act—
I mean murder."

"I have ne sort of intention of murdering
you, Mr. Grantham, but I intend to have the
papers."

"Ne intention of committing murder?
Perhaps not. But you come armed with
murderous weapons."

"I have not used any—yet."

"You come to a peaceful house—the home
of a minister of the gospel—and force the lock
of his door, and search his drawers for his
property, or property left in his charge; and
when he makes his appearance to discover
who it is that has entered his quiet home, you
draw a knife from your breast and brandish
it before him. That is a criminal act, friend.
You are a man like myself—no worse, perhaps—in some things a better man, it may be.
Ask yourself if you have not committed a
crime which you should be sorry for."

"I am not particularly sorry, as I am doing
yourse harm—now. I want the papers, Mr.
Grantham. Where are they? I mean to
have the whole lot before I go."

"Impossible," said Mr. Grantham.

"I say give me the papers. It will be unlucky for you if you stand out against me."

"It is impossible for me to deliver them
to you, my triend."

"Where are they?" exclaimed the burglar,
starting up: "what are they to you? You

to you, my friend."

"Where are they?" exclaimed the burglar, starting up; "what are they to you? You say it is not possible to give them up. Why not? You are not acting in bad faith: no fault can be found with you. They belong to where are the papers?"

"Do you mean, or do you not, to hand em over?" exclaimed the burglar, with vio-nce. As he spoke he drew his knife and ok a step toward the old pastor...

Mr. Grantham looked at him attentively,

"It is sorrowful, very sorrowful kiend, to see a fellow-creature act so sinfully. This is a very bad errand. Do you know what such things result in?—The State-prison or the gallows. Is that reasonable—is it worth the risk? The sin is the main thing—the crime in the eyes of the law of man follows that. Come, triend, put up your knife. It is quite uscless, and offends my eyes."

The burglar advanced straight upon him with the knife raised.

"The papers!" he exclaimed.

"The papers!" he exclaimed.

"I have said it is impossible for me to deliver the papers to you, my friend," said Mr. Frantham, quietly.

"Why is it?"

"I delivered them to their

"I delivered them to their owner more than a month ago."

The burglar, who was close to Mr. Grantham, took a step backward, and the hand holding the knife fell at his side.

"To the owner—a month ago?"
"Somewhat more than a month, I believe,"
"Somewhat more than a month, I believe,"
retarried Mr. Grantham, tranquilly.
"To the owner?—the big man who brought
the child to your house that night?"
"The same, friend. He left the travellingbag by accident, it seems. My old servant
informed me that he came for it, but I was
absent. He came again, however, and of
course I delivered it. I had not examined
its contents."

The burglar remained standing, without ttering a word, for a full minute. He then xed his eyes upon Mr. Grantham, as though iming to read him through and through.

Mr. Grantham smiled a little, and said, De you doubt my statement? If you do, I centure to say that you are the only person a this parish who would do so."
"No, I do not doubt what you say, at all,"

Mo, I do not doubt what you say, at all," said the man, in a voice of very great disappointment. "The papers are gone, I see that. There's no use for further talking. Good-night, Mr. Grantham."

He went to the door and opened it. Mr. Grantham rose, and, taking up his light, followed him.

"A cold night, friend," he said, listenir shrill whistle of the wind; "do yo what has just come into my mind? aght not to turn you out in such a night.

There is a bed at your service."

A gruff Jaugh indicated that the burglar

ppreciated the humour of his host's sugges-

No, I thank you, Mr. Grantham," he "I might not feel at my case exactly reakfast to morrow morning."
Oh, do not be alarmed at that. I am an sort of person, and bear no malice."

Easy or not, you are a brave man," said urglar, going toward the door in rear of

"I did not mean to arrest you," Mr. Grantm said, with a smile. "You see, I wish to
get our discussion, and only meant to do
u a courtesy. I do not regard you as an
dinary burglar. You only came for a few
pers—I have not asked you toe xplain how it
that the owner of them sent you, when he has
on already. That is your business, not my
top. Let it remain so, friend and do not Let it remain so, friend, and do not any more houses. Go home, and go to, unless you will stay with me to night—are very welcome. When I touched you ant to say, 'Do not go out by the back-'.' Here is the front-door."

Mr. Grantham opened it and the burgla night, friend," said Mr. Gre

"Another thing, my friend?"

"I never mean, so help me Heaven!—von'll

"I never mean, so help me Heaven!—von'll

"I never mean, so help me Heaven!—von'll

"It's all the same Mr. Grantham, and you're a trump, or my name's not R—"
Fortunately catching himself, Mr. Ruggles sunk to silence and so departed. With Mr. Grantham !"

XLIV. THE BANK-NOTES.

The little family at Wye were ass

quil enjoyment.

After some moments of silence Mrs. Lascelles said to Anna,

"Who is your letter from, my dear?"

"From Ellis, aunty," said the young lady,

"From Ellis, aunty," said the young lady, quietly.

"I hope he is well."

"Very well, and he says he will soon be back. He sends his love."

Miss Anna Gray then folded up her letter and put it in her pocket. Mrs. Lascelles continued to knit at her stocking, and said,

"I am very fond of Ellis; he is so very frank and sincere. I am afraid all young men are not. They do wrong, and then very naturally attempt to conceal what they have done, but seldom succeed in doing so."

Mr. Lascelles moved slightly in his chair, as if his position was cramped, and he wished to change it. The general, absorbed in his paper, said,

"The troops are really coming to look for the moonshine people, I am afraid there will be trouble."

"I do hope they will not fight, my dear."

oe trouble."
"I do hope they will not fight, my dear."
"The moonshiners? I don't know. There were some very determined men among them, and many of them are old soldiers."

"You seem to know them."
"Oh yes; I know a great many of them.
I used to electioneer in Bohemia when I ran
for Congress, and they all know me very well. There are some new-comers, I am informed-a party of tramps—at the Crow's Nest house. The general made a slight pause, and then

added,
"The marshal told me about these people.

"The marshal told me about these people, after his visit to them. He was much struck with them. One of them is an old man, apparently weak in his mind, and another a big powerful fellow, of foreign appearance. How they drifted here it is difficult to say. I should like to visit them."

"Visit them, my dear?" said Mrs Lascelles.
"I hope you will not. That desperate class of people are often dangerous."

"Dangerous? Do you think they would see anything in a plain old gentleman like myself to excite their suspicions or ill-will?" said the general, with a smile. "A politican learns a great deal about human nature, my dear, and how to deal with it. If I were thrown with this big fellow, who is known as the Lefthander, I hear—no doubt a nickname—I am sure we should become good friends in half an hour."

"I hope you will not be."

—I am sure we should become good friends in half an hour."

"I hope you will not be."

"Well, I am not very sure that I should not like to see him. The marshal really excited my curiosity. I have often been interested in listening to stories of adventure from nondescript characters—they show you life on the rough side, which is different from the side seen by people of good society, as it is called. This Lefthander must have seen a good deal of life of all sorts. I think I'll go and visit my friends the moonshiners and talk with him, and induce him to tell me all about himself and his history."

Mr. Lascelles, leaning back in his chair, continued to smoke. The fire seemed to have flushed his face slightly—there was a red spot in each of his cheeks.

During the whole of the next day Mr. Lascelles, remained at

During the whole of the next day Mr. Las-celles remained at home in an extremely moody condition of mind. In the evening he

moody condition of mind. In the evening he again retired at an early hour, and was in bed before ten. It was perhaps in consequence of this that he lay awake for a long time, as nothing less disposes to slumber than anticipating our habitual hour for retiring. Indeed, he did not go to sleep until near daybreak—he was thinking about things. Mr. Raggles was probably at that moment exploring the recesses of Mr. Grantham's scotetary. Mr. Lascelles slept for about an hour only. He then awoke, and, getting out of bed, went and looked at his watch by the glimmer of the expiring fire. This examination seemed to be satisfactory. He lit his lamp, proceeded to dress, and having put on his riding-boots, went quietly down-stairs. In the hall, which was dimly illumined by the first light of day, he put on his hat, and found his riding-whip, which he preferred to spurs. He then left the house by the door in rear of the passage, which he unlocked for the purpose. He took every precaution in doing so, but the bolt grated, and the sound rung out like a trumpet in his ears in the profound silence. He stopped and listened. The house was so still that he could hear his own breathing. It was apparent that its inmates were sound asleep, and Mr. Lascelles mentally laughed at himself for supposing that the sound, even if it had been heard, would have startled anybody. It would have been attributed at once to a servant opening the house.

He went out in the chill dusk of morning, with the glimmer of daybreak to light him, and proceeded to the stables. These were very large, and for the most part quite still; the horses were probably sleeping, as horses will toward daybreak. Here and there they were stamping their feet and rattling their halters, meaning that corn had occurred to them. Mr. Lascelles went to a stable detached from the rest, opened it with a key which he took from his pocket, and, going in, saddled his favourite horse himself and led him out. Having first looked around, he then mounted and rode quietly into a clump of wood

woods, he touched his horse with his whip and set out at a gallop.

The object of this early ride was to meet Mr. Ruggles at sunrise, at a spot agreed upon some miles from Wye. The nearer rendezvous was unsafe. They might be seen, and Mr. Lascelles particularly desired not to be seen on this especial occasion.

As he went on at a rapid gallop he soon reached the spot—a highly desirable locality, as it was a little dell hemmed in by woods—and there, with the first rays of sunrise illuminating his figure, was Mr. Ruggles waiting for him.

for him.

Mr. Lascelles rode straight to him, and throwing himself from his horse, slipped the feins over the animal's head, and confronted

throwing himself from his horse, slipped the reins over the animal's head, and confronted Mr. Ruggles.

"You have the papers, I suppose?" he said.
"No, I've not got them," said Mr. Ruggles, in a business-like tone.

Mr. Lascelles shut his eyebrows down, and closed the hand holding the bridle-rein so tightly that the nails dug into the palm.

"Why? explain it to me. Did you get into the house, or were you only boasting when you said you could do so without difficulty?"

"I don't remember any hoasting, Mr. Lascelles," said Mr. Ruggles, in a cool tone.

"You boasted enough about it," said Mr. Lascelles, losing his temper and frowning, under the effect of his huge disappointment and early rising after a nearly sleepless night.

Now, nothing irritates people like seeing people who are irritated. Expressions of face are contagious. You smile back at the smiling face, and scowl at the scowler, or, at least, you feel disposed to do so. Thus the displeasure of Mr. Lascelles highly displeased Mr. Ruggles, who was himself greatly disappointed.

"Look here, Mr. Lascelles," said Mr. Ruggles, with dignity, "a man don't like to be talked to in that way."

"What you like or dislike is a matter of indifference to me," said Mr. Lascelles, "and I have no time or desire to be trifled with. What happened?"

"This is what happened," responded Mr. Ruggles, with severe brevity of utterance.
"I got in the house—there was no trouble about that. I told you so—I didn't boast about it. I found the secretary and searched it. Nothing there."

"Searched it thoroughly?—every drawer?

Nothing there."
Searched it thoroughly ?—every drawer!

but I stopped to talk with the owner of the

"The same."
"Are you trifling with me? You stopped oo talk with Mr. Grantham?"
"It looked like it. He came in and sat lown, and I took a seat too. It might have been his ghost, but I rather think it was the

been his ghost, but I rather think it was the man himself."

Mr. Ruggles was growing sarcastic.

"What the devil does all this mean?" exclaimed Mr. Lascelles, in great irritation and bewilderment. "Are you telling me a cockand-bull story for your amusement?"

"Not as I'm aware of," said Mr. Ruggles, with indifference. Indeed, his coolness amounted decidedly to disrespect.

"Tell me in plain words what happened, and stop all this tomfoolery," observed Mr. Lascelles, growing quite angry, but speaking coolly. "You say you entered the house and searched the secretary, but not thoroughly, in consequence of being surprised by Mr. Grantham—do you mean to say that?"

"I do em-phatically," said Mr. Ruggles.

"I never was more surprised in my life."

As Mr. Lascelles seemed to be rendered speechless for the moment by the announcement, Mr. Ruggles availed himself of the fact, and related all that had happened.

"So you see the whole affair's at an end," he said, in conclusion. "The Lefthander has got your papers safely stowed away somewhere, and, as I'd rather not fool with him again, I may as well say I am going back to New York."

Mr. Lascelles, with his eyes fixed on the ground, was reflecting, with evident disgust and disappointment, upon all that he had heard.

"I can't see my way to serve you further

"I can't see my way to serve you further in any way, Mr. Lascelles," said Mr. Ruggles; "and as I think I'll take the night train north, I'd be glad to arrange our little business matters."

"You mean your pay?" said Mr. Lascelles, suddenly raising his head.

"Exactly, Mr. Lascelles. There was no special bargain as to what I was to haye if I couldn't lay my hands on your papers; but I've done my best, and nearly got my neck broken by that big fellow in the mountains—besides, I've committed burglary, which is risky—and all that is worth considerable."

"What do you suppose it is worth to me?"

"What do you suppose it is worth to me?"
"Well, not much, maybe—but I'm talking about myself. I think I've earned at least eight hundred of the thousand, to say the "Eight hundred! You are crazy. Do you

least."

"Eight hundred! You are crazy. Do you spuppose I am made of money?"

"You offered a cool thousand, and maybe more, if you got your documents."

"Well, where are they? I am no nearer getting hold of them than the day you came. It was throwing away time to send for you. I thought you were a detective."

This greatly enraged Mr. Ruggles, and he could not suppress a frown.

"Well, if you are going to insult me, and refuse to pay me, after sending for me Mr. Lascelles, you can!" he replied, angrily.

"What do you mean?" said Mr Lascelles, with an ominous shutting down of his eyebrows: I"do you mean to hint that I am acting unfairly? Here's your money, and more than you deserve."

He took out his pocket-book and detached five one-hundred-dollar bank-notes from a bundle which it contained, and handed them to Mr. Ruggles, who took them, looked: at them one by one, folded them up, and placed them in his waist-coat pocket.

"Well, when an henest man can't get his full pay," he said, evidently much dissatisfied, "the best thing is to take what he can get."

"What do you say?"

"I thought I was dealing with a gentleman..." Mr. Ruggles paused after the word for an instant... "who would not beat down a poor fellow in this way."

Mr. Lascelles flushed suddenly. The pause after the word "gentleman" had produced a

Mr. Lascelles flushed suddenly. The pau after the word "gentleman" had produced disagreeable effect. In fact, it had eurage

he search."
Mr. Ruggles could stand much in the way of business, but he could not stand the imputation on his professional character, and thave the term "lie" applied to his state

ments.
"You'd better not repeat that," he served, with a flash of the eye.
"You are a liar!" responded Mr.

"You are a liar!" responded Mr. Lascelles, promptly.
"And you're a fraud 1" exclaimed Mr. Ruggles, yielding to rage.
As he uttered the words Mr. Lascelles struck him in the face with his small whip—a sharp, telling lash, which left a long red mark on his cheek. Thereat Mr. Rugglest driven to fury, drew his bowie-knife, mail was apparently about to do something dreadful. driven to fury, drew his bowie-knife, and was apparently about to do something dreadful, when he suddenly changed his mind. Mr. Lascelles had put his hand under his coat behind and produced a small but dangerous-looking pistol of the Derringer pattern; which he cocked with the rapidity of long practice and placed upon Mr. Ruggles' breast. This was evidently unpleasant to Mr. Ruggles. He was in a rage, but not too much so to lose sight of his personal safety. He retreated, moving his body quickly to one side to get out of range of the muzzle of the Derringer.

to get out of range of the muzzle of the Derringer.

Mr. Lascelles looked at him for a few seconds in silence. He then quietly uncocked his pistol and restored it to his pocket.

"There's no fight in you," he said colly. He took out his pocket-book, extracted an additional bank-note from it and tossed it toward Mr. Ruggles; after which he mounted his horse with great deliberation and rode off in the direction of Wye, He did not even turn his head. If he had done so he would have seen Mr. Ruggles restore the bowie-knife to his breast pocket and pick up the bank-note. Whatever course Mr. Rooney Ruggles meant to pursue in consequence of this unpleasant scene, it was obvious that he considered that business was business, and hunsidered that business was business, and hundred-dollar bank-notes were hundred-dollar

IN THE TRIANON WOODS. It is a very imprudent thing to tread on people, however humble they may be, and very injudicious to strike them with riding-whips; they will probably strike back in some way, at some time or other. Mr. Ruggles intended to strike back if he could, and, reflecting maturely upon the subject, thought he would be able to do so. He and Mr. Lascelles were not done with each other he said he would be able to do so. He and Mr. Lascelles were not done with each other, he said to himself, with a malignant expression of countenance; and conscious of the possession of bank-notes, and a few days of leisure, he resolved to gratify, if possible, his personal feelings before his return to New York.

He had been lodging at the cabin of a poor man in the vicinity of the railway station. He now moved to the Piedmont tavern, where he took a room, and on the next day set out in his neat citizen's dress to call on the Lefthander.

in his neat citizen's dress to call on the Lefthander.

They had a long conversation, in which Mr. Ruggles, giving way unintentionally to anger, related all that had occurred between himself and Mr. Lascelles, and made no secret of his intention to "get even with him." The trouble, he said, was to discover the means of doing so. It was true that Mr. Lascelles gambled frightfully at the residence of one of his friends in the neighbourhood, but very little could be made of that. There was something more promising in another direction, however—he was engaged to be married to a Miss Armstrong, who lived near Piedmont; and if there was any reason why such a marriage ought not to take place, it was the duty of honest people, who were aware of such reasons, to inform the young lady of them. Mr. Ruggles looked at the Lefthander. He was smoking, and made no reply.

There might or might not be an obstacle to the gentleman's marriage, continued Mr. Ruggles. Such obstacles often existed, and were ver disregarded.

the gentleman's marriage, continued Mr. Rug-gles. Such obstacles often existed, and were yet disregarded. You had only to read the newspapers to see what a queer world we live in. Men who bore irreproachable reputations often married when they had wives living, or

and forged, or committed crimes which, if chown, would utterly destroy their position in society, perhaps subject them to a criminal prosecution. Now, if such were the fact in the case of Mr. Lascelles, and if documentary vidence on the subject were in existence, it was the bounden duty of honest men to ex-pose the whole affair, and not permit a young ady to marry a bigamist, a forger, or perhaps a murders.

Mr. Ruggles then looked again at the Left ander; but his face was as serene as before "You know what I mean," said Mr. Rug

"You know what I mean," said Mr. Rug-les, coming to the point.
"Yes, I know what you mean."
"The papers in the travelling-bag."
The Lefthander made no reply.
"You think this is only another trick—his story about the quarrel and the cut with he whip"—exclaimed Mr. Ruggles, "and you re right to be on your guard; but I swear its true."

the whip "exclaimed Mr. Ruggles," and you are right to be on your guard; but I swear it's true."

"I rather think it is," the Lefthander said; "but I have nothing to say on the subject of the papers you mention—at present."

He spoke moodily, and seemed to be reflecting. Something epidently troubled him, Mr. Ruggles made another attempt to draw him out, but again failed; and as Gentleman Joe came in at the moment, the conversation ended, and he took his departure.

On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Ruggles walked out of Piedmont, and went in the direction of Trianon. The road which he followed intersected that leading from Wye to Trianon, about a mile from the latter place, and Mr. Ruggles had just reached the point of crossing when he observed a horseman approaching from the direction of Wye. A single glance showed him that the horseman was Mr. Lascelles, and as he had no desire to hold another interview with that gentleman, he concealed himself in some bushes.

Mr. Lascelles passed at a gallop. He had evidently not seen Mr. Ruggles. In a few moments he was out of sight, and Mr. Ruggles cautiously followed in the same direction.

The sun was sinking toward the summit of the woods when Mr. Lascelles rode into the grounds of Trianon. He dismounted, threw his bridle over the rack, and entered the house. As he did so a figure flitted up the staircase, making him a coquettish sign accompanied by a smile. This was Miss Bassick, who was lost to view a moment afterward.

Mr. Lascelles knocked and the sable Cinda appeared, with a polite grin on her features. Missus Armstrong was at home but Miss Juliet, she had a headache: and Mrs. Armstrong having made her appearance in the drawingroom in due time, confirmed this statement. Juliet had been suffering from a headache all day—would Mr. Lascelles scouse her? Then the conversation proceeded. It was not a very cordial interview. Mrs. Armstrong did not like seenes, but there was the blessed resource of houses. You can show people what you think of them, fortunately, witho

lamented Miss Juliet's headache, hoped it would soon disappear, and made a low bow, after which he took his departure and rode away. As he turned his back on the house, his expression suddenly changed.

"She had found out everything," he said, "and that headache has already left the aweet Juliet, probably. Who could have told her?—the devil."

After this succinct but comprehensive expression of his surprise and dissatisfaction, Mr. Lascelles node on rapidly, and about sunset reached the spot where he was accustomed to meet Miss Bassick. He was sure he would find her there. As she flitted up the staircase she had made him a peculiar sign, which signified that she was going to disappear from Trianon by the back staircase, go in search of

place with her little basket full of red berries, and her handsome face i flowing with the roses of healthy exercise, and perhaps of anticipation. Can we blame her? Is it not natural that the innocent heart of a maiden should throb at the approach of her dear one? She was exceedingly handsome as she stood leaning against the trunk of an oak; and it is not to be wondered at that Mr Lascalles.

the oak-tree of the trouble of sustaining her 'The conversation which ensued was no particularly interesting: such conversation rarely are. There were reproaches, explanations, blandishments, and so forh. It was a strictly private interview, and therefor ought not to be made public. The denouemen alone is necessary to a comprehension of the narrative.

alone is necessary to a comprehension of the narrative.

Mr. Lascelles was seated on a mossy rock with his arm around Miss Bassick, and her head leaning on his shoulder, when Miss Juliet Armstrong came out of the woods, from behind some evergreens within about ten paces of them. This vexatious incident occurred in the simplest manner. The young lady had really being suffering from a headache all day, but toward sunset had come quietly down-stairs and set out to take a walk, without the knowledge of her mother or Miss Bassick. Finding the evening mild, she had gone wandering through the woods, and was now returning home, when, unfortunately, she stumbled upon the young people.

No sooner had Juliet caught sight of them than she attempted to retreat undiscovered; but that was inverselled.

takes this means of putting you on your guard. Don't marry Mr. Douglas Lascelles, of Wye. He is a forger, and has one wife

Having placed this communication in an envelope, and directed it to "Miss Armstrong, Trianon, near Piedmont," he put on his hat and went and deposited it in the post-office; and half an hour afterward old William came and bore it off with the rest of Mrs. Armstrong letters are the second of the

and bore it off with the rest of Mrs. Armstrong's letters to Trianon—the mail having arrived in the stage a short time before. Mr. Ruggles was lounging at the post-office when Mrs. Armstrong's mail was asked for. He saw his letter handed to the old servant.

saw his letter handed to the old servant. Then he sauntered back, with a smile on his

(To be Continued.)

Married and Then Hanged.

On the 22nd of last month a melancholy

narriage ceremony was celebrated in the principal gaol of Madrid. Some days pre-

principal gaol of Madrid, Some days pre-viously a young man named Alvarez Oliva and his mistress, with whom he had lived for several years, were tried for murder by the criminal tribunal in the Palacio de Justiz,

President Hayes is credited by a new

No sooner had Juliet caught sight of them than she attempted to retreat undiscovered; but that was impossible. They had both looked round, and their glances met. Miss Bassick was so much startled that she remained motionless with the arm of Mr. Lascelles still around her, and a deep flush upon her face; then she suddenly retreated from

him.

As to Juliet, she was standing still, colouring a little and smiling. There was absolutely nothing to do but to accost them, and she

ing a little and smiling. There was absolutely nothing to do but to accost them, and she said,

"I have been walking—what a pleasant evening, Mr. Lascelles."

"Very pleasant," stammered Mr. Lascelles, who had risen.

"And the woods are full of flowers, in spite of the lateness of the season. I have found a quantity of autumn primroses and this pretty little star of Bethelehem—have lyou ever noticed it?"

She came forward quietly and held up her nosegay with a smile on her lips.

"You admire flowers, Miss Bassick," she added, "and-you will find every possible variety if you will look for them."

Miss Bassick, who had risen to her feet, looked extremely stiff and haughty. Mr. Lascelles, to judge from the expression of his countenance, would have preferred being in some other place.

"I regretted hearing that you had a headache, and am glad to find it has left you," he stammered.

"Yes, I am scarcely suffering at all now. I thought a walk would relieve it, and I suppose you were walking out also, Miss Bassick?

"Yes," said Miss Bassick, curtly, and knitting her handsome brows. At the same moment Mr. Lascelles's horse neighed, and Juliet looked at him admiringly.

"What a beautiful horse!" she said. "I really envy you your ride. I hope all are well at Wys."

criminal tribunal in the Palacio de Justiz, and, having been proved guilty, were sentenced, the former to death by the garotte, the latter to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour. Shortly after their condemnation they craved permission of the authorities to be united in matrimony ere the dread sentence of the law should be carried into effect, in order that their only child, a little girl five years old, should be legitimised. Their petition was granted, and the gaol chaplain, pronounced the blessing of the Church upon their union on the morning of the day appointed for Alvarez's execution. Having duly exchanged rings and pronounced vows of mutual fidelity "till death should part them," they took an eternal and affecting leave of

mutual fidelity "till death should part them," they took an eternal and affecting leave of one another, after which the bride was removed to the scene of her future punishment, and the bridegroom was conducted to the condemned cell, where, having confessed his sins and received absolution, he was pinioned and conveyed to the scaffold. A few minutes later he had ceased to live. Surely no grimmer expiation of a capital offence has ever been suffered by the most atrocious of criminals than to be inexorably strangled on his wedding morning by the public executioner. what a peautiful norse!" she said. "I really envy you your ride. I hope all are well at Wys."
"Thank you—very well; and as I promised to return to tea, I will now take my leave, ladies." to return to tea, I will now take my leave, ladies."

Mr. Lascelles bowed low, and, mounting his horse, rode off: In all his life he had never felt a sensation of such relief.

Miss Bassick and Miss Juliet stood facing each other — the face of the one a vivid crimson, the lips of the other smiling quietly.

"Shall we return, Miss Bassick?"

"Yes, I am ready to return!"

Was it the voice of Miss Bassick, or somebody else's? The coo-coo had quite disappeared—it was brief, abrupt, and metallic. They walked on together in silence for some moments. Then Miss Bassick said, in the same abrupt tone,

President Hayes is credited by a newspaper reporter of Reading, Pa., with having recently told the following anecdote:—"I am not the great temperance man that people think ine. For instance, during the war I carried good brandy with me all the time. I invented all by myself a very ingenious method of carrying it. Attached to my saddle was a pair of holsters. In one of them I carried one of my revolvers and the other I carried at my hip. I invented a can, or sort of canteen, to fit the other holster. or sort of canteen, to fit the other holster, and it was a very clever thing. Well, every morning I filled that canteen; not a drop of it was left at night, but not a drop passed my lips—not a drop. I gave it to the poor, familiary seldier." moments. Then Miss Bassick said, in the same abrupt tone,
"So you think it honourable to steal up and surprise people?"
"To steal up!" said Juliet, composedly,

"As you did while I was conversing with Lascelles."
Juliet smiled. It seemed impossible for her take any but the humorous view of what a had witnessed. Perhaps the term "congring" employed by Miss Bassick, sugseted the retort that she and Mr. Lascelles at the convenience in a very peculiar at

An Abortionist and His Little Sen Caught at their Foul Trade.

had been conversing in a very peculiar at-titude. titude,

"I did not steal up. I was going home, and came out of the woods by mere accident. If you 'knew me better than you do, Miss Bassick, you would not accuse me of stealing up on people."

"I know you well!" said Miss Bassick, yielding to anger; "and you need not attempt to deceive me, as you deceive other people!" nother Victim of Shame Dies in the Tor-turer's Hands—A Notorious Practitioner in the Toils—He Attempts to Fix Suspicion on a Regular Practitioner. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—At two o'clock this morning officers Davis and Derig while standing on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to Nos. 25 and 27 West Madison street heard a strange rustling noise up in the hall. Officer Davis stepped up stairs and saw the notorious Dr. Charles C. Earle, the abortionist, recently from Joliette, where he served two terms for abortions. Dr. Earle had tempt to deceive me, as you deceive other people!"

Juliet's smiles disappeared, and her head rose haughtily. But this had no effect upon Miss Bassick, who felt, probably, that she had destroyed the bridges behind her.

"You followed me, to spy out my movements and listen!" she exclaimed. "You are jealous of the preference Mr. Lascelles has forme! You have been watching, and sending others to watch all my movements! You have never liked me, and take this means of wreaking your spite and dislike on me!"

HIS TOOLS IN HIS HAND, and was wiping up something from the floor in front of his door, room No. 10. As soon as he saw the officer he went into his room and shut and locked the door. Looking around the officer discovered a woman lying on the floor of the hall under the gaslight. He went up to her and found that she was dead. He called officer Derig, and the two demanded admittance into the room. The doctor first refused, but being told that the door would be broken open he admitted them. A son of Dr. Earle, aged fourteen, was found in the room with him, and began crying. Both were arrested and taken to Madison street station, where they now are. Officer Davis remained with the corpse until the arrival of Lieutenant Ward, and then at three o'clock in the morning proceeded to Coroner Mann's in the morning proceeded to Coroner Mann's house, when he notified that official, who at once proceeded to the place and made a survey of the office and the surroundings.

others to watch all my movements! You have never liked me, and take this means of wreaking your spite and dislike on me!"

Juliet listened with a sort of wonder. Did Miss Bassick really believe what she said! Could it be possible that, after their necessarily intimate, association for years, she could honestly take any such view of her character? Then her surprise yielded to slight indignation. (She was not exactly angry, but felt that her companion's words were an outrage. Still she remained calm, and replied,

"I have really no spite to wreak upon you, Miss Bassick. I am obliged to say—since you charge me with 'dislike'—that I do not particularly like you. I have tried to do so, but found it impossible, probably from want of congeniality in our characters, which really do seem utterly unlike. Shall I tell you just what I mean? You state your opinion of me frankly—I will be frank with you also. I am afraid you are not a sincere person, and resort to indirect means to attain your ends. You seem very angry, but I cannot help that. It is better I should tell you all, as you say I am in the habit of deceiving people but cannot deceive you, I am not at all angry with you, and since you have lived with us have never uttered an unkind word to you; but I never could grow fond of you—I have told you why. It may be unfortunate, but I feel an actual aversion for insincere and indirect people."

"Yory well!" cried Miss Bassick, in a good wholesome rage; "and now shall I tell you my opinion of you?"

"You may in a moment, if you fancy. I wish to say only one word on another subject. You accuse me of spying, and watching, and every dishonourable proceeding from jealousy—jealousy of the preference of Mr. Lascelles for yourself!"

"Yes, I do accuse you of that, and of following me this evening! I twas an outrage to—"

"Be present at your private interview with was young and evidently beautiful, about twenty years of age. She was attired in a brown checked suit, and wore a great deal of jewellery, including three rings on one hand, one a heavy gold one, another with an amethyst setting, and a third octagonal in shape and bearing the initials "E. A. C." No other clue to her identity has been found. The theory of the coroner is that the woman died while in the doctor's hands, that death took place last evening, and that after her death the doctor dressed the body and placed it in the hall to divert suspicion from himself and others. A post-mortem examination will be held and an inquest begun this evening. In an interview at the Madison street police station this morning, Dr. Earle said that the woman, whose name he did not know, had repeatedly asked him to commit an abortion upon her. He refused, but finally pretended to do so, and while so engaged the girl died. The cause of death he thought was heart disease. He did not give her chloroform, and did not see that she had if until he took the body out in the hall, not knowing what to do with it. He protested that his son was innocent of any knowledge of the affair, and the statement of the boy was to the same effect. A woman called at Dr. Earle's office, and being shown the rings immediately went into hysterics. She was from 28 West Lake street. THE DEAD WOMAN

lowing me this evening! It was an outrage to—"

"Be present at your private interview with Mr. Lascelles?"

Juliet, suddenly recalling the peculiar attitude of the group, and their startled expression, could not suppress a smile.

"I am not at all jealous, Miss Bassick," the said. "I don't know whether you will believe me, but any preferences of Mr Lascelles are a matter of indifference to me. I really have no desire to marry Mr. Lascelles, and you are quite at liberty to do so, if you wish. I see no objection. I might say that it would, perhaps, be better to receive his visits in the drawing-room than in this secret manner; but you will decide for yourself, of course. And now, Miss Bassick, I think we understand each other. It is better that we should, and I have, therefore, spoken plainly. Do marry Mr. Lascelles, if you wish, and he is anxious. I shall certainly not oppose it, and you must not think I am a policeman. If I had known that you and Mr. Lascelles were talking in the took the body out in the hall, not knowing what to do with it. He protested that his son was innocent of any knowledge of the affair, and the statement of the boy was to the same effect. A woman called at Dr. Earle's office, and being shown the rings immediately went into hysterics. She was from 28 West Lake street.

LATER.—The body of the girl who died of an abortion at Dr. Earle's office has been identified as, that of Nettle A. Carrol, of 682 West Lake street, where she lived with her mother and an invalid brother. She left home last evening ostensibly to visit friends on Madison street. Not returning during the evening her mother became alarmed, and the evening set out to search for her. Seeing a crowd in front of Earle's office she enquired what was the matter, and being shown the rings immediately went into hysterics. She was from 28 West Lake street.

LATER.—The body of the girl who died of an abortion at Dr. Earle's office has been identified as, that of Nettle A. Carrol, of 682 West Lake street.

Nor Lake street. A woman calle was an attractive girl of 19 years. It appears

In spite of everything—of Miss Bassick's wrath, insults, imputations—Miss Juliet Armstrong was evidently unable to restrain her sense of humour. Suddenly she uttered a gay laugh, which caraged Miss Bassick to the last degree. As they had entered the grounds, however, the interview came to an end, and the maidens separated without further words.

Mr. Ruggles, lying concealed behind a thick clump of cedars on the side of the road opposite the trysting-place had heard nothing that was said. But then he had witnessed everything, and his sharp glances left nothing in doubt, He had heard the report in Piedmont that 'Mr. Lascelles was engaged to be married to Miss Armstrong, and the attitude of the gentleman and his companion, as they sat upon the rocks, clearly showed that the report was correct. The minor circumstance that he mistook Miss Bassick for Miss Armstrong was natural, but not important. Mr. Ruggles gazed at the romantic couple and smiled; remained in his place of concealment until Mr. Lascelles and the ladies had disappeared, and then, emerging in the dusk, went back to Piedmont. with some young man whose identity seems to be unknown to her mother or the police. This young man gave her a gold watch, neck-lace, and rings, and succeeded in running her? She visited Dr. Earle, and he demanded \$25 for producing the abortion. She gave him the watch as security, and the operation resulted in her death. Dr. Earle, it is supposed, intended to dispose of the body in some secret manner last night, but becoming frightened, and supposing he was discovered, he dragged the body out of his office to the door of a neighbouring physician in the same house to divert suspicion. The body was there found by the police. The doctor tried to throw the blame entirely on the girl, and affected to believe that her death was caused by heart disease, but the doctors who made the post-mortem testified at the inquest that the heart and lungs were in good condition, and that death was apparently caused by peritonitis, resulting from attempted abortion. The coroner's jury held Dr. Earle for the crime without bail, to go before the Grand Jury. His son was discharged. The police are trying to find the young man who was the indirect cause of the girl's death. The remains will probably be interred at the expense of the Grand Army of the Republic, as Miss Carrol's father was a member of that order. Her family came from Wisconsin. until Mr. Lascelles and the ladies had disappeared, and then, emerging in the dusk, went back to Piedmont.

Having shut himself up in his room he proceeded to write a note. This note was brief, but very much to the point. It contained these words:

"MISS ARMSTROSG,—An unknown friend

order. Her family came from Wisconsin. THE PRISONER'S RECORD.

Dr. Earle has an unenviable reputation as an abortionist. In 1874 he murdered a beautiful young girl named Rosella Jackson, from Manston, Wis., by the same means. He served a year in the penitentiary for that, and was afterwards prosecuted for procuring an abortion on Mary Morgan, but escaped onnishment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A special from Geonomowoc, Wis,, gives something of the history of the girl Etta A. Carl, murdered by the abortionist Earl, as well as of her mother, now Mrs. Cure. The sentimental Chicago reporters, who have been gushing about the innocent and beautiful maiden, now s and aghast with horror. The despatch says a little girl lived with them in Oconomowoc, who was generally supposed to be the daughter of Etta; that Granville Kellar, who is known to have visited Etta as late as juring the Etta; that Granville Kellar, who is known to have visited Etta as late as during the Templar conclave at Chicago, also was a frequent visitor to her in Oconomowoc, sometimes remaining a week at a time, and that different men, at all hours, frequented the apartments of the mother and daughter. Their place had gained a very unsavoury reputation when they suddenly left for Chicago, and were forgotten until the accounts of Ela's death brought them and their actions fresh to memory. It is expected an attempt will be made to-morrow to get Earl out of gaol on a writ of habeas corpus. Earl and Cream, the two abortionists, are very intimate and fond of each other's society in the gaol. The hour when the prisoners are allowed to leave their cells to exercise these two common criminals spend in close coversation.

Vanderbilt was sitting for his portrait dessonier. Painter and sitter were "Haven't you," asked M. Vanderbilt, "a

chatting.

"Haven't you," asked M. Vanderbilt, "a preference, a particular affection, for some of your earlier pictures?"

"Yes," said Meissonier, "there is a pioture that I really loved, but unhappily it is in Gernany. It represented General Desaix in the middle of a plain, questioning some peasants. It was fine; very fine. Petit sold it to a German, a Dresden man, long before the wat, for 30,000 francs. I have done everything to get that picture back to France, to ranson it from its captivity in Germany. Petit affered the owner as high as 100,000 francs, he wouldn't sell. I never think of it without a real pang."

"Ah!" said M. Vanderbilt. Then he began taking of something else.

A few days after Meissonier was to dine with M. Vanderbilt. He entered the salon. His Drisden picture, the Desaix, was there on an esel.

"I bought it by telegraph for 160,000 francs, tranquilly explained M. Vanderbilt." It was a simple enough matter, you see, to set this picture."—Univers Plaster.

HUMOROUS.

A letter goes over one post route, a tele-gram over a route of many posts. When you take no interest and lose your principal it is not good to be a loan.

Mrs. Youngwoman wants to know "what is the lest way to mark table linen." Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes. "My dear," said a centimental maiden to her lover, "of what do these autumnal tints, this glowing baldric of the sky, this blazing garniture of the dying year, remind you?" "Pancakes," he promptly answered. And then she realized, for the first time, that two hearts did not beat as one,

Going home from church, she remarked to her husband: "Did you notice that bald headed man in front of us, and how young he looked? I never saw any one so young before with a bald head." Then he shut her up by replying: "My dear, I was bald headed before I was a year old."

"Henry is so practical!" said Mrs. Youngwife. "When mother went into the country last year Henry sent all her things after her the very next day; he said she might want some of them, you know. And it's kind o' funny," she went on, "mether did want them, for she has never come back to live with us since. Wasn't it queer.

with us since. Wasn't it queer.

He was a great bore, and was talking to a crowd about the coming local election. Said he, "Jones is a good man; he is capable, honest, fearless and conscientious. He will make the very kind of an officer we need here in Galveston. He once saved my life from drowning." "Do you really want to see Jones elected?" said a solemn-faced old man, "I do indeed. I'd do anything to see him elected." "Then never let anybody know he saved your life." The meeting then adjourned.

gourned."

Gretry went one day to consult a physician, who asked him, "How do you compose music?" "As one makes verses and pictures, I read, say twenty times, the words which I wish to paint with sounds. It takes several days for my head to become warmed. Then I lose my appetite, my eyes are inflamed, my imagination is excited; and so I write an opera in three or weeks." "Well, well, you must stop all that, or you will never be cured." "I know it," replied the musician; "but which is the best way—to wear out, or to be bored to death?"

The story about the Instrumen in the Dub

which is the best way—to wear out, or to be bored to death?"

The story about the Irishman in the Dublin car is not bad. Having hired the vehicle by the hour, the waggish Celt keeps the driver at work all the day driving him wellnigh all over Dublin. At length night falls, and the last stage is completed. But now, if you please, the "fare" refuses to either budge from his seat or pay the sum demanded. "Divil a bit!" says he; "lave me alone, or "twill be the worse for ye!" Presently, the driver, enraged at his fare's unreasonable conduct, threatens to kick him out of his car. Upon which the latter exclaims, "Kick me out, is it? Be jabers, it's what I want ye to do intoirely! Kick away, me darlint; and it's an imminse sum I'll be afther gettin' from ye for compinsation for disthurbance!"

Dressmaking—(What it must come to with the present taste for "real" trimmings.)—Mrs. Million—"I am not at all satisfied with the dress I wore last night. The palm leaves were too heavy and the camellias faded before the first dance. As for that lattice-work covered with jasmine you fixed up for me on my skirt, why, it was coming undone the whole evening." Madame Bellerobes—"Very sorry, madame, but you said you liked flowers better than fruit. It is the first complaint I have had, and I garden, as you know, some of the best blood in town. You will remember that I gave you refusal of the dress worn by Mrs. Billionaire, which made such a sensation." Miss Million—"The grape drapery with its verstablemar-

refusal of the dress worn by Mrs. Billionaire, which made such a sensation." Miss Million—"The grape drapery, with its vegatable marrows and parsnips, was certainly pleasing. By the way, the sudden introduction of the artichokes in the tunic was ineffective." Madame Bellerobes—"Madame is right. I frankly, admit that the cucumber required toning down. We ought to have scattered a pint of peas over the gauze, and emphasized the buckles with kidney potatoes. Madame is pleased with the dress she is going to wear to-night. It cost me several hours of the most anxious thought. I believe—fondly believe—the patch of mushrooms worn on the left arm will be thought a masterpiece. As for the vegetables, you may rely upon them. They came fresh this morning from market." Mrs. Million—"It might be worse. The bouquets of carrots and Brussels sprouts are certainly sweet."

certainly sweet."

Franz von Suppe, composer of Fatinitza and Boccacio, was somewhat disgusted with a recent experience of his in Vienna. One day he lunched in a restaurant, and when through asked how much he owed. "Nothing, sir," was the reply. "Nonsense! How much is it?" "Not a farthing, sir. Can not take any money from you." "But why?" "Oh, for a reason, sir." "Is it possible that the man knows my work, and is an admirer of mine," thought the Fatinitza man. "But really, my man, I can not permit you to treat me to a lunch." "You must, sir." "Very well, then, here's a florin for drink money." "Thank you, but I can not accept it." "Really, this is gratifying!" exclaimed Suppé. "Talk about fame! So you won't permit me to pay or reward you?" "Decidedly not, sir." "Then here, take this order for a box at the opera to-night." "Pardon, but I never go to a theatre." "What? Then how did you know my piece?" "What piece?" "Fatinitza." "Never heard of it in my life. Is it funny!" "Is it funny! In Heaven's name, man, do you mean to say you don't know me!" "Never heard of it in my life. Is it funny?"
"Is it funny! In Heaven's name, man, do you mean to say you don't know me?"
"Certainly, sir." "Then why do you refuse to accept payment!" "Because all it paid already. The house has been chartered a week by Holzman, who hopes that each of the gentlemen who enjoy his hospitality will vote for his re-election. Here is his ballot, sir." Von Suppe has had a decided aversion to politics ever since.

Long Fasts.

Long Fasts.

Referring to previous long-continued fasts the Times says:—Among the tombs in Exeter Cathedral there is one in memory of a bishop who is said to have fasted throughout the forty days of Lent, and to have died soon after the completion of his undertaking, weighing then much less, if his sculptured effigy does not belie him, than Dr. Tanner is reported to weigh at present. Dr. Wilan, an eminent physician, who flourished from 1780 to 1812, has left an account of a young gentleman who was believed voluntarily to have abstained from everything except a little water, flavoured with orange juice, for upwards of sixty days; and a writer in the British and Foreign Medical Review for April, 1844, a journal which was then edited by the late Sir John Forbes, describes an instance which had fallen under his own observation, in which he states that he was satisfied of the absence of deceit, and in which the subject of it, a woman, abstained completely from all solid food during more than three weeks, a small quantity of tea or toast water being the only fluid taken, or on some days not even that, and in whom, notwithstanding, at the end of the period, the flesh was as firm, the voice as strong, and the muscular strength a great, as at the beginning. A fast still more remarkable, mentioned in many text-books of physiology, is that of a pig which was buried in its stye for 160 days, under thirty feet of the chalk of Dover Cliff, and was dug out alive at the end of that time, reduced in weight from 160lb to 40lb. We fear it must be admitted that the initial weight, in this instance, was probably only conjectural; and that the exact conditions of the temporary interment, such, for example, as the amount of litter or other eatable substance in the stye, and the extent to which water could percolate through the soil, were not precisely determined. In modern times there have been many fasting personages, mostly either hysterical girls or people so situated that their families were likely to derive substantial benefit f

# AND HOUSEHOL

ENSILAGE.

OST OF REEPING STOCK UPON ENSILAGE The following statement from a gentler shore estate joins "Winning Farm" will read with interest :--" JOHN M. BAILEY, Esq.

" Dear Sir-In accordance with my sug "Dear Sir—In accordance with my sug-tions made on the occasion of the opening your silo, Dec. 3, I have used your ensilag manner as follows. My small herd of cows calved early in the spring, viz., in months of March and April. They are of ordinary New England stock, with no pre-sions to any pedigree. I sell no milk; my cows, such as they are, were selec-more for their butter-making qualities to the any extra milking properties. The any extra milking properties. er-making, and with the commenceme

cold weather and the stoppage of 'fall fe had begun to shrink in milk.

"Previous to the use of your ensilage, six cows had been fed two bushels of flat nips, with four quarts of bran to each daily, and what dry corn-fodder they we eat. The amount of milk given by them d was 30 quarts, from which 18 pounds of ter were made per week.

"I commenced using your ensilage Wednesday, Dec. 10, and left off using it the 17th, feeding 18 barrels, or 54 bush during the week. All but one cow tool the fodder at first kindly, and their apperent increase of milk from 30 quarts to quarts daily. The cream was thicked richer colour, and of better quality than their previous feeding. One sack of breather the value of 90 cents was all that the set during the week in addition to your silage, except a small amount of bog or it.

silage, except a small amount of bog or dow hay of nominal value.

"The account for this week would the fore be for the six cows:— 54 bushels ensilage (1,620 lbs.) at \$.001... 1 bag wheat shorts.....

The cows should be credited with say 210 quarts of skim-milk at one cent quart, which I consider its value as feed the pigs.

Cost of keeping Profit

"The flavour of the butter was excell and its colour a good yellow, equal to which sweet pasture gives. "In the above brief statement I have fined myself strictly to facts, and will r no comments, except to say that I am winced that your method of preserving a fodder for use in winter time is a success. will eventually be adopted in this part of

"HENRY B. JUDKIN Since receiving the above, Mr. Judkin forms me that his cows shrank so that gave but 20 quarts daily three days afte suming dry feed.

This is about what they would have sh to by this time had the natural shrin not been arrested and an increase cause the one week's feed of envilage. the one week's feed of ensilage.

I have a Jersey heifer 20 months old w
has doubled her yield of milk since I beg

feed ensilage. I have one cow 13 years which came in Dec. 1, three weeks ago. is now giving 16 quarts daily upon 60 por of ensilage and four quarts of shorts. I sheep upon 45 bushels (about 1,350 pou of ensilage, and 80 cents' worth of sh and less than 50 pounds of hay daily. I not make the cost of corn ensilage to be a than one mill per pound, or \$2 per ton.

It will therefore be seen that the ex of keeping 35 horned animals and 100 at "Winning Farm" is as follows: 

Total cost per day ..... The cost of keeping the above stock hay and grain would be as follows:—
20 pounds of hay to each animal (ten lings counted as five cows), making 30 i would require daily as follows:— 600 lbs. of hay for cattle, at \$15 pe 200 lbs. of hay for 100 sheep ...

120 lbs. of shorts for cattle, at \$18 per Total cost of keeping 30 cattle and 100
sheep per day on hay and grain. \$7
Gost of keeping the above on ensilage
as above

From my experience in feeding so consider ensilage to be worth one-half as as the best timothy hay. I would not, ever, exchange ensilage for hay and give tons for one. I believe that 40 to 75 to corn-fodder can easily be raised upon an which if properly ensilaged will be equirom 20 to 37½ tons of hay. To receive fullest benefit, however, I think there sh be some nitrogenous food, such as oats, she pea or bean meal, oil meal or animal men with the ensilage.

Judging from the appearance and the pings of my animals, I believe they are as high as young and breeding stock at the fed.

There is another advantage : after th is cut and put into the silo—the last of gust or first of September—the land can be ploughed and sown with winter rye. summer, fall, and winter accumulation manure can be hauled out, and spread heast or the silonest summer. cast upon the rye at any time after it is during the fall and winter months or spring. The rye will be in blossom and to cut between the 10th and 25th of May should be cut four-tenths of an inch long put into the silo in the same manner a

orn fodder.

Land highly manured ought to give the considere per acre. tons of green rye for ensilage per acre.
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ble and drill in the corn. Thus 40 to 7 of ensilage can be easily raised from on a good corn land.

I roll my fodder-corn land as so planted, harrow with a Thomas smoot harrow just as it is pricking through ground, and once every week or ten day tall it is about a foot high. Then, if the pear any weeds, I go through it once was acree-hoe.

arrany weeds, I go any and a sorte-hoe.

In conclusion, let me urge every fa who can, to build a sile. They will he build sheds to accommodate the stock will be able to keep. Siles and cheap of sheds are much cheaper than expensive

No manure-cellars are needed. Ceme floors of the cattle-sheds (it costs less translation), so as to save all the mototh solid and liquid; bed them with leadow hay, or any kind of hay for matter.

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The foregoing was, it will be seen, was intervals, from the time of opening allo until about the third day of Jar when I went to Virginia to visit my farm in Sussex county. A month had et ince I first began to feed the ensilage, was absent from "Winning Farm" abse

Mrs. Youngwoman wants to know "what is the best way to mark table linen." Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the three minutes.

"My dear," said a sentimental maiden to her lover, "of what do these autumnal tints, this glowing baldric of the sky, this blazing garniture of the dying year, remind you?" Pancakes," he promptly answered. And then she realized, for the first time, that two earts did not beat as one.

Going home from church, she remarked to Going nome from church, and remarked to her husband: "Did you notice that bald, headed man in front of us, and how young he looked? I never saw any one so young before with a bald head." Then he shut her up by replying: "My dear, I was bald-headed before I was a year old."

"Henry is so practical !" said Mrs. Young "Henry is so practical? said Mrs. 10nng, wife. "When mother went into the country last year Henry sent all her things after her the very next day; he said she might want some of them, you know. And it's kind o' furny," she went on, "mother did want them, for she has never come back to live with us since. Wasn't it queer.

with us since. Wasn't it queer.

He was a great bore, and was talking to a crowd about the coming local election. Said he, "Jones is a good man; he is capable, honest, fearless and conscientious. He will make the very kind of an officer we need here in Galveston. He once saved my life from drowning." "Do you really want to see Jones elected?" said a solemn-faced old man. "I do indeed. I'd do anything to see him elected." "Then never let anybody know he saved your life." The meeting then adjourned. ourned.

Gretry went one day to consult a physician, Gretry went one day to consult a physician, who asked him, "How do you compose music?" "As one makes verses and pictures, I read, say twenty times, the words which I wish to paint with sounds. It takes several days for my head to become warmed. Then I lose my appetite, my eyes are inflamed, my imagination is excited; and so I write an opera in three or weeks." "Well, well, you must stop all that, or you will never be cured." "I know it," replied the musician; "but which is the best way—to wear out, or to be bored to death?"

The story about the Irishman in the Dub-The story about the Irishman in the Dublin car is not bad. Having hired the vehicle by the hour, the waggish Celt keeps the driver at work all the day driving him wellnigh all over Dublin. At length night falls, and the last stage is completed. But now, if you please, the "fare" refuses to either budge from his seat or pay the sum demanded. "Divil a bit!" says he; "lave me alone, or "twill be the worse for ye!" Presently, the driver, enraged at his fare's unreasonable conduct, threatens to kick him out of his car. Upon which the latter exclaims, "Kick me out, is it? Be jabers, it's what I want ye to do intoirely! Kick away, me darlint; and it's an imminse sum I'll be afther gettin' from ye for compinsation for disthurbance!"

Dressmaking-(What it must come to with the present taste for "real" trimmings.)—Mrs. Million—"I am not at all satisfied with the dress I wore last night. The palm leaves were too heavy and the camellias faded before the first dance. As for camellias faded before the first dance. As for that lattice-work covered with jasmine you fixed up for me on my skirt, why, it was coming undone the whole evening." Madame Bellerobes—" Very sorry, madame, but you said you liked flowers better than fruit. It is the first complaint I have had, and I garden, as you know, some of the best blood in town. You will remember that I gave you refusal of the dress worn by Mrs. Billionaire, which made such a sensation." Miss Mil—"The grape drapery, with its vegatables rows and parsnips, was certainly pleas By the way, the sudden introduction of artichokes in the tunic was ineffective."

artichokes in the tunic was ineffective." Madame Bellerobes—"Madame is right. I frankly, admit that the cucumber required toning down. We ought to have scattered a pint of peas over the gauze, and emphasized the buckles with kidney potatoes. Madame is pleased with the dress she is going to wear to-night. It cost me several hours of the most anxious thought. I believe—fondly believe—the patch of mushrooms worn on the left arm will be thought a masterpiece. As for the vegetables, you may rely upon them. They came fresh this morning from market." Mrs. Million—"It might be worse. The bouquets of carrots and Brussels sprouts are

bouquets of carrots and Brussels sprouts are certainly sweet." Franz von Suppe, composer of Fatinitzs and Boccacio, was somewhat disgusted with a recent experience of his in Vienna. One day he lunched in a restaurant, and when through asked how much he owed. "Nothing, sir," was the reply. "Nonsense! How much is it?" "Not a farthing, sir. Can not take any money from you." "But why?" "Oh, for a reason, sir." "Is it possible that the man knows my work, and is an admirer of mine," thought the Fatinitza man. "But really, my man, I can not permit you to treat me to a lunch." "You must, sir." "Very 

me to a lunch." "You must, sir." "Very well, then, here's a florin for drink money." Thank you, but I can not accept it." "Really, this is gratifying!" exclaimed Suppé. "Talk about fame! So you won't permit me to pay or reward you?" "Decidedly not, sir." "Then here, take this order for a box at the opera to-night." "Pardon, but I never go to a theatre." "What? Then how did you know my order for a box at the opera to-night.
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Daily balance in favour of ensilage. \$4 91 From my experience in feeding so far, I consider ensilage to be worth one-half as much as the best timothy hay. I would not, however, exchange ensilage for hay and give two lons for one. I believe that 40 to 75 tons of tons for one. I believe that 40 to 75 tons of con-fodder can easily be raised upon an acre, which if properly ensilaged will be equal to from 20 to 37½ tons of hay. To receive the fullest benefit, however, I think there should be some nitrogenous food, such as oats, shorts, pea or bean meal, oil meal or animal meal fed with the ensilage.

Judging from the appearance and the droppings of my animals, I believe they are fed as high as young and breeding stock should be ied.

There is another advantage: after the corn is cut and put into the silo—the last of August or first of September—the land can then be ploughed and sown with winter rye. The

summer, fall, and winter accumulations of manure can be hauled out, and spread broadast upon the rye at any time after it is sown uring the fall and winter months or early pring. The rye will be in blossom and ready out between the 10th and 25th of May, and sould be at 15th of May, and should be cut four-tenths of an inch long, and put into the sile in the same manner as the

corn fodder.

Land highly manured ought to give ten tons of green rye for ensilage per acre. The manure having been applied to the land during the time it was occupied by the rye, nothing remains but to plough in the rye stubble and drill in the rye. ble and drill in the corn. Thus 40 to 75 tons of ensilage can be easily raised from one acre of good corn land.

I roll my fodder-corn land as soon as allowed.

planted, harrow with a Thomas smoothing-harrow just as it is pricking through the ground, and once every week or ten days un-til it is about a foot high. Then, if there ap-pear any weeds, I go through it once with a acree-hoe

in conclusion, let me urge every farmer, who can, to build a silo. They will have to build sheds to accommodate the stock they will be able to keep. Silos and cheap cattlesheds are much cheaper than expensive haybarns No manure-cellars are needed. Cement the floors of the cattle-sheds (it costs less than a plank floor), so as to save all the manure, both solid and liquid; bed them with leaves, meadow hay, or any kind of hay for that matter.

matter.

Apply the manure as it is made, broadcast upon the rye fields. The land will continually grow richer, the crops of rye and corn-fodder heavier. The stock upon the farm will increase in number and value until agriculture will become the most profitable as well as the noblest avocation which shall engage the attention of intelligent and refined manhood.

formed me from time to time that "the ensilage works better every day," still I was unprepared to see such an improvement in the general appearance of the stock. They looked as if they had been at pasture with feed up to their eyes, sleek and smooth. Hundreds of people have visited "Winning Farm" during the winter to see the siles and examine the stock fed upon ensilage. All expressed the same surprise and delight at their appearance. It is all eaten, not a pound is wasted; sheep, hogs, horses, and cattle, all like it. Sheep seem to be as fond of it as they are of oats.

(To be Continued.) ned me from time to time that "the en

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

From a single arry in the spring, vir., in the sing and storal and April. They are of the climary new England stock, with no pretensions to any pedigree. I sell no milk; and ay cows, sund as they are, were selected grows and severe through the season for butter-making and with the commencement of diswanter and the stoppage of 'fall feed is deem to shrink in milk."

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The exhibits have not commenced to arrive, with the exception of a few light articles, such as a self-supporting toasting fork, from

such as a self-supporting toasting fork, from Gravenhurst.

In the grounds, men are busy gravelling the roads, filling up hollows, and ditching and draining. The grass and flowers, thanks to the frequent showers of the past month, are in splendid condition. Axford's glass hen has already taken possession of her old quarters, and is hatching as hard as she knows how. Not far from her is being erected a new frame building, fitted with baking-oven and range. Here, Mr. Lawson, of Toronto, is going to exhibit the process of manufacturing confecexhibit the process of manufacturing confe

tionery.

It is expected that most of the fine arts exhibits will arrive to-day. Articles in the industrial classes will be delivered and put in position by Saturday next. As we have before stated, the number of entries far exceed those of last year, and a large exhibition may age. I have one cow age and four quarts daily upon 90 pounds age and four quarts of shorts. I am g 35 head of cattle and 100 head of upon 45 bushels (about 1,360 pounds) silage, and 80 cents' worth of shorts, less than 50 pounds of hay daily. I can make the cost of corn ensilage to be more an one mill per pound, or \$2 per ton.

It will therefore be seen that the expense of keeping 35 horned animals and 100 sheeping it therefore be seen that the expense of keeping 35 horned animals and 100 sheeping it will be on duty night and day during the Exhibition. The Montreal and Dominion. It will therefore be seen that the expense of keeping 35 horned animals and 100 sheeping it will be on duty night and day during the Exhibition. The Montreal and Dominion. It will therefore be seen that the expense of keeping 35 horned animals and 100 sheeping it therefore be seen that the expense of keeping 35 horned animals and 100 sheeping 15 ho therefore be expected. In order to guard against fire, a detachment of the fire brigade will be on the grounds night and day, and the buildings will be connected by telegraph with

Live stock, poultry, agricultural and dairy products, fruit, and vegetables will be shown during the second week. Among the special attractions promised are exhibitions of speed in the horse-ring, riding on horseback, hurdle leaping, bicycle races, quoit matches, athletic sports, Caledonian games, Oddfellow's féte, and an exhibit of Manitoba products and Indian curiosities, an international dogshow and hand concerts and organ redog-show, and band concerts and organ re-citals. Altogether the fair promises to be a pronounced success.

CANADIAN SALT.

CANADIAN SAIT.

Protective Duties Wanted to Develop an Ontario Industry.

Although the salt industry is at present in a fairly prosperous condition, there are certain drawbacks which we think it would be the duty of the Government to look into, and if possible to remedy. Canadian salt manufacturers are exposed to unfair competition from their English rivals. The latter, with their larger establishments, chesp fuel, and cheap labour, can turn out salt at a minimum of cost. They are able to put it on the foreign market at a very low rate, owing to the fact that outward-bound ships carry large quantities of it in ballast when return cargoes are not to be had. It hence comes to pass that freight on Liverpool salt to Halifax, Quebec, or Montreal costs almost nothing. Furthermore, Canadian railway companies play into the hands of the English manufacturers. For example, the Grand Trunk Company will take a car of salt from Montreal to Toronto for \$11, while from Seaforth to Toronto for \$11, while from Seaforth to Toronto for \$11, while from Seaforth to Toronto, or about half the distance, the company charge \$21 or \$22 per car. That is to say, the Grand Trunk tariff for hauling Canadian salt east is four times as much as for hauling English salt west. This, it seems to us, is a manifest injustice, for which the Government ought to be able to find a remedy. The Grand Trunk ought not to be allowed to discriminate against Canadian products in such a fashion. If the Grand Trunk would haul Canadian salt east as cheap as it hauls the English salt west which comes into competition v th it, English salt would not penetrate beyond the Maritime Provinces to any great extent, and the demand for Canadian salt in Ontario and Quebec would be greatly increased. If a reasonable protection were granted to Canadian salt manufacturers, it would increase the salt production of Western Ontario far formers, who would be able to get the refuse salt cheap for fertilizing purposes. It would tand to increase the trade between Ontario and the Mar

Beetle and Locust in Russ Beetle and Locust in Russia.

The steppes of Kirghiz are strewn tithbones of immense droves of horses, flocks sheep, and herds of korned cattle. Why villages of thatched izbas in the Government of Samara and Saratoff have been unfor by their distressed owners, and the strength of the sheet of the strength of the sheet of the same tith withstood the snows of some dozen thus withstood the snows of some dozen that the strength of the sheet of the The foregoing was, it will be seen, written at intervals, from the time of opening the silo until about the third day of January, when I went to Virginia to visit my stock farm in Sussex county. A month had elapsed since I first began to feed the ensilage, and I was absent from "Winning Farm" about a month.

The foregoing was, it will be seen, written from thirty to the control of grass has gone up to three roubles, and flour are sold at famine prices, and yet strange to say, while the peasant at the extraction of Bussian grains is, if anythin on increase this year. The peasant farms are through his spring in

supplying the piace of the horse or or sold to pay the government taxes, or dead for want of fodder during the long hard winter. The only food available to this labourer who does the work of man and beast is black rye bread, at other times paltable and nourishing enough, but now deteriorated into a mixture of sand, bark, and bran, with a very small quantum of rye flour. "But the spring corn is sown, Slava Boga (thank, God), and the winter corn is already high;" and provided "Koaska," the dreaded "corn-bestle," should keep within proper bounds, the Russian pensant is sgain in hope of a good harvest.

In this country "Koaska" (Assoplic austriako) generally leaves his sheath-like coccon buried at the foot of a corn-stalk towards the end of May or beginning of June. His appearance was quite unlooked for this year, as, on account of the unusually long and severe frosts, he was said to have perished while yet in the puns state, but recent investigations have proved that in spite of frosts 25 deg. and 30 deg. Résamur, he still survives. Many districts are doomed to be attacked by hundreds of milliards of this winged foe, according to calculations based on the number of healthy larva found in the square foot of earth. The entomological societies of Kharkoff and Odessa are holding conferences and forming plans for the destruction of this terrible enemy. Provincial Zemstvo are doing what they mostly do under similar circumstances: nominate sluggish Commissions, and appoint expensive special Commissions, and appoint expensive special Commissions, and appoint expensive special Commissioners to investigate the history and spread of the calamity, and prizes have been offered for the best beetle net, trap, &c.

A plague still more terrible than the corn beetle has fallen on the Caucasus. There old and young, rich and poor, peasants and soldiers, are up in arms against the locust. An eye-witness writes that the Quacasus for the destruction of locust eggs as far back as last September. Eggs were brought of the destruction of lo

the site that one can scarcely wonder when the superstitious peasantry cross themselves and refuse to kill them (as they do in many localities), saying in an awed voice, "God is angry; the locuste are a punishment sent by God." Their minds seem benumbed by this idea, and they sit for hours together motion-less, only murmuring from time to time, less, only murmuring from time to time, "When the days of the punishment are over

the locusts will depart.

an animal increases in proportion to its size up to a certain limit, and the heavier it is up to a certain limit, and the heavier it is made now the greater its future increase. Therefore sheep, pigs, or beeves should be pushed forward as rapidly now as possible. Do not forget that water is food as well as solid matter, and should be given with as much regularity.

much regularity.

Prof. Culbertson has, by experiments, proven to his satisfaction that wheat, barley, rye, and oats should not be covered deeper than two inches. If planted five inches deep it will never come up. At a depth of three inches the sprout from the grain when near the surface formed a bulb, and from this bulb roots were sent out and the stalk took a new growth from the bulb upward. He argues that wheat should be covered from an inch and a half, instead of being covered deeper, as is usually done.

can inch and a half, instead of being covered deeper, as is usually done.

The Brantford Courier says:—We have been shown by Mr. Law, of Tilsonburg, the plans of the proposed beet sugar factory to be erected in that town. The building will be 450 feet in length, two storeys in height, the machinery for which will cost \$75,000. One hundred and fifty hands will be employed in the factory. The plans were obtained from Germany, where this branch of industry is carried on, and contain all the latest improvements. Contracts have already been entered into with the farmers in the surrounding country by which a large acreage will be placed at once under beet-root culture, so as to have them ready for use when the factory is erected.

The Brantford Courier says:—If there is anything for which there is the most urgent need in this locality it is some means of taking care of the thousands of bushels of apples and other fruits which are now to a great extent allowed to go to waste. It so happens that in this country a very large proportion of the apples grown on the older orchards are

and other fruits which are now to a great extent allowed to go to waste. It so happens that in this country a very large proportion of the apples grown on the older orchards are of the early or fall variety—totally unfit for barrelling and sending away. Many people work up a considerable portion of these apples into cider, but the price obtained is such that it hardly pays for the work, say nothing about the fruit. We are satisfied most of our farmers would much rather sell their fall apples for even twelve and a half cents a bushel than make them into cider. Now what is wanted is a fruit drying and fruit canning establishment to take care of and preserve this very large amount of surplus fruit. The new refinery of the Ontario Cane Sugar Company, which is situated at Tilsonburg, will soon be in readiness to commence operations. The farmers of the neighbourhood have 400 acres of cane nearly ripe enough to cut. A great many farmers and capitalists are anxiously awaiting the results of the experiment, and will govern themselves accordingly. It is intended to import a cargo of raw sugar vio New York, which they will refine, having the requisite appliances for the purpose.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Sin,—I have a mare that has ringbone on one of her front feet. It commenced growing about the first of June last. It is very painful for her to walk, and she is unfit for work. What remedy would you advise for it?

Please answer through THE WEEKLY MAIL.

[Apply a powerful blister composed bromide of mercury, I drachm, lard, i drachms. The hair to be cut off the enlarment, and the whole of the ointment rubbed into the parts for fifteen minutes, no relief is afforded have the enlargem fixed by a competent veterinary surgeon.]

DMIGRANT GUIDES

How They Aid New Settle North-West.

RESULTS OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

whatever, respecting the country, can be obtained.

It is often the case that a "guide," starting out from Winnipeg for the Little Saskatchewan with a small party, overtakes a family here and there, till he has increased his caravan to a large number of people. In one case a guide left here with half a dezen families, and had over sixty head of cattle in his train before the end of the journey was reached. Several cases of sickness occurred this season among the immigrants en route, and the "guides" were enabled to render valuable assistance. In one case the settler was placed in the guide's buckboard and the cattle driven by the guide for fifty miles, until medical aid was obtained. The officers appointed to the different districts have become thoroughly posted as to the lands vacant, pointed to the different districts have become thoroughly posted as to the lands vacant, those for sale, and the best locations, siding settlers after they have reached the end of their journey in selecting their farms, and executing the necessary forms in the land office. Frequently surveyors posts have been burned out, and it is most difficult to decipher the dividing lines and locations, but by maps and constant study the guides are able to point out the precise positions of the sections and quarter sections. The majority of emigrants who have gone west this season are Canadians, next come English, and third Scotch—only a few Irish families have settled in the North-West. The Canadians

ARE THE MOST INDEPENDENT, and after getting diagrams of the roads, maps, and other useful information, they start off by themselves, yet they are frequently assisted while on their journey by the "guides" who run across them at different points. It is estimated that each head of a family has had an average capital of \$5,000 who have gone west this year. As an illustration of the benefit of the guide system as a mere time, saving organization, it may be said that if they save each settler four days' time in getting him to his location, and only 500 families are dondarded during the season to the interior, it would represent the breaking of 2,000 acres of ground, at an acre a day for each man and, at thirty bushels to the acre, the increase in the production of grain would be 60,000 bushels in one year; no small consideration to the settlers individually and the country at large. We might go on citing dozens of other instances of the advantages a thoroughly efficient corps of practical and experienced immigrant guides will give new-comers to this year country; but we will conclude by simply pronoutions the system, so far as we have been able to examine it, as an invaluable aid to the rapid settlement of the country, and a wise measurement administration in the North-West.—Winnipey News. ARE THE MOST INDEPENDENT,

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. The Fall Exhibitions fog 1880—Dates and Localities. Name of Fair. Place where Held. Date. Horti-Berlin, 1 11 ral, Industrial Exhibi-Whitby, Delta, 104 1 luron, lings Co., P.E.I., Elma & Wallace. Central.
Provincial, New
Brunswick,
Peel, Maryboro' 8 Oct. 5-8. St. John.

North Hastings,

East Wawanosh,
Cookstown,
Creingeviffe,
Alliston,
Grey Branch,
East Kont,
Provincial, P.E.I.,
Morris Branch,
South Perth,
Suth Perth,
St. Mary's,
East Flamboro',
East Flamboro',
Romney,
Wheatlet. lyth, t. Mary's, uthwold & Dun-Surford, Stanley Branch, North York, North Ontario, Schomberg West Kent, West Elgin, West Peterboro', Blanchard,

rin, camden and Dresden, Woolwich,

The depression which for several years has prevailed among farmers and stock-raisers in Britain has affected the prices of pure bred stock unfavourably, causing stallions of splendid appearance and renowned pedigree to be sold at very low figures, many of them finding their way to this side of the Atlantic.

Some farmers of Thurston county, Washington Territory, went east of the mountains last fall, leaving their wives to manage the farms. This spring these women put in the crop, attended to the stock, and may be seen driving their teams into town, marketing their products. One of their number is a young wife, who can be seen "alsahing" down brush on her farm, and has by her own hands cleared some eight acres of land.

Forgetfulness of People.

We would not, by enticing headings and other devices, lead you into reading of the virtues possessed by Pierce's Calebrated Medicines, were it not that we are aware of the forgetfulness of people, and that must be our excuse, dear reader, for again telling you that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is without an equal as a blood purifier. It cures all humours, from the common blotch, pimple, or eruption, to the worst acrofula, fever sore, or ulcer. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a pleasant but efficient cathartic. Said by druggists.

gists. ST. CLOUD HOUSE, Chicago, IL., Hon. R. V. Pierce, M.D.:

plaint and general debility. It is impos to express the gratitude I feel. It is an wonderful the effect your medicines have upon me. I am in every way a

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH? Comparative Study of the Quest

The amount of nourishment.

The amount of nourishment which a person needs greatly depends on his constitution, state of health, habits, and work. A sedentary man requires less than one whose duties demand the exercise of his muscles, and a brain-worker requires more than an idler. But unquestionably the majority of us take more than we need. Indeed, food and work are distributed most unequally. The man of leisure is also the man of means, and, accordingly, fares sumptuously every day; while the labourer toils for eight hours, and finds it difficult to get enough to repair the waste of his tissues. Yet a Chinaman of a Bengalee will toil under a tropical sun, and find a few pice worth of rice or jowran sufficient to sustain his strength. A Frenchman will not eat half what an Englishman engaged in the same work will demand, and a Spanish labourer, content in ordinary times with a watermelon and a bit of black bread, will toil in the vine-yards and grow fat on a dietary of onion portidge and grapes. It is true that Mr. Brassey, when building the Continental railways, found that one English navvy was worth a couple of spare-fed foreigners. But, on the other hand, the British Columbian and Californian gold-diggers, than whom a more magnificent set of a thletes does not exist, live in the remote mountains of the Far West mainly on beans flavoured with a few cubes of pork. But they also obtain the best of water and the purest of air, and their out-door life and active exercise enable them to digest every ounce of their frugal fare. The English soldiers, though better fed than those of any army except the American, do not get one-half the amount of solid nutriment which the idlest of club-loungers considers indispensable for his sustenance. An athlete in training is allowed even less food; yet he prospers on the limited fare and prolongs his life by the regimen to which he has been subjected. King Victor Emmanuel was a monarch of the most robust physique; yet he only ate one meal per day, and it is manifestly absurd fo

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

their gout and their livers to warn them, when it is too late, that nature has been

PRENCH PICKLES.

One peck green tomatoes sliced, six large onions sliced; mix these and throw over them one tea-cup of salt, and let them stand over night; next day drain thoroughly and boil in one quart vinegar mixed with two quarts of water, for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then take four quarts vinegar, two pounds brown sugar, half pound white mustard-seed, two table-spoons ground allspice, and the same of cinnamon, cloves, ginger, and ground mustard; throw all together and boil litteen minutes. PICET ED ONTONS

beleet small silver-skinned onions, remove with a knife all the outer-skins, so that each onion will be perfectly white and clean. Put them sists brine that will float an egg for three days; bring vinegar to boiling point, add a little mace and whole red peppers (or sprinkle with cayenne, adding bits of horse radish and cinnamon-bark with a few cloves) and pour it hot over the onions, well drain

PICCALILLI. One large white cabbage, fifty small cucumsman carrots, one dozen stoka celery, hve red peppers, three green peppers, two heads cauliflower; chop fine, soak over night in salt and water, wash well, drain thoroughly, and pour over them hot vinegar spiced with nasce, cinnamon, and allspice; turn off vinegar and scald until safe to leave like common pickles; or seal in, can while hot.

Salt pickles down dry for ten days, soak esh water one day; pour off water, place fresh water one day; pour oil water, place in poncelain kettle, cover with water and yinggar, and add a tea-spoon pulverized aldm; set over night on a stove which had fire in during the day; wash and put in a jar with cloves, allspice, pepper, horse-radish, and onions or garlie; boil fresh vinegar and pour over all; in two weeks they will be ready for use. These pickles are always fresh and crisp, and are made with much less trouble than in the eld-fashioned way by keeping i

PICKLED PEPPERS. Take large green ones (the best variety is the sweet pepper), make a small incision at placing take out all the seeds, being careful not to mangle the peppers; soak in salt water one or two days, changing water twice; stuff with chopped cabbage, or tomatoes seasoned with spice as for mangoes (omitting the cayenne pepper), or a mixture of nasturtiums, chopped onions, red cabbage, grapes, and cusualars, seasoned with mustard-seed and a little mace. Sew up incision, place in jar, and cover with cold spiced vinegar. PLUNS PICKLED LIKE OLIVES.

Make a pickle of vinegar, mustard-see and a little salt; heat it boiling hot, and po it over green plums before they begin to turn or sipen; let them remain one night, drain off the vinegar, heat it again, and pour over the plums. Plums may be gathered before the stone becomes hard, and pickled in the same way. SPANISH PICKLES.

One dozen cucumbers, four heads of cal One dozen cucumbers, four heads of cabbages, one peck green tomatoes, one dozen onions, three ounces white mustard-seed, one ounce celery seed, one ounce turmeric, one-box Coleman's mustard, two and a half pounds brown sugar. Let the oucumbers stand in brine three days; slice the onions and chop cabbage and tomatoes the day before making, and sprinkle with salt. When ready to make, squeeze brine out of cucumbers, wipe them off, peel and cut them in slices, let all simmer slowly in a kettle together for half an hour, and then bottle. RIPE TOMATO PICKLES.

Pare ripe, sound tomatoes (do not scald), put in a jar; scald spices (tied in a bag) in vinegar, and pour while hot over them. This recipe is best for persons who prefer raw tomatoes. VARIETY PICKLES.

One peck each of green tomatoes and cucumbers, and one quart omions; pare, slies, and salt each in separate jars, letting them stand in the salt twenty-four hours, and drain well; sprinkle with salt fresh green radishpods and nasturtium seeds, and let stand for the same length of time; boil in salt water two quarts of half-grown bean-pods (the "white wax" is best) untal they can be pierced with a silver fork, take out and drain. Now place each in a separate jar, cover with cold, weak vinegar for twenty-four hours, drain well, pressing hard to get out all the juice, and then mix all well together. In a stone jar place first a layer of the mixture, sprinkle plentifully with mustard-seed (prepared as directed in recipe for "Chopped Pickles"), horse-tradish chopped fine, cinnamon bark, and a few cloves, then another layer of the mixture, then the spice with a small sprinkling of cayenne pepper. Cover with good eider-vinegar, let stand over night, drain off vinegar, and boil in a porcelain kettle, adding brown sugar in the proportion of one pint to a gallon of vinegar; akim well, pour hot over the pickles, continue to drain off and boil for several days. If not sweet enough, add more sugar, although these are not intended for sweet pickles.

PICKLED WALNUTS OR BUTTERNUTS.

PICKLED WALNUTS OR BUTTERNUTS. Take well-grown nuts about the first of July then tender enough to stick a pin through pepper, and horse-radish, and, if you like, about a pint of sugar to a gallon of vinegar. Put nuts into a jar, pour over the het vinegar, and they will be ready for use in a few days.

WOMEN'S WAYS.

Patterns for morning gowns abound in English papers at this season. Very young ladies at the seaside coral ornaments, with lips to match.

A young lady resembles ammunition cause the powder is needed before the ball.

cause the powder is needed before the ball.

When a man and woman are made one it is usually the man. Sometimes the fight is long, and severe, however.

Mrs. Swan, of Lafayette, Ind., a devout Roman Catholic, killed herself because her son married a Protestant.

There are no professional beauties in this country. The great number of amateurs would crowd out professionals.

A San Francisco servant girl made \$10,000 in stocks, and in one afternoon purchased 603 different articles at a dollar store.

Ole Bull's widow, who is young enough to have been his granddaughter, will return at once to her parents at Eau Claire, Wis.

A Texas man taught his wife to shoot so as

A Texas man taught his wife to shoot so as to protect herself, and the first time he came home late he received a bullet in his leg.

home late he received a bullet in his leg.

Customers on a milk route in New Haven,
Conn., are supplied by a woman, who in all
sorts of weather drives her rounds with unfailing regularity.

The new Bishop at Cincinnati has thrown
a boomerang into his large flock by declaring
that "women with banged hair will not be
allowed in his congregation."

"Mr. Smith," said a lady fair, "won't
you please buy this bouquet to present to the
lady you love?" "Twouldn't be right," said
Mr. Smith; "I'm a married man."

Mrs. John Jacob Actor drives the other

Mrs. John Jacob Astor drives the othe

women at Newport wild by wearing \$800,000 worth of diamonds when she goes out with her knitting to spend the afternoon. Mile. Hubertine Auclerc, the French advo-cate of women's rights, has received a visit from the bailiff because she refuses to pay taxes without representation at the polls.

Camping out in a canvas tent during one's vacation is like kissing a pretty girl at a candy scrape—you have a good time, but you come out of it rather the worse for wear. The late Duchess D'Otrante of France left to the French Academy a bequest of \$40,000 "for triennial prizes for good deeds," and M. Sardou recently mentioned her name with

Superintendent Fisher, of the Union Bap-tist Sunday School, Philadelphia, was as-sailed in church with an umbrella by a sister, towards whom he had shown an uninvite partiality.

The cross of the Legion of Honour been bestowed on another woman-Mme. Jarrethout, cantiniere to the francstireur of Paris-Chauteaudun, for exceptional courage and devotion in 1871.

Mrs. Hutchinson threatened, at Sligo, Ohio, to do something that would "make Oscar feel right bad." Oscar was her husband, and they had quarrelled. That night she eloped with a negro neighbour. and devotion in 1871.

Long Branch Lady in black satin to lady in cream tulle (of course her watch chain is very heavy. Her husband is a sausage seller, and so she wears heavy links to keep her in mind of the trade."

A Western girl at a Long Branch hop wore a green overskirt, pink overdress, and yellow roses in her hair. At the sight of her so many people fainted that the floor managers induced her to seek the seclusion her apartments grant. A handsome girl of Indianapolis, Ind., who

plexion, has not only nearly lost her eyesight, but her contemplated marriage with a wealthy and reputable physician is indefi-

An Oil City maiden, who had just ered from a two-days attack of green cramps, recited in public the other night that touching poem, "Go feel what I have felt," with such emphasis that it brought tears to the eyes of the greengrocer.

the eyes of the greengrocer.

The young peasant women of Alsace, says a writer in the Revue dee Deux Mondes, refuse to get married, and wish to die old maids, because "they miss in their lovers the polish which the latter formerly secured by associating with French soldiers."

All sorts of people are more indebted to their clothes for social distinction than they imagine, says the New Orleans Prayune. A blue flannel bathing suit, for instance, bulging at the wrong turns, levels all rank, and makes a queen look like a washwoman.

The report of the Stafford Home Committee

The report of the Stafford Home Committee on the services of doctors and naiss in the Zulu war declares that the ladies thus employed mitigated the suffering for friend and foe alike, and adds that "the more refined

foe alike, and adds that "the more refined the lady the more her influence was felt."

A lady at White Sulphur Springs is compared to the mother of the "Gracchi," because when asked by a reporter for a description of her dress, said — "I don't wear a very handsome costume, but I have the nicest husband and two of the sweetest children in the foom." the foom."

A Cape May correspondent says:—"Only think," I heard one virtuously indignant girl say to another, "she wears six pair of stocking-legs when she goes in bathing."
Two other maidens were discussing some one who made acquaintance with gentlemen is the surf and "let anybody and everybody float her."

float her."

Love laughs at breakers. A blooming daughter at Cape May was married to her disguised lover in the surf the other day. The indignant parent had rejected him, but man, maiden, and minister all "scootched down" in the water up to their necks, and the ceremony was performed before the papa

She was not asleep:—
He softly kissed his sleeping wife,
Then, with a lingering look
Of fond affection, straightway went
And kissed her pretty cook.
Alas for him! the gentle wife
He thought asleep was not;
And for her cook and hubby, too,
She made it mighty hot.

When a girl is looking along the seasho for fish-head skeletons and queer shells, which she promises she will make a briobrac, a conceited fellow will hunt three dates and old bit of Phildelphia brick, and hidi it in the sand until an opportunity recurs, will innocently pick it up and, with a modest smile, say, " Miss, here is a piece of brick-a-bat."

smile, say, "Miss, here is a piece of brick-abat."

An educated white girl, aged seventeen, married a full-blooded negro, aged forty, at Allegheny, Ps. Her relatives endeavoured to cause a separation, but she would not at that time part from her husband, who was a well-behaved, intelligent man. However, after a year of matrimony, she has voluntarily severed the connection by elepement. Her second choice is a mulatto.

The actress Malibran, after singing throndo of "La Sonnambula" on one occasion, ended with a three-potave trill. She worked hard to get that trill, it seems; for, being complimented upon it, she replied — "Oh, I sought it long enough. For a month I have been running after it. I chased it everywhere—when arranging my hair, when dressing myself, and I found it at last one morning in the toe of my slipper!"

The London Court Journal learns that next season a regular campaign against the professional beauties is to be organized by one or two well-known leaders of the fashionable world: It hopes, however, that they will not include all the ladies who are commented upon in the society papers, for some of them do not desire the unpleasant notoriety they thus obtain, and that only those women who are constantly being inhotographed abautid has

FASHION'S FANCIES

Turkey red turbans are worn at English garden parties.
Small bonnets and large round hats

Two little silver pigs, worn as charms, succeeding elephants in silver with trapp The Sara Bernhardt tie is of white mull, full and wide, knotted in fluffy bow high at

Gold embroidery is a new industry lately taken up by Cincinnati women, and they are very successful at it. Evil-doers sometimes suffer retribution in this world. The man who invented spotted stockings lost money on them.

The Cromwell is the name of a new collar, not prettier than the Protector. It is of fine nen, trimmed with two rows of white emidery or lace. Ribbon strings to bonnets are now five or six inches wide when made of soft ribbon, though velvet ribbon strings are not more than three inches wide.

The newest London ulsters are loose, and have a reversible band and a cape with a cord run through the hem, so that it can be drawn up to make a hood. A novelty imported for autumn and winter dresses is woollen goods, with a border, three to five inches wide, for trimming, woven

along the selvedge. The principal feature of new French millinery goods is the plush pile and fur-like finish given them. This is seen not only on the bonnets themselves, but on the fabrics for trimming

Ladies in mourning who like handkered dresses can obtain the latter entirely blat The centre of each square is black arm wool, and the striped border is silk we satin lustre.

Small turbans of fancy feathers are shown in most exquisite colours to wear with cloth and handkerchief costumes. The feathers used are those of the lophophore, impions pheasant, and peacock, and the turbans are completed by two wings at the back that touch without lapping in the Mercury fashion worn several years ago.

One of the tendencies of the present fashion in Paris, says a correspondent, with women who are not only rich but prodigal, is to employ for one of those caprices which hardly last as long as the toilet to which they are adapted—objects of great value, the acquisis

adapted—objects of great value, the acquisi-tion of which has cost large sums compara-tively. At present there is a massacre of very old India cashmere shawls, with the borders not very deep, but very fine and artistically coloured. Of these are made dress

artistically coloured. Of these are made dress trimmings, combining them with the thin wool called nuns' veiling. In aristocratic society in London, at present, the eighth commandment seems to be forgotten, ladies, or those called so, at evening parties and balls carrying off, sans ceremonic, the most costly wraps they can find. Lately at a grand entertainment, a high-born lady represented herself in the cloak-room as the sister of the owner of an exquisite and almost priceless owner of an exquisite and almost priceles Chantilly scarf, fine as gossamer, its shadow, woven flowers just tea-tinted with age, and walked off with it. Unfortunately for her however, she was met by the owner of the scarf on the staircase, and relieved of the scarf on the staircase, and reli

scarf on the staircase, and relieved of stolen article.

The fall and winter styles in gentlem neckwear are the flat scarf and the De J ville scarf, the latter worn with a scarf r High colours are to prevail, and to scient that even the pockethandkerchiefs not be exempt, but have bright coloured ders, in striking contrast to their gay cent Grecian, Roman, and Oriental effects ge ally are to be the rule—a sort of obelisk term in the brightest of colours.

The small boy who reads about missing whalers" in the papers con they will be found when school begins.

A boy will think he is killed if asked rock his baby brother, but he will rock hens in the next yard till his arm sehes. A little six-year old boy astonished his mother by exclaiming, "I wish I was an angel!" Wondering what holy thoughts were filling his young mind, she waited for reason. "Then I could see all the circuse reason. at once."

A London boy threw a stone which str a girl in the eye and destroyed her ai His parents were ordered to pay the sur fifty dollars "compensation" to the girl, a being poor, they were allowed four month the discharge of the debt.

the discharge of the debt.

Believers in metempsychosis have had the faith refreshed by the recent birth of a chewho, upon coming into the world, made searching scrutiny of his surroundings, a sinking back into his nurse's arms, remarks "Thank heaven, at last I have got mysborn into a family that is comfortably fixed. Three little girls had great fun in a neighbour's house at South Bend, Indiana, durithe absence of the family. They first broadl the window panes. Then they pour several gallons of milk on the parlour carps Finally they emptied six dozen cans of respectively.

dyed all the fine dresses they could fine the juice.

The baker's cart was standing by the aminus the baker. Little cherub climbed and looking into the boxes, feasted her on cookies and jumbles innumerable. "I'se a good mind to take a cookie?" "that would be very wrong," said nurse provingly. "The baker won't see "But God will," soleranly. "I know; He'll never tell the baker."

A charming widow of Stillwafer owns a He'll never tell the baker."

A charming widow of Stillwafer own boy, and a man from St. Paul wants appointed deputy father to him. Whi St. Paul man was strolling down streethe boy he asked, "Bub, does your the bang her hair?" And that boy ans "Oh, no; but you ought to see he dad's head. Guess the minister didn't everything when he told pap to prep die. Prepare? Why, he was aching to A few mornings since a ragged little gar stopped at a door and plaintively sped victuals. As the benevolent lady house was filling his basket, she asked. "What is your name, my son?"

"What is your name, my son?"
"My name is Grimes."
"Is your father living?"
"Yes, ma'am."
"I thought old Grimes was dear ought old Grimes was d

"That was my grandpe."

A Georgia boy picked up a "deep apphire, wedge shape, nearly an quare and weighing 37½ carats, ne equal mines in that State the other

WE LAUND UTLEN

# DR. CLARK JOHNSONS

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

DISEASES OF THE

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN. CURES RHEUMATISM. BOTHWEIL, Kent Co., Ont. car Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN DOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured after numerous other medicines failed. CATHARINE HIGGINS. SPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLED S A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI-ARKOVA, Lambton County, Ontario, r.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD and believe it to be the best Liver Cor Blood Purifier in use. W. A. HILBOM.

DISPERSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Sir—This is to certify that your INDIAN
9 SYRUP has cured me of Dyspersia. It
uable medicine. W. M. PARIS. MERVOUS DISEASES.

as troubled with derangement of the nervicent. I was attended by one of the best re in this part of the country, but obtained tief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP reine at once. I really do not think say one health using it can fail to receive great it.

MRS. JOHNSON.

thiseld, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SIMODE, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1879.

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

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER. DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.
Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
NDIANBLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more
or dyspepsia and liver complaint than any
nedicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and how regular in my bowels. low regular in my bowels, and my strength an appetite have been restored. It is the best med line I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
RUP, and I feel like a new man. I recomnd it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver ComE. D. CURL.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time fore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de noue, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu as lettre. Votre tout devoue Servir, CHARLES DEGARDIN.

n, Temoin.

a plus de testimonies os rasoll bustandes des merius de na RESOD SAR LA PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DELA PAINS IN THE SIDE.

RAINS IN THE SIDE.

RECORD HARBOUR, Simese Co., Ont.

Quit work for two weeks owing to a
side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP
ed it. It is wonderful for giving an

CHAS. DEADMAN.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co., Ont. suffered very much from palpitation of the rt, and the doctors told me I was liable to p off at any minute. I tried your BLOOD BUP and was cured. I believe it to be the medicine aver introduced. MOSES HERINGTON.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Oross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomach
hd loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD
WRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE. DYSPEPSIA CURED.

RD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada.

Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and other diseases, and your INDIAN SYRUP cured me after all other mediad failed.

MARGARET TOPPINS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN SLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of lyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.

I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver
Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors,
but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP.

HENRY W. VINTON,

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Déar Sir, This is to certify that your valuable
DIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cure
to of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CROZIER.

Female Complaints.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some time, and though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing torelieve her until I sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILIAPS.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario,
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and billousness for
O years. I had to give up work. I procured
ome of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully resored to health in a short time. I gained 12
outhes in three weeks. I recommend it as a
sanulae stomach cleanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

te to my room, and was finally pronounced the by my physician. In January, 187, 7 moed using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, commenced to gain in strength, and in a me I was enabled to do a fair day's work, and is now entirely gone.

ISAAO HORNER, J. P.

Baved His Life.

RIVIERE TROIS PIRTOLES, Co. Temiscouata, QueDEAR SIR.—For nearly four years I was afflicted with a bad cough and a strong tendency to
consumption. I could scarcely eat anything, and
was unable to rest either night or day. I was
given up to die, especially as my father had died
of consumption. I was advised to use your
BLOOD SYRUP, and after having used only
three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved,
and quite cured. You can make use of this, if
you desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my
letter contains. Yours respectfully,
CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Toronto, April ark Johnson:

Sir.—I was suffering from indigestion and as in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of MDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD FIER; the first dose I took seemed to give sliet, and I am pleased to say it has effected manent cure. I cannot recommend it too by. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer,

20 Sheppard street.

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured
me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM UROZIER.

Liver Complaint.

Port Jolie, Queen's Co., N.S.
Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have
received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.

Dear Sir,—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
it to all similarly afflicted.

BENJAMIN EDDY.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir,—I was affilicted with Lung Disease and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending to the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness in my leg; caused by Scrofula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors failed to cure. I then purchased some of your excellent remedy, which has not only cured my lameness, but also purified my whole system.

JOHN BLUNT.

Best Medicine Ever Used.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and I
heartly recommend it to all sufferers.
HENRY NASON. A Valuable Medicine.

Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.

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

MR. JOHN McGRATH.

Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder.

Toronto, April 21st, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson:

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 liver 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.

7 Richmond street west.

peepas. I could not work for some time be figot that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

Dear Sir.—In the spring of 1877 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was disease of the kidneys, but hone of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by friends to try your mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit; des perait de moi, vue que mon Fere etait ands de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de sarveir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en tir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement, are suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de continu

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured
me of Liver Complaint, either interiorines
and the complaint of the chronic productions
ARS. JOHN KINNEY.

That been troubled for years with sciatica, and
tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved
me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free
from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven
pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS.
Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont.

•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 according

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the best
medicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN. For General Debility.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and falled to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.

JAMES NOONAN.

A Very Valuable Medicine.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have suffered greatly with Kidney
Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is
the only medicine that ever gave me religf. I
firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.
PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith. Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont. Jan 26th, 1879.
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 disease to give your medicine a fair Irial.
W. H. RORISON.

Health Restorer.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

A Valuable Medicine.

A Valuable Medicine.

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

C. E. HEUSTIS. Dizziness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

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

Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Simone, Norfolk, Ont., Feb. 1879.

Dear, Sir., —Your BLOOD SYRUP being highly recommended by persons in this neighbourhood who have used it, I was induced to purchase a bottle. I have since used several bottles,
for myself and family, and I am now quite satisfied that it is an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia
and Liver Complaint, and I heartfly recommend its use.

ELIAS BOUGHNER.

Meuralgia.

Torunto, April 20, 1880.

Dr. Clarke Johason: Dear Sir.—When I visited your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD 8 FRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant, 250 Simcoe street.

Severe Pain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly. JOHN McEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard street.

All That it is Recommended to be.

BEAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.

Bear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the
bowels, and promotes direction.

THOS. TULLERTON.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so confident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are affilicted.

HENRY BROWN.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly.
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.,
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.,
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results,
I cannot recommend your medicine too highly.
HARRISON CLARK. Cures Liver Complaint.

WestPORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried other medicine with little or no effect, I was induced to try some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I purchased from your Agent, William Dier, at Westport. I think your Syrup is the best medicine ever introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

Nervous Deblity,

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe County, Ontario,
My wife has been troubled for years with Nervous Debility. Three bottles of the INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP CURED her. I thought it was
dear at 50 cents per bottle. Now I think it
cheap.

WM. BROTHERSEN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and
Nervous Headache, and have derived great
benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Painter. A Remarkable Cure.

A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—In September, 1865, my wife had been under doctors treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily frem her bed to the stove, but back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP bit a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and fever.

RUFUS McCOMBS, Jr.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co,
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE. Never Fails to Cure. North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me,
MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE. ommends it to all who are Afflicted with ona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD. VERMONT.

For Headache. South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—For some years I suffered more or
less with Sick Headache, and nothing gave me
any relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOM
SYRUP. Let all who are afflicted five its faw

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint
So. Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., V4.
Dear Sir,—I would recommend all persons who are suffering from Liver Complaint to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I did, and they will surely be benefitted. MRS. DANIEL QUINN. Another Sufferer.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., 1921
Dear Sir.—Being afflicted with Heart Disease, was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYPUP. Soon after I commenced taking it felt relieved, and now I can do my work alone.

ELIZABETH BATES.

Received Great Benefit from 45.

W. R. Junction, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in stating that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a tair tria in our family and received great benefit from the use of it.

D. C. & M. H. GRAIN. Disease of the Stomach.

Coventry, Orleans Co., Yt.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with a Sore Mout and Sour Stomach, and by advice began the us of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speed fly cured me,

ALONZO BROOKS.

Sick Headache.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.

Dear Sir.—Having used INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP, I can confidently recommend it to all

persons suffering with Sick Headache.

LUCY HART.

A very Excellent Medicine.
So. Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—As I was troubled with Diseases of
the Stomach, I used your very valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which I can recommend to all
as an excellent medicine. MISS JANE POTEE. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I cannot praise your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP too highly. It has permanently cured me of Dyspepsia. Every sufferer should give it a trial.

GEORGE CHADWICK.

Liver Complaint.

Therford, Orange Co., Vt.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
ever used for Liver Complaint. I recommend its
use to suffering humanity.

J. M. TITUS. Cure for Heart Disease.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.

Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Heart Disease, and it has
helped her very much.

AURELIA N, RUSSELL. Curas Biliousness.

Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.

Dear Sir.—The use of your reliable INDIAN
SLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Biliousness
of long standing. I advise all similarly afflicted
to give it a trial.

EBENEZER STEVENS.

Cures Piles.

Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled for many years with
Piles and Costiveness, and falled to find relief
until I began usirg your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, which completely cured me.

WILLARD H. HANNEFORD. A Valuable Medicine.

Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt.

Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP, and I can say from experience that it is
a valuable medicine.

C. H. MEAD.

TESTIMONIALS.

MICHIGAN. All That it is Claimed to be.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.

Dear Sir.—After a fair trial of your INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP I am satisfied that it has no
equal for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, or any
diseases arising from impure Blood. I believe
both my wife and myself owe our lives to your
valuable remedy.

JOSEPH H. GEROUX.

Best Medicine in Use.

Stanwood, Mecasta Co., Mich.

Dear Sir.—Ever since the war I have been troubled with a Chronic Disease, and applied to different physicians for relief, which I failed to find, and was about discouraged. I was induced by our Agent to try your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and without any hesitation I can say that it is the best medicine I ever used, and I will never be without it.

JACOB A. FEWSERS.

An Excellent Family Remedy.

Sheridan, Montcalm Co., Mich.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP ta my family for three years,
and have never known it to fail in giving relief.

JACOB WEISLOGEL.

Coughs and Colds.
Ensiey, Newsygo Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—I had a severe Cold, and a short trial
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured
me.
P. SPOGGY. Dear Sis.—I was troubled with a severe Cough, which settled on my Lungs and completely protrated me. At the solicitation of your Agent, I was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely relieved me. I shall always keep your medicine in my house.

JOSEPH BREOVDIN.

For Biliousness.

Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Biliousness and
Liver Complaint for six years, and was much reduced in health. By advice I began using your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it completely
oured me.

O. E. GOLDSMITH. Loss of Appetite.

Almira, Benzie Co. Mich.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for loss of Appetits, and after
taking it for a short time I was entirely cured. I
have also used it on other occasions, wild the
same very beneficial results. I can recommend
it to be a very safe and reliable remedy.

E. H. RANSOM.

Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for 76218 with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Ridneyed Complaint, and have tried a great many reine double on feave my bed. I sent to your argonic with very beneficial results. I recommend it as could not leave my bed. I sent to your argonic with very beneficial results. I recommend it as good Blood Puriner.

William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, in my family dies, but without effect. I became very bad and with very beneficial results. I recommend it as good Blood Puriner.

William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely effect, and feel like a new man. Last week my ton was taken sick with severe headache, and a feel like a new man. Last week my ton was taken sick with severe headache, and a feel like a new man between the complete to the state of the

For the Blood and Liver Complaint.
Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich., Feb. 15, 1879.
Dear Sir,—After trying various other remedies,
I am convinced that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the great remedy for Liver Complaint and for Purifying the Blood. It has done so much for me, that I would recommend it to all.

MRS. GEORGE WARNER. Loss of Appetite. Dear Sir.—I was deverely troubled with Pain in the Head. Loss of Appetite, and General Debility, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have derived much benefit.

SARAH E. SLEIGHT.

Dear Sir,—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Erysipelas that troubled me for many years. It is a medicine which ought to be introduced into every family. It cured my husband of severe Headaches, which he had suffered with since childhood. He had tried many dectors, but could get no relief; sometimes he could not lay down, but would have to sit in one position for ten or fifteen hours.

MRS. L. J. JONES.

Curst Fever and Ague.

Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Fever and Ague for eighteen months so that I was hardly able to be about, and had tried all kinds of medicine without effecting a. cure. I then commissing your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF and last fore I had finished one bottle I was cured of that distressing complaint. For Dyspepsia and Palpitation of the Heart its equal cannot be found. This I know from experience, having proved its efficacy in these diseases in my own case.

Disease of the Stomach
Millett, Eaton Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—This certifies that I have used your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Diseases of the
Stomach and Kidneys, and have been much
benefitted thereby. I can recommend it to all
similarly afflicted.
MRS. S. NICHOLS.

All that it is Recommended to be.
Millett, Eaton Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—I was in poor health, and procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. which I used with beneficial results. It is just as recommended.

JOS. BIRTROUGH.

All that it is Recommended to be.

Davison, Genesee Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair test, and have found it even more than you recommend it to be. I was a constant sufferer from Costiveness and Billiousness for ten years, and procured from your agent some of your medicine, a short trial of which completely cured me. The medicine has also been of great benefit to my lungs. My brother-in-law was cured of Dyspepsia by using your medicine, and now he is enabled to eat any kind of food without inconvenience.

O. D. PRATT.

O. D. PRATT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Calumet, Houghton Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—Your excellent remedy, INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, has cured me effectually of a
long-standing case of Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
I take a special pleasure in recommending it to
those who may be afflicted.

MRS. JANE YEATS.

Dear Sir. - Have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Purifying the Blood, and find it to be all you claim for it. WM. THORN, Cor. Spencer av. and Twelfth st.

An Excellent Family Remedy.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—I have used your valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP in my family for Biliousness
and Blood Biseases, and find it to be the best
family medicine in use. MRS, N. DEMPSTER. Greatly Benefitted.
Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and received great benefit from it. It is the best medicine I ever used for regulating the Liver and Bowels, and is a sure preventive of Billous Diseases.

JAS. EDWARDS.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint,
Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of
Liver Complaint of long standing, after all other
medicines failed.

HARRIET A. GREY. a valuable medicine.

C. H. MEAD.

Pain in the Back.

Waterman Station, DeKalb Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Rheumatism. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

JAS. MILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS. Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years, and have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family.

MRS. M. A. BURKS. Diseases of the Lungs. Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung
Disease, which had been troubling me for a long
time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering
humanity.

ISSIA WITTINGTON.

For Neuralgia.

Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me.

A Splendid Blood Purifier.

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—My wife and I have taken your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for six years, and can truly say it is the best Blood Purifier we have ever used.

B. C. BIRD.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co. III.

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine.

THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Fails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for
my children who were troubled with spasms,
and in both cases it effected a complete cure.

ELIZABETH METZE.

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Co. Ill.

Dear Sir,—I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick
Headache, Pain in the Bowels, and Chills, and I
can safely recommend its use to suffering humanity.

RHODA A. REED.

Liver Complaint.

Bushnell, McDonough Co. Ill.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of
Liver Complaint and Female Weakness after
the doctors failed. My husband has also been
cured of Dyspepsia by the use of the Syrup.

MRS. B. A. DUNLAP.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill.,
May 29, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Complaints and Sick Headache.

SARAH PENRY.

An Excellent Remedy,
Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it.

MRS. WESTFALL.

Pennale Weakness.

Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have been't readly benefit to the using Twis great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over IV years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness, Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable renewdy.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after labouring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and One Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alteractve, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eye caught your remarks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing friends, she was soon restored to regularity and health.

Liver Complaint.

Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—With pleasure I recommend your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the cure of Liver
Complaint in all its forms. I have also tried it in
my family as a Gargie in the case of Bronchitis,
and find it a speedy and effectual remedy.

W. E. SHERFEY.

Constipation Cured.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—Your truly valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Constipation, and
I do not hesitate to pronounce it-due bees medicure I ever used.

PHILIP ROUSE. Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Dear Sir.—Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength.

CHAS. SHELLEY.

No. 30 Eighth street.

Chiffs Cured.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.
Dear Sir,—My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but without effect, until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefitted the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your fredicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity.

ROSANNAH LAWRENCE.

Chills Cured.

Mattoon, Coles Co., Il!.

Dear Sir,—I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

ELI MITCHELL.

Ridney Disease.
Fisher, Champaign Co., III.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other
medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my
children of Chills and Scrofuls.
MARGARET CHISM.

Recommends It to All
Aurors, Kane, Co., Ill.
Dear Sir.—I have used some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I
think it good medicine to build up the system
generally. Would recommend it to all suffering
from debility.

J. W. MOON.

TESTIMONIALS. NEW YORK

Best Family Medicine.

Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP with entire satisfaction, I pronounce it
the most efficient family medicine in use. To me
it is not simply desirable, but necessary and indispensable. My mother has used the Syrup for
Dyspepsia and Kidney Disease with the most
gratifying results.

MRS, S. A. YATES.

Difficulty of the Sciatic Nerve.

Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for the above difficulty, and
have received great benefit therefrom. I would
not be without it. MRS, DELIILA S, DIETZ. Best Family Medicine.

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I have been using your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and it has done
more for my wife and family than anything they
have ever used. I would not be without it.

GEORGE H. ADRIANCE.

For Purifying the Blood. Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP with beneficial results, I can recommend
it as a valuable Blood Purifier. No family should
be without it.

J. T. YEOMANS.

Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—For years I have been suffering with
Cramps and Pains in my Stomach. I tried
various remedies, but derived no benefit from
them. At last I procured from your Agent some
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it cured
me.

MRS. A. THRASHER,

Immediate Relief. Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir.—I used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Pains, and it gave me immediate
relief. It is a valuable remedy.
WILLIAM HOOHER.

A Valuable Medicine.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—It is some time since I commenced using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I find it a perfect remedy for Indigestion and Restless Nights. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and all who have taken it say they have been greatly benefitted. I believe it is a valuable medicine for Purifying the System.

Of the Auburn Button Company.

Sick Headache.
Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Sick Headache,
Constipation, and Loss of Appetite for a long
time. I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and can say that it has proved most
beneficial to me.
WM. A. SMITH.

Skin-Disease.
Adubra, Caynga Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—This is to certury that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has given me more real benefit,
for Skin Disease and Constipation of the Bowels,
than all the medicine I ever tried.

DANIEL HEWSON.

For Costiveness.

Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
Costiveness, I highly recommend its use.

MARGARET BECKLEY.

Liver Complaint.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Being troubled with Liver Complaint, I was persuaded to try your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and finding it to be as recommended, I can with confidence recommend it to others.

JAMES STACK. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Brooklyn, Kings Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—Suffering for years with Dyspepsia,
I was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I
still take the Syrup for the purpose of Regulating
my Bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Recommend persons seeking reference to me.
CHAS. WEEKS, No. 190 Navy street.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint of long standing, and it has cured me.

Before using your medicine I tried almost everything without receiving benefit.

HENRY SMITH.

HENRY SMITH. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—Several of my family and friends
have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and
have experienced great benefit, especially in the
cure of Liver Complaint. It is a valuable Blood
Purifier.

J. D. CARPENTER. Ridney Disease.

Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
DearSir,—A trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has proved very beneficial to me for
Kidney Disease and Constipation.

JULIA A. WASHBURN.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for

Dyspepsia, after the doctors had failed to relieve

me.

G. FENKAKEN. Ridney Complaint.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in recommending yeur INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I have used it for Kidney Disease with very beneficial results.

D. HAYWOOD.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
have ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, and
Sick Headache, and in factall the ills the human
flesh is helt to. If it were not for your medicine
I would now be laid up.
CORNELIA I. WALKER. Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint.

Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—I have received more benefit from your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and Bronchitis, than from any other medicine I ever used.

MRS. LANGDON.

Sure Gure for Dyspepsia.

Lyons, Wayne Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—I was so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that I could not keep anything on my stomach. After taking some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I find myself so well that I can retain a hearty meal without distress. I think your medicine is the best I ever used for purifying the blood. I have gained twenty-five pounds in three months.

FRANK N. FREEMAN. Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

Rouse's Point, Chinton Co., N.Y.

Deas Sir.—Allow me to offer my unsolicited testiminy in favour of your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP. My husband was greatly troubled with Dyspesia, and a short trial of your medicine completely cured him.

MARGARET BURKEY.

Liver Complaint.
Solsville, Madison Co., N.Y.
Del Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Indigestion and Liver Complaint, I
can will confidence recommend it to others similarly efficied.
A. C. WHEELER.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup. Canada,

Canada.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

LOWDEN, NEIL & CO., Toronto.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

H. SUGDEN, EVANS & CO.,

H. SUGDEN, EVANS & CO.,

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N.S.

FORSYTH, SUTCLIFF & CO., Halifax, N.S.

W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

B. A. MITCHELL, London, Ont.

B. GIROUX & BRO., Quebec, P.Q.

W. E. BRUNET,

H. SKINNER, Kingston, Ont.

S. W. TROTT & CO., Winning, Man.

W.W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines, Ont.

New York City, N.Y. BRUEN HOBART, 214 Fulton st.
WELLS & ELLIOTT, 11 Gold st.
DANIEL & CO., 58 Cedar st.
FRAZER & LEE, 20 Beekman st.
TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, 10 Gold st.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton st.
WM. H. SCHLEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 William st. WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 viliam st.

HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Green wich st.
S. R. VAN DUZER, 35 Barclay street.

STALLMAN, 86 Platt st.
FULTON, 53 Ceder st.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 78th ave.
J. H. FRANCIS, 68 Maiden lane.
BRENT; GOOD & CO., 22 Park place.
PEEK & VELSOR, 9 Gold st.
WALTER ADAMS, 75 John st.
DAVID M. STIGER & CO., 58 Barclay st.

......Chicago, Ill. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake st.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake st.
FULLER & FULLER, 52 Market st.
TOLMAN & KING, 51 Lake st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabash

Baltimore, Md.
WH. H. BROWN & BRO., 25 South Sharp st.
THOMSEN & MUTH, 14 German st.
VOGELER & CO., 4, 6 and 8 S. Liberty st.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO., corner
Lombard sts.

Philadelphia, Pa. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch st. FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner 10th and Market sts. BAKER, MOORE & MEIN, 609 Market st. Willimantic, Conn E. M. THORNE.

Pittsburg, Pa. GEORGE A. KELLEY & CO. San Francisco, Cal. LANGLEY & MICHAELS, 100 and 102 Front st.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Dear Sir,—I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequalled as a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such.

Best Pamily Medicine.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for various diseases, and am satisfied that it is a valuable family medicine.

Best Pamily Medicine.

St. Louis, Mo.

RICHARDSON & Co., 710 North Main st.

MEYER BROS. & CO., 6 North Second st.

A. A. MELLIER, 709 and 711 Washington at COLLINS BROS., 423 North Second, st. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, 30 Robert st. SAMUEL LEMITH & CO. Lincoln, Neb.

> WM. A. HALL. Springfield. Elmira, N.Y. GERRITY & MORRELL, 126 Lake st. Syracuse, N.Y. CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., 28 East Genesee St. KENYON, POTTER & CO. MOORE & HUBBARD, 73 South Salina st.

SAMUEL DICKINSON. WM. SMITH & CO. Charleston, S.C. DOWIE & MOISE. DR. H. BAER, 131 Meeting st. Atlanta, Ga.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.

Boston, Mass. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,66 and 68 Seconds G. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main st.

Fort Wayne, Ind. MEYER BROS. & CO. Nashville, Tenn. WILLIAM LITTERER. New Orleans, La. I. L. LYONS, corner Camp and Gravier sts. G. R. FINLAY & CO., 35 Magazine st, NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Peter and Oliver sts, Algiers, La.

/ Cincinnati, O. JOHN D. PARK & SONS, 175 Sycamore st. R. McCREADY & CO., 58 and 60 Walnut st. Cleveland, Ohio. BENTON, MYERS & CO., 127 Water st. STRONG, COBB & CO., 112 and 114 Superior & Detroit, Mich. L. H. BRUNSWIC.

Galveston, Texas.

THOMSON, SCHOTT & CO., corner Avenue and SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALDERS. BROWN & MORSE. SINGER & WHEELER.

Louisville, Ky. Ottumwa, Iowa. J. L. TAYLOR & CO. Lebanon, Pa. DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 511 Delaware & MEYER BROS. & CO. Another Suneter.

Cooksburg, Albany Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—I have used your truly valuable indian BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, and have been greatly benefited thereby.

MARY E. BATES.

WALDING, KINNAN & CO. RICHARDSON & CO., 381 State st.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE NAMED PERSONS TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY. Be sure you get the Genuine from our authorized agents, Messrs. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto--- The public are cautioned against buying spurious Medicines.