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Lost or Found.

STRAYED—FROM LOT NO. 20, concession C, Etobicoke, two yearling heifers, one dark red, the other brindle. Liberal reward paid for their recovery. Address PATRICK BANNON, Weston P. O. 340-2

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No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

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NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s, and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

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Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City of Toronto.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 342. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Affairs in the East Still Critical.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Constantinople says that in both Turkish and Greek circles the idea is gaining ground that war is inevitable. An influential party in the Turkish Council, headed by Osman Pasha, even holds that a purely defensive policy is impossible for military reasons.

The Central News Agency has a report that Russian videttes are within fifteen miles of Constantinople. The British Government is anxious, and resolved immediately to demand an explanation.

A Vienna despatch says Russia is still urging Roumania to conclude a convention granting the right of passage for Russian troops through her territory for a minimum [illegible] and Bulgaria still amounts, contrary to the treaty, to 153,000 men.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Calcutta despatch says:—It is reported the forces from Peshawur have been ordered to attack Ali Musjid immediately and that a body of infantry with a mountain battery has entered the Khyber Pass. Heavy firing has been heard at Peshawur, but it is not known whether a fight is going on between the British and Afghans, or between the Afghans and Khyberees.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Advices from Santa Cruz report that every estate between Frederikstadt and Constitution Hill, a distance of eight or ten miles, has been ravaged by negro rioters. Frederikstadt is in ashes, and great destitution prevails. The number of estates destroyed is 100. Two hundred negroes were killed at Anorshope. The number of white soldiers on the Island is fifty. There are 25,000 inhabitants, and of these 22,000 are negroes. Thirty years ago slavery was abolished on the island, and a Labour Act has been in operation which compelled the negroes to do a certain amount of work so as not to be an absolute charge on the whites. A year ago the officials formed a new Labour Act, by which negroes could do what work they pleased and be paid accordingly, but they were obliged to support themselves. This Act and the establishment of a steam sugar refinery on the Island caused great dissatisfaction among the blacks. The Labour Act went into force on October 1st, and the succeeding day the massacre took place.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—It is said the Russians are fully determined to maintain their Administration in Eastern Roumania during their occupation of Bulgaria. They claim that the Treaty of Berlin did not fix the duration of the Russian occupation of places outside of Eastern Roumelia, and that, therefore, the occupation of such places is regulated by the Treaty of San Stefano.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Times* despatch from Constantinople, correcting the statement in the Vienna *Political Correspondence* of October 8th, says Prince Labanoff informed Safvet Pasha that the Russians will retain Adrianople, not until the Treaty of Berlin is fulfilled, but until a treaty is signed confirming those parts of the San Stefano Treaty which are not affected by the decisions of the Berlin Congress. This incident has caused some alarm in diplomatic circles, but the correspondent has reason to believe that the object of the demand is merely to hasten the Porte which is haggling over the stipulation.

The *Telegraph's* despatch from Pera reports that Prince Labanoff told Safvet Pasha that until a supplementary treaty is signed a state of war exists.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Vienna despatch states that the Imperial Ministry, which acts in common for Austria and Hungary, is confident of a majority in [illegible] that the Austrians will not advance into Novi Bazar, and the danger of a conflict is thus averted.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—Count Andrassy, Herr von Tisza and Baron von Wenckheim had an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph which lasted three hours. It is expected Herr Tisza will assume provisionally the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, and Von Wenckheim the Ministry of the Interior. The Emperor has convoked the Reichsrath for October the 22nd.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—In the Reichstag yesterday during the debate on the Anti-Socialist Bill Herr Hazzelmann, a well-known Socialist agitator, made a violent though clever speech. He said the people would hold those responsible for bloodshed who helped to frame and carry the bill. If the pacific endeavours of Socialism were repressed the day would come when the Socialists would take up arms and fight against their tyrants.

The President of the Reichstag called the speaker to order and said his speech was an incitement to rebellion.

Hazzelmann repeated his words and was again called to order amid loud and indignant protests. He went on to say, "I am not personally in favour of revolution. I prefer pacific means. But if we are forced to fight we shall know how and I shall be proud to lay down my life on the field of honour. Let Bismarck remember the 18th of March, 1848."

Lowe and Benningsen, Liberal leaders, denounced the methods and purposes of Socialism and defended the proposed legislation for its repression, which Benningsen declared even advanced Liberals now admitted to be necessary. Benningsen said he had no fear that Bismarck would allow the anti-Socialist law to be employed to impair the liberties of the people.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Berlin despatch says the compromise extending the operation of the Socialist Bill to March, 1883, bids fair to be adopted.

The Reichstag to-day passed through their second reading clauses two and three of the Socialist Bill with scarcely any modifications.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—During the performance to-night at the Coliseum Theatre, now used as a music hall, a fight occurred under the gallery. The audience hearing, but being unable to see the disturbance, became alarmed, and a cry of "fire" was raised, when a terrible panic ensued, people rushing for the doors and sliding down the pillars of the gallery on the heads of the occupants of the pit. A post impeded their exits, and thirty-five men and lads and two women were suffocated. Many persons were severely injured.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Simla despatch states that the idea of a dash on Ali Musjid has been abandoned. The military authorities considered it useless until they were prepared to proceed beyond that point. The original programme of the advance from two or three points early in November will be maintained.

LAHORE, Oct. 11.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that General Sir Frederic Paul Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, will assume command at Peshawur, where 35,000 troops are already concentrated. Reinforcements continue to arrive and war is considered inevitable. The Afghans are practising with heavy guns in the Khyber Pass, and it is believed Ali Musjid has been strengthened and armed with heavy siege guns.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11.—The Consul at St. Thomas telegraphs concerning the insurrection at Santa Cruz. The rioters have apparently been controlled. About 250 persons were killed. The planters are searching for the rioters.

An English vessel is at Frederikstadt, and a French vessel at Christianstadt. Four-fifths of the mills, dwellings, rum and sugar on the plantations have been destroyed; also all the business houses in Frederikstadt. Many families are destitute and all business temporarily suspended.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The Russians claim that the territory between Constantinople and Adrianople is not affected by the treaty of Berlin, therefore under the preliminary treaty of San Stefano they have a right to occupy it until a definite treaty is concluded.

Sir Henry Wolff, acting on the orders of the English Government, has insisted upon the Treaty of Berlin being carried out in Roumania. The other Commissioners supported him, whereupon the Russian representative yielded. The Commissioners will start for Philippopolis ten days hence. Ministers Layard and Fournier have advised Safvet Pasha to conclude a military convention so as to avert a collision between the Austrians and Turkish troops, leaving the settlement of political questions for future consideration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Porte has received information that the Russians have commenced marching on Adrianople, presumably from the north. All the foreign military *attaches* have left Constantinople to verify the intelligence. Prince Labanoff starts for Adrianople on Monday.

A later despatch reports that the Turks occupied Babalski when it was evacuated by the Russians. Gen. Todleben now summons the Turkish commander to withdraw from the place, threatening to take it forcibly. Safvet Pasha has consequently ordered its evacuation and the Russians will re-occupy it. The Turks have mounted guns on the Constantinople lines.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Berlin despatch states that as Tchataldja, which the Russians continue to hold, does not belong to the line which the London Cabinet considers necessary for the defence of Constantinople, the British fleet will not return to the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—A semi-official communication published says Austria will pay no attention to the Turkish protest against the occupation of Novi-Bazar, but will proceed to occupy it at the proper moment.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Constantinople despatch says the authorities expect the Russians to retire from their present positions, but they will find a pretext for another halt south of Adrianople. That they intend to evacuate Adrianople is not believed. A popular agitation is being pro- [illegible]

The *Times*, referring to the rumoured agitation in Bulgaria for the election of the Prince of Montenegro as Prince of Bulgaria, says:—"The concoctors of such stories forget the veto reserved to each signatory of the Treaty of Berlin."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Porte will not submit to the Powers the final treaty which is now being negotiated with Russia.

The Lazis in Constantinople have petitioned Prince Labanoff, Russian ambassador, for passports enabling them to return to Batoum.

The completion of the defensive lines of Constantinople has been authorized.

Some of the tribes near Bagdad have revolted and captured the town of Damam. The Turkish authorities have telegraphed urgently calling for reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Vienna despatch states that Andrassy will shortly send a reply to the Turkish circular which will clearly refute the accusations of cruelty against the Austrian army, and will justify the Austrians in moving without waiting the conclusion of a convention and throw the failure of the negotiations on the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, has requested, in a friendly manner, an explanation of the concentration of Turkish troops at Kossova.

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—An understanding has been reached regarding the reduction of the army of occupation in Bosnia, and negotiations have been begun between the Austrian Minister of War and General Philippovich concerning the method of reduction.

Eighty thousand troops are to be withdrawn from Bosnia, and the remaining divisions, numbering 100,000, will be reduced to a peace footing.

Heugh, Balfour & Co.'s liabilities are now estimated at over $10,000,000. Six of the largest firms of Blackburn are creditors, and lose from $25,000 to $100,000 each. Some other firms have given notice of the stoppage of their works. T. D. Findlay & Co., East India merchants of Glasgow, have suspended; liabilities, $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 14.—Letters from the commanding officers of the revenue steamer Fessenden, at Detroit, complain of threats by the Canadian authorities to issue legal process against him for rendering aid to disabled vessels in waters contiguous to Canada. The matter will probably lead to a correspondence between the State Department and the Canadian authorities.

[illegible] Oct. 14.—The steamer from St. Thomas [illegible] particulars respecting the insurrection in Santa Cruz. The insurrection broke out on the west end of the island, where three-fourths of the town was burned and pillaged. The insurgents then traversed the island towards the basin, but fortunately the timely arrival of forces from St. Thomas saved that part of the island. Sixty-seven sugar estates, of value, remain. The principal leaders of the insurrection have been caught, and are now undergoing trial. About 800 insurgents are still scattered about the country. The insurgents were all negroes. The cause of the insurrection was short payments of wages and the refusal of the authorities to give passports to negroes.

Santa Cruz was already declining rapidly, and the island is therefore totally ruined. The merchants of St. Thomas have lost heavily by the insurrection.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

The German Reichstag yesterday rejected paragraph 16 of the Socialist Bill, authorizing the expulsion of agitators from the towns. The rejection was in consequence of a difference between the National Liberals and the Conservatives, the latter endeavouring to introduce an amendment increasing the stringency of the paragraph. The paragraphs authorizing the refusal of licenses to publicans and booksellers, forbidding the circulation of periodicals under certain circumstances, and constituting a Court of Appeal in the manner proposed by the Committee, namely of four councillors and five judges, with a president appointed by the Emperor, were adopted. The Conservative amendment giving the Emperor unrestricted right of selection of President of the Court was rejected.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Vienna despatch to the Manchester *Guardian* says:—Simultaneously with the presentation of his credentials, the Ottoman Ambassador to Vienna was ordered to declare to Count Andrassy that the Porte would be compelled to oppose by arms the advance of the Austrian troops upon Novi-Bazar.

A Vienna despatch says the Austrian reply to the Turkish circular indignantly but calmly, and in dignified terms, repels the Turkish charge of atrocities by Austrians. The correspondent adds that the Turkish Ambassador who recently interviewed Count Andrassy, to offer explanations, must have been convinced that it will not be the fault of Austria if the relations of the two countries do not become friendly.

A Berlin despatch says the Porte has warned the press of Constantinople to avoid the expression of anti-Russian sentiment, as Turkey is again on the most friendly terms with Russia.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—A *Times* special from a correspondent with the military expedition which is now pursuing the renegade Cheyennes is to the effect that a conference was held on Sunday at Camp Sheridan with Red Cloud and his chiefs. Red Cloud promised to arrest and deliver the Cheyennes, expressed a great desire for peace, and promised to promote it by all means in his power. The utmost good feeling prevailed at the conference which closed with a banquet.

THE LATEST.—THURSDAY.

It is announced in Berlin that the Emperor will resume government, beginning of December.

The German Reichstag has passed the paragraph of the Socialist bill relating to a modified state of siege with the amendments offered by the Conservatives, giving the Government greater discretion as to the propriety of proclaiming a state of siege and expelling suspected persons from the towns. On the final paragraph being reached all the amendments prolonging the period of operations of the bill were rejected and a paragraph was passed limiting it as proposed by the Committee to March 31st, 1881. This completes the second reading of the bill. It will come up on its third reading to-morrow.

A FINANCIAL CLOUD.

The London "Times" Sounds a Warning Note.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Herald's* cable special says:—Although no new failures have occurred the tone of commercial circles in Scotland is very unsatisfactory, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails. Stocks are depressed owing to rumours with regard to the position of one of the Lancashire banks and the impending failure of some local firms to whom the broken Glasgow Bank had made advances. It is now understood that not only was the whole capital of the bank lost, but four [illegible] cool, and warns the public to "prepare for new shocks, as the Glasgow collapse has started a movement which will find out the weak places in every firm and institution throughout the kingdom. A trying time lies before all banking and financial interests, and every department of commerce may be subjected to embarrassment and alarm. The present ordeal comes at a time when commerce is weakened by prolonged depression and cheered by few signs or none of a revival of prosperity."

The stock and money markets are depressed and uneasy in consequence of persistent rumours of further mercantile embarrassment. These rumours, though denied and untraceable, create a gloomy feeling throughout the kingdom. They affect a Scotch bank and a Lancashire bank, as well as various mercantile concerns in London and the provinces. The Stock Exchange is further unsettled by the unwillingness of investors to deal in bank shares, and by a panic in and heavy depreciation of gas shares in consequence of statements printed here concerning Edison's alleged discoveries in lighting by electricity.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—There has been an unusually active demand for money on Wall street to-day, and rates for call loans advanced from 4 to 5 per cent. at the opening to strong 7 per cent. This stringency in the money market is partly due to the locking-up movement in gold, which has been going on for some days, and is said to be in the interest of Jay Gould's desire to depress stocks.

Governments are a trifle weaker. Stocks closed generally the lowest of the day. A very unsettled feeling prevails, and there are fears that the financial uneasiness in Great Britain may result in a general lack of confidence in securities. The course the Vanderbilt will litigation is taking also seems more unfavourable to stability in Vanderbilt shares.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Times'* financial article says:—The rumours of further mercantile embarrassments are circulated by a clique who have a heavy short account open.

Heugh, Balfour & Co., of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities estimated at between a million and two millions sterling. The firm was one of the oldest Eastern shipping houses in Manchester. £200,000 of their liabilities fall chiefly on the Manchester cloth and yarn agents. The remainder of the liabilities is in bills, but it is stated these all represent value in goods.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 11.—The failure of Heugh, Balfour & Co. was announced shortly after the close of business, and caused immense excitement. It is feared their failure will affect several small firms.

ENGLISH FAILURES.

Panic in the Iron Trade.

Bank of England Rate of Discount Raised—Further Failures Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The *Times* says:—Owing to the course pursued by most of the banks in partially refusing the accommodation usually afforded to borrowers, the Bank of England has been obliged to meet the demand concentrated upon it by raising the nominal rate of discount to six per cent. The charge for advances has also been raised to seven per cent. The rate of discount was somewhat irregular after the bank was raised, but for three month's bank paper, fully six per cent was obtained in most quarters.

A hundred thousand pounds in eagles from Paris were bought yesterday for New York.

Westwick & Co., spice merchants, have failed. Liabilities, £70,000.

GLASGOW, Oct. 15.—There is a panic in the iron trade here in consequence of a reported heavy failure, and rumours of other suspensions. The prices of pig iron were at one time ten pence per ton lower.

Messrs. Gorton, stock brokers of Manchester, have failed; liabilities believed to be considerable.

LONDON, Oct 16.—A special from Glasgow says there was excitement there yesterday caused by the panic in the iron trade, and a partial panic on the Stock Exchange, besides the failure of Wotherspoon, the iron broker.

A large firm of insurance brokers at Leith, with Glasgow connections, have placed their books in the hands of accountants. Their liabilities are heavy.

A special says two firms in Manchester and one in London, must suspend to-day.

Another Glasgow shipping firm is reported to have failed.

Liverpool Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—It is stated there were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons in the Coliseum Theatre last night at the time of the panic, though this is probably exaggerated. A performer was singing a comic song, when a free fight commenced in the pit. A cry of fire was raised, and a general stampede took place for the box-office entrance, though there are said to have been five other doors open. The police inside and outside vainly endeavoured to control the crowd. The structure of the theatre where the crush occurred is intricate. The exits converge into a narrow well, and it was in this well the dead were collected in a ghastly pile six or seven deep. An upright partition in the centre of the doorway stopped the passage until cut away with an axe, enabling some to escape. The greatest excitement prevailed outside the theatre. Fire engines and fire escapes arrived, and the firemen, joining the police, entered to reassure the people. The manager upon the first alarm rushed into the pit from the entrance and shouted to the audience to remain quiet, but without effect until the theatre had been nearly cleared. The dead and injured were carried to the infirmary. Two of the dead were women, three boys and thirty-two able-bodied men of the labouring class.

The New Caledonia insurrection is spreading, and a further massacre of whites by the natives has occurred.

Seventeen persons were recently drowned at Cortemgilia and Millesimo, Northern Italy, by the overflow of the Bormida river.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

A slight but prolonged shock of earthquake has occurred at Lima and Callao.

A Cologne despatch says M. Oppenheim, the well-known banker, died on Sunday.

Nine prisoners dug through the gaol wall at Kokomo, Ind., on Monday night and escaped.

Leave of absence to officers of the British army to visit foreign countries has been suspended.

The German Reichstag has thrown out clause 6 of the Socialist Bill, prohibiting Socialist writings.

Justus Schwab, the Communist, is in gaol in New York, on the charge of violating the excise and Sunday laws.

Arrangements are being made for a banquet to Lord Dufferin at Belfast, Ireland, on his return from Canada.

Preparations are being made to give Mr. Masson, M.P., a grand reception at Terrebonne on his return from England.

Millais has again been doing a little of the work—drawing on wood—which of old brought him so much appreciation.

A report is in circulation in Montreal that Lady Dufferin will return with the Princess Louise for a short time to Canada.

[illegible] Austrian Ambassador at Paris [illegible] tive.

A descendant of Mary Stuart is one of the belles of Bryan, Tex.—Miss Agnes McQueen, one of the famous Carolina family.

The Duke de Broglie has written a book describing the secret foreign policy of Louis XV. There are to be many revelations in it, it is said.

Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria is the name of the Duchess of Edinburgh's last baby, the twenty-sixth of her Majesty's grandchildren.

The King of the Netherlands has just been betrothed to the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont—a young lady only just twenty years old.

In consequence of a report from Cardinal McCloskey, the Vatican is taking measures for a very considerable development of Catholicism in America.

It is said that Mlle. Bianca del Grillo, Ristori's daughter, loves her gifted mother so devotedly that she is unwilling ever to marry and so be separated from her.

Paul de Cassagnac, in a recent article in the *Pays*, openly declared that he applauded and approved of the coup d'état, which, so far from being a crime, was "a blessed and saving act."

Garibaldi will, perhaps, be a man of comfortable fortune, after all. He has sold to a company the privilege of quarrying granite on the Island of Caprera to pave the streets of Rome.

An Omaha despatch says the Indian Commissioners at Omaha have unearthed, through testimony, most disgraceful treatment of the Indians by agents and others during the past three years.

A despatch from Venice says Count von Bismarck, nephew of the German Chancellor, committed suicide at Venice yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver. The act was caused by physical suffering.

The Vienna newspapers announce that Count von Beust, Austrian Ambassador at London, will be transferred to Paris and be succeeded at London by Count Karolgi, the present Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Berlin.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright has left Ottawa. Hon Messrs. Mills, Pelletier and Burpee will remain for a few days yet. It is understood that Mr. Mackenzie will reside at the capital until after the session, when he will remove to Toronto.

The Paris Exposition prize medals are to be distributed on the 21st inst. They [illegible] diplomas for grand prizes will be delivered on the date above named.

Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in Southern Chili, and locations have been made by English capitalists. The gold exists in placers, and is said to be very extensive. There is also an abundance of water for washing out deposits.

The Messrs. Greenwood, of Blackburn, are about to close their mills. More than half the factory population of Blackburn is unemployed, without the slightest hope of any improvement in business. The chances are that many other mills will shortly close. Great distress prevails.

It is announced officially in London that the Colonial Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, have renounced their projected visit of inspection to Cyprus and Malta, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the East.

Queen Mercedes was only three months dead when they celebrated a memorial service for her at the Escurial. Yet the only attendants at the ceremony were the members of the Royal family—*not* including the King's three sisters—the officials from the palace, delegations from the garrison and municipality, and a mere handful of people from Madrid.

A Berlin correspondent of a Vienna paper states that, notwithstanding the fact that policemen and military patrols scour the streets of St. Petersburg, revolutionary placards continue to be posted in that city, pamphlets of an incendiary character to be secretly distributed, and threatening letters to be addressed to Ministers and leading members of the Government.

A thousand weavers in Glasgow have struck against seven and a half per cent. reduction.

It is stated that the negotiations for an Anglo-Turkish treaty for the suppression of slavery has failed.

The Middlesex magistrates have refused, by a vote of 33 to 16, to renew the licence of the well-known Argyll Rooms in London.

Congressman Storin gave a river excursion on Thursday to over 2,000 New York newsboys and bootblacks. One boy fell overboard and was drowned.

Burgess, the Bank of England burglar, was caught on Thursday at Niles, Cal. He had enough money to take him back to England, and was expecting to take an emigrant train in a few days.

The New York *Herald* reports the success of experiments at Scranton, Penn., to determine the practicability of a new gas generating apparatus intended for balloons, to be used in Arctic explorations.

The New York *Tribune* states that Gen. Sherman says the stories about the supposed unhappiness in his family are lies. Mrs. Sherman, though an ardent Catholic, never favoured the entry of her son Thomas into the priesthood.

The Mystic Water Co. have discovered that James Lee, former proprietor of a bleachery at Somerville, Mass., surreptitiously connected his establishment with the principal water main, and for twelve years used water to the value of $96,000.

Warner Benning, a detective employed by the contestants in the Vanderbilt will case, was struck senseless by an unknown person near his residence on Monday night. Benning claims to hold important evidence unfavourable to Wm. H. Vanderbilt's interest.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier parted rather unceremoniously with his church, the Second Unitarian of Boston. He went to England for a vacation, and was to return about the first of this month. The fact that he had sold his house and furniture soon came to the knowledge of leading members, and it was surmised that he did not intend to come back. Then his resignation was received by letter. It is said that he has received an offer from a church in Leicester, England, and will marry and settle there. There has been no trouble between him and his Boston congregation.

THE FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Good Prospects of a Much Wanted Frost.

A Sudden Cold Spell at Memphis—The Death List to Date.

The following is a corrected record of the total deaths to date as reported by despatches received by *The Mail*. Several outlying villages in Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi are necessarily unaccounted for:—

Baton Rouge, La.	114	Louisville, Ky.	41
Bay Delta, La.	2	Macomb City	4
Bay St. Louis, Miss.	48	Martin, Tenn.	1
Biloxi, Miss.	15	Memphis	3,129
Brownsville, Tenn.	66	Meridian, Miss.	25
Cairo, Ill.	9	Mobile, Ala.	50
Camden, Miss.	3	Morgan City, La.	61
Canton, Miss	126	Nashville, Tenn.	6
Chattanooga, Tenn.	60	New Orleans	3,390
Chicago, Ill.	1	Ocean Springs, Miss.	22
Cincinnati, O.	14	Osyka, Miss.	21
Delhi, La.	23	Pass Christian, Miss.	6
Depuy's Place, La.	5	Pattersonville, La.	28
Donaldsville, La.	9	Plaquemine, La.	65
Dry Grove, Miss.	7	Point Pleasant, La.	6
Gallipolis, O.	8	Port Eads, La.	12
Grand Junction, Tenn.	55	Port Gibson, Miss.	116
		Port Hudson	2
Greenville, Miss.	262	Refuge, Miss.	15
Grenada, Miss	274	Ricotoc	12
Hernando, Miss.	8	St. Louis, Mo.	41
Hickman, Ky.	105	Terre Bonne, La.	20
Holly Springs, Miss.	254	Terry, Miss.	13
Jackson, Miss.	9	Thibodeaux, La.	30
Key West, Fla.	5	Vicksburg	1,062
[illegible]	[illegible]	Water Valley, Miss.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Rock, Ark.	2		

PATTERSONVILLE, La., Oct. 11.—The fever is spreading on the Teche. Eighty-five cases to date and twenty-five deaths. The fever is of a malignant form with the whites, yet of a mild type with the blacks.

Twelve deaths to date at Ricotoc.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Duke de Nemours has contributed 500 francs for the fever sufferers of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—The death list includes fifteen under five years of age. Among the deaths are Sisters Mercedes and Augustine, of the Convent of Mercy, Brother Joseph, of the Order of the Holy Cross, and a son of J. L. Allyn, acting manager of the Western Union Telegraph office.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—Weather clear and cooler. A son of Jefferson Davis was stricken to-day in the country.

Alvah Hawkins, a volunteer telegraph operator from Pittsburg, Pa., died this afternoon. He was the third volunteer operator from that city, all of whom died. The Howard medical corps report 103 new cases, 50 in the city, the remainder in the suburbs. The wind has veered round to north, and the weather is rapidly turning cooler with good prospect of frost.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 11.—The operator at Meridian, Miss., reports 115 cases of fever in that city and 25 deaths up to date. There are 93 cases of fever in Delta, nearly all doing well.

CANTON, Oct. 11.—Reports from the country are still alarming. One death from black vomit at Camden, 18 miles distant.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 12.—Weather cooler, and decrease in new cases. Total cases under treatment, 188, about 150 of them coloured. Deaths from fever this week, ending to-night, 27.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The chairman of the Southern Relief Commission has received a telegram from Vicksburg stating that fully 1,000 utterly destitute people are left in the city by the epidemic.

A letter from the Howard Association of Memphis was received to-day, stating that there was but little abatement in the epidemic. It has spread over the country, and every town and village is calling for nurses, doctors, medicine, and supplies.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—The thermometer dropped to 46 this morning at four o'clock, and a frost would have fallen had not a wind been blowing. Alex. Kerr, the last of a family of six who returned to the city a short time ago, thinking all danger had passed, died this morning. Among the deaths reported since last night are the wife of the late Rev. E. C. Slater, T. P. Holland, foreman of the *Evening Ledger*, and prominent Oddfellow.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 13.—There were a few new cases in the city yesterday, all of them refugees who have been driven back from the country. The city is gradually assuming its regular appearance. The business houses are nearly all open, and some cotton is coming in by waggons and railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—There was a heavy frost here yesterday morning.

MORGAN CITY, Oct. 13.—The fever is [illegible] new cases and six deaths since Friday. We are getting more hopeful with the cooler weather and efficient nursing.

LEBANON CHURCH, Oct. 13.—Forty-nine cases under treatment.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Minister Noyes had, up to Friday, received sixty thousand francs for the fever stricken people of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Weather cloudy and warm. Total deaths, 3,549; total cases 11,855.

Yellow fever is increasing rapidly at Gretna and abating at Tangipohoa for want of material. At Pass Christian the fever has assumed a more malignant type. At Vicksburg three deaths occurred to-day. At Cairo two deaths and three new cases are reported. At Halena, Ark., the physicians disagree as to the nature of the epidemic. Citizens are flying in every direction.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Sixty-six new cases, 31 deaths. At Tuscumbia and Florence the fever has increased rapidly in the past few days. Nearly all who have been taken sick have died. A daily train will be run from Memphis on the Memphis and Charleston railway to relieve the great destitution prevailing at nearly every point. At Colliersville the fever is rapidly spreading.

The Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—In the hurried action of the dying Government in the distribution of patronage a difficulty seems to to have been created with regard to the Supreme Court. By clause nine of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court Act it is enacted, in reference to the oath to be administered to presiding judges, that "said oath shall be administered to the Chief Justice of the said courts before the Governor-General, or the person administering the government of the Dominion, in Council, and to Puisne Judges of the said courts by the Chief Justice." The absence from Canada of Chief Justice Richards would, under the above clause and according to high legal opinion, render it impossible that Mr. Justice Taschereau, recently appointed, can act until the return of the Chief Justice, who alone is empowered to administer the oath of office to Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. Again, it is enacted under the Supreme Court Act that five Judges shall form a quorum. The resignation of Mr. Justice Taschereau and its acceptance destroys the quorum of that Court, makes it necessary to reargue the causes heard at the last sitting of the Court, and renders it imperative to postpone the sitting appointed for the 30th instant until such time as a quorum of the Court can be re-established.

Phillips' Palatable Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine (a preparation of the soluble wheat phosphates) is entirely different from all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil. It is recognized by the Faculty and every intelligent mind, for all pulmonary complaints, nervous exhaustion, brain impairments, chlorosis, or any disease arising from impaired digestion, being highly nutritious and miscible with water. Lyman Bros. & Co., Agents.

A Children's Almanac to contain twelve original poems, one for each month, by prominent American poets, including Longfellow, Whittier and Aldrich, and a poetical motto for each day in the year, selected by Miss Farman the Editor of *Wide Awake*, is in press at D. Lothrop & Co's., Boston. It will have illustrations and red lines.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Probable Members—Mr. Masson not Arrived.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.]

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—It is now almost a certainty that the following gentlemen will form the Cabinet:—Ontario, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Senator Aikins, Mr. McKenzie Bowell, Hon. John O'Connor, and one other undecided, probably Senator Macpherson or Mr. John Carling. Quebec will have Hon. Mr. Masson, Hon. H. Langevin, Hon. Mr. Pope (Compton) and Hon. Senator Trudel; New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Tilley; Nova Scotia, Hon. Dr. Tupper and Hon. Mr. McDonald, and Prince Edward Island, Hon. Mr. Pope. Hon. William Macdougall will be elected Speaker of the House. Up to four o'clock this afternoon the French steamer on which M. Masson is coming had not been reported, and as he cannot by any possibility be here to-morrow, it is said his Excellency will have the new Ministry sworn before his departure for Quebec to-morrow evening.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Marquis of Lorne to be Escorted Hither by the Duke of Edinburgh.

[illegible] H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in the flagship Black Prince, 28 guns, will escort the steamship Sarmatian, with the Marquis and H. R. H. the Marchioness of Lorne, to Canada.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The *Tribune* says the Greenback Congressmen from Iowa are both pledged to act with the Democrats.

The *Times* says:—It is significant that the only two Republican candidates in Indiana and Ohio who betrayed any sympathies with the Greenback inflationists were defeated. Both were elected last time by good majorities.

In West Va., there is a reasonable prospect of the election of Walker (Greenback) over Kenna (Democrat.

The *World* prints a despatch from J. G. Thompson giving Ohio to the Republicans by about 3,300. He says the National Greenback vote came largely from Democrats.

The *Tribune* publishes a statement which it says has been made by a prominent Democratic politician, ex-State Senator and a Tilden supporter in the Presidential campaign to the effect that the late President Orton, of the W. U. Company, had stated that Tilden personally received many of the cipher despatches and read them before showing them to any one else.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Tribune*' Washington special says S. S. Cox announces himself as a candidate for Speaker. Blackburn's friends allege that he (Blackburn) will be the choice of the solid South against Randall. Eleven chairmen of House committees already have been defeated in this canvass, either for renomination or re-election.

THE COTTON CROP.

Reports for October—An Out-turn of Over Five Million Bales Expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the cotton crop to be 90, the same as in September. The State averages are:—North Carolina, 84, a decline of 2; South Carolina 84, an increase of 4; Georgia 85, an increase of 4; Florida 84, a decrease of 7; Alabama 91, a decline of 1; Mississippi 86, a decline of 3; Louisiana 83, unchanged; Texas 103, an increase of 2; Arkansas 90, a decline of 8; Tennessee 102, an increase of 11. Compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per cent. The October condition fully equals that of the splendid crop of 1870, and excels any intervening year. Insect injuries are unimportant. In the Mississippi Valley the yellow fever quarantine regulations have restricted the marketing of the crops. Texas reports a very fine crop, some counties reporting a prospective average as high as a bale per acre. With the increased acreage planted, the crop now promises an out-turn of upwards of five million bales.

THE ROUSE'S POINT MURDER.

Costofloras Sentenced to be Hanged.

ST. JOHN'S, Que., Oct. 15.—Costofloras, the murderer, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on December 13th.

A Pennsylvania Town Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—A special from Edenburg, Pa., gives particulars of the destruction of that place by fire this morning. The total loss is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000, largely insured. Two hundred and twenty-five buildings were burned, and the town is almost completely destroyed. There is much suffering among the losers. A relief committee has been organized, and contributions of food from adjacent towns and farmers in the vicinity are being distributed to the homeless. The principal losers are the Oatwell Supply Company, $30,000; Travis' livery stable, loss heavy, but unknown; Flynn & Hall, $18,000; Bennet House, $12,000; Edenburg House, $12,000; M. E. church and parsonage, $7,000; Chalfant & Groff, hardware, $25,000; Exchange Hotel, $10,000; B. Simons, tobacconist, $3,500; L. Walter, grocery, $8,000, and Defrance & Urry, druggists, $4,000. The depot, warehouse of the Union Express and the post office were destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Fire Record.

LANARK VILLAGE, Oct. 15.—About 12 o'clock last night the barn, sheds and stables belonging to Charles Woods, in the township of Lanark, were totally destroyed by fire, together with all last season's grain, hay and a number of farm implements. Loss about $2,200; no insurance. There appears to be no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Woods also lost a cow and three sheep showing symptoms of poison, and had twenty cords of wood which was some distance from his dwelling, burned about two weeks ago.

LONSDALE, Oct. 15.—Last night, about seven o'clock, fire was seen in a stack of straw near the barn owned by John Kinnear, fifth concession of Tyendinaga. The fire soon spread, and in a short time the barn, sheds and contents were all consumed, including farming implements, hay and a large quantity of thrashed and unthrashed grain. Loss estimated at $1,500; insured in the Victoria Mutual for $800. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CLINTON, Oct. 15.—About two o'clock this morning the barn, stable, and outhouses adjoining, owned by James Cottle, on the base line about three miles north of Clinton, were destroyed by fire; cause, lightning. The contents consisting of about 200 bushels of wheat; 300 bushels of oats; fifty bushels of peas; nine tons of hay, and two fanning mills, harness, cultivator, &c., were insured in the Hullet & McKillop Insurance Company.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Indian *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the British have made a raid upon the wavering border villages and captured four chiefs, who are held as hostages. A despatch from Kasanli states that it is reported the Viceroy will not be content with a simple apology, but will require the Ameer to come to Peshawur. It is reported that the Commissariat arrangements at Mooltan are at a dead lock.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Terrible Ending to a Marriage Ceremony.

The Bodies of Ten Women Recovered.

Associated Press Telegrams.]

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16.—During a marriage at the Coloured Baptist Church, at Lynchburg, to-night, the place was crowded to its utmost capacity. A piece of plastering fell, creating a panic of the most dreadful character. The bodies of ten women have been already taken out. The wounded are being sent to their homes.

The Proposed Telegraph Pool.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The general impression in stock-broking circles to-day is that an understanding has been arrived at between the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies. The details of the agreement have not been made known, but there is scarcely a doubt that an understanding would largely reduce the number of branch offices and make other reductions in expenses. Hon. T. N. Gibbs, the President of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Mr. Swinyard, the Manager, have been in the city for some days past [illegible] tions. Mr. Gibbs states that the public need not apprehend any advance of rates should an agreement be arrived at, that the tendency would rather be in the direction of reducing rates, as the expenses would be much lessened.

Shipment of Cattle to England.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The following memorandum from the Secretary of State in England is published in the *Official Gazette*:—

"The attention of all foreign Governments should be called to the provisions of the 'Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, 1878,' under which, except in the case of countries specially exempted by the Privy Council in whole or in part from the operation of the Act, all animals landed from abroad in any part of the United Kingdom will, after the 1st of January next, be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. The Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council will require from any countries applying for exemption, (1) a statement of the laws which regulate the importation of animals into that country; (2) of the methods adopted to prevent the spreading of any contagious disease when it exists there; (3) a periodical report on the general sanitary condition of their animals. It is also desirable that their Lordships should be furnished before the 1st of November next with such information on the points above referred to as her Majesty's representatives in foreign countries which export animals to the United Kingdom may be able to obtain through the British Consulates."

A letter is also published from the Secretary of State announcing with the conditions, the offer of a prize of £100 for an essay on "Hydrophobia, its Nature, Prevention, and Treatment." The prize is offered by Mr. V. F. Bennett Stanford, M. P., and is awarded to the Royal College of Physicians, London.

The circulation and specie returns now show the amount in circulation to be $10,561,731.77, and the specie held at different points $2,655,256.81, which is $39,395.31 more than required by law.

The Ottawa Counterfeiters.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The evidence in the Boyle case was continued to-day:—

CHAS. ITCHIER, hotel-keeper, Aylmer, was first called. He said:—I go by the name of Besson. Have seen Boyle at my place. Checkley was at my place twice in company with him. Boyle represented himself as an insurance agent and wanted to insure my property. He also wanted to get some money to purchase some goods in the United States. These two visits referred to were made in May. The first time Boyle came with Checkley he spoke of bills, and showed me a dollar Dominion of Canada note, stating that his brother-in-law was going to get some like it from the other side. He wanted me to lend him some money on good security, in order to be able to get some of the "goods," as he called it. The second time they came, they showed me one and two dollar bills of the same kind. I refused to loan them money. They read a letter in regard to some goods and bills which they were to get from New York. Don't remember the name of the party from whom the letter or circular was, as it was not a common name like Smith, Jones, or Brown. Checkley read part of the letter, and told me that if he could raise the money needed to buy the goods Boyle would go security. The letter produced was like the one he read to me. Checkley then wrote something on a paper. Believe it was a note in my favour for $75. He told me it would pay me better than selling whiskey to go into the business. Boyle declined to sign the note and so I refused to let him have any money. They then went away, Checkley saying that he would come again. The bills they showed me as samples were of the "Dominion of Canada Bank"—at least that is what we say in French. They looked good and I have some like them in my pocket now. Never saw Boyle since that until in Court to-day. I would have given him the money on the note if Boyle had endorsed it at the time.

Another witness testified to having received a counterfeit bill from both Boyle and Checkley.

Boyle was then committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

Detective Connors leaves for Milwaukee to-morrow to prosecute John Checkley and if possible have him extradited.

A Prince Edward Island Bank Closed.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—The Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown, closed its doors yesterday, and will in all probability be wound up. Gross liabilities to public, $366,000, to a capital of $146,000. Total assets, $564,000. James Duncan & Co. owe the bank $140,000, of which there is security for $32,000. The estate of Duncan will pay only 50c or 60c on the dollar to unsecured creditors, so the bank will lose by this firm $50,000 or $60,000 in addition to losses by other firms involved through Duncan & Co. A large amount of notes of this bank are in circulation in the Lower Provinces.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 330eow

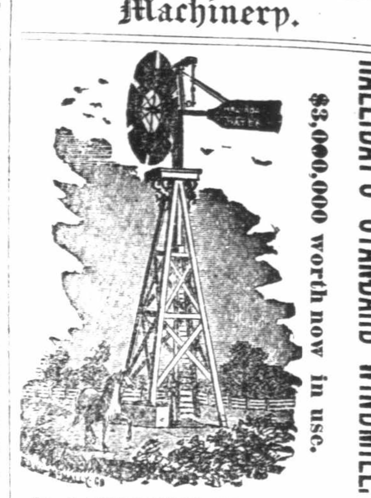
The German Reichstag on Saturday read the fifth clause of the Socialist Bill a second time after the rejection of an amendment of Herr Hoenele that the law should not apply to meetings connected with elections for the Reichstag or Diets.

Lost or Found.

STRAYED—FROM LOT NO. 20, concession C, Etobicoke, two yearling heifers, one dark red, the other brindle. Liberal reward paid for their recovery. Address PATRICK BANNON, Weston P. O. 340-2

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES, lot 10, 11th concession, Gore of Toronto, a sorel mare, lame on the off hind leg. The owner can have her by paying expenses. MICHAEL BYRNES, Castlemore P. O. 340-4

Machinery.



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EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. **Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment.** The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52

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BRITISH CONSOLS Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

TWIN GOLD BAR, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

QUEEN, 3s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8s, in boxes of 60 lbs.

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

ROYAL ARMS, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

VICTORIA, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

BRUNETTE, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s, and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

LITTLE FAVORITE, 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PRINCE OF WALES, 12s, in boxes of 110 lbs.

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS *Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.*

W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City of Toronto.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 342. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Affairs in the East Still Critical.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Constantinople says that in both Turkish and Greek circles the idea is gaining ground that war is inevitable. An influential party in the Turkish Council, headed by Osman Pasha, even holds that a purely defensive policy is impossible for military reasons.

The Central News Agency has a report that Russian videttes are within fifteen miles of Constantinople. The British Government is anxious, and resolved immediately to demand an explanation.

A Vienna despatch says Russia is still urging Roumania to conclude a convention granting the right of passage for Russian troops through her territory for a minimum period [illegible] Count Andrassy has [illegible] Roumania to withhold her consent. The Russian army in Roumelia and Bulgaria still amounts, contrary to the treaty, to 153,000 men.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Calcutta despatch says:—It is reported the forces from Peshawar have been ordered to attack Ali Musjid immediately and that a body of infantry with a mountain battery has entered the Khyber Pass. Heavy firing has been heard at Peshawur, but it is not known whether a fight is going on between the British and Afghans, or between the Afghans and Khyberees.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Advices from Santa Cruz report that every estate between Frederikstadt and Constitution Hill, a distance of eight or ten miles, has been ravaged by negro rioters. Frederikstadt is in ashes, and great destitution prevails. The number of estates destroyed is 109. Two hundred negroes were killed at Anneshope. The number of white soldiers on the Island is fifty. There are 25,000 inhabitants, and of these 22,000 are negroes. Thirty years ago slavery was abolished on the island, and a Labour Act has been in operation which compelled the negroes to do a certain amount of work so as not to be an absolute charge on the whites. A year ago the officials formed a new Labour Act, by which negroes could do what work they pleased and be paid accordingly, but they were obliged to support themselves. This Act and the establishment of a steam sugar refinery on the Island caused great dissatisfaction among the blacks. The Labour Act went into force on October 1st, and the succeeding day the massacre took place.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—It is said the Russians are fully determined to maintain their Administration in Eastern Roumania during their occupation of Bulgaria. They claim that the Treaty of Berlin did not fix the duration of the Russian occupation of places outside of Eastern Roumelia, and that, therefore, the occupation of such places is regulated by the Treaty of San Stefano.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Times* despatch from Constantinople, correcting the statement in the Vienna *Political Correspondence* of October 8th, says Prince Labanoff informed Safvet Pasha that the Russians will retain Adrianople, not until the Treaty of Berlin is fulfilled, but until a treaty is signed confirming those parts of the San Stefano Treaty which are not affected by the decisions of the Berlin Congress. This incident has caused some alarm in diplomatic circles, but the correspondent has reason to believe that the object of the demand is merely to hasten the Porte which is haggling over the stipulation.

The *Telegraph's* despatch from Pera reports that Prince Labanoff told Safvet Pasha that until a supplementary treaty is signed a state of war exists.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Vienna despatch states that the Imperial Ministry, which acts in common for Austria and Hungary, is confident of a majority in [illegible] Delegations to whom alone [illegible]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The Porte is informed that the Austrians will not advance into Novi Bazar, and the danger of a conflict is thus averted.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—Count Andrassy, Herr von Tisza and Baron von Wenckheim had an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph which lasted three hours. It is expected Herr Tisza will assume provisionally the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, and Von Wenckheim the Ministry of the Interior. The Emperor has convoked the Reichsrath for October the 22nd.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—In the Reichstag yesterday during the debate on the Anti-Socialist Bill Herr Hazzelmann, a well-known Socialist agitator, made a violent though clever speech. He said the people would hold those responsible for bloodshed who helped to frame and carry the bill. If the pacific endeavours of Socialism were repressed the day would come when the Socialists would take up arms and fight against their tyrants.

The President of the Reichstag called the speaker to order and said his speech was an incitement to rebellion.

Hazzelmann repeated his words and was again called to order amid loud and indignant protests. He went on to say, "I am not personally in favour of revolution. I prefer pacific means. But if we are forced to fight we shall know how and I shall be proud to lay down my life on the field of honour. Let Bismarck remember the 18th of March, 1848."

Lowe and Benningsen, Liberal leaders, denounced the methods and purposes of Socialism and defended the proposed legislation for its repression, which Benningsen declared even advanced Liberals now admitted to be necessary. Benningsen said he had no fear that Bismarck would allow the anti-Socialist law to be employed to impair the liberties of the people.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Berlin despatch says the compromise extending the operation of the Socialist Bill to March, 1883, bids fair to be adopted.

The Reichstag to-day passed through their second reading clauses two and three of the Socialist Bill with scarcely any modifications.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—During the performance to-night at the Coliseum Theatre, now used as a music hall, a fight occurred under the gallery. The audience hearing, but being unable to see the disturbance, became alarmed, and a cry of "fire" was raised, when a terrible panic ensued, people rushing for the doors and sliding down the pillars of the gallery on the heads of the occupants of the pit. A post impeded their exits, and thirty-five men and lads and two women were suffocated. Many persons were severely injured.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Simla despatch states that the idea of a dash on Ali Musjid has been abandoned. The military authorities considered it useless until they were prepared to proceed beyond that point. The original programme of the advance from two or three points early in November will be maintained.

LAHORE, Oct. 11.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that General Sir Frederic Paul Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, will assume command at Peshawur, where 35,000 troops are already concentrated. Reinforcements continue to arrive and war is considered inevitable. The Afghans are practising with heavy guns in the Khyber Pass, and it is believed Ali Musjid has been strengthened and armed with heavy siege guns.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11.—The Consul at St. Thomas telegraphs concerning the insurrection at Santa Cruz. The rioters have apparently been controlled. About 250 persons were killed. The planters are searching for the rioters.

An English vessel is at Frederikstadt, and a French vessel at Christianstadt. Four-fifths of the mills, dwellings, rum and sugar on the plantations have been destroyed; also all the business houses in Frederikstadt. Many families are destitute and all business temporarily suspended.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The Russians claim that the territory between Constantinople and Adrianople is not affected by the treaty of Berlin, therefore under the preliminary treaty of San Stefano they have a right to occupy it until a definite treaty is concluded.

Sir Henry Wolff, acting on the orders of the English Government, has insisted upon the Treaty of Berlin being carried out in Roumania. The other Commissioners supported him, whereupon the Russian representative yielded. The Commissioners will start for Philippopolis ten days hence. Ministers Layard and Fournier have advised Safvet Pasha to conclude a military convention so as to avert a collision between the Austrians and Turkish troops, leaving the settlement of political questions for future consideration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Porte has received information that the Russians have commenced marching on Adrianople, presumably from the north. All the foreign military *attaches* have left Constantinople to verify the intelligence. Prince Labanoff starts for Adrianople on Monday.

A later despatch reports that the Turks occupied Babalski when it was evacuated by the Russians. Gen. Todleben now summons the Turkish commander to withdraw from the place, threatening to take it forcibly. Safvet Pasha has consequently ordered its evacuation and the Russians will re-occupy it. The Turks have mounted guns on the Constantinople lines.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Berlin despatch states that as Tchataldja, which the Russians continue to hold, does not belong to the line which the London Cabinet considers necessary for the defence of Constantinople, the British fleet will not return to the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—A semi-official communication published says Austria will pay no attention to the Turkish protest against the occupation of Novi-Bazar, but will proceed to occupy it at the proper moment.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Constantinople despatch says the authorities expect the Russians to retire from their present positions, but they will find a pretext for another halt south of Adrianople. That they intend to evacuate Adrianople is not believed. A popular agitation is being promoted [illegible]

The *Times*, referring to the rumoured agitation in Bulgaria for the election of the Prince of Montenegro as Prince of Bulgaria, says:—"The concoctors of such stories forget the veto reserved to each signatory of the Treaty of Berlin."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Porte will not submit to the Powers the final treaty, which is now being negotiated with Russia.

The Lazis in Constantinople have petitioned Prince Labanoff, Russian ambassador, for passports enabling them to return to Batoum.

The completion of the defensive lines of Constantinople has been authorized.

Some of the tribes near Bagdad have revolted and captured the town of Damam. The Turkish authorities have telegraphed urgently calling for reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Vienna despatch states that Andrassy will shortly send a reply to the Turkish circular which will clearly refute the accusations of cruelty against the Austrian army, and will justify the Austrians in moving without waiting the conclusion of a convention and throw the failure of the negotiations on the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, has requested, in a friendly manner, an explanation of the concentration of Turkish troops at Kossova.

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—An understanding has been reached regarding the reduction of the army of occupation in Bosnia, and negotiations have been begun between the Austrian Minister of War and General Philippovich concerning the method of reduction.

Eighty thousand troops are to be withdrawn from Bosnia, and the remaining divisions, numbering 100,000, will be reduced to a peace footing.

Heugh, Balfour & Co.'s liabilities are now estimated at over $10,000,000. Six of the largest firms of Blackburn are creditors, and lose from $25,000 to $100,000 each. Some other firms have given notice of the stoppage of their works. T. D. Findlay & Co., East India merchants of Glasgow, have suspended; liabilities, $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 14.—Letters from the commanding officers of the revenue steamer Fessenden, at Detroit, complain of threats by the Canadian authorities to issue legal process against him for rendering aid to disabled vessels in waters contiguous to Canada. The matter will probably lead to a correspondence between the State Department and the Canadian authorities.

[illegible] Oct. 14.—The steamer from St. Thomas on October [illegible] particulars respecting the [illegible] in Santa Cruz. The insurrection broke out on the west end of the island, where three-fourths of the town was burned and pillaged. The insurgents then traversed the island towards the basin, but fortunately the timely arrival of forces from St. Thomas saved that part of the island. Sixty-seven sugar estates, of value, remain. The principal leaders of the insurrection have been caught, and are now undergoing trial. About 800 insurgents are still scattered about the country. The insurgents were all negroes. The cause of the insurrection was short payments of wages and the refusal of the authorities to give passports to negroes.

Santa Cruz was already declining rapidly, and the island is therefore totally ruined. The merchants of St. Thomas have lost heavily by the insurrection.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

The German Reichstag yesterday rejected paragraph 16 of the Socialist Bill, authorizing the expulsion of agitators from the towns. The rejection was in consequence of a difference between the National Liberals and the Conservatives, the latter endeavouring to introduce an amendment increasing the stringency of the paragraph. The paragraphs authorizing the refusal of licenses to publicans and booksellers, forbidding the circulation of periodicals under certain circumstances, and constituting a Court of Appeal in the manner proposed by the Committee, namely of four councillors and five judges, with a president appointed by the Emperor, were adopted. The Conservative amendment giving the Emperor unrestricted right of selection of President of the Court was rejected.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Vienna despatch to the Manchester *Guardian* says:—Simultaneously with the presentation of his credentials, the Ottoman Ambassador to Vienna was ordered to declare to Count Andrassy that the Porte would be compelled to oppose by arms the advance of the Austrian troops upon Novi-Bazar.

A Vienna despatch says the Austrian reply to the Turkish circular indignantly but calmly, and in dignified terms, repels the Turkish charge of atrocities by Austrians. The correspondent adds that the Turkish Ambassador who recently interviewed Count Andrassy, to offer explanations, must have been convinced that it will not be the fault of Austria if the relations of the two countries do not become friendly.

A Berlin despatch says the Porte has warned the press of Constantinople to avoid the expression of anti-Russian sentiment, as Turkey is again on the most friendly terms with Russia.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—A *Times* special from a correspondent with the military expedition which is now pursuing the renegade Cheyennes is to the effect that a conference was held on Sunday at Camp Sheridan with Red Cloud and his chiefs. Red Cloud promised to arrest and deliver the Cheyennes, expressed a great desire for peace, and promised to promote it by all means in his power. The utmost good feeling prevailed at the conference which closed with a banquet.

THE LATEST.—THURSDAY.

It is announced in Berlin that the Emperor will resume government, beginning of December.

The German Reichstag has passed the paragraph of the Socialist bill relating to a modified state of siege with the amendments offered by the Conservatives, giving the Government greater discretion as to the propriety of proclaiming a state of siege and expelling suspected persons from the towns. On the final paragraph being reached all the amendments prolonging the period of operations of the bill were rejected and a paragraph was passed limiting it as proposed by the Committee to March 31st, 1881. This completes the second reading of the bill. It will come up on its third reading to-morrow.

A FINANCIAL CLOUD.

The London "Times" Sounds a Warning Note.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Herald's* cable special says:—Although no new failures have occurred the tone of commercial circles in Scotland is very unsatisfactory, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails. Stocks are depressed owing to rumours with regard to the position of one of the Lancashire banks and the impending failure of some local firms to whom the broken Glasgow Bank had made advances. It is now understood that not only was the whole capital of the bank lost, but four [illegible] pounds sterling [illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The *Times* appeals to the business community [illegible] to keep cool, and warns the public to "prepare for new shocks, as the Glasgow collapse has started a movement which will find out the weak places in every firm and institution throughout the kingdom. A trying time lies before all banking and financial interests, and every department of commerce may be subjected to embarrassment and alarm. The present ordeal comes at a time when commerce is weakened by prolonged depression and cheered by few signs or none of a revival of prosperity."

The stock and money markets are depressed and uneasy in consequence of persistent rumours of further mercantile embarrassment. These rumours, though denied and untraceable, create a gloomy feeling throughout the kingdom. They affect a Scotch bank and a Lancashire bank, as well as various mercantile concerns in London and the provinces. The Stock Exchange is further unsettled by the unwillingness of investors to deal in bank shares, and by a panic in and heavy depreciation of gas shares in consequence of statements printed here concerning Edison's alleged discoveries in lighting by electricity.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—There has been an unusually active demand for money on Wall street to-day, and rates for call loans advanced from 4 to 5 per cent. at the opening to strong 7 per cent. This stringency in the money market is partly due to the locking-up movement in gold, which has been going on for some days, and is said to be in the interest of Jay Gould's desire to depress stocks.

Governments are a trifle weaker. Stocks closed generally the lowest of the day. A very unsettled feeling prevails, and there are fears that the financial uneasiness in Great Britain may result in a general lack of confidence in securities. The course the Vanderbilt will litigation is taking also seems more unfavourable to stability in Vanderbilt shares.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Times'* financial article says:—The rumours of further mercantile embarrassments are circulated by a clique who have a heavy short account open.

Heugh, Balfour & Co., of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities estimated at between a million and two millions sterling. The firm was one of the oldest Eastern shipping houses in Manchester. £200,000 of their liabilities fall chiefly on the Manchester cloth and yarn agents. The remainder of the liabilities is in bills, but it is stated these all represent value in goods.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 11.—The failure of Heugh, Balfour & Co. was announced shortly after the close of business, and caused immense excitement. It is feared their failure will affect several small firms.

ENGLISH FAILURES.

Panic in the Iron Trade.

Bank of England Rate of Discount Raised—Further Failures Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The *Times* says:—Owing to the course pursued by most of the banks in partially refusing the accommodation usually afforded to borrowers, the Bank of England has been obliged to meet the demand concentrated upon it by raising the nominal rate of discount to six per cent. The charge for advances has also been raised to seven per cent. The rate of discount was somewhat irregular after the bank was raised, but for three month's bank paper, fully six per cent was obtained in most quarters.

A hundred thousand pounds in eagles from Paris were bought yesterday for New York.

Westwick & Co., spice merchants, have failed. Liabilities, £70,000.

GLASGOW, Oct. 15.—There is a panic in the iron trade here in consequence of a reported heavy failure, and rumours of other suspensions. The prices of pig iron were at one time ten pence per ton lower.

Messrs. Gorton, stock brokers of Manchester, have failed; liabilities believed to be considerable.

LONDON, Oct 16.—A special from Glasgow says there was excitement there yesterday caused by the panic in the iron trade, and a partial panic on the Stock Exchange, besides the failure of Wotherspoon, the iron broker.

A large firm of insurance brokers at Leith, with Glasgow connections, have placed their books in the hands of accountants. Their liabilities are heavy.

A special says two firms in Manchester and one in London, must suspend to-day.

Another Glasgow shipping firm is reported to have failed.

Liverpool Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—It is stated there were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons in the Coliseum Theatre last night at the time of the panic, though this is probably exaggerated. A performer was singing a comic song, when a free fight commenced in the pit. A cry of fire was raised, and a general stampede took place for the box-office entrance, though there are said to have been five other doors open. The police inside and outside vainly endeavoured to control the crowd. The structure of the theatre where the crush occurred is intricate. The exits converge into a narrow well, and it was in this well the dead were collected in a ghastly pile six or seven deep. An upright partition in the centre of the doorway stopped the passage until cut away with an axe, enabling some to escape. The greatest excitement prevailed outside the theatre. Fire engines and fire escapes arrived, and the firemen, joining the police, entered to reassure the people. The manager upon the first alarm rushed into the pit from the entrance and shouted to the audience to remain quiet, but without effect until the theatre had been nearly cleared. The dead and injured were carried to the infirmary. Two of the dead were women, three boys and thirty-two able-bodied men of the labouring class.

The New Caledonia insurrection is spreading, and a further massacre of whites by the natives has occurred.

Seventeen persons were recently drowned at Cortemgilia and Millesimo, Northern Italy, by the overflow of the Bormida river.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

A slight but prolonged shock of earthquake has occurred at Lima and Callao.

A Cologne despatch says M. Oppenheim, the well-known banker, died on Sunday.

Nine prisoners dug through the gaol wall at Kokomo, Ind., on Monday night and escaped.

Leave of absence to officers of the British army to visit foreign countries has been suspended.

The German Reichstag has thrown out clause 6 of the Socialist Bill, prohibiting Socialist writings.

Justus Schwab, the Communist, is in gaol in New York, on the charge of violating the excise and Sunday laws.

Arrangements are being made for a banquet to Lord Dufferin at Belfast, Ireland, on his return from Canada.

Preparations are being made to give Mr. Masson, M.P., a grand reception at Terrebonne on his return from England.

Millais has again been doing a little of the work—drawing on wood—which of old brought him so much appreciation.

A report is in circulation in Montreal that Lady Dufferin will return with the Princess Louise for a short time to Canada.

[illegible] the appointment of Count von Beust to be Austrian Ambassador at Paris as definitive.

A descendant of Mary Stuart is one of the belles of Bryan, Tex.—Miss Agnes McQueen, one of the famous Carolina family.

The Duke de Broglie has written a book describing the secret foreign policy of Louis XV. There are to be many revelations in it, it is said.

Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria is the name of the Duchess of Edinburgh's last baby, the twenty-sixth of her Majesty's grandchildren.

The King of the Netherlands has just been betrothed to the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont—a young lady only just twenty years old.

In consequence of a report from Cardinal McCloskey, the Vatican is taking measures for a very considerable development of Catholicism in America.

It is said that Mlle. Bianca del Grillo, Ristori's daughter, loves her gifted mother so devotedly that she is unwilling ever to marry and so be separated from her.

Paul de Cassagnac, in a recent article in the *Pays*, openly declared that he applauded and approved of the coup d'état, which, so far from being a crime, was "a blessed and saving act."

Garibaldi will, perhaps, be a man of comfortable fortune, after all. He has sold to a company the privilege of quarrying granite on the Island of Caprera to pave the streets of Rome.

An Omaha despatch says the Indian Commissioners at Omaha have unearthed, through testimony, most disgraceful treatment of the Indians by agents and others during the past three years.

A despatch from Venice says Count von Bismarck, nephew of the German Chancellor, committed suicide at Venice yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver. The act was caused by physical suffering.

The Vienna newspapers announce that Count von Beust, Austrian Ambassador at London, will be transferred to Paris and be succeeded at London by Count Karslogi, the present Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Berlin.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright has left Ottawa. Hon Messrs. Mills, Pelletier and Burpee will remain for a few days yet. It is understood that Mr. Mackenzie will reside at the capital until after the session, when he will remove to Toronto.

The Paris Exposition prize medals are to be distributed on the 21st inst. They [illegible] fifty diplomas for grand prizes will be delivered on the date above named.

Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in Southern Chili, and locations have been made by English capitalists. The gold exists in placers, and is said to be very extensive. There is also an abundance of water for washing out deposits.

The Messrs. Greenwood, of Blackburn, are about to close their mills. More than half the factory population of Blackburn is unemployed, without the slightest hope of any improvement in business. The chances are that many other mills will shortly close. Great distress prevails.

It is announced officially in London that the Colonial Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, have renounced their projected visit of inspection to Cyprus and Malta, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the East.

Queen Mercedes was only three months dead when they celebrated a memorial service for her at the Escurial. Yet the only attendants at the ceremony were the members of the Royal family—*not* including the King's three sisters—the officials from the palace, delegations from the garrison and municipality, and a mere handful of people from Madrid.

A Berlin correspondent of a Vienna paper states that, notwithstanding the fact that policemen and military patrols scour the streets of St. Petersburg, revolutionary placards continue to be posted in that city, pamphlets of an incendiary character to be secretly distributed, and threatening letters to be addressed to Ministers and leading members of the Government.

A thousand weavers in Glasgow have struck against seven and a half per cent. reduction.

It is stated that the negotiations for an Anglo-Turkish treaty for the suppression of slavery has failed.

The Middlesex magistrates have refused, by a vote of 33 to 16, to renew the licence of the well-known Argyll Rooms in London.

Congressman Storin gave a river excursion on Thursday to over 2,000 New York newsboys and bootblacks. One boy fell overboard and was drowned.

Burgess, the Bank of England burglar, was caught on Thursday at Niles, Cal. He had enough money to take him back to England, and was expecting to take an emigrant train in a few days.

The New York *Herald* reports the success of experiments at Scranton, Penn., to determine the practicability of a new gas generating apparatus intended for balloons, to be used in Arctic explorations.

The New York *Tribune* states that Gen. Sherman says the stories about the supposed unhappiness in his family are lies. Mrs. Sherman, though an ardent Catholic, never favoured the entry of her son Thomas into the priesthood.

The Mystic Water Co. have discovered that James Lee, former proprietor of a bleachery at Somerville, Mass., surreptitiously connected his establishment with the principal water main, and for twelve years used water to the value of $96,000.

Warner Benning, a detective employed by the contestants in the Vanderbilt will case, was struck senseless by an unknown person near his residence on Monday night. Benning claims to hold important evidence unfavourable to Wm. H. Vanderbilt's interest.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier parted rather unceremoniously with his church, the Second Unitarian of Boston. He went to England for a vacation, and was to return about the first of this month. The fact that he had sold his house and furniture soon came to the knowledge of leading members, and it was surmised that he did not intend to come back. Then his resignation was received by letter. It is said that he has received an offer from a church in Leicester, England, and will marry and settle there. There has been no trouble between him and his Boston congregation.

THE FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Good Prospects of a Much Wanted Frost.

A Sudden Cold Spell at Memphis—The Death List to Date.

The following is a corrected record of the total deaths to date as reported by despatches received by *The Mail*. Several outlying villages in Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi are necessarily unaccounted for:—

Baton Rouge, La.	114	Louisville, Ky.	41
Bay Delta, La.	2	Macomb City	4
Bay St. Louis, Miss.	48	Martin, Tenn.	1
Biloxi, Miss	15	Memphis	3,129
Brownsville, Tenn.	66	Meridian, Miss	25
Cairo, Ill	9	Mobile, Ala.	50
Camden, Miss	3	Morgan City, La.	61
Canton, Miss	126	Nashville, Tenn.	6
Chattanooga, Tenn.	60	New Orleans	3,390
Chicago, Ill	1	Ocean Springs, Miss.	22
Cincinnati, O.	14	Osyka, Miss	21
Delhi, La	23	Pass Christian, Miss.	6
Depuy's Place, La.	5	Pattersonville, La.	28
Donaldsville, La.	9	Plaquemine, La.	65
Dry Grove, Miss.	7	Point Pleasant, La.	6
Gallipolis, O.	8	Port Eads, La.	12
Grand Junction, Tenn	55	Port Gibson, Miss.	116
		Port Hudson	2
Greenville, Miss	262	Refuge, Miss	15
Grenada, Miss	274	Ricotoc	12
Hernando, Miss	8	St. Louis, Mo	41
Hickman, Ky	105	Terre Bonne, La.	20
Holly Springs, Miss.	254	Terry, Miss	12
Jackson, Miss	9	Thibodeaux, La.	30
Key West, Fla.	5	Vicksburg	1,028
Labadieville, La.	[illegible]	Water Valley, Miss.	[illegible]
Lake, Miss	[illegible]		
Lebanon, Miss	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Little Rock, Ark	2		

PATTERSONVILLE, La., Oct. 11.—The fever is spreading on the Teche. Eighty-five cases to date and twenty-five deaths. The fever is of a malignant form with the whites, yet of a mild type with the blacks.

Twelve deaths to date at Ricotoc.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Duke de Nemours has contributed 500 francs for the fever sufferers of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—The death list includes fifteen under five years of age. Among the deaths are Sisters Mercedes and Augustine, of the Convent of Mercy, Brother Joseph, of the Order of the Holy Cross, and a son of J. L. Allyn, acting manager of the Western Union Telegraph office.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—Weather clear and cooler. A son of Jefferson Davis was stricken to-day in the country.

Alvah Hawkins, a volunteer telegraph operator from Pittsburg, Pa., died this afternoon. He was the third volunteer operator from that city, all of whom died. The Howard medical corps report 103 new cases, 50 in the city, the remainder in the suburbs. The wind has veered round to north, and the weather is rapidly turning cooler with good prospect of frost.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 11.—The operator at Meridian, Miss., reports 115 cases of fever in that city and 25 deaths up to date. There are 93 cases of fever in Delta, nearly all doing well.

CANTON, Oct. 11.—Reports from the country are still alarming. One death from black vomit at Camden, 18 miles distant.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 12.—Weather cooler, and decrease in new cases. Total cases under treatment, 188, about 150 of them coloured. Deaths from fever this week, ending to-night, 27.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The chairman of the Southern Relief Commission has received a telegram from Vicksburg stating that fully 1,000 utterly destitute people are left in the city by the epidemic.

A letter from the Howard Association of Memphis was received to-day, stating that there was but little abatement in the epidemic. It has spread over the country, and every town and village is calling for nurses, doctors, medicine, and supplies.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—The thermometer dropped to 46 this morning at four o'clock, and a frost would have fallen had not a wind been blowing. Alex. Kerr, the last of a family of six who returned to the city a short time ago, thinking all danger had passed, died this morning. Among the deaths reported since last night are the wife of the late Rev. E. C. Slater, T. P. Holland, foreman of the *Evening Ledger*, and prominent Oddfellow.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 13.—There were a few new cases in the city yesterday, all of them refugees who have been driven back from the country. The city is gradually assuming its regular appearance. The business houses are nearly all open, and some cotton is coming in by waggons and railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—There was a heavy frost here yesterday morning.

MORGAN CITY, Oct. 13.—The fever is abating a little, though there were several new cases and six deaths since Friday. We are getting more hopeful with the cooler weather and efficient nursing.

LEBANON CHURCH, Oct. 13.—Forty-nine cases under treatment.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Minister Noyes had, up to Friday, received sixty thousand francs for the fever stricken people of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Weather cloudy and warm. Total deaths, 3,549; total cases 11,855.

Yellow fever is increasing rapidly at Gretna and abating at Tangipohoa for want of material. At Pass Christian the fever has assumed a more malignant type. At Vicksburg three deaths occurred to-day. At Cairo two deaths and three new cases are reported. At Halena, Ark., the physicians disagree as to the nature of the epidemic. Citizens are flying in every direction.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Sixty-six new cases, 31 deaths. At Tuscumbia and Florence the fever has increased rapidly in the past few days. Nearly all who have been taken sick have died. A daily train will be run from Memphis on the Memphis and Charleston railway to relieve the great destitution prevailing at nearly every point. At Colliersville the fever is rapidly spreading.

The Supreme Court

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—In the hurried action of the dying Government in the distribution of patronage a difficulty seems to have been created with regard to the Supreme Court. By clause nine of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court Act it is enacted, in reference to the oath to be administered to presiding judges, that "said oath shall be administered to the Chief Justice of the said courts before the Governor-General, or the person administering the government of the Dominion, in Council, and to Puisne Judges of the said courts by the Chief Justice." The absence from Canada of Chief Justice Richards would, under the above clause and according to high legal opinion, render it impossible that Mr. Justice Taschereau, recently appointed, can act until the return of the Chief Justice, who alone is empowered to administer the oath of office to Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. Again, it is enacted under the Supreme Court Act that five Judges shall form a quorum. The resignation of Mr. Justice Taschereau and its acceptance destroys the quorum of that Court, makes it necessary to re-argue the causes heard at the last sitting of the Court, and renders it imperative to postpone the sitting appointed for the 30th instant until such time as a quorum of the Court can be re-established.

Phillips' Palatable Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine (a preparation of the soluble wheat phosphates) is entirely different from all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil. It is recognized by the Faculty and every intelligent mind, for all pulmonary complaints, nervous exhaustion, brain impairments, chlorosis, or any disease arising from impaired digestion, being highly nutritious and miscible with water. Lyman Bros. & Co., Agents.

A Children's Almanac to contain twelve original poems, one for each month, by prominent American poets, including Longfellow, Whittier and Aldrich, and a poetical motto for each day in the year, selected by Miss Farman the Editor of *Wide Awake*, is in press at D. Lothrop & Co's., Boston. It will have illustrations and red lines.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Probable Members—Mr. Masson not Arrived.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.]

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—It is now almost a certainty that the following gentlemen will form the Cabinet:—Ontario, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Senator Aikins, Mr. McKenzie Bowell, Hon. John O'Connor, and one other undecided, probably Senator Macpherson or Mr. John Carling. Quebec will have Hon. Mr. Masson, Hon. H. Langevin, Hon. Mr. Pope (Compton) and Hon. Senator Trudel; New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Tilley; Nova Scotia, Hon. Dr. Tupper and Hon. Mr. McDonald, and Prince Edward Island, Hon. Mr. Pope. Hon. William Macdougall will be elected Speaker of the House. Up to four o'clock this afternoon the French steamer on which M. Masson is coming had not been reported, and as he cannot by any possibility be here to-morrow, it is said his Excellency will have the new Ministry sworn before his departure for Quebec to-morrow evening.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Marquis of Lorne to be Escorted Hither by the Duke of Edinburgh.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in the flagship Black Prince, 28 guns, will escort the steamship Sarmatian, with the Marquis and H. R. H. the Marchioness of Lorne, to Canada.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The *Tribune* says the Greenback Congressmen from Iowa are both pledged to act with the Democrats.

The *Times* says:—It is significant that the only two Republican candidates in Indiana and Ohio who betrayed any sympathies with the Greenback inflationists were defeated. Both were elected last time by good majorities.

In West Va., there is a reasonable prospect of the election of Walker (Greenback) over Kenna (Democrat.

The *World* prints a despatch from J. G. Thompson giving Ohio to the Republicans by about 3,300. He says the National Greenback vote came largely from Democrats.

The *Tribune* publishes a statement which it says has been made by a prominent Democratic politician, ex-State Senator and a Tilden supporter in the Presidential campaign to the effect that the late President Orton, of the W. U. Company, had stated that Tilden personally received many of the cipher despatches and read them before showing them to any one else.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Tribune*' Washington special says S. S. Cox announces himself as a candidate for Speaker. Blackburn's friends allege that he (Blackburn) will be the choice of the solid South against Randall. Eleven chairmen of House committees already have been defeated in this canvass, either for renomination or re-election.

THE COTTON CROP.

Reports for October—An Out-turn of Over Five Million Bales Expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the cotton crop to be 90, the same as in September. The State averages are:—North Carolina, 84, a decline of 2; South Carolina 84, an increase of 4; Georgia 85, an increase of 4; Florida 84, a decrease of 7; Alabama 91, a decline of 1; Mississippi 86, a decline of 3; Louisiana 83, unchanged; Texas 103, an increase of 2; Arkansas 90, a decline of 8; Tennessee 102, an increase of 11. Compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per cent. The October condition fully equals that of the splendid crop of 1870, and excels any intervening year. Insect injuries are unimportant. In the Mississippi Valley the yellow fever quarantine regulations have restricted the marketing of the crops. Texas reports a very fine crop, some counties reporting a prospective average as high as a bale per acre. With the increased acreage planted, the crop now promises an out-turn of upwards of five million bales.

THE ROUSE'S POINT MURDER.

Costofloras Sentenced to be Hanged.

ST. JOHN'S, Que., Oct. 15.—Costofloras, the murderer, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on December 13th.

A Pennsylvania Town Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—A special from Edenburg, Pa., gives particulars of the destruction of that place by fire this morning. The total loss is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000, largely insured. Two hundred and twenty-five buildings were burned, and the town is almost completely destroyed. There is much suffering among the losers. A relief committee has been organized, and contributions of food from adjacent towns and farmers in the vicinity are being distributed to the homeless. The principal losers are the Oatwell Supply Company, $30,000; Travis' livery stable, loss heavy, but unknown; Flynn & Hall, $18,000; Bennet House, $12,000; Edenburg House, $12,000; M. E. church and parsonage, $7,000; Chalfant & Groff, hardware, $25,000; Exchange Hotel, $10,000; B. Simons, tobacconist, $3,500; L. Walter, grocery, $8,000, and Defrance & Urry, druggists, $4,000. The depot, warehouse of the Union Express and the post office were destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Fire Record.

LANARK VILLAGE, Oct. 15.—About 12 o'clock last night the barn, sheds and stables belonging to Charles Woods, in the township of Lanark, were totally destroyed by fire, together with all last season's grain, hay and a number of farm implements. Loss about $2,200; no insurance. There appears to be no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Woods also lost a cow and three sheep showing symptoms of poison, and had twenty cords of wood which was some distance from his dwelling, burned about two weeks ago.

LONSDALE, Oct. 15.—Last night, about seven o'clock, fire was seen in a stack of straw near the barn owned by John Kinnear, fifth concession of Tyendinaga. The fire soon spread, and in a short time the barn, sheds and contents were all consumed, including farming implements, hay and a large quantity of thrashed and unthrashed grain. Loss estimated at $1,500; insured in the Victoria Mutual for $800. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CLINTON, Oct. 15.—About two o'clock this morning the barn, stable, and outhouses adjoining, owned by James Cottle, on the base line about three miles north of Clinton, were destroyed by fire; cause, lightning. The contents consisting of about 200 bushels of wheat; 300 bushels of oats; fifty bushels of peas; nine tons of hay, and two fanning mills, harness, cultivator, &c., were insured in the Hullet & McKillop Insurance Company.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Indian *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the British have made a raid upon the wavering border villages and captured four chiefs, who are held as hostages. A despatch from Kasanli states that it is reported the Viceroy will not be content with a simple apology, but will require the Ameer to come to Peshawur. It is reported that the Commissariat arrangements at Mooltan are at a dead lock.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Terrible Ending to a Marriage Ceremony.

The Bodies of Ten Women Recovered.

Associated Press Telegrams.]

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16.—During a marriage at the Coloured Baptist Church, at Lynchburg, to-night, the place was crowded to its utmost capacity. A piece of plastering fell, creating a panic of the most dreadful character. The bodies of ten women have been already taken out. The wounded are being sent to their homes.

The Proposed Telegraph Pool.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The general impression in stock-broking circles to-day is that an understanding has been arrived at between the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies. The details of the agreement have not been made known, but there is scarcely a doubt that an understanding would largely reduce the number of branch offices and make other reductions in expenses. Hon. T. N. Gibbs, the President of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Mr. Swinyard, the Manager, have been in the city for some days past [illegible] tions. Mr. Gibbs states that the public need not apprehend any advance of rates should an agreement be arrived at, that the tendency would rather be in the direction of reducing rates, as the expenses would be much lessened.

Shipment of Cattle to England.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The following memorandum from the Secretary of State in England is published in the *Official Gazette*:—

"The attention of all foreign Governments should be called to the provisions of the 'Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, 1878,' under which, except in the case of countries specially exempted by the Privy Council in whole or in part from the operation of the Act, all animals landed from abroad in any part of the United Kingdom will, after the 1st of January next, be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. The Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council will require from any countries applying for exemption, (1) a statement of the laws which regulate the importation of animals into that country; (2) of the methods adopted to prevent the spreading of any contagious disease when it exists there; (3) a periodical report on the general sanitary condition of their animals. It is also desirable that their Lordships should be furnished before the 1st of November next with such information on the points above referred to as her Majesty's representatives in foreign countries which export animals to the United Kingdom may be able to obtain through the British Consulates."

A letter is also published from the Secretary of State announcing with the conditions, the offer of a prize of £100 for an essay on "Hydrophobia, its Nature, Prevention, and Treatment." The prize is offered by Mr. V. F. Bennett Stanford, M. P., and is awarded to the Royal College of Physicians, London.

The circulation and specie returns now show the amount in circulation to be $10,561,731.77, and the specie held at different points $2,655,256.81, which is $39,395.31 more than required by law.

The Ottawa Counterfeiters.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The evidence in the Boyle case was continued to-day:—

CHAS. ITCHIER, hotel-keeper, Aylmer, was first called. He said:—I go by the name of Besson. Have seen Boyle at my place. Checkley was at my place twice in company with him. Boyle represented himself as an insurance agent and wanted to insure my property. He also wanted to get some money to purchase some goods in the United States. These two visits referred to were made in May. The first time Boyle came with Checkley he spoke of bills, and showed me a dollar Dominion of Canada note, stating that his brother-in-law was going to get some like it from the other side. He wanted me to lend him some money on good security, in order to be able to get some of the "goods," as he called it. The second time they came, they showed me one and two dollar bills of the same kind. I refused to loan them money. They read a letter in regard to some goods and bills which they were to get from New York. Don't remember the name of the party from whom the letter or circular was, as it was not a common name like Smith, Jones, or Brown. Checkley read part of the letter, and told me that if he could raise the money needed to buy the goods Boyle would go security. The letter produced was like the one he read to me. Checkley then wrote something on a paper. Believe it was a note in my favour for $75. He told me it would pay me better than selling whiskey to go into the business. Boyle declined to sign the note and so I refused to let him have any money. They then went away, Checkley saying that he would come again. The bills they showed me as samples were of the "Dominion of Canada Bank"—at least that is what we say in French. They looked good and I have some like them in my pocket now. Never saw Boyle since that until in Court to-day. I would have given him the money on the note if Boyle had endorsed it at the time.

Another witness testified to having received a counterfeit bill from both Boyle and Checkley.

Boyle was then committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

Detective Connors leaves for Milwaukee to-morrow to prosecute John Checkley and if possible have him extradited.

A Prince Edward Island Bank Closed.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—The Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown, closed its doors yesterday, and will in all probability be wound up. Gross liabilities to public, $366,000, to a capital of $146,000. Total assets, $564,000. James Duncan & Co. owe the bank $140,000, of which there is security for $32,000. The estate of Duncan will pay only 50c or 60c on the dollar to unsecured creditors, so the bank will lose by this firm $50,000 or $60,000 in addition to losses by other firms involved through Duncan & Co. A large amount of notes of this bank are in circulation in the Lower Provinces.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 330eow

The German Reichstag on Saturday read the fifth clause of the Socialist Bill a second time after the rejection of an amendment of Herr Hoenele that the law should not apply to meetings connected with elections for the Reichstag or Diets.

CURRENT EVENTS IN MANITOBA.

The Elections—Lisgar—Marquette—Provencher—Selkirk—Extraordinary Conflict of Judicial Authority—Miscellaneous, etc.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 3.

The turmoil of the elections being now happily over, we are beginning to settle down to our ordinary occupations. The result of the campaign in Ontario was an unmitigated surprise to all here, for, in spite of the frequent testimony brought from below of the great reaction that had set in, no one here foresaw the possibility of so mighty a change having taken place in public opinion. The general result of the elections elsewhere had a decided bearing upon the elections in Manitoba. At first it looked probable that the only constituency in which a contest would take place would be Selkirk; but very urgent representations were sent to the leading Grits here as to the bad look of the thing in the older Provinces that three constituencies should go to the Opposition in this Province without a champion standing up on behalf of the Government. When urgent instructions reached here that candidates *must* be found to run in Marquette and Lisgar, the "delicate question which" arose as to who should engage in the evidently hopeless combat. Last of all, two gentlemen largely indebted to the Mackenzie Administration for past favours, reluctantly buckled on their armour and sprang into "the imminent deadly breach." Neither of them had the ghost of a chance, unless the elections below should have shown unmistakably that the Government would be able to remain in office, and even then the prospects of success were highly problematical in the opinion of their own political friends.

"What need my tongue the issue tell?" except for the deduction of an appropriate moral. No sooner did Mr. J. W. Sifton (of the firm of Sifton, Ward, & Co., Pacific railway contractors) learn of the rout of the Grits in Ontario and Quebec, than he at once withdrew. His canvass had been entirely based upon the supposition that the Government would remain in power, and almost the sole argument he addressed to the electors was that it was unmistakably to their interest to send a candidate to Parliament who would be an out-and-out supporter of the party in power. When the bottom fell out of his only pretension to represent Lisgar, there was nothing for it but to throw up the sponge, which, I am bound to say, he did in a handsome manner, candidly acknowledging the reason that led him to abandon the contest in favour of Dr. Schultz. Of course, Mr. Sifton would not have been elected in any case, for the sitting member has thoroughly established his claims upon the confidence of the electors; and Mr. Sifton was, doubtless, only too glad to relinquish a contest in which he was literally but a man of straw, set up by compulsion to fight a losing battle in order to save appearances, until after the elections elsewhere had been held. He was, therefore, perfectly right in retiring when it was evident no ulterior interest could be served by his acting as the unwilling cat's-paw of a moribund Government.

Next we come to Marquette, the largest constituency in Manitoba, which had been thoroughly canvassed by Mr. Ryan, the ex-member, during the past summer. What grounds were there to urge against that gentleman's return? The principal was that he had, like a good many other Reformers, become disgusted with the insincerity and backslidings of his party leaders, and felt that, from a Manitoba standpoint, he could no longer conscientiously support a Government whose policy was altogether contrary to the interests of Manitoba. It is very important to the consideration of Mr. Ryan's attitude to remember that at a public meeting during the summer of 1877, presided over by Mr. Trow, M.P., and held at Portage La Prairie, Mr. Ryan distinctly announced that if Mr. Mackenzie persisted in carrying out a Pacific railway scheme that ignored the interests of Manitoba generally, and Marquette in particular, he should cast his lot with the Opposition. Much was made by the Government organ here of the alleged recreancy of Mr. Ryan, and he was stigmatized as a traitor. The people of Marquette, however, saw the matter in a very different light, and were prepared to justify their member's action, which had so clearly been taken on behalf of local interests and for the good of the Province. It was also charged against Mr. Ryan that he had been hostile in Parliament to the Hon. D. A. Smith's scheme for placing Manitoba in railway communication with the rest of the world, and so persistently was this misrepresentation circulated that it took no small amount of personal hard work (in a country which does not boast a Conservative newspaper) to show that his opposition was not offered to railway enterprise intrinsically, but to the Pembina Branch, the property of the Canadian people, being leased to foreign monopolists without such an impartial revision of the terms as might have been had by their submission to the Senate. When Mr. Luxton, ex-M.PP. for Rockwood, undertook to oppose Mr. Ryan, he could have had little conception of the hold that gentleman had obtained upon the confidence of the electors. He made a tour of the constituency, bravely going his up-hill road until, at a public meeting in one of the river parishes, he was staggered by the announcement of the defeat of the Government, and collapsed amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people. Mr. Ryan, who was present, then came forward and announced that, as Sir John Macdonald had been defeated in Kingston, he had resolved to withdraw from the contest in favour of the distinguished leader of the Liberal-Conservative party. Only imagine the enthusiasm! Mr. Luxton was then asked also to withdraw, but this he declined to do until those in Marquette who had invited him to run should decide what it was best to do. The obstinacy of human nature is often astonishing; but would you believe that certain hard-shell Grits actually persisted, after the resolution of the majority led their candidate to withdraw, in urging that somebody else should be brought out in opposition to Sir John. This ill disposition was, I am bound to say, confined to a very few persons, whose indiscreet obstructiveness was fortunately thwarted by the action of Reformers of a more liberal type, and thus Marquette appropriated to itself the proud honour of electing by acclamation the head of the victorious party. I will not waste space here by attempting a description of the extraordinary enthusiasm which prevailed in Winnipeg when this result was made known and of the many devices resorted to by Sir John's admirers to express their gratification at the compliment paid him. To do them justice, even the Grits participated in the joyous feeling, and for the credit of human nature I am pleased to be able to say that the news of Sir John's defeat at Kingston, which arrived fully twelve hours previous to the intimation of the general result of the elections, was received with expressions of satisfaction by not more than half a dozen persons in this community. The general feeling was one of indignation and regret that Kingston should have shown so little appreciation of the chieftain's patriotic services, coupled with a strong apprehension that Sir John might avail himself of so decided a slight to a veteran statesman and retire from public life.

The story of Provencher is a brief one. Mr. Dubuc is a gentleman who has earned himself a respected name while a member and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. His record is a white one. He enters Parliament unfettered by pledges; but the incoming Government may depend upon his cordial support of every measure they introduce that does not threaten injury to the interests of Manitoba. He was returned by acclamation, notwithstanding that Mr. Martin, ex-M.P.P. for St. Agathe, made a mock canvass in the burlesque guise of Ministerialist. Mr. Martin claims that when he presented his nomination paper to the returning officer it was improperly rejected on the ground of the legal limit of time having expired, and he has threatened a protest. People generally take it that Mr. Martin arrived too late in order to save his $50 deposit, and that his complaint has been concocted solely to save himself from ignominious stultification. I don't know the pedigree of Mr. Martin, but many folks here believe he is not very remotely connected with the Damphool family, the members of which, according to some American authority (I forget who) threaten to crowd out the Smiths and Joneses altogether before the close of the nineteenth century. At any rate, in local politics he has generally played the amusing part of a harmless buffoon, having furnished a larger supply of cheap merriment in the House than any other member. In fact, nobody has ever taken him seriously; it would be too severe on him.

We now come to the Selkirk contest, which has been necessarily a struggle of great importance. How the fight would have ended, had the Mackenzie Administration triumphed elsewhere, I will not attempt to guess. The first impression was that the Opposition vote would be greatly strengthened by the result. Then public enthusiasm was evoked over the return of Sir John for Marquette, and a period of calm ensued, during which, in this city at any rate, interest in the contest flagged. The Liberal Conservatives, who up to this point had worked well, now thought they had a sure game, and indifference supervened. Meanwhile the agents and committeemen of Mr. Smith made a "big push" (I don't mean according to Mr. Brown's definition) to rally his supporters, and no stone was left unturned to promote his return. I am assured that all sorts of corrupt influences were employed, and that it was resolved to win by fair means or foul. Various telegrams regarding railway progress towards the boundary appeared in the Grit press; but they fell flat upon the people here, commercial men in particular having no faith in them. At a public meeting held the night before the election Mr. Morris made a splendid speech, and was applauded to the echo. Mr. Smith was for a time patiently listened to, and then groaned and hooted. Mr. Ryan took the platform and made an effective speech. Mr. Smith tried to reply to his attacks, and so wearied the audience that they refused him further hearing. From this point the meeting became disorderly, and no more business was done, though it broke up late. This meeting showed Mr. Smith that he had nothing to hope for in Winnipeg, and his supporters next day threw themselves upon the country parishes, where they could hope to exercise their peculiar influences with greater effect. On polling day Conservative Winnipeggers thought the victory so sure that many of them did not vote. They treated the contest as a battle already won. The result, as you have already learned by telegraph, was that Smith was declared to have a majority of ten, afterwards reduced on a recount to nine. Of the peculiar influences used to accomplish this result I will not say much. Throughout the contest various public officials actively canvassed for Mr. Smith. The Sheriff of the North-West territories, who, strange to say, was brought into Winnipeg over two months ago, appeared at election meetings and spoke in the interest of Mr. Smith. Several Custom-house officers were members of his committee, and one actually signed his nomination paper, appending his official addition. It is not known how far compulsion was brought to bear on these unfortunates, all of whom are now quaking in their shoes lest they should suffer the expected penalty of their transgression of the regulations of the service and of the demands of ordinary decency.

The re-count business is one of those matters bound to become historical. After Mr. Morris had filed his papers before Mr. Justice McKeagney and a day had been fixed for a final addition of the ballots, the application having been made on the ground that the Returning Officer had unlawfully counted the returns from three parishes, the deputy returning officers for which had omitted to enclose a sworn statement of the result as presented by law, Mr. Smith's agent applied to Mr. Justice Betourney for a re-count, on the ground that two ballots less than that candidate was entitled to had been given him. This judge, then, utterly ignoring the fact that an appointment had already been made by Mr. McKeagney for a re-count, and of the proper notices having been issued, actually took the hands, and so shut off the dispassionate and impartial investigation that would whole business out of his learned brother's have taken place in due course but for the sharp practice of Mr. Smith. The sequel to the affair may be briefly told. When Judge McKeagney took his seat on the bench this morning, the Sheriff, who was there in obedience to a summons, coolly informed the Court that the ballots and other election papers had been mailed to Ottawa last night. I need say no more, except that Mr. Morris' friends will push their protest to the end. It should, however, be stated that one of the three deputy-returning officers' sworn statements asserted by the returning officer not to have been in the boxes on declaration day turned up in its box at the re-count. I will conclude with a conundrum—How did it get there?

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Boy Impaled on a Shaft and Instantly Killed.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Thursday morning Yonge street, at the corner of the Great Western railway depot, was the scene of a horrible accident. A boy about 16 years old named Owen Gleeson, who resided with his father, Owen Eugene Gleeson, on the west side of Borden street, was driving a horse attached to a cart loaded with stone from the Yonge street wharf to Forsyth's yard on King street. The animal becoming restive the boy alighted and tried to lead him. As was described by Mrs. M. Jackson at the inquest last night, the boy had hold of each side of the horse's bridle bit and was hanging on to him and walking backwards. At one time it appeared as if the boy was about to master the struggling animal, but the latter taking fresh fright at some object, plunged forward and turning aside into the passage way at the side of the station crushed the lad against the side of that building and ran the end of the shaft through his chest, breaking several ribs and perforating the left lung. In the struggle the left hand of the victim was badly mangled. The horse, seemingly satisfied with the work of death then backed up and started to run back to the wharf and the boy dropped dead on the ground. Mrs. Jackson, who keeps a fruit stand near at hand, ran to him and raised his head, but life was extinct. The body was carried into a room in the station and Drs. Thorburn and Richardson called. In their evidence they stated that they found him dead and that the injury in his chest was sufficient to cause instantaneous death. At the inquest, held by Coroner Riddel at the Morgue, the father of the dead boy stated that he did not know the horse was vicious, and that his son did not tell him that the animal ran away yesterday, which seems to have been the case. The jury brought in a verdict of "Accidental Death." The body presented a most ghastly appearance, the clothes soaked with blood, the mangled hand lying at the side, and a wound into which three fingers could be easily inserted, in the left side of the chest, a couple of inches below the collar bone. The parents of the boy are greatly afflicted at the loss of their son, who seems to have been a steady and industrious lad.

Among recent German publications are the letters of the Archduke John.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

Match with Twenty-two of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—The great cricketing event of the season, the match between the celebrated Australian eleven and twenty-two of Montreal and vicinity, was commenced upon the grounds of the Montreal cricket club this morning. Owing to the diligent and persistent labour of Mr. Miller, of the Montreal club during the last three years, the ground of the club is in as nice a condition as could be wished for. The Australians arrived by the western train, and after having taken up their quarters at the Windsor, proceeded to the grounds, where play was commenced. Owing to the cold sharp wind which was blowing, and to the general inability on the part of the general public to appreciate the game of cricket, there was but a small attendance of spectators present, though it was expected a much larger attendance would be had in the afternoon. Wickets were pitched at 11.20, and the Australians having won the toss, sent their Canadian brethren to the bat, who were represented by J. Smith and J. C. N. Badgley, Spofforth and Boyle being the bowlers. Badgley secured one run when he succumbed to the fine bowling of Spofforth. One run for one wicket. Badgley was followed by W. Smith, and the brothers kept the bowling nicely in check, playing well together, and scoring until they were parted by John losing his wicket to the bowling of Spofforth, having made ten runs. At the fifth over, Boyle's bowling not seeming to be suitable, he was replaced by Allan, a left-handed round-arm bowler. J. Smith was followed by E. W. Gough, whose career, however, was short, his wickets being quickly taken by Spofforth, he failing to score. The game standing 21 runs for Canada with three wickets down. E. T. Galt was next to take up the willows and succeeded in getting a double, when, he, too, yielded to the inevitable bowling of Spofforth. C. McLean, the captain of the team, who followed, made a good opening, successfully meeting the bowling of Spofforth and Allan, but in hitting back a straight ball from Allan he raised it slightly and it was cleverly caught by Allan, and Charley also retired without scoring. The left-hand bowling of Allan now began to tell, and at the first ball of the next over, Mr. Smith's leg stump was taken by him just below the ball, his score being 11, four of them being doubles. W. Smith was followed by D. J. Smith, of Ottawa, who was cleverly caught by Gregory from Allan's bowling, without scoring. E. W. Hare, who scored one and was disposed of by the left-handed bowling of Allan, was next. The innings now stood 29 runs for 8 wickets. W. Parkin, of St. George C. C., followed McLean but without scoring. He was caught by Allan at long field, Spofforth bowling. J. L. Hardman was next at the bat in company with Gordon, who made a fine straight hit and was rewarded for it by a 3. At the next moment he got another good one, for which he secured a double. He made another big hit to long-on, but was splendidly caught by Bailey after scoring 5, and leaving the game with 34 runs with 10 wickets down. Things now commenced to look blue for Canada. Mr. Gordon was followed by Mr. Dawson, of the Bellerophon, who yielded to the first ball from Spofforth. Stoncliffe, of the Montreal C. C., followed Dawson, and after one and a double was bowled by Allan. C. B. Brodie, of Ottawa, was next. He succeeded in getting one, but lost his off stump in the second over. R. Stark followed, and after getting a couple of doubles lost his wicket to Allan. H. Benjamin met a similar fate without, however, scoring. T. D. Bell of Montreal was next, and he and Hardman, who was doing nicely, soon commenced to make Canadian stock look up. The first thing he did was to get a double from Allan and soon Hardman got a big hit from Spofforth, which took the ball over the fence and entitled him to 6 which brought out some cheers. A change in the bowling was now made, Garratt replacing Spofforth. Bell soon lost his wicket to Garratt, having made 10 with four doubles. A. F. Beevar succeeded Bell in the next over. Hardman was bowled by Allan having made 31, one six, two threes and six twos, making him the top score. He was followed by E. W. Arthy, when it being 1.30 the bell rang for lunch and the play was suspended. After luncheon the 3 remaining Canadian wickets were quickly disposed off, and the whole side was out for 90. The Australian batting was begun by C. Bannerman and Murdoch, and the score was rapidly rolled up. Four or five easy chances were missed by the Canadians, who were wretchedly weak in the field. When time was called the Australians had scored 86 without the loss of a wicket. During the afternoon his Excellency Lord Dufferin, accompanied by Sir Patrick McDougall and Hon. Col. Littleton arrived on the ground and were loudly cheered. The attendance was at no time large.

The following are the scores:—

CANADIANS.

J. Smith, b Spofforth	10
J. C. N. Badgley, b Spofforth	1
W. Smith, b Allen	11
E. H. Goff, b Spofforth	0
E. T. Galt, b Spofforth	2
C. McLean, c and b Allen	0
J. D. Smith, c Gregory, b Spofforth	0
E. W. Hare, b Allen	1
F. Perkins, c Allen, b Spofforth	0
J. L. Hardman, b Allen	31
Godon, c Bailey, b Spofforth	6
T. Dawson, b Spofforth	0
Stancliff, b Allen	3
C. B. Brodie, b Allen	1
R. A. Starke, b Allen	4
H. Benjamin, b Allen	0
T. D. Bell, b Garrett	10
Beever, b Garrett	0
Arthur, b Allen	0
Holmes, b Garrett	2
Whitton, not out	
Carter, b Garrett	0
Byes, 5; leg-byes, 3; wides, 1	9
Total	91

Spofforth's analysis is as follows:—

Overs, 33; maidens, 13; runs, 39; wickets, 8.

Allen's analysis:—

Overs, 27; maidens, 12; runs, 24; wickets, 9.

The Australians then went to the bat, and when time was called the score stood as follows:—

Murdock, not out	41
C. Bannerman, not out	39
Byes, 5, leg-byes, 1	6
Total	86

The fielding of the Canadians was miserable, and the chances are that the Australians will occupy all day to-morrow at the wicket.

Second Day.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—The great cricket match was continued this morning in excellent weather. Bannerman and Murdoch again went to the bat to the bowling of McLean and Gough. The bowling was a vast improvement on that of yesterday afternoon, and induced the batsmen to play with more regard to safety than run getting. McLean and Hardman each bowled two maiden overs, and during the first half hour only ten runs were obtained. The fielding was also better than yesterday, Stancliffe at mid wicket off stopping several good balls. Hardman took Gough's place with the ball, and McLean bowled another maiden over, Hardman having put in a fair over. McLean again took the ball and bowled an excellent one, which Murdoch did did not cover, and down went his wicket. He was loudly applauded, as he walked to the tent with a score of 45. T. Horan was sent in to replace him. The bowling continued excellent, both Hardman and McLean being well "on the spot." Horan hit a good one, which Carter threw in well. Stancliffe took the ball in place of McLean, and the first ball was well pitched on the wicket. The next was a hit to leg for 2, and the third Bannerman sent over the neighbouring sheds for 6. Bannerman now began to punish the bowling, and several good hits were made. Dawson took Stancliffe's place, and bowled a maiden over to start with. Gordon also replaced Hardman, and began underhand slows, while the fielders were disposed on the boundary lines. Parkins, whose fielding was very good, stopped a hard ball from Bannerman's bat, and in the next underhand over Horan hit a hard one for 2. Bannerman ran out to hit a lob which broke, and the next moment Galt cleverly had the bails off, but the umpire decided that the bat was in his ground. Dawson bowled another maiden over, and Gordon's lobs were played more carefully. Dawson bowled four maiden overs in succession. Horan gave Gough a catch at mid wicket on, which he muffed, and Bannerman hit a lob outside the boundary. W. Smith replaced Gordon and bowled carefully. The bowling, and generally the fielding, continued fair, but an excellent catch given by Bannerman was badly missed by Dawson. Gordon's bowling began to be knocked around considerably, and several hits were made over the boundary lines. Stark took the ball and bowled two wides, but gradually got better on the wicket and bowled a maiden over. He bowls a swift ball, and Horan and Bannerman in turn cut them beautifully. Badgely, who went on to bowl, after seven fair overs, tempted Horan to hit a flyer, and Bell at point caught him. He retired on a score of 32, and F. Spofforth was sent to the wicket. His first hit was one to leg, which went under the fence, counting 6. Bannerman hit one of Badgley's balls up on the grand stand for 4.

At 1.30 the players adjourned for lunch, the score standing 190 with 2 wickets down. Bannerman had six lives, but the fielding spared him.

It was the intention of the Montreal Club to present the visitors formally to Lord Dufferin this morning, but unfortunately, the great demand on his Excellency's time rendered it impossible for him to be present to-day.

In the afternoon Bannerman and Spofforth went back to the bat. The latter having made 18, left his ground to hit one of Badgley's, but missed, and Galt sharply snapped the bail off. C. H. Bailey was then sent to the bat to the bowling of Badgley and Dawson, which continued very good. The run getting was slower in the afternoon, though several good hits were made over the boundaries. Bailey cuts very heavily, and obtained the most of his runs in this way. Badgley was changed for Gough, who bowled a maiden over to start with. Dawson bowled remarkably well, and but few runs were obtained from his balls. At 3.30 the score stood 240 runs with three wickets down. Bannerman was finally caught out by Badgley, and retired with a score of 125 runs amid loud applause. Four other Australian wickets fell before the stumps were drawn, and the game was left unfinished, the visitors having scored 319 for nine wickets, to 90 by the Montreal twenty-two in their first and only innings.

The following is the score:—

Murdoch b McLean	45
Bannerman c Badgley, b Gordon	125
T. Horan c Bell, b Badgley	32
Spofforth s Galt, b Badgley	18
Gregory c Starke, b Dawson	4
Boyle c Hare, b Badgley	19
Garrett b Hare	15
G. H. Bailey b Dawson	22
Conway c Ball, b Badgley	3
Allan, not out	7
Blackham, not out	2
Byes	19
Leg byes	2
Wides	6
Total	319

PROVINCIAL SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Fifteenth Meeting of the Sunday School Association.

PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 9.—Tuesday evening session was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr Mulhewin, of Peterborough. The audience was largely increased from that of the afternoon, and the capacious church, which seats 1,200 persons, was full.

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M.A., Principal of the Peterborough Collegiate Institute, was introduced as President elect, and in a neat speech acknowledged the honour done him, and sought the sympathy and co-operation of the members of the Convention.

The Rev. ALEX. BELL, of Peterborough, welcomed the delegates. They must soon, he said, hand to their children the work which their fathers had handed to them, and their children must be trained for this. This Convention might help to better the methods of training children. On every ground the delegates were welcome, and as in one continuous shout the welcome should ring, "Cead Mille Failthe."

Rev. E. H. DEWART, of the *Christian Guardian*, replied on behalf of the Convention. Those who knew the genial hospitality of Peterboro' people expected a hearty welcome, and those who now visited this beautiful town for the first time, would find hereafter many a sunny memory connected with Peterboro' and its homes. Mr. Bell had given reason for welcoming the delegates, and he (Mr. Dewart) would give reasons for their being there. There is no greater work, no better and more hopeful sign of the times than the earnest work of the Sabbath school. The value of this work was eloquently dwelt upon. As in the Eastern legend the lapidary mistook the relative value of some stones that he was to polish for the regal crown and marred the best of them, so might they be most derelict to duty and make the most fatal mistake if they neglected some poor and homeless child. How should they have a church for the times, one that shall intelligently and bravely work and fight for truth in a sceptical age, but by training children into true conceptions of religion? What is wanted in this work is the love of Christ shed abroad in our hearts giving us a tender Christ-like sympathy with childhood.

Rev. W. FRIZELL, of Newmarket, continued the reply to the address of welcome.

The Convention then passed to business, viz.: the report on the mission work of the Association, read by Rev. W. Millard. Mr. C. Crasweller, the missionary agent, has travelled during the past season 1,775 miles, organized thirty-five schools, with 133 teachers, and 805 scholars, in the backwoods of Muskoka, and this work is limited only by the means at the disposal of the Association.

At this stage it was announced that although friends of Sunday-school work had opened their hearts, homes, and larders, yet they must, in order to perfect their hospitality, open their purses also. The work of the Association is crippled for lack of money. The collection was thereupon taken up.

The Rev. GEO. BELL, LL.D., gave an interesting report of the late International Sunday-School Convention at Atlanta. Among the results evidenced at that great meeting were the progress which had taken place in Sunday-school work, the increased interest in the study of the Bible, especially of the Old Testament, greater fairness in the interpretation of Scripture, the increased sympathy of children and of the Church in missionary work. The person and work of the Lord Jesus were emphasized as the basis of all Sunday-school work; the harmonious relation of the Church and school was also insisted upon, and the value of the close and intelligent study of the Bible as aided by the International scheme of lessons as a remedy against the dreamy speculations of science, falsely so called, was adverted to. To increase the value of this scheme of lessons, it is proposed to add certain supplementary lessons on the evidences, on manners and customs, and on doctrines. Teachers should have a personal knowledge of the truth, and also such knowledge of mind as will enable them to get that truth into the mind of the children. Eloquent reference was made to the wonderful unity of Northerner and Southerner on the common platform of Christian work at Atlanta, where those who had fought each other fourteen years before now stood in brotherly embrace.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. L. Scott, of Millby.

Second Day.

This morning's session was opened at nine o'clock, with prayer by the Rev. George Bell, LL.D., after which the Rev. F. H. Wallace, B.D., of Peterboro', gave a Bible reading on the religious instruction of the young.

After singing a hymn, the next item of business was that of reports on Normal classes.

Mr. L. C. PEAKE, of Toronto, gave an interesting and succinct report of the Normal classes recently held in Toronto, Ingersoll, Sarnia, and elsewhere. In those various places the Chantanqua courses of Normal lessons were followed with great success, and the examinations at their close were passed most creditably by a large number of teachers. This next season still greater efforts are to be made in this direction.

Rev. ALFRED ANDREWS, of Strathroy, held that the very topic was a triumph. Once we hoped for such normal classes, now we report them. In England and the United States Sabbath school workers are ahead of us in this respect. Many such classes have existed for some time in England, and already there are over 500 Chantauqua graduates. The speaker gave an interesting account of his own experience in this work. At first he found the task so formidable that it required much grit and grace to keep him from backing out, but now he feels that he has been helped himself—the teachers understand their work better than before, they study the Bible better outside of the course of lessons, their methods of study have been improved, and the whole tone of Sabbath school work in his church has been elevated. A judicious use of the blackboard is indispensable. A teacher must not use his book in the class. He must so master the work as to get behind the book; and only so far as a teacher thus masters the work himself can he hold the interest of his class.

Mr. Stouffer sang the solo, "Oh, to be nothing, nothing."

A miscellaneous discussion ensued on normal classes—the missing link between the minister and the school, and from the many pertinent questions asked and able answers given, it was evident that the interest in this subject is becoming intense.

Further instalments of reports from counties were taken up, and among them a highly pleasing report of the work in Manitoba, where a Sunday School Association is now in full blast. Last year the first Provincial Sunday School Convention of Manitoba was held in the commodious new Temperance Hall, Winnipeg, and all the clergymen of the five denominations represented in the Province, together with several able laymen, co-operated in making the meetings interesting and spirited. In the rural districts the schools are limited in numbers and efficiency, but in the city and here are well conducted schools. The Sunday school statistics of the Province are as follows:—21 Episcopalian schools, 13 Presbyterian, 14 Methodist, 3 Methodist Episcopal, 2 Baptist, and a few union schools. Total number of teachers, 280; of scholars, 3,141.

A resolution was passed requesting Rev. J. McEwen to give an illustration before the Convention of Normal class work.

The meeting was closed by the Rev. Mr. Bennett.

Third Day.

PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 10.—Yesterday afternoon, the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Walter Amos.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Mr. GEORGE WALLACE, M. A., head master of the High School at Weston, reported on Normal class works in the country. A union class was successfully conducted in Weston last winter under the charge of Mr. Wallace. But the question was started whether or no it be best to insist upon examination at the close of such Normal courses, inasmuch as many excellent and devoted teachers by reason of defective literary training would be deterred from such classes by the dread of examinations.

The Chautanqua course has this fault that it is too pretentious, and tries to do too much in too short a time. In each of the lessons of the course, the Bible section is practically found enough for one evening, and the Sunday School section is generally ignored or treated too cursorily for its importance. The practical and natural development of the present interest taken in Sunday School work will be something even better and more thorough in the way of training teachers than the Normal class.

Mr. JAMES HUGHES, Inspector of Toronto Public Schools, introduced the subject of "Reviewing." He thought there was too much talking from the platform, and too little from the pews, and he proceeded to conduct a sort of model review, catechizing the members of the Convention, and drawing many interesting responses.

Rev. WM. MILLARD read the General Secretary's report, from which it appears that memorials have been sent to the various theological Schools and Ladies' Colleges of the Dominion with reference to the establishment of Sabbath school training departments in these institutions.

The next meeting of the International Sabbath School Convention in 1881 is to be held in Toronto.

Through the courtesy of the U.C. Bible Society poor Sabbath school scholars will hereafter be able to procure Bibles free of charge.

The following are the statistics for Canada, as reported to the Atlanta Convention:—Ontario, 3,888 schools; teachers, 27,933; scholars, 231,155. Quebec, 487 schools; 4,260 teachers; 28,388 scholars. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, 1,020 schools; 9,230 teachers; 77,500 scholars. Manitoba, 50 schools; 270 teachers; 2,950 scholars. Totals, 5,395 schools; 41,693 teachers; and 339,943 scholars.

The 20th and 21st of this month have been set apart for universal prayer for Sabbath schools in England and the United States, and it is hoped that the schools in Canada will take part in this general scheme.

The Treasurer's report was read by the Hon. Jno. McMurrich. The total disbursements for the year have been $2,149.38. A balance is due the treasurer, and there is a debt of $1,260. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the treasurer for his kind and faithful attention to the finances of the Association.

Mr. H. J. CLARK followed with an address on finance and an appeal for collections in the schools of the Province in behalf of this Association.

At the call of Mr. Clark, delegates volunteered various sums on behalf of their schools.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. S. Lyle, of Hamilton.

The Wednesday evening meeting was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. E. F. Torrance, M.A., Peterboro'.

The second main division of the programme was then entered upon, viz.:—"Our Work Defined," and the Rev. S. Lyle delivered an eloquent address on "Our Work in the Sabbath School."

Rev. J. B. EDMONDSON, of Almonte, spoke on "Our Work in Relation to the Church."

At the conclusion of this address a collection was taken up, after which a paper was read by Mr. D. Fotheringham on "Our Work as an Association."

Mr. MEADOWS, Travelling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spoke of the Sabbath School work of the Young Men's Christian Association. This subject occupied much time in the World's Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Geneva, Switzerland, and an effort is to be made to get hold of neglected boys, and the sympathy of the Sunday Schools of Canada is desired with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association for boys.

On motion of Mr. HUGHES, the Rev. A. Andrews, the Rev. J. P. Edmonson, and the Rev. C. Watson were named as a Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. DANIEL MACLEAN proceeded to answer questions which had been handed in, and did it racily and well.

A highly successful meeting was closed with the benediction by the Rev. C. Watson, of Toronto.

This morning's session was opened with a short prayer meeting, led by the Rev. J. Thom, B. A., of Norwood.

The Rev. JOHN MCEWEN gave a valuable Bible reading on "The Teacher Finished," thus introducing the third main division of the programme.

It was unanimously resolved that the General Secretary should send a telegram of greeting from this Convention to that of the Maritime Provinces now in session in Truro, N.S.

Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., next handled the topic of "Lessons," sketching an outline course of supplemental lessons such as he himself uses.

The next topic, "The work furnished with qualified teachers," was treated by D. C. McHenry, M.A.

A large Executive Committee was appointed to act for the Association during the ensuing year.

Mr. Stouffer rendered a solo, and the Rev. J. McEwen proceeded to give an interesting specimen of normal class work, making free use of the blackboard, and questioning the Convention.

A resolution was passed requesting Mr. McEwen to prepare a paper for insertion in the annual report embodying the principles illustrated in his exercise.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. O'Meara, of Port Hope.

PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 11.—Yesterday afternoon's session was opened with prayer by Rev. G. Bell, LL.D.

Mr. DANIEL MACLEAN introduced the fourth division of the programme, viz.: "The work promoted," and showed how it is promoted by county and other associations.

The Rev. JOHN MCEWAN handled the topic of "The Work Promoted by Normal Instruction."

"Our Work Promoted by Teachers' Meetings," was the subject of an address by the Rev. A. Andrews.

The Rev. Mr. MULHERN reported on the Sunday-school work in the Ottawa Valley.

The meeting was then thrown open for three minute addresses, and many fitting remarks were made by various delegates.

An interesting session was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. D. S. Mulhern.

The evening, or farewell meeting, was opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Peterborough.

The last topic of the programme, "Our Work Promoted by Christian Love and Sympathy," was introduced by the Rev. Coverdae Watson.

The Rev. D. S. MULHERN followed on the same subject.

After a solo by Mr. Stouffer, the collection was taken up.

Rev. Mr. ANDREWS read a report from the Committee on Resolutions, embodying the conclusions of the Convention on a great number of subjects and their recommendations with reference thereto, which report was adopted. Among the resolutions were the following:—

"*Resolved*—That this Convention highly approves of the practice of weekly reviews of the previous Sabbath's lesson by the Superintendent before the study of the day's lesson is undertaken in the classes. Monthly and quarterly reviews are also highly beneficial and merit our increased attention.

"Considering the acceptable prominence given to Normal class instruction in reports, and results during this Convention, we re-affirm our sense of the importance of this work, and would recommend the formation of classes in cities, towns and smaller places wherever practicable.

"We gratefully recognize the answers to the memorials sent to colleges concerning the proposal to have the science and art of Sabbath School teaching form a part of their collegiate course.

"It is the decided conviction of this Association that definite efforts ought to be made in every Sabbath school on behalf of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. And we hail with great satisfaction the formation of Bands of Hope in Sabbath schools."

Votes of thanks were carried to the ex-President, the General Secretary, the Peterboro' friends, the trustees of the church in which the Convention was held, the railways, Mr. Stouffer and Miss Jones.

The Rev. J. McEwen opened the question drawer and gave racy answers.

On motion the question of the time and place of the next Convention was left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Farewell addresses were delivered by Rev. J. McEwen and Dr. McGuire on behalf of the Convention, and by Rev. F. H. Wallace, B.D. and Mr. J. H. Roper, on behalf of Peterboro'.

The hymn "Shall we gather at the River" was sung with feeling, and Rev. W. Millard spoke a few farewell words. After a short address from the President and the singing of the National Anthem and the Doxology the Convention was closed with prayer by Rev. F. H. Wallace.

THE ORANGE PROSECUTIONS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—At the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, Mr. J. Doutre, Q.C., on behalf of the defendants in the Orange case, filed the following petition:—

That inasmuch as the trial of the defendants in the City of Montreal could not be made before an impartial jury, as appears from the facts mentioned in the affidavit, it is expedient to the ends of justice that the trial of the defendants should be held in some district other than that of Montreal, and that in consequence the venue for the trial on the offence charged in the indictment in their cause be changed to that of the district of Bedford, one of the nearest to the district of Montreal.

Mr. DOUTRE supported his petition by examples of cases in which local excitement had been so great that a change of venue had been granted.

David Grant, one of the prisoners, also made an application in support of Mr. Doutre's motion. It ran as follows:—

David Grant being duly sworn doth depose and say that the two indictments found against the defendants in this matter involve questions of an exciting character, on which thousands of people in the city of Montreal and in the district of Montreal are so prejudiced as to have formed so strong opinions that it is almost impossible to secure an impartial jury.

That on the twelfth day of July last five hundred special constables were sworn in with the avowed object of preventing the Orangemen from the expression of the practice of their religious worship, and one result was that during the greater part of that day more than two hundred persons were confined in a house and prevented from going either to their church or home until late in the afternoon by the terrorism of falling a prey to the hatred and violence of the said special constables and of thousands of friends and sympathizers of the said specia' constables.

That a trial in the city of Montreal would inevitably take place before a jury animated in whole or in part with the same feelings of hatred and violence towards the defendants, and the deponent hath signed

DAVID GRANT.

Sworn before the Court, this 9th day of October, 1878.

Mr. BARNARD, Q.C., for the private prosecution, said he could not see any sufficient reason for a change of venue. However, he left it in the hands of the Court.

The application was taken *en delibere* by his Honour, Mr. Ramsay.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—At the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench this morning his Honour, referring to the proposed change of venue in the Orange case, said the question was a matter not only of importance in the action itself, but as a precedent in the future. It would be strange if an unprejudiced jury could not be found in Montreal, which contained people of all nationalities. The affidavits already before the Court he considered did not fully establish that there was such local excitement or prejudices as alleged. He would withhold judgment for the present, to allow proper depositions to be made.

The report that Senator Thurman had an attack of paralysis is untrue.

Not the slightest clue to the whereabouts of Mr. Turner, of Montreal, has been obtained, and the utmost anxiety is manifested in regard to him by his numerous friends.

Colonel Forney sends to the *Press* of Philadelphia an engaging description of M. Gambetta. "The man himself," says the Colonel, "is the impersonation of self-poised resolution. A large, short, square figure, with a fine head, a Hebrew nose, one defective eye, yet a bright and inquiring face. Such is Leon Gambetta. On the mantle was a good bronze bust of Washington, and on the wall some boxing gloves and short rapiers, as if for exercise, perhaps for preparation. Dressed in deep black, and neatly dressed, with a strong nervous hand and a shapely foot, he pointed me to the sofa, and took his place at my side, holding me gracefully by the hand to seal his spoken welcome. He was looking at my card, and then began a fire of questions, in French, which were rapidly translated by M. Simonin. He had heard of me; he had read some of my writings; he knew many of my friends, especially Charles Sumner, of whom he spoke as an exalted, superb, magnificent Democrat. 'Ah, yes, he was called too soon. He, at least, was the friend of France!'

CANADIAN.

A Hunt Club has been organized at Belleville.

The rate of assessment in Strathroy is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the dollar.

The Pictou collieries so far this season have shipped 108,098 tons of coal.

Partridges are plentiful in Nova Scotia. They fetch from 15 to 30 cents a brace.

The ratepayers of Halifax are agitating for a reduction in the cost of civic government and a lower rate of taxation.

The rails have been laid on the St. Paul and Pacific Extension to within sixteen miles of the boundary.

Thirty-eight convicts have been removed from the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul to that at Kingston.

In Strathroy when mothers of families go to a lecture they take pillows along, not for themselves, but for their offspring to sleep on.

Considerable indignation is expressed at Quebec at the proposal to cut off all the gas-lights in the streets on the score of economy.

Mr. W. J. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk railway, has issued a circular to the men urging them to become total abstainers.

A vein of oil was struck the other day at a depth of 93 feet, while boring for water on the farm of Mrs. Dora Fox, about three miles east of Leamington.

The townships of Kitley, rear of Elizabethtown, and Bastard, are suffering from want of rain, the farmers being unable to do their fall ploughing.

A by-law, regulating the width of tires to be used by carriers in Guelph, has been passed by the Town Council, and takes effect on the 1st of December.

Guelph Town Council has instructed Mayor Howard, of that place, to take the necessary steps to petition the Legislature for an Act raising Guelph to the dignity of a city.

The Halifax City Council has appointed the whole Council, with the Mayor as chairman, a committee to arrange for the proper reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

The political and personal friends of Mr. Hector Cameron, M.P. for North Victoria, intend entertaining him at a complimentary supper on the evening of Thursday, the 24th inst., at the McArthur House, Fenelon Falls.

Orangeville *Sun*:—"After so many years of prostration it is, of course, impossible that prosperity could come at one bound; but that it will come, and that through the good statesmanship of Sir John Macdonald, we sincerely believe."

A man named Nesbett, who lives in the country back of Port Hope, was killed while returning from town, where he had been to sell a load of grain. It seems he had been drinking rather freely, and was running his team when he was thrown out.

Nothing further will be done in reference to the project of a viceregal residence at Montreal, until the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, when their views will be obtained. Should they favour the scheme the proposed undertaking will be carried out.

A Rouge caucus is announced for the 28th to consider the question of the Dominion leadership, and discuss M. Joly's future course. The Party in Quebec is last going to pieces, and the *Canadien* reports M. Pierre Tremblay as sighing for 'old man Cauchon.'

A little girl named Wallace met with a painful death at Hillsboro, N.B., on Saturday last. She and some companions were playing about a turn table on the Albert railway line, when the other children suddenly turned the table, and the girl fell under it and was crushed to death.

The missing lad who was *en route* from India to Woodstock to be educated, but who was heard of as having visited the Western Fair, has not yet turned up. Two gentlemen from the Young Men's Christian Association of Woodstock are at London in search of him.

A young man registering himself as E. H. Tabb, and accompanied by his wife, is travelling around soliciting advertising for hotel tables. The Bowmanville *Statesman* says Tabb has been "there," and having left several unsettled bills, it asks that he be "passed around" as a swindler.

The latest swindle in the rural districts, says an exchange, is for two oily fellows to call upon a farmer, ostensibly for statistics for the agricultural paper or bureau. They stay to dinner, or over night, and insisting on paying for their accommodations, shove a counterfeit bill on the farmer in exchange for good money.

Walter James Weir, aged 18, employed in the *Beacon* office, was out shooting last week with a double-barrelled gun, when in loading one barrel the other went off, the charge taking effect in his right eye and penetrating to the brain. A companion seeing him fall rushed to his assistance, and asked him if he was hurt. The wounded youth answered "No," but in fifteen minutes he was dead.

The Picton *Gazette* says:—"On Saturday last the Grangers of Ameliasburg asked for tenders for about 30,000 bushels of barley held jointly by them. The tenders were to be sealed, and four were put in. Mr. W. Crawford, who represents Chapman & Son, of Toronto, was the highest bidder, offering $1.17, and his tender was accepted. The quality is excellent, being bright, plump, and weighs 48 pounds to the bushel."

Mr. Patrick Hopper, Moncton, has raised two crops of potatoes this year from the same piece of ground. He planted the seed for his first crop in the latter part of April, digging the potatoes, which were of a large size, about the 11th July. The seed for the second crop was not put into the ground for some two weeks after this, and Mr. Hopper, last week, was eating potatoes the result of this planting.

That celebrated election wheelbarrow wager between two constituents of South Waterloo, was consummated on Saturday afternoon, the Reformer wheeling his man into Ayr from Cedar Creek, and completing the job at half-past five. The occupant of the vehicle carried an outspread umbrella over his devoted head as an emblem of Protection—and needed it. The pair were Mr. Reid (Grit) and Mr. Sandy Mills (Tory).

Several farmers in this neighbourhood complain of a disgusting beetle or bug, about half an inch long, which has proved very destructive to pumpkin vines and the pumpkins themselves. On some farms these vegetables have been utterly destroyed by the pests, which, we are informed, have not been seen in these parts before. Melons and cucumbers have probably escaped their ravages. The odour emitted by the bug is very offensive.—*Galt Reformer.*

As the day express was leaving Halifax station on Monday, last week, an accident happened by which a man named Barney Gorman lost his life. Gorman was blasting rock on North street, and after setting his fuse he started to signal a train with a flag, at the same time keeping a look out for the fuse. In so doing, and probably not realizing that the train was so near to him, he stumbled and fell across the track, and before he could recover himself the train had passed over him.

The Montreal *Witness* of Saturday tells the following:—"A stranger, evidently from the other side of the Atlantic, arrived here on the Quebec and Portland train yesterday morning. The moment the train emerged from the darkness of the Victoria Bridge the stranger appeared on the platform of the car in which he was seated, with notebook in hand, and asked, pointing to the Point St. Charles rifle butts for rifle practice, where a flag was hoisted, 'What tribe of Indians do those belong to?'"

John Babcock, a tramp belonging to the township of Tilbury, was run over on the Great Western, near Chatham, on Thursday evening, by a freight train. The conductor, on arriving at the station, gave information of the accident, and a hand car left for the spot designated. In its journey it knocked down James Price, another peripatetic individual hailing from Detroit. The latter had a portion of his feet taken off, and Babcock had a shoulder dislocated, his chest seriously injured, and a leg mangled.

About two dozen gypsies, some walking and the rest in a waggon, passed through Montreal on Saturday, on their way West. They came from Sorel, where they have had an encampment for the last two weeks. King Bill, the famous chief of the tribe, is near Kingston, with about twenty followers, and they mean to join them.

On Saturday morning Colonel Strange and the officers of "B" Battery boarded H. M. S. Bellerophon, to pay their last compliments to the admiral and officers of the fleet. The Bellerophon, with the admiral on board, took her departure at noon. The remaining vessels, the Argus and Sirius, have received orders to remain at Quebec till next Saturday, to form an escort on the departure of Lord Dufferin.

A neat piece of economy was displayed by Mr. Brydges at Amherst in demolishing the dining saloon. Since the removal of the saloon, its rooms have been used for baggage purposes, but Mr. Brydges in his inscrutable wisdom tore it down a few weeks ago at considerable cost, and erected a baggage room on its site at a cost of about $200. He was offered $700 for the building by Mr. Wm. M. Fullerton, who proposed moving it away, but Mr. Brydges saw a grand financial stroke in preferring the $100 or so worth of old boards in it to the $700. The net result is $600 loss, plus $2,000 cost for erecting the new saloon.—*Sackville Post*.

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car left for the spot designated. In its journey it knocked down James Price, another peripatetic individual hailing from Detroit. The latter had a portion of his feet taken off, and Babcock had a shoulder dislocated, his chest seriously injured, and a leg mangled.

About two dozen gypsies, some walking and the rest in a waggon, passed through Montreal on Saturday, on their way West. They came from Sorel, where they have had an encampment for the last two weeks. King Bill, the famous chief of the tribe, is near Kingston, with about twenty followers, and they mean to join them.

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Liverpool Dates to Oct. 3.

EARL DUFFERIN.

The report that Lord Dufferin is to be sent out as Commissioner to Asia Minor is authoritatively contradicted.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.

The revenue accounts of this Company for the half-year ended 31st July, 1878, including a surplus of £2,477 from the previous half-year, exhibit a cash credit balance of £747, after providing the full half-year's interest on terminable bonds and debenture stock. The revenue has been charged with the sum of £26,700, being the full amount expended during the half-year for renewals, but no further credits have been made to the renewal funds. The dividend on the Company's preference stock for the six months to 31st July, 1878, amounting to £12,643, has therefore not been earned, but, being cumulative, will be a charge against future net revenue.

TRURO ELECTION—CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

The polling at Truro resulted as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Tremayne (C)	656
Mr. B. Willyams (L)	611
Majority for Conservative	45

CONVERTS TO ROMANISM.

The *Whitehall Review* prints a list of converts to Romanism made during this generation among the upper classes. It occupies eight and a half columns of the paper, and includes the names of a duke, 2 marquises, 5 earls, 15 barons and lords, taking no account of courtesy titles; 7 baronets, 3 knights, a general, an admiral, 10 members of Parliament, 4 queen's counsels, 4 professors, 168 beneficed clergymen, of whom 67 have become priests or entered the Jesuit order, and 190 gentlemen, sons of peers, fellows, &c., of whom 51 have become priests or Jesuits; also 5 duchesses, 38 peeresses, wives of baronets and knights, &c., and 33 other ladies of position. The tendency of the converts to "go over" in whole families is noticeable, and in many cases there are three or four relatives who have taken orders in the Catholic Church. Among the converts here mentioned, omitting those not specially distinguished except by rank, &c., are Arnold of Rugby's son, Thomas; Burnand, author of "Happy Thoughts;" Bellew, the elocutionist; Miss Emily Bowles, the authoress; Mrs. Ross Church (Florence Marryat); Miss Cusack ("The Nun of Kenmare"); Miss Froude, niece of the historian; Miss Gladstone, sister of the ex-Premier; Henry J. and Charles J. Karslake, who both entered the priesthood; the Rev. R. G. Osborne, son of "S. G. O.;" Paley's grandson, a professor at Cambridge; Coventry Patmore; Pugin, the architect; Adelaide Anne Proctor, Professor Pepper; Whately's nephew, J. O'Fallon Pope, M.A., Cambridge; the Rev. Philip Rose ("Arthur Sketchley"); Mrs. Hope-Scott, Sir Walter's granddaughter; Elizabeth Thompson, painter of "The Roll Call," and Wilberforce's eldest son, an M.P.

FASHIONS IN PARIS.

A lady writes from Paris:—"The autumn fashions are just coming in, and short costumes are almost universally adopted, not only for the Exhibition, where they are a necessity, but also for the seaside. Woollen fabrics of a seal-brown colour are much worn, trimmed with braid and buttons of dark brown corozo, as it is called; the skirts are generally quilted and always round, not trained. Tying back is quite discarded, and there is more fulness about the hips in all Worth's designs. The cache poussiéres are very simple, made of a kind of Chinese silk fawn colour, with collar and revers of sleeves of bright red, much in the style of the one which the Princess of Wales wore at Goodwood races, and which was so much admired. Waistcoats are coming into fashion. The hat à la Valois is very much worn; it has a very broad brim, which is turned up greatly on the left side, but for the seaside the bell shape is more generally adopted, being much more shading. There is usually very little to record as regards any innovation in men's costumes, but just now in Paris many of the dandies wear very tiny hooks at the top of their boots, and corresponding eyes on the trousers by which to keep them up on wet days."

MR. LOWE ON IMPERIALISM.

The talk at the clubs is about Mr. Lowe's article on "Imperialism" in the *Fortnightly* for October. Mr. Lowe says the next general election will be the most momentous that has occurred during the last 600 years. It will lay down the principles on which statesmen must act. The first duty of a Government, Mr. Lowe observes, is to act with the single view of obtaining the greatest amount of happiness which the condition of its existence admits of. Mr. Lowe enters into a defence of the late Administration, and asks, "Are we to adhere to the policy which we have on the whole consistently adopted since the Crimean war, or shall we substitute what is called Imperialism, which means the assertion of absolute force over others?" Mr. Lowe denounces the doctrine of Imperialism as iniquitous, impolitic, immoral, and equivalent to the oppression of the weak by the strong and the triumph of power over justice. He then reviews in severe language the acts of the Government during and after the Congress, and concludes by saying that this state of things must not continue, and ought not when constituencies comprehend the real issues.

A PARK AT NIAGARA.

The Daily *News* does not take kindly to Earl Dufferin's suggestion for a park at Niagara. It remarks:—"We sincerely trust that Lord Dufferin and the Governor of New York State will remain alone in their admiration of the project. It may be all very well for Lord Dufferin; he is returning to Europe and need never be troubled with a sight of the disfigured and desecrated Niagara, which he is apparently anxious to bequeath to America. But he really might have some consideration, if not for the Americans and Canadians, at least for those of his own people who have not yet seen the Falls, and who would rather see them without a Central Park on their margin. The banks, the islands, the woods by the Falls and the rapids are even now, in all their half-wild beauty, vulgarised quite enough by excursionist crowds. But the imagination shrinks from the bare idea of Lord Dufferin's dreadful international park. The made-up Indians who hang about Niagara to sell their beads and their pebbles, and other memorials of the place, would perhaps be employed by the week to represent the noble savage—something in the fashion of the once popular hermit of Vauxhall Gardens. There would be a course for trotting matches doubtless; and a concert-room and various beer gardens for the Germans; and skating rinks and baseball—and why not the Falls covered with glass in the winter, so that they could be the delight of excursionists in all seasons? Of course they would be illuminated, and there might be fire-portraits of Lord Lorne and President Hayes reflected on the Horseshoe Fall and the Bridal Veil! Lord Dufferin is fond of quoting from classic poets. Has he forgotten what Juvenal says about the adornment of the pool of Egeria? That profanation was only some marble margin and artificial rockwork; but Lord Dufferin proposes to convert the Niagara rapids and Falls into a part of the attractions of an international tea-garden."

THE DUBLIN "NATION" ON THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The *Nation* begins a leading article on the Afghan question with these words:—"Long life, good health, success, prosperity, and happiness to Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan." It goes on—"May his counsels be wise and his plans perfect, his arm mighty and his sword keen."

MISS RYE.

The following is in the *Times*:—"Kindly let me say that in a few hours more I am off with another party of children for Canada—for, to use the children's own words, 'the happy day has come at last.' Friends, as well as foes, say sometimes, am I not overstocking the country; is not the land peopled already? What can I say to such nonsense? What but remember the grapes of Eshcol, and that other goodly land that was not possessed because of unbelief? Seriously, if any answer is required, I should point to two recent orders-in-Council lately sent from Canada on this point; or to the fact that Canada, with more than thirty times the size of Great Britain, has only a population equal to that of London; or, thirdly, to the immense amount of over-production which the country exports in the shape of corn, cattle, and cheese. Why, the one only thing we need in Canada is working men and women to make the land one of the most prosperous in the world, and the existence of a few tramps and semi-drinking idlers has nothing whatever to do with the question. All workers have in Canada enough and to spare; and in some mysterious manner the land attracts with an indescribable kind of positive personal attachment; not the least pleasant of her many charms. During my absence, friends anxious to forward my work can communicate with my treasurer, Mr. Robert Fleming, 9 Half-moon street, Piccadilly; and I trust on my return, about Christmas, to the London work to find enough funds in hand to enable me to gather in another party of little waifs for the spring of 1879.

Yours faithfully,

MARIA S. RYE.

Ship Polynesian, in the Mersey.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., is about to undertake an organizing tour among the Irish populations inhabiting the large towns of Great Britain. He has entered into an agreement with the Home Rule Executive to visit 20 towns and address Home Rule meetings. He will be accompanied by the general secretary of the Home Rule Confederation, and will pay special visits to the local Home Rule Associations, with the view of organizing the Irish electoral power in the large constituencies. In preparation for the demonstrations, the associations are preparing statements as to the relative value of the Irish vote and the balance of political parties in the places to be visited. The organizing tour will commence immediately after the close of the Home Rule Convention to be opened in Dublin on the 21st inst.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for the second quarter of the financial year shows that the national receipts during the past three months have been £16,708,527, a net increase of £83,545 as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1877, of £34,372, as compared with the half year, and of £822,804 upon the year ending 30th September, 1877.

LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE.

At Oxford the representatives of one hundred and twenty-three libraries of the United Kingdom assembled in conference, when several interesting papers were read and discussed. It was agreed that a general catalogue of English literature was necessary, and in the course of the proceedings Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, stated that if he could persuade the trustees, and could obtain the support of the country, he intended to print a catalogue of the entire contents of that institution.

DREADFUL AFFAIR.

A shocking murder has occurred at Bradford. A man named Anthony Owston, a journeyman cabinetmaker, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, attempted then to cut the throat of a neighbour named Wm. Smith, and then cut his own throat; the wife died shortly afterwards, Smith was not dangerously injured, and Owston, whose throat was severely cut, is likely to recover. Owston and Smith resided next door to one another in Westgrove street, Bradford. Owston's wife was of intemperate habits. Smith is a grocer and beerseller. She had for a long time past visited Smith's house more frequently than Owston liked, and he had been jealous of an improper intimacy between them. Going home at half-past six o'clock on Saturday night he found, as is supposed, his wife drunk in bed, and he cut her throat, and then hastened to the next house with the intention of cutting the throat of Smith. In his mad fury he actually leaped bodily through the shop window and seized Smith, who was engaged in a frightful struggle with him, when a man named Sydney Hindle, who had heard a disturbance, rushed in between them and dragged Smith away from his grasp. At the moment Owston lost his hold of Smith he inflicted a deep gash in his own throat. He was removed to the Infirmary, but it is believed he will recover. When charged by an officer with the murder of his wife, Owston, who was exhausted and unable to speak, wrote on paper to the effect that "Smith had made him do it." He had long been jealous of Smith and his wife, and he was, he said, afraid his wife was going away with him. He prayed God would forgive him, and he hoped his children would be good boys and girls. He has four children—the oldest thirteen years, and the youngest four. Owston is about thirty-six years of age, and bears a good character.

THE LATE JUSTICE KEOGH.

The London papers confirm the news sent by cable of the death of this well known judge. He was born in 1817, and took honours in Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840, and became solicitor-General in 1852 and Attorney-General in 1855. He entered the House of Commons for Athlone in 1847, and sat for it till 1853, when he became a judge in the Common Pleas. He had recovered his mind perfectly before he died, but for a long period had been physically breaking up.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association the following resolution was passed:—"That this Committee regards the action of the Government of India, in relation to the Ameer of Afghanistan, constituting as it does a reversal of the sagacious and prudent policy pursued for a long period by the most eminent Indian statesmen, as rash, aggressive, and untimely, and as likely to lead to an inglorious war which must seriously increase the financial burdens already pressing with such severity on the English and Indian peoples.

The *Times* warns the public that an invasion of Afghanistan will be no military march over. We must expect hard fighting before our business will be done. The result can be in no doubt, but the resistance we are likely to encounter will be so great that there must be ample preparations on our part for meeting it.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

The Marquis of Lorne, with the Princess Louise, Lady Dufferin, two of the latter's children, and two of the Ladies Campbell, landed on the 1st inst. at Helensburg by a boat belonging to the Ducal yacht Columba, from Roseneath, and left in a special train direct for Edinburgh, *en route* for Canada. On leaving the boat, the Marquis shook hands heartily with the crew, the Princess at the same time also bidding them "Good-bye." They were accompanied by Sir Colin Campbell, M. P., who returned to the Castle after the departure of the train. At the station a goodly crowd assembled to take a parting glance at her Royal Highness and the Marquis.

ITEMS.

Enormous shipments of American wheat are arriving in England.

It is expected that the Duchess of Edinburgh will return to England early next month.

Commercial circles in England are depressed at the prospect of war in India. The depression is felt specially in the Tyneside district.

The Mansion House Abercarne relief fund last evening amounted to £17,000, and the relief fund for the sufferers by the Princess Alice disaster to £29,600.

The Board of Trade have refused sanction to the proposal made by the Forth Bridge Railway Company for the reduction of the height of the bridge from 150 to 135 feet.

Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., has withdrawn his proffered resignation and, in response to the wishes of his friends in Derby, will be a candidate for the borough at the next election.

The *Christian World* says that the Manchester Town Council, in opening the Public Libraries on Sunday has shown a truer divining of the mind of Christ than some divines.

A conference of representatives of various "Tichborne Release Associations" has been held at Bristol, at which it was resolved to organize the party in anticipation of a general election.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas McDonnell, Q.C., the father of the Irish Bar. He was called to the Bar in 1816, and received silk in 1837. He was a barrister for the long period of sixty-two years.

The death is announced of Sir George Conway Colthurst, Bart., of The Castle, Blarney, Cork, who at one time represented the borough of Kinsale as a Liberal-Conservative. He is succeeded by his son.

At the recently opened Church Congress the Archbishop of York was very explicit on the subject of the confessional, which could lay claim to no primitive antiquity, and which was deeply repugnant to the feelings and instincts of English people as a whole.

The Liverpool Licensed Victuallers have determined strenuously to oppose, irrespective of politics, all those candidates who would take away their living, or so interfere with their interests as to make it impossible to carry on business at all without considerable risk.

The wife of a milk dealer at Levenshulme, near Manchester, who had refused to supply the Sanitary Inspector with a sample of milk when it was demanded for the purpose of analysis, has been fined £10, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

The Queen has lost a faithful servant and friend by the death of Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, K.C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, who has died after a short and sharp illness, arising from inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis, at Abergeldie Mains, on Saturday.

There is shortly to be offered for sale by auction, in London, "a promissory note for £1,000, payable after the decease of the survivor of two noblemen now aged respectively eighty-one and ninety-nine years." It is said £10 has been offered privately for it. It has reference to certain landed estates in Ireland.

The *Central News* Agency says the command of the expedition against the Afghans will be offered to Lieutenant-General Crawford Chamberlain, should the strength of the force justify his employment. It is further stated that the Government of India lately resolved to accumulate supplies in the Fort of Quettah.

A movement has been started for the erection of a statue of Earl Russell in the City of London, which the deceased nobleman so long represented. Among the subscribers already on the list are the Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Granville, Lord Derby, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Cross.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging a copy of a work on "Clergyman's Sore Throat," writes:—"When I have had very lengthened statements to make, I have used what is called egg-flip—a glass of sherry beaten up with an egg. I think it excellent, but I have much more faith in the egg than in the alcohol. I never think of employing it unless on rare occasions when I have expected to go much beyond an hour."

The hydrant system has been introduced into London, and the *Telegraph* says that at a recent great fire the force with which the hydrants flung up vast bodies of water astonished every looker on, and filled the most experienced members of the brigade with a gratifying belief in the efficacy of these valuable safeguards. In three-quarters of an hour from the outbreak of the flames, which occurred in the second storey, all danger of their spreading was at an end.

At the Tower Hamlets revision a voter was objected to on the ground that he had received parish relief, his children having been removed to the Homerton Small-pox Hospital. On the other hand it was argued that such a case did not come within the meaning of the Act, as the relief was not voluntarily sought for, but was compulsorily thrust on the voter. The Revising Barrister took time to consider his decision.

Viscount Cardwell, presiding over a meeting in connection with the opening of the session of Owens College, Manchester, spoke in terms of high praise of the important work which the College was doing and its general efficiency, and expressed a belief that from the completeness of the schemes and the objects at which it successfully aimed, it must be regarded as a singular accession to the academical strength of the country.

Lord Hallyburton has died at Hallyburton House, Coupar Angus. His Lordship, who was the owner of the extensive estates of Hallyburton and Pitcur, in Perthshire, was in his 81st year. He was a Liberal in politics, and represented the County of Forfar in Parliament for some time. His Lordship, who died without issue, will be succeeded by his nephew, the Marquis of Huntly. He was a British admiral, and had seen service.

It is not usual for the senior Alderman below the chair to have opposition in his nomination as Lord Mayor-elect of London, but Sir Charles Whetham seems likely to prove an exception to the rule. The new city organ, the *Citizen*, states that the intention of making a strenuous opposition to the nomination of Sir Charles has been manifested in a way which will, if it be persisted in, lead to a controversy that will be neither pleasant nor edifying.

At Waterford on Wednesday a discovery was made upon which the townspeople may be congratulated. A man who had bought some lumber from the contractors of the Dungarvan railway found among it a box containing fifty pounds of dynamite. He reported the matter to the police, who, after applying in vain that the explosive might be stored for the time in the magazine at the barracks, found accommodation for it on private premises. Legal proceedings are to be taken against somebody.

On the 2nd inst., before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Grosvenor Woods moved for a writ to attach the person of Mr. Albert Grant for neglect to answer fully an order obtained by the Emma Silver Mining Company on August 8 last, for the discovery of any documents in the possession of Baron Grant relating to the action raised against him by the company. It was argued for Mr. Grant that the matter was not of an urgent nature. His Lordship thought it was of an urgent nature, and ordered a writ of attachment to issue, but not to be drawn up for a week, so as to give the defendant an opportunity of making the discovery ordered.

The question of finance between the London Board of School Trustees and the City Council has culminated in a determination of the Trustees to take legal proceedings to enforce their demands unless they are immediately complied with. The amount required for the current year is $36,253, as against $26,500 last year. The increase represents the cost of the new high school lately inaugurated.

On the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench at St. John's, Que., on Saturday morning, the Grand Jury brought in two true bills against Jno. Costafrolaz, *dit* Mirobel, one for murder, and the other for larceny. They also brought in true bills against J. B. Pepin for criminal assault on his little daughter, and against J. D. Gilmour for obtaining goods under false pretences. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

GENERAL.

Mrs. Austin, of Washington, has given birth to forty-four children.

The Iowa farmers are going to burn sunflowers for fuel, and they use the gorgeous autumn leaves for stable bedding.

The female crusaders of Ohio have not laboured in vain. There are 127 more saloons in Columbus than there were in 1871.

Mr. Wiley Tunstall, of Hale county, Ala., has ordered 1,000 English sparrows, which he hopes will prove an effectual cotton-worm destroyer.

The Grand Secretary of the Masonic order in Mississippi acknowledges the receipt of contributions aggregating about $50,000 from the Masons and Oddfellows of the country to the yellow fever sufferers in that State.

Milwaukee paper:—William Dunn, of Beloit, Wis., made a bet with a stranger that he measured the most around the chest. The stranger measured him, and at the same time took Dunn's pocketbook, containing $98, ran out, and has not yet been found.

Last Saturday George Baker of Lowell, Mass, aged seventy, returned from the cemetery, where he had superintended the erection of his own tombstone, leaving blanks for the age and date of death. A few hours afterwards he fell down stairs and killed himself.

A San Francisco paper says that the convicts in the State prison have contributed more to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers than the State officers at Sacramento; the newsboys more than the railway officers, and the theatres more than the churches.

A legislator in Georgia announced that he would struggle for reform "even until he was toted piecemeal out of the room through the key-hole by the ants;" and next day the Investigating Committee unseated him for bribing the poll supervisers. 'Twas ever thus, even in this country.

The latest plaything for French children is a mechanical Newfoundland dog, destined for the saving of dolls that fall into the water. He takes them in his mouth and paddles across a tank or very considerable pond, keeping his head and his precious freight above water until he has reached shore, his ample tail being used as a rudder.

The women of the country should have the following extract from the Memphis *Avalanche* printed in letters of gold and hung up in every home:—"Parents have deserted children and children parents, husbands their wives, but not one wife a husband." This tribute to woman's devotion is found in a column descriptive of the plague horrors in Memphis.

"Ticket, sir," said a conductor on the Intercolonial railway, to a gentleman who, having been a season ticket holder for some time, believed his face was so well known that there was no need for him to show his ticket. "My face is my ticket," replied the gentleman, a little annoyed. "Indeed!" said the conductor, rolling back his wristband and displaying a most powerful fist, "Well, my orders are to punch all tickets on this train."

Diphtheria broke out in the family of Samuel Randall, of Mankato, Minn., last week, and carried off four of his children within four days. The bodies of two other children, who had died some time previously, and had been buried in an old cemetery, were disinterred, and the six little coffins were carried to the graveyard at the same time in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

A railroad up Mount Vesuvius is to be built by a Naples banker of the name of Obliegt. A double line supported on pillars, and 919 yards long, will carry the trains, which will be hauled up to the mouth of the crater by wire ropes connected with stationary engines. Each train will consist of four carriages holding four passengers apiece, and as one such train ascends the mountain another will be coming down.

While some of the London papers are growing nervous lest we protect our home industries, let them turn to their iron trade and enquire what benefit it is deriving from Free Trade. The Birmingham *Gazette* says:—"The prostration of the iron industry of England is so great that 500 blast furnaces and over 3,000 puddling furnaces are now idle, and the probability is the majority of them will never resume work, owing to *the loss of markets* and a change in modes of manufacture."

Our cousins are just now intensely interested in Mr. Tilden's cypher telegrams, in which he agreed to furnish the money for the purchase of a Presidential elector. The key has been found and the secrets are being laid bare with a vengeance. Cyphers are stupid things and always miscarry. How much more child-like it is to use plain, honest, straightforward Saxon:—"We must make a big push on polling day, will you be one?" or "Come along, John, we've lots of money."

The Lachute *Watchman*, which strongly favoured the measure, says:—"The adoption of the Dunkin Act in the county of Argenteuil is worse than useless. The hotels keep open bars and sell spirituous liquors without pretending any concealment; drunken men are to be seen almost daily in the streets, and the county is minus the revenue that should be paid by the hotels for a licence to sell." The same story is told wherever the Act is supposed to be in force.

There are fresh Nihilist plots in Russia. Three weeks ago a large number of arrests were made in Odessa and Kharkov, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy for breaking into the State prisons and freeing all the Nihilists there confined. The rapid growth of the revolutionary party seems to be causing apprehensions all over the country. Nihilist journals are published at St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Kiev, and placards of a revolutionary nature have been found in various buildings at Nikolaieff.

A tramp was pulled off the trucks of a passenger car the other day, and after smilingly submitting to the accustomed kick, turned to the conductor and said:—"Old man, you can belt away at me with that mule's head that you carry on the end o' yer leg till you kick me so full o' holes that my hide won't hold sagebrush, but you can't knock the glory out o' me or keep me from shoutin' over the thought that I'm jist 315 miles ahead o' this grindin' monopoly. I froze to this train at Reno. Whoop!"

At the sittings last week of the Nova Scotia Presbyterian Synod at Pictou it was proposed to raise the salaries of the Theological Professors to $1,750 and to $2,000 when the endowment is completed. Dr. McCulloch presented the valuable museum belonging to the late Professor McCulloch, to the Synod. Dr. McGregor reported the foreign mission funds were $3,000 in arrears. Dr. Burns made an earnest appeal on behalf of the college funds. A resolution of welcome to the Marquis of Lorne was passed unanimously.

The morning after the signature of the Cyprus convention Zarify, the Constantinople banker, sent an agent to Larnaca with sealed instructions, which being opened after his arrival proved to be an unlimited credit and authority to purchase everywhere all the agent could get hold of, whether houses, lands, or cattle, without loss of time. The agent, with assistants, succeeding in buying property to the extent of £40,000 at very low rates, owing to the prevailing misery throughout the country. To-day this property is worth more than £300,000.

The Rev. Father Labelle, *curé* of St. Jerome, has sent a farewell address to his Excellency Earl Dufferin, in which, after expressing his sorrow, and that of his flock, in not being able to personally present their homage and appreciation of his Excellency's good qualities, goes on to say that "since we have been deprived of this happiness, let me be allowed to be the echo of this loyal population in requesting your Excellency to carry to the foot of the throne the homage of their inviolable esteem and attachment towards our Gracious Sovereign." His Excellency made a suitable reply.

Thomas Brown, of Amaranth, quarrelled with his brother, William Robert Brown, about an account, and seriously stabbed him in the neck. Thomas was arrested.

The Archbishop of York and three bishops officiated at the dedication of four new churches at Barrow-in-Furness. The town has developed with such marvellous rapidity that extended church accommodation was absolutely necessary, and the sum of £24,000 was subscribed towards erecting four edifices of a temporary character. Out of this sum parsonage houses have also been erected and a permanent endowment provided for the clergymen. The Archbishop preached at one of the churches in the morning, and in the afternoon his Lordship and the Duke of Devonshire delivered addresses at a luncheon. The Duke contributed £12,000 to the cost of the churches.

The London *World* says of two well-known literary noblemen:—"Lord Rosebery and Lord Dunraven are also among—I was going to say the prophets, but I suspect the losses are nearer the mark. Both young noblemen are, it is understood, proprietors of and writers in certain journals. Of Lord Rosebery's work I have seen but one specimen—a set of verses addressed to a common friend in New York—and that was neat and epigrammatic; but he is said to be 'good all round,' and the time he can devote to journalism after giving due attention to matrimony, the House of Lords, managing his estate, and running his racers will doubtless be well employed."

An enterprising jeweller of Brockville has just completed a rat exterminator, which is at once very simple, inexpensive and deadly in its effectiveness. It is not his intention to get the contrivance patented, and in consequence it will no doubt be very extensively adopted by people who have some spare time at their disposal; he bores a two-inch hole in the cellar door, before which a high stool is placed for the operator. On the cellar floor a few pieces of roasted cheese are placed, and when everything is quiet the operator takes his position in front of the opening in the door with a gun. Then if the shootist is skilful, and he gets a chance, there will be a dead rat. If this plan becomes universally adopted, and in all probability it will, the hitherto irrepressible rodent will disappear in (to make a rough guess) 1,787,571 years.—*Brockville Recorder*.

Here is a case of prompt answer to prayer. Two little boys were arrested in Holyoke last week for stripping the leaves from the trees in the park. Soon after they had been locked up an officer heard their voices and peeped into the cell. Both of the children were down on their knees, with their hands clasped and tears running down their cheeks. "O, Lord, please let us out of this place, and we'll never do it again, never, never," prayed one sobbing culprit, while the other was repeating the Lord's prayer. "Pray harder," said one of them, "and speak your words plain, or God won't understand you." "I try to, Jimmy, but I'm crying so I can't," said the other, and then both redoubled their prayers. The officer slipped away, got the keys, and compounded their felony.

A Paris paper tells an amusing, if not very authentic tale, anent Nicholas Rubinstein, director of the Conservatory of Music at Moscow, and brother of the great pianist. Always generous, even to prodigality, he found himself, at the end of 1874, 100,000 francs in debt. At one of his concerts at Moscow, his friends and admirers offered him a bouquet of a new kind, formed entirely of stamped and signed receipts from all his creditors. The artist accepted the gift, but swore that one day he would repay capital and interest. During the last war he escaped every Saturday to Monday from his onerous duties as director of the Conservatoire of Moscow, and gave a Sunday concert in one of the neighbouring towns. He was so successful, that at the end of the winter he presented 200,000 francs to the Red Cross Society for the benefit of the wounded.

The *Spectator*, in a just and able article on Earl Cairns—that is on his elevation to the rank of Earl, says:—"His elevation is one more proof that in England the career of politics is still the one which leads most rapidly and certainly to distinction; and as distinction is clearly desired, or men so clear-headed would not seek it, that is, on the whole, probably a great gain. It is necessary that the strong should be attracted to the career of politics in some way, and in England the career is in many ways a very disagreeable one. The hustings work is simply detestable. The daily labour demanded of the politician is excessive, and when superadded to departmental work, soon finds out every weak place in the frame; while the daily criticism, at least to men less tough-skinned than Lord Cairns, must be like the pelting of hail upon the face, or of Brighton dust upon the eyes." What would be said of the criticism of say the *Globe* on public men? The *Spectator* goes on to say that a politician's, that is a stateman's life, is one of perpetual sacrifice for distinction. His salary, if he becomes a Minister, is not a tenth of what a successful speculator can make. "The single material attraction of the career is distinction, and it is well that it should be granted, when fairly earned, ungrudgingly." All of which *mutatis mutandis* will apply to Canada.

ELEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—The hatches on the steamer City of Chester, of the Inman Line, that came into port yesterday, were opened last evening to allow the unloading of the freight to begin. When the men descended into the lower hold they were amazed at finding there a man lying on a pile of freight boxes. He presented a famished appearance, and at first glance the workmen thought he was dead. The conclusion was natural, for the man must of necessity have been where he was during the entire voyage across the sea, the hold having been undisturbed during all that time. He was brought to the deck, and as he was still breathing, restoratives and food were administered, with the effect of bringing him to consciousness after a time. Being questioned by those who stood around him, he said that his name was Donnelly, and that he was from Scotland, and twenty-three years old. He had watched his chance when the steamer was taking in her cargo at her dock in Liverpool and had secreted himself in the hold, with the purpose of coming to this country, having no money to pay his fare. Eleven days the trip lasted, and Donnelly starved in darkness. He had no food and the foul air slowly but surely overcame him. He suffered intense agony from thirst. At last he lost his senses, and in that condition was found when the hold was opened and daylight was let in.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 5th.*

Dr. Schliemann has been engaged in exploring the island of Ithaca, the land of the much-travelled Ulysses. In a letter he relates how, beginning at the northern end, he found the valley called Polis, which has generally been regarded as the site of the capital of Ulysses, and which Mr. Gladstone, in his recently published "Homer Primer," says, "agrees with all Homer's indications of the capital," and asserts that it cannot maintain its claim, its fancied Acropolis "never having been touched by the hands of man," and the Greeks not having been wont to build their cities on fertile land, especially "among these barren crags," where arable land was so precious. Proceeding southward, Dr. Schliemann came to the isthmus which joins the northern and southern halves of the island, on which Mount Aetos is situated; and here, on its "artificially but rudely levelled summit," which rises 1,200 feet above the sea, found a triangular platform, with remnants of some cyclopean buildings, which, he has satisfied himself, formed the nucleus of the most ancient capital of the old lords of Ithaca, and among them of Ulysses. At the southern end of the island the Doctor found the very pig-sties of Eumæus, the swineherd. Perhaps if he will find out the site of Paradise he will discover the bower described by Milton, where Adam first told to Eve "the old, old story."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The much needed new school house in Inwood, six miles west of Alvinston, is being completed as fast as possible.

The Sarnia Board of Education will require $1,969 for High School purposes, and $4,387 for the Model and Public schools for 1879.

The winners of the medals presented by Lord Dufferin to the various educational institutions of the Dominion, have been invited to send their photographs to him, as he is making a collection.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces decided to raise the salaries of the theological professors in the college to $1,750 at present, and to $2,000 when the endowment is completed. A resolution of welcome to the Marquis of Lorne was passed unanimously.

Chief Justice Wood gave judgment lately at Winnipeg in regard to the protest of the Hudson's Bay Company against a provincial tax of five cents per acre for educational purposes. The Act specially defined the Company as non-residents, whereas residents are only taxed one cent per acre. The judgment sustained the appeal, on the ground that the tax is an exceptional one, and therefore beyond the power of the Legislature to impose.

Halifax is excited over a scandal in connection with one of its public schools. The principal of the Morris street school, an elderly man, was charged with being drunk in the school building and of assaulting a teacher. The Commissioners investigated the matter, and resolved by a small majority to reprimand him for drunkenness, but the other charge they did not consider proven. Much feeling is exhibited in the matter, and an effort will be made to dismiss the principal.

The Education Office publishes the following important notice:—"School Boards and Trustees, Teachers and Inspectors, are cautioned against purchasing, or recognizing as authorized, any text-book for the Public or High Schools unless fully authorized by the Department. That can only properly be evidenced by the stamp appearing on each copy printed or published after the 18th day of August, 1877. It is the duty, by law, of all school officials to prevent the use of such text-books in the Public and High school as are not duly authorized." This notice is none too soon, as the publishing "rings" are pushing their wares with unblushing effrontery.

The London (Ont.) Board of Education have passed a resolution that the Board do hereafter adopt a form of contract for all Public School teachers employed, or to be employed by the Board, containing a clause requiring them to attend the music teacher's class, unless excused by the Board, and that such contract be executed by all new teachers when they receive their appointments, and by the present staff on their re-engagement at the new year. The power of allowing leave has also been transferred from Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch to the Board. The Board also directed the Committee on School Management to bring in a report of the entire school accommodation of the city, with a view to its rearrangement.

The Carleton Place *Herald* says:—"One day last month Mr. Wm. H. Wylie went to the Public School in this village and forbid the teacher from going on with his classes, and ordered the children to go home. When brought to task about his authority for doing so he says he acted as Reeve of the municipality. The question naturally arises:—Is our village council competent, in law, to run both our municipal and educational institutions? Common people here are somewhat surprised that a young man who is not long a resident of the place should feel it his duty to act in such a high-handed manner; and parents whose children have been turned out of school feel justly indignant at such wanton interference with the education of their children.

The report of the School Management Committee of the Ottawa Public School Board, relative to renewed arrangements with Dr. Hodgins, of the Education Department in Toronto, for the use of the Public Schools for Model School purposes, was adopted at the Board's last evening. It gives the use for another year of the two schools formerly used, with an assurance that at the end of that time the proposed Model School in rear of the Normal School will be completed. Principal McCabe will have the supervision of such schools during the forenoons, during which time they will be used as model schools, and Inspector Glashan will have supervision in the afternoon. It was agreed in consideration of the extra expense incurred for stationery that the Department should pay the additional sum of two hundred dollars, the remainder being conditions similar to those of last year.

We see that a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* has been granted by the Court of Queen's Bench to compel the trustees of the High School at Carleton Place to perform their duties. Messrs. McArthur, Wylie and McLaren are accused of wilfully absenting themselves so as to prevent the Board transacting any business, as without their attendance there is not a quorum. Until a quorum is present the Board cannot be organized, nor a teacher for the High School engaged or advertised for, and the business for the year, which has been neglected since January last, cannot be attended to. There are several outstanding accounts before the Board which ought to have been paid several months ago. Even the school rates for the year have not been struck, nor a requisition, therefor, sent to the Council, and the school rates levied by the Council, without a requisition from the Board, are not according to law, and payment thereof will be resisted by the ratepayers until the law is complied with and the levy properly made. Messrs. John F. Cram and Wm. Taylor have been absent for some weeks in foreign countries, but will be home in a few days. Mr. Wm. Bredin has removed to Manitoba and Dr. Weir to Merrickville; and their seats cannot be filled until a meeting of the Board is held and their resignations accepted. In the meantime the new school house is going up rapidly and is expected to be finished next week.

The next meeting of the Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association will be held in the Model School Building, Napanee, on Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th of October next, commencing each day at ten o'clock a.m., when the Rev. Geo. M. Milligan, of Toronto, a member of the Central Committee of Examiners (?) will be present and deliver an address to the teachers. He will also deliver a public lecture in the Town Hall on the evening of Friday, the 18th inst.; subject—"What the sunbeams say." The following will be the programme:—Geography, by William J. Black, head master Tamworth Public School; drawing, by William Lild, head master Newburg Public School. An address, to the teachers, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, M.A. History, by Wm. Tilley, M.A., assistant teacher Napanee High School. Arithmetic, by W. Chipman, B.A., Sc. Math. Mas. Napanee High School. Algebra, by T. M. Henry, Headmaster Bath Public School. English, by R. Matheson, B.A., Headmaster Napanee High School. An address, by the President, on "Defects in Teaching." Calisthenics, by Misses Fraser and Aylesworth. Book-keeping, by A. C. Osborne, Headmaster Napanee Model School. As County Teachers' Institutes are now recognized by law as part of our educational system, and as such are aided financially by the Government, it is a duty imperative upon every teacher in the county to be present.

FOREIGN.

The Council of the City of London College have appointed Dr. Heinemann, F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S., Professor of Political Economy and Logic.

A chair of Military Science has been founded at the Polytechnic High School at Stuttgart. This is the first of the kind established in a German high school.

An Admiralty circular directs that in future all leading men of the trades in the Engineer department of her Majesty's dockyards are to be selected after examination.

The Italian Government has kept open for nearly two years in Rome a popular library, consisting of about 500,000 vols., being principally the collection of sixty monasteries. An average of 400 readers have visited it daily.

The New Orleans School Directors resolved that all female teachers who marry during vacation shall lose their places! Their theory is that married women have a supporter, and should give way to their sisters who have none.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach intends to send a commission to Malta to enquire into the state of education in the island. There is probably no population in the world in a grosser state of ignorance than the lower class of the Maltese.

A largely attended meeting of mechanics and artizans was held on the 12th September in the Hastings (Eng.) School of Science and Art Institution, under the presidency of the Deputy Mayor. Addresses were given by Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and other gentlemen, in which the speakers pointed out that mechanics who had taste, and could draw, could command better wages than those who could not.

A new supplemental charter having been granted to the University of London a few months since, empowering the Senate to admit women to graduate with several faculties (arts, science, law, medicine and music), on such conditions as the Senate, with the concurrence of the Home Secretary, should deem expedient, the Senate lost no time in passing a resolution which made all the existing regulations relating not only to graduation, but also to the various honours and rewards granted at the several examinations, open to female as well as male candidates. This resolution has been approved by the Home Secretary, and female candidates will be admitted forthwith at the matriculation examinations. To encourage women to compete, the Gilchrist and Educational Trusts have granted £120 in scholarships to be competed for among the female candidates at the various examinations, and a gold medal of the value of £20 for the female candidate who shall be highest at the 2nd B. A. examination.

An Assassin in a Church.

(From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 7.)

A small congregation of worshippers, most of whom were women, attending low mass at 5.30 o'clock yesterday morning in the chapel in the basement of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic church, in Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was excited at the most solemn period of the celebration by a shriek uttered by a woman who sat near the centre of the chapel. The celebrant of the mass, Rev. Father Thierry, stopped the services, and the entire congregation arose. While they were gazing toward the woman, a man of middle age, and well dressed, jumped from behind her into the central aisle, and ran toward the main door. He brandished a large carving-knife, from the tip of which drops of blood fell upon the floor of the chapel. When he had almost reached the door the woman shrieked again, and, rising from her seat, with her hands clasped at her right side, cried: "That man has stabbed me! Stop him! Stop him!" She tottered into the aisle, but fell back in a swoon, the blood flowing from a wound in her side.

The fleeing assailant with the knife in his hands, had reached sixteenth street, and was running toward Fifth avenue, before any of the frightened people in the church followed him. His pursuers ran more rapidly than he, however, and they caught him before he had gone more than half a block. He made little resistance. A large crowd of excited men and boys gathered, and several cried "lynch him!" The suggestion was no sooner uttered than preparations were begun to carry it into effect. The prisoner was seized by rough hands, and was dragged to the nearest lamp-post. A delay was made necessary there, as no rope with which to hang him to the cross-piece of the post was at hand. While the crowd waited for this, some of the excited men pummelled their miserable prisoner. Officer Connolly, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with much difficulty, forced his way through the crowd. The crowd was loth to give up the man, but the patrolman's determined manner had its effect. Other policemen arrived, and then the crowd relinquished the prisoner.

Meanwhile the wounded woman had been cared for in the chapel. The flow of blood was checked, and an ambulance was sent for. She was then taken to the New York Hospital, where her wound was examined and found to be of a dangerous and perhaps fatal character. It was a long and deep cut in her right side, near the twelfth rib. The woman said her name was Mary Lyons; that she was 23 years of age, and was employed as a laundress in the Hoffman House. She said she did not know the man who stabbed her, or the reason for his assault. When she left the Hoffman House to attend mass she was accompanied by two young women who were also employed in the hotel. They walked down Fifth avenue, and had not gone far from the hotel when one of her companions remarked that a man was following them. They halted from time to time, and proved to their satisfaction, by his strange movements, that the man was really pursuing them. He followed them persistently to the door of the chapel, in which services had already begun. The women separated at the door, Mary Lyons going into the body of the chapel, while her friends procured seats near one of the side aisles. Miss Lyons said that soon after seating herself she happened to turn around, and found that her pursuer was behind her. She paid no more attention to him until she felt the blow of the knife, and then, turning, she saw the weapon was in his hands, and that he was leaning forward to give force to his blow. She shrieked, and he jumped up and ran out of the chapel.

The prisoner was taken to the woman's bedside and identified. He was then taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. He at first refused to tell his name or address. After considerable argument, he said he was John Carpenter, and that he lived in Grand street, near Clinton. He subsequently explained that he followed and stabbed Miss Lyons, because he mistook her for his wife, from whom he is separated by domestic troubles. His story was that several years ago, while a widower, with several sons, he married a young woman with whom he lived until February last. In his family were his sons and a niece of his wife. This girl disagreed with one of his sons, and his wife urged that the young man should be turned out of the house. Constant bickering between him and his wife finally caused him to assault her. She procured his arrest, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His conduct while in that institution was satisfactory to the keepers, and he was allowed many privileges which were denied to more refractory prisoners. Soon after being released he met his wife, and, the old controversy again arising, he assaulted her a second time. He was again arrested and convicted, but this time was sent to the Workhouse, where he was kept until about two months ago. Carpenter brooded over what he considered the wrongs inflicted upon him by his wife, and at last determined to kill her. He was loitering in Fifth Avenue yesterday morning waiting for his wife to appear on the street, when he saw Miss Lyons and her companions. Believing her to be his wife, he followed her into the church and stabbed her before he discovered she was not Mrs. Carpenter.

Inspector Blake, who gave the certificate of soundness of the steamer Adelphi, whose boilers recently exploded, was dismissed on Saturday.

Rev. L. W. Bacon's article on "St. Francis de Sales," in the September *Macmillan*, has stirred up quite a commotion. He makes him anything but a saint, and throws so much mud at the spiritual hero, in the shape of quotations from first-class authorities, that St. Francis' sweet name must suffer if the article is not answered.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

THE OPPOSITION AGONY.

To behave with dignity and self-respect, under adverse circumstances, is a gift not vouchsafed to all men. Most people—disappointed politicians especially—are apt to be as irritable and querulous as Job himself, without the patriarch's reasons for repining. The new Opposition is certainly in a bad case. It has been routed, horse, foot, and artillery, without the factitious aid of a great scandal. Judged solely upon the merits of a policy, and the success of an Administration on which Ministers and their organs prided themselves, the party is now without hope and almost without resource. When Sir John Macdonald was defeated at the polls in 1874 he bowed gracefully and, like a true statesman, to the popular will, content to await the time when calmer second thoughts and returning reason should enshrine him once more in the confidence of Canadians. There was no sign of futile rage or even momentary peevishness in any of the right honourable gentleman's utterances. He had been dismissed into "the cold shades," and there he was content to remain, and do his duty, until the people had time to awake from their illusory dreams. When Mr. Mackenzie assumed the reins of power, he was treated with exceptional forbearance by the Opposition. No attempts were made to embarrass his Administration; he was permitted to formulate his "policy" deliberately and in peace; and the Party which had so long guided successfully the destinies of the country disdained even those ordinary means of annoyance and obstruction every Opposition has at its command. Having for many years ruled in the name and by command of the people, Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues knew how to acquiesce in the latest expression of the popular will.

The 'prentice hands who have just been ignominiously ejected from office for incapacity have enjoyed only enough of success to be maddened by defeat. If there were a statesman among them he would counsel his Party to assume the virtues they do not possess, and at least to affect a moderate amount of patience, magnanimity and resignation. It is another proof, were any still wanting, that the *soi-disant* Reform leaders are charlatans and not statesmen; that their primary object is power, not the vindication of principle; and that, having lost the sole purpose of their organization, they have nothing left but to misrepresent and abuse their successful rivals before the new Ministry is formed, and whilst the details of its policy have yet to be considered. Before the elections the party journals demanded the formal submission, by the then Opposition, of a cut-and-dried tariff; but no one was deceived by the absurdity of that campaigning clap-trap. Those who have no access to the facts and figures, kept under lock and key by Ministers, may lay down certain broad lines of policy, but no one but a knave or an idiot could expect them to fill in its details. Nor is it less fatuous or unreasonable now to repeat the same demand before the new Ministers have been sworn in, or even selected.

It may not be amiss to remind both the Dictator and the ex-Ministerial leaders of a fact they do not yet appear to have realized—that they are no longer responsible for the course of public affairs. In pity for their sufferings the people have removed the burden of responsibility under which they groaned, staggered, and perspired, and laid it upon broader and more vigorous shoulders. It is now the *rôle* of the defeated to watch and wait for the policy they have misrepresented, meanwhile striving the best they can to possess their souls in patience. The new Opposition has, no doubt, a long, hard and rough road to travel in any case; but there is no necessity for making it more difficult by crooked wanderings into impassable by-paths through quagmire and morass. The will-o'-the-wisp is there, but the people have resolved no longer to heed its fitful and deceptive light.

The attitude of the chief organ of the late Ministry has been singularly tortuous from first to last. Those who glanced at its *ex cathedra* anathemas before the elections must be astonished at the somersault it has since made. It was then its cue to terrify the electors, if possible, by a wilful perversion of the National Policy. It invented the bogy of a tariff with duties ranging from 60 to 95 per cent.; it insisted that if Sir John Macdonald attained to power, he would copy the United States scale, article by article; indeed there was no falsehood too gross and palpable to find a place in the columns of the *Globe*. The excuse perhaps would be that all was fair in political warfare; that it falsified and distorted rhetorically and for a good purpose. Happily its sinister strategy proved a failure. The people were neither to be cajoled, bullied nor terrified, and the organ sacrificed its last shred of veracity in vain.

But it even went further and rebuked some of the less prudent of its followers, who cried out that Sir John Macdonald was not in earnest. Obviously it would never do to attempt, in the same breath, to frighten the people out of their wits with imaginary horrors, and also to assure them that there was really nothing to be alarmed at. So when some of the minor Ministerial hacks ventured to exclaim that the Opposition leaders were insincere, the *Globe*, seeing the danger of attempting to sit on two stools, boldly said, "We "do not incline to that opinion," and added its firm conviction that if the Conservatives succeeded at the polls, they would, beyond all question, carry out their pledges. Now what has happened since to throw doubt on the intentions of the new Ministry? Absolutely nothing. But the ex-organ, now that one stool has slipped from under it, foolishly hopes to maintain its equilibrium on the other. The tune is changed, and has passed into the most lugubrious of minor keys. The journal which did "not incline" to the insincerity theory a few weeks ago, now has the assurance to call the unformulated policy of the Government "a miserable "fraud"; declares that "there is "too much truth in the charge "of insincerity," and that "the "Conservative leader is, as seems "only too likely, practising a fraud on "the people." The only fraud likely to be attempted, for, thank goodness, it cannot be practised, is part and parcel of the Grit system—first, to utter falsehoods about the National Policy so as to discredit it with the people, and then to turn upon the Government and abuse it for not carrying into effect a scheme it never espoused, but which the *Globe* made out of whole cloth to alarm timid people.

The game is up, and there is no use in playing with the counters any longer. The plain duty of the Opposition is to rest on its oars until it finds something useful to occupy its attention. It is, at any rate, in the highest degree paltry and indecorous either to call the people fools and dupes or their chosen rulers fraudulent knaves. The time to criticize the Government policy will arrive soon enough for the demoralized party; meanwhile if its journals cannot hold their peace they had better continue to amuse themselves by indulging in sweet, deluding dreams—not to be fulfilled—of a speedy return to power.

THE NUMBER OF MINISTERS.

The *Globe* of Tuesday in an article on the Cabinet says: "Under the act "of last session the office of Receiver-"General was abolished, so that there "are now only twelve instead of thirteen "Cabinet offices to be filled."

Our contemporary is wholly mistaken. The act of last session proposed to abolish the Receiver-Generalship, but proposed also to divide the Department of Justice into two departments, the Attorney-General's and the Solicitor-General's. In the Commons the Opposition strenuously opposed this division, but the bill passed through without amendment. It was introduced in the Senate on the 11th April, and on the 17th Mr. Scott moved its second reading, stating (Senate *Hansard* p. 681) that "the proposition "contained in the bill is this—to abolish "one office of the Government (the Re-"ceiver-General's) and substitute in lieu "thereof another office (the Solicitor-"General's) in connection with the De-"partment of Justice." Senator Wilmot moved the three months' hoist, and the bill was thrown out by 34 to 22. Mr. Brown voted with the minority, and should have known better than to make the statement above quoted.

NO SLEEPING ON OUR LAURELS.

The Conservative party have achieved a great success, in the beneficent shadow of which the country even now reposes, expectant of legislation contrasting with that of the past five years. But the work is incomplete until the Provincial abettors of the discomfitted and discrowned incapables, who have left so much to their successors to build up, are swept away beyond the possibility of doing harm. The main body of the army has been routed, but unsubdued detachments will soon be come up with, who, though quaking in their boots, must from the necessity of the situation, show desperate fight. They have no alternative, for, to use Mr. Fraser's elegant language, they are between the devil and the deep sea. One or two little skirmishes are now going on, and the routed and discredited commander is sending helpless little missives of dolorous cheer-ups to the men in whose shivering grasp the tattered flag of "reform" waves to and fro. It must be confessed the word of command sounds very like a wail. In West Elgin, whence Mr. Hodgins came to win West Toronto to the inspiriting cry of "Hodgins and cheap "bread," Mr. McLaws fights the battle of moribund Gritdom. It is felt that the Mowat Government is tottering. Under the present circumstances the Toronto organ, which has so bedevilled the party that trusted in its assumptions of wisdom, and statesmanship, and arrogant dictation, fairly tells its dispirited Grit friends that the contest rests squarely on "the claims of the Mowat "Government to continued public con-"fidence." If Mr. McLaws is beaten "the evident conclusion "will be drawn that for some "reason or another public feeling "has changed in reference to the present "Local Administration. Nor could it "be shown in the circumstances that "such a conclusion was either far-"fetched or incorrect. * * This "ought to be a matter for very grave "thought to every Reformer, not only "in West Elgin, but in the whole "of Ontario, and ought to prompt "vigorous and united effort." As a reason for making an effort, we are told that "the Mowat Ministry has a "record which is creditable to all con-"cerned"—except the taxpayers to whom it is debitable. We are also told that Mr. M. C. Cameron, one of our foremost lawyers and a man whose great powers would make him a personage of mark in any assembly in the world, is nothing to the mighty Mowat, the Westbury of Ontario, the great little Premier of bland smile and placid ways, who is helpless as a lark in the hawk-like talons of the most narrow and selfish politician who has ever held a portfolio in Canada, Mr. C. F. Fraser.

But the mind of the public, of honest Reformers, and that independent class who ultimately control, as well as of Conservatives, is awake, and its memory serves it well to recall how our timber limits were sacrificed, how our affairs have been mismanaged, and how the whole career of the Government has been directed as though aiming at furnishing a contrast to the economical management of the late Sandfield Macdonald. We deal elsewhere with the fact not likely to be forgotten for many recurring years how the present men initiated a bloated system of payment to members—a measure which raised the salaries of Ministers and bribed the House to let them raise them. Still less can it be forgotten how they put the machinery of an Administrative Act into such a shape that it could be used for the base purposes of corrupt electioneering, a complicated mechanism of bribery and bullying, as all men saw not yet a month past. The tricky shirking of responsibility which has marked them belonged to the character of the head, and could not be avoided except by Ministerial decapitation. The bribes to dismissed public servants who might reveal unpleasant things—the toleration only too long of the conduct of Mr. McKellar—do they fancy these things are forgotten?

In the North Riding of Essex Mr. Solomon White, an able speaker, and one fully conversant with affairs, will be able to lay before his future constituents all the facts. We hardly think he will be opposed. He was unanimously nominated, Dr. Casgrain, M. Achille, A. Auillette, M. Odette, and Mr. McHugh, all retiring in his favour as the strongest and best man. There is some talk of an independent candidate, but we should think no one, especially no one having Conservative leanings, would play an ill-advised and losing game.

In Centre Huron, Mr. Cartwright seeks to enter that Parliament which the people of his own county said he was unfit to enter, as indeed on his own showing, being but a fly on the wheel, he was. We may say, in passing, that our contemporary takes credit for Mr. Horton that he is not to be Collector of Goderich, but we think we may fairly claim the credit of that. Well, the Grits of Centre Huron are warned against "over-confidence." None are to be "beguiled into a condition of "inactivity," and a frantic appeal is made to all to work with a will. Such language is reasonable under the circumstances, for it cannot be very pleasant for the honest Reformers of Centre Huron to be asked to father a man who has done so much harm to the country as Mr. Cartwright.

CANADA'S MISS BETSEY TROTWOOD.

Our Grit contemporaries are at present engaged in that unprofitable form of gymnastics known as beating the air. They are in a fighting mood and hit wildly out at nothing. All their strident rhetoric about the National Policy may be summed up in one sentence, which is the first in an article of a column and a quarter, insisting that the Conservative Party, and Sir John Macdonald in particular, have promised a fiscal policy by which our manufactures should be encouraged and fostered, and bawling out ever and again, "Where are your mea-"sures?" The sentence is as follows:—"Conservatives are with one accord "attempting to back down from their "unpleasant position on the Protection "question." This is mere impudent unveracious nonsense. It was only on Wednesday that Sir John Macdonald was entrusted with the weighty and responsible task of forming an administration. Before a Minister can state his policy he must call Parliament together. But there has hardly yet been time to form a Ministry. Was anything then so ridiculous ever heard of as to cry out that the Conservatives have attempted to back down from their position on the Protection question? Mrs. Glass says you must first catch your hare. But before persons assert you refuse to "jug" him, they ought to allow you to get him into the kitchen. What would be thought of the man who should say of a young bride at the altar that she had killed the husband she was about to marry and strangled her prospective family? Yet something like this is what is being done by certain Grit journals. They project themselves into an impossible future and write a history of wished-for events which will prove to be no more like the real events than a hawk to a handsaw, and they call this literary bile, criticism.

So far as we are concerned, we fought for a National Policy while the question was before the proper judges, and judgment was given in favour of the cause we espoused. The defeat of those who believe in a purely revenue tariff, leaning as much as possible to Free Trade, was complete. But though this defeat took place on the 17th ult. it is barely thirty-six hours since they resigned. What had we to do with further discussing a question regarding which the public were seized of all the facts, on which the people had made up their minds, and to definite views on which the incoming Ministers stood pledged? Our duty, the duty of the public and the duty of the Grit journals, now is to wait until the new Government has called Parliament together and laid its measures on the table of the House. That will be the time for comment and criticism.

The object of such articles as we have referred to is plain. They are intended at the outset to mystify the public. They are not merely the expressions of ignorant impatience like that of the man who complained that he found no difference in the times since the change of Government, there having, in fact, been no change of Government, no change of any kind, but overwhelming evidence that the then actual Government had no longer the confidence of the people. They are the carefully spun cobwebs for catching unwary flies, attempts to sow distrust in weak bosoms, desperate efforts to say something calculated to injure, when nothing can be said. Our contemporary the *Globe* is, in fact, the Miss Betsey Trotwood of the hour. "'You were speaking about "its being a girl," said Miss Betsey. "I have no doubt it will be a girl. I "have a presentiment that it must be a "girl. Now, child, from the moment "of the birth of this girl—" "Perhaps "boy," my mother took the liberty of putting in. "I tell you "I have a presentiment that it must be "a girl," returned Mr. George Brown—we beg pardon—returned Miss Betsey. "Don't contradict.'" Time flew on. "'The baby," said my aunt, "how is she?" "Ma'am," returned 'Mr. Chillip, "it's a boy." My aunt 'said never a word, but took her bonnet 'by the strings, in the manner of a sling, 'aimed a blow at Mr. Chillip's head 'with it, put it on bent, walked out and 'never came back.' Mr. George Brown is Miss Betsey in his certainty as to what the National Policy is going to be. A few months, perhaps earlier than a few months from this, some political Mr. Chillip will inform him that his presentiment, like hers, had nothing in it. That he will then grow as angry as Miss Betsey, we are sure; but whether he will vanish like a "discontented fairy," time alone can tell. Meanwhile the people will know that our Miss Betsey Trotwood's wish may be father to the thought she utters; but neither her wishes nor her thoughts, most happily for this awakened country, any longer control events.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.

The Greenbackers in the Western States have met with terrible reverses, and it is almost safe to predict the early demise of the rag-baby. The Republicans came out straight for hard money, while the Democrats "pooled their "issues" with the Greenbackers. This coalition demanded the repeal of the resumption Act, the effect of which would be the indefinite postponement of specie payments and the steady widening of the gap between coin and paper money, with a certain increase in the volume of irredeemable paper money. This was the issue, and the result will put a damper on the inflation and repudiation theories, and kill out Kearneyism.

In Ohio, where the rag-baby was born and cradled, the champions of honest money won a tremendous victory. At the election two years ago they had, on Congressional candidates, a majority of only 6,000, and they thought they would do well this time if they elected five of the twenty members who form the Congressional delegation of the State. They had to encounter a coalition of the most formidable character. There was the Democratic party, which, on the State ticket, had beaten them over 22,000 votes, and the Soft Money ticket which had a strength of over 32,000. If the latter had any strength at all, it should, aided by the Democrats, have carried not only the State ticket by from 35,000 to 50,000, but it should have elected four-fifths of all the Congressmen. Instead of this result, the Republicans in the face of the supposed-to-be desperate odds, have elected ten of the Congressmen. In Iowa the honest money victory is even more sweeping. In 1877 the hard money men were actually in a small minority, and the Greenbackers boasted that they would sweep the State this year with 10,000 majority. Instead of this, hard money has won by a majority of from 7,000 to 9,000 votes. In Indiana the Democrats have won, for here they kept out of entangling alliances with the Greenbackers.

It is satisfactory to know that the repudiation theories that spread among our cousins like a plague have worn themselves out in the section where they first originated. Their collapse in the East will not be long delayed. Butler's campaign in Massachusetts, where money is the issue, will be seriously affected by the result in the West; and with his defeat, the cry about "bloated capitalists" and "lecherous gold-bugs" will probably cease forever. The Democrats who have dallied with the Greenbackers must now be convinced of their deplorable blunder.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

"What ought to be done is to estab-"lish as a principle—departure from "which in any case is an act of political "immorality—that as soon as an Ad-"ministration determines on relinquish-"ing the reins of power, its patronage "*ipso facto* lapses." This was the doctrine Mr. Mackenzie's chief organ laid down in 1874, yet to-day it will probably be found defending the numerous appointments that he has made contemporaneously with handing in his resignation. The list, so far as can be ascertained at this time, is as follows:

	Salary.
Judge Taschereau, Supreme Court	$ 7,000
Mr. Weatherbee, Supreme Court, N. S.	5,000
M. H. T. Taschereau, Supreme Court, Quebec	5,000
Mr. Bell, County Judgeship, Kent	2,400
M. Laframboise, Judgeship, Gaspe District	2,500
Mr. Buckingham, Deputy Minister of Interior	2,800
Mr. Webster, Collectorship at Belleville	1,400
Mr. Horton, Finance Department	2,200
	$28,300

On the 3rd November, 1873, some days before Sir John Macdonald resigned, the *Globe* thus referred to the appointment of three County Judges: "There was no necessity for hurry in "appointing these men, save what arose "in the mind of a Ministry which, feel-"ing the sand giving way beneath its "feet, desired to reward its supporters. "* It is evident that they are merely "providing for partisans, and it is very "questionable whether patents issued "at such a time and by such men, "should be allowed to stand. It is "clearly against public interest and "public policy that a Ministry waiting "for sentence should be allowed to "make important appointments, in-"volving alike the public interest and "public morality." If this were true of a Ministry that had not been beaten, but was in the full enjoyment of power, with what face will our contemporary declare that the appointments just announced are defensible and the patents valid?

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The latest news from Afghanistan decidedly breathes of war. Already the London and Provincial dailies have published all the available information about the territory to be invaded, its history, people, military, geography, etc., illustrated by maps indicating the chief towns, mountain ranges, passes, and the main strategical points. The change which the spirit of modern push and enterprize has wrought in British journalism—metropolitan journalism especially—is surprising and noteworthy. Not many years ago the idea of a map or a picture in the *Times* would have made Barnes and some of the old school imagine the pillars of this mundane fabric were about to be loosened. But the Thunderer now follows suit with its contemporaries, and brings in the aid of the draughtsman to give point to the able descriptive sketches supplied by its special "commissioners." It used to be said as an apology for reading novels—Scott's novels beyond all others—that they were useful at any rate as teachers of history. Of modern war under the new newspaper *regime*, one may urge that it has become at least a royal road to geographical enlightenment. We have all recently revived our forgotten knowledge of the East, topographically and generally, through the medium of the war with Russia. Everything about the magnificent Turk, his characteristics and belongings, is as familiar to old and young as the Big Push letter, or the cardinal principles of Grit standard-elevation. The course of events and the ubiquitous "own cor-"respondent" now hurry us off to an even more mysterious and interesting race of people, looming on the horizon of events, as the next disturbers of the world's ordinarily placid current, and invite us to speculation on the *pros* and *cons*—what the Afghans are capable of doing; what our own forces are able and likely to do, and what, as the late Joseph Hume used to say, is likely to be the "tottle of the whole," or, in other words, the cost in men and money of impressing on Shere Ali a proper sense of British energy, power and resources.

It seems to be generally admitted even by those whose national complacency in such affairs always leads them to assure us that there can be no doubt about the final issue, that there will be some hard rough-and-tumble fighting ere the cross of St. George is seen waving on the fortresses of Cabul. The population of Afghanistan, apart from the border tribes, is roughly estimated at four millions, spread over a difficult country, with tremendous mountain ranges, about double the extent of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a country naturally strong defensively, besides this it is inhabited by a bold and hardy race, who love fighting for its own sake—even the women, according to some accounts, being ready and able to give a strong contingent to the affray, while boys of six years of age can hit a mark with a matchlock bullet. At least 500,000 "strong fight-"ing men" can, it is estimated, be brought into the field by the Ameer, a force capable in a rough and in many parts inaccessible country of giving serious trouble to invaders. We may, perhaps, count upon some native auxiliaries among the border tribes or even among the Afghans themselves. But treachery is one of the leading characteristics of these wild and warlike hordes, and they may turn against us at a critical moment, when least expected. As regards scrimmages for the fun of the thing, or as Pat phrases it, "for love," it must be admitted that, if not belied, our Indian army and officials appear to have caught the spirit of the Rob Roy fraternity with which they are in contact; and that no war which has ever come off or impended in those quarters, but has found them as eager and enthusiastic for "pitching in" as are the belligerent races round about them. Each side being thus always prompt to toe the scratch, a pacific finale can scarcely be looked for—and so men's minds are again turning anxiously to the far east—speculating whether the coming contest will be a mere local affair, or whether the whole Eastern question lies behind it, ready to come to the front in a war with the European Colossus of the North. All Afghan wars have possessed a peculiar vitality. The causes which have led to them did not disappear when they ended, but are still in existence, and at work. A vague, ill-defined apprehension of Russian influence in India is no doubt at the bottom of the present embroglio, though the topic of interest for the moment is no longer the feasibility of Russian advance, but of the practical difficulties in the way of a forcible British entry into a country owning a warlike race of people favourably posted, well led, and animated with the courage and resolve of patriotism, fanaticism, and bitter hatred of the invaders.

The strength of Afghanistan, apart from the great fortress of Ghuzni, and other artificial strongholds, and the martial character of its hardy inhabitants lies, undoubtedly, in its chains of mountains, which prove as stubborn impediments to an advancing force as the Welsh mountains proved to the armies of Rome. The country is traversed across the centre from east to west by a stupendous range—called the Hindoo-Koosh or Hindoo-Koh—some of the peaks of which are 18,000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow. There are other parallel chains, and ranges running from north to south. Practically, in short, the whole land is a mass of mountains interspersed with valleys, and with many rivers forming additional natural obstacles to an invader. Not much is known, however, of even the principal streams, while in parts water is said to be scarce. Provisions in many places are difficult to get. In fact the routes by which the Indian forces must advance on Cabul, Candahar, Herat, and other important stations may summarily be set down as mere jumbles of valleys and hills, with small plains where water and provisions are hard to obtain. The difficulties are thus often rather of a physical than military kind, as the Indian troops are used to mountain warfare, and have artillery and other appliances specially designed for it. The troops under Sir John Keane, in 1839, suffered great privations in the bare and rugged stormy defiles. It is pointed out by the *Daily News* that though the Indian officials and generals have a better knowledge now of the difficulties to be encountered, and how to meet them, yet on the side of the Afghans the conditions of mountain warfare have greatly changed, and it will, at least, be prudent to assume that the Afghan passes in the hands of defenders will prove in these days less easy routes than they were in previous campaigns—in fact, will prove serious difficulties. There is undoubted force in this. Invaders are not the only persons who profit by the experience gained in a campaign. If one side recognises its mistakes, so does the other. The French would probably make a better defence of Paris against the Germans, should such again be called for, than they did some years ago—not that their defence then failed in strategy or bravery, but that they would better know what the enemy would be likely to do. On the whole, it seems likely that though the skill, valour and resources of the Indian army may be expected to triumph, a "tough "job" is before it—not unremoved from the possibility of obstacles, not to say reverses, for which at present it does not bargain.

MR. MOWAT'S ECONOMY.

The St. Thomas *Journal* is boasting of the economy of the Mowat Administration, and seeking to persuade the electors of West Elgin that the affairs of the Province were never administered so cheaply. The financial situation of Ontario is not to be dealt with in a column or even two, but it will not take much space to show that in one very important particular, at least, our contemporary is wrong.

The salaries and indemnity of the members of the Sandfield Macdonald Government, including the salary paid to Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education, whose duties are now performed by a sixth Minister, were as follows:

Attorney-General	$4,000
Treasurer	3,200
Provincial Secretary	3,200
Commissioner of Crown Lands	3,200
Commissioner of Public Works	3,200
Dr. Ryerson	4,000
	$20,800
Indemnity of five Ministers at $400 each	2,000
Per annum	$22,800

On the other hand, the members of the present Administration draw as follows:

Attorney-General	$ 5,500
Treasurer	4,500
Provincial Secretary	4,500
Commissioner of Crown Lands	4,500
Commissioner of Public Works	4,500
Minister of Education	4,500
	$28,000
Indemnity of six Ministers at $800 each	4,800
Per annum	$32,800

In other words, Mr. Mowat and his colleagues draw $10,000 a year more than the members of the first Administration, and certainly the Province is not any better governed. Sandfield Macdonald and his associates attended to their business. They employed no Commissions to aid them in framing a measure or selecting a site for a public institution, and never fed the young ravens of the Court of Chancery with fees for administering estates, which means making out bills of costs against the ill-starred property. Mr. Mowat obtained the sixth Minister and the increase of $1,500 a year in his own salary and $1,300 a year in the salary of each of his colleagues, by representing to the Legislature that five Ministers were unable to do the work, and that even the six would be compelled to give up their private business and devote themselves entirely to the public service. Those were false pretences. Mr. Mowat, Mr. Crooks, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Pardee and Mr. Hardy never lose a brief by their devotion to their public duties; in truth, their public duties suffer through their devotion to their briefs. Last fall, too, they began stumping the country with the Dominion Ministers, and all this year a stranger would have been puzzled to know which of the two sets of Ministers was on trial before the electors. Their absence from their Departments has been a source of great annoyance and loss to hundreds of people; and an outrage upon the taxpayers who are paying them $10,000 a year more than their predecessors. Their course in this respect is neither economical nor decent.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir John Macdonald has been elected to sit for Victoria, B.C. There will therefore be a new election in Marquette.

Adelaide, Australia, carried off the prize for wheat at the first World's fair in 1851, and has won the prize at Paris also.

Inasmuch as it took Mr. Mackenzie over three weeks to make up his mind to get out, the organs should give Sir John Macdonald at least a week to get in.

We learn that the Conservative party in West Hastings have determined to contest the seat of Mr. James Brown. Many evidences of gross corruption are in their possession.

The workingmen of Ottawa are preparing to give the new Premier a grand reception, convinced that when they ask him for work he will not tell them to go and colonize the North-West.

In 1874 Mr. Horton was elected in Centre Huron by 780, and last month by 371—a reduction of 409 votes. The same process applied to Mr. Cartwright's candidature will leave him where Lennox left him.

Says the St. John *Freeman*:—"A more just and truly liberal man than Mr. Mackenzie has never been known in the public life of Canada." Truly liberal! Well may Mr. Anglin say that. By printing contracts farmed out—$18,000!

A Mr. Badgerow, about the last survivor of the Black Bottle Brigade, has been nominated for the Local House in East York; and the Reformers there are enquiring what Mr. Lane has done that he should be unceremoniously set aside for a Chancery stripling.

The New York *Tribune* is publishing the cypher despatches sent by the Democratic managers to Tilden during the crisis of November and December, 1876, with translations. They show unmistakeably that Tilden's lieutenants contemplated buying up the Presidential electors in Florida. Their plans, however, miscarried owing to Tilden's delay.

Mr. William Robins, of this city, is preparing a political chart of Canada, forty by thirty inches, showing the various constituencies, with colours denoting their Conservative or Reform representation, and also the changes that have taken place since the general elections of 1874. It will be a most useful work, and cannot fail to command a large sale.

Opposition newspapers which are clamouring for the National Policy should remember two things:—(1.) It will take time to work out the details of tariff reorganization; and (2) their friends came into power on the 5th November, 1873, with a policy of Reform, yet they had not submitted it to the country up to the 9th October, 1878, when they resigned.

The Nova Scotia Government, which fell with Mr. Mackenzie's Administration on the 17th ult., resigned on Tuesday, and Mr. S. H. Holmes, the senior member for Pictou, was called on to form a new Cabinet. Mr. Holmes was born in 1839. He is a lawyer, and has been for many years editor and proprietor of the Pictou *Colonial Standard*. He was first returned to the Assembly in 1871.

The *American Christian Review* gives the following stations on one of the numerous roads to ruin as follows:—1. A social party; 2. Social and play party; 3. Croquet party; 4. Picnic and croquet party; 5. Picnic, croquet, and dance; 6. Absence from church; 7. Imprudent or immoral conduct; 8. Exclusion from the church; 9. A runaway match; 10. Poverty and discontent; 11. Shame and disgrace; 12. Ruin.

In March, 1877, Rev. James Baird, a gentleman over seventy years of age, was appointed Postmaster at Port Hope. He has resigned and Mr. Lewis Ross has secured the office for his son, a lad of twenty, with no experience. The feelings of the old heads of the party, the veterans who have spent time and money in putting down bribery and corruption in East Durham, may be imagined.

If Mr. Cartwright is beaten in Centre Huron, says an organ, he will surely be returned in one of the Oxfords. The County of Oxford is a home for political foundlings. When Mr. Mowat descended from the Bench, he found shelter in the North; and poor Mr. Crooks, after a weary perambulation, rested in the South. Oxford will go down to history, however, as the mother of Adam Oliver.

Referring to the projected alliance of the Rouges with the Conservatives in Quebec, with Protection as the basis, the *Witness* says:—"This is certainly a very convenient and natural time to jump the fence. We have seen that feat performed by multitudes as often as such occasions come round, and it may be looked upon as certain that instances of it will not be lacking on the present occasion."

The Battleford correspondent of a Western contemporary thus refers to Mr. Mackenzie's surveyors in that region:—"Most, or all of these parties are organized evidently to give a few favourites a 'soft thing' at the public expense. They arrive here about the middle of the summer, camp and go shooting for a month or so, go to a certain point, drive a few stakes, and get back to Ottawa in the fall having had a summer's picnic."

Are the Heavens falling? Read this from the Ottawa *Free Press*:—"There is no denying the fact that the outgoing Administration fell short of the expectations of many Reformers, who anticipated wholesale retrenchment in the public expenditure as the result of Mr. Mackenzie's advent to power, and who were naturally and properly dissatisfied with other acts of which independent Reformers could not approve." Or is our versatile contemporary preparing for another fence feat?

The Chicago *Tribune* says every article of furniture for the new Queen's Hotel, Dundee, was made in Grand Rapids, Mich., and that the proprietors made a saving of about 25 per cent, by purchasing in America. The correspondent states further that another large hotel, just about to open in Glasgow, is to be fitted with American furniture from another factory. Will somebody who is a medium consult the shade of Bastiat on this matter?

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The rate of taxation in London township has been fixed at six mills on the dollar.

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A young man named Cameron McDonald, employed on the farm of Mr. Alex. Robertson, boundary line of Howick and Grey, met with an accident on Monday last which proved fatal. While engaged logging, a handspike was by some means very forcibly thrown at him, striking him in the abdomen.

Some industrious individuals circulated the report throughout Brome that Mr. W. W. Lynch was about to resign his seat in the Quebec Legislature. That gentleman writes to the St. John's *News* giving the story a most emphatic denial, and stating that he is well aware of the source whence it emanates.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Liverpool Dates to Oct. 3r

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Some time ago, writes the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, I mentioned the possibility that Lord Dufferin would publish a book on his sojourn in Canada, and the literary journals substantially confirmed what I said. I also hear that some *Vers de Societe* of Lady Dufferin will make their appearance. It is an open secret that the pencil of the Princess Louise and the pen of the Marquis of Lorne will be freely employed immediately after their arrival in Canada.

MR. GOUGH ON MODERATE DRINKERS.

Mr. Gough, the eminent temperance orator, says the Manchester *Guardian*, seems, if one may judge from a discourse recently addressed by him to a Liverpool audience, to be a little less fiery in his zeal than some of his associates. The favourite target at which are launched the shafts of temperance eloquence is the "moderate drinker." The confirmed drunkard has many interesting points; he forms a hopeful object for missionary effort, he may prove a brand snatched from the burning, and will at any rate serve as an awful example. The moderate drinker has no such claims to consideration; he scoffs at good advice, is in his heart just as bad as the drunkard, while at the same time he deludes and beguiles the multitude with a specious appearance of virtue. Such is the view of many temperance advocates; but Mr. Gough is more lenient in his judgment. "He was not dunce enough to stand up before an audience and say that the moderate drinker was worse than the drunkard, and that if a man drank he must of necessity become a drunkard." On the contrary, he adduced the example of his own venerable father, who had died at the patriarchal age of ninety-four, a "steady, moderate-drinking Christian," and he did not doubt that numerous drinking Christians of a similar character were to be found in Liverpool. Indeed, Mr. Gough goes so far as to admit that of itself there is neither moral nor physical harm in moderate drinking; and he appeals to the drinking Christian only on the ground of the benefit of the example of total abstinence to the weaker brethren, among whom he classes himself. With a still more notable concession, he admits that he has no quarrel with the wine of Scripture, the genuine juice of the grape. "The teetotal party were fighting against the wines of commerce and the abominable beer of the country. The wines of Scripture had nothing to do with their public-houses and their gin shops." The truth of this last observation is incontestable; and if Mr. Gough will open a campaign against adulteration, and instead of cutting off our liquor, try to get it for us of a sound quality, we can assure him of our heartiest sympathy and support.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—"I understand that one of the Continental Governments has just received circular reports from various parts of Asiatic Turkey, and that the tenor of all of them is identical. They all agree that the authority of the Central Government is rapidly declining, that the condition of affairs threatens to become purely anarchical, that corruption among the ruling class is more prevalent than ever, and that the early dissolution of what remains of the Ottoman Empire is inevitable. Even if the desire for reforms of a very comprehensive character existed at Constantinople, which nobody believes, the power to carry out such a policy is passing from the hands of the Sultan and his advisers, who are shilly-shallying with the question in the hope that England will find them money. It is the belief of some of the best informed persons in Turkey that Russian influence with the Porte is now reviving, and that by means of the indemnity which the Turks have engaged themselves to pay to Russia, the Czar will be able at any time to do much to shape the councils of the Sultan. The Armenians in the first instance were sanguine enough to believe that the Anglo-Turkish Convention would secure them a better form of government, but having discovered that it is a sham, and that its promises of reform were never intended to be realized, they are determined to fight for autonomy, and to make common cause with their Mussulman neighbours.

"'98."

On the 29th ult. a number of persons, with bands and banners from Dublin and other towns, on Sunday uncovered a memorial cross sixteen feet in height, composed of Irish limestone and erected on a public cross-road near Ferns, County Wexford, having on it a rude sculpture of crossed pikes and muskets, and the following inscription:—"In memory to Father John Murphy and his heroic followers, who shed their blood for Ireland's freedom in '98. Erected by the 'Ninety-eight Club. God save Ireland!" The Roman Catholic clergy were entirely opposed to the proceedings. Violent speeches were made by Mr. Doran, of Queenstown, and Mr. Waters, of Dublin. The chairman, Doran, said his ancestors fought and bled in Wexford, and, if necessary, he was prepared to follow their example. Mr. Waters said he knew that very active sympathy had been manifested by Russia for Ireland through America. Just give her the opportunity of a war with England, and the sword of the Northern Colossus would be unsheathed in defence of their native land.

ITEMS.

The Government are about to erect a General Prison for Scotland, and will locate it in Renfrewshire.

It is said that so far as the registrations have gone, the Conservatives are quite satisfied with the results.

The Birmingham Conservatives have subscribed about $40,000 to contest one of the seats at the next election.

New permanent fortifications are about to be constructed at Hong Kong in accordance with the plans of the Colonial Government.

A city firm has received a telegram from Rangoon, stating:—"King (of Burmah) abdicates favour of Prince Theebaw. Quietness prevails."

Nearly 500 carpenters in Aberdeen have come out on strike against a reduction of their wages, to the extent of a halfpenny per hour.

The proposal to raise £60,000 for the erection of a Knox Memorial Church and Institute on the Thames Embankment has fallen to the ground.

Orders have just been issued from the Prefecture of Police expressly prohibiting the hawkers of journals in the streets of Paris to cry out the contents of the publications which they offer for sale.

The Sultan has, through Osman Pasha, expressed to Sir H. Layard his satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men of Admiral Hornby's fleet, whose "kind feelings both towards himself and towards Turkey" he much appreciates.

The *Italie* of Rome publishes a rumour to the effect that a disagreement has arisen between the Pope and Father Beckx, the General of the Order of Jesuits, and asserts that several members of the Order have refused to stir in favour of the collection of Peter's pence.

The *Echo* says that the bulky Blue Books which contain the reports of the Inspectors of Schools are increasingly searched as mines of useful information regarding the progress of national education. It is to be wished that the Canadian public took the same interest in their own reports.

There is an agitation in Glasgow against the begging in which the "Little Sisters of the Poor"—a Roman Catholic order—are engaged. It is said that the "Little Sisters of the Poor" ought not to be allowed to beg when others are dealt with as vagrants for doing so, and a memorial is to be presented to the magistrates on the subject.

The Tichborne Release Associations have amalgamated into one body, and have resolved to require from every candidate a written pledge that he will move the House of Commons for the release of "Sir Roger" or the institution of a searching and impartial inquiry. Failing this pledge, a Tichborne candidate is to be nominated and supported in every constituency.

Dounon's observations, says the *Academy*, go to show that dysentery caused by the introduction of *Anguillula stercoralis* and *dysenterica*, *Anklystoma dysenterica*, &c., into the intestinal canal by means of polluted water may be avoided by dissolving alum in the water, although this is, of course, a less desirable method than that of boiling the water. The treatment with alum has, it is said, been successfully used by the natives of Annam from early times; while for several years it has completely protected the French troops in Cochin China from this dreadful scourge.

It will sufficiently indicate the uncertainty which prevails as to the prospects of the Afghan campaign to say that the great London journals have despatched their correspondents to India, with instructions of a tentative character. The *Times* sent out two representatives a week ago, and the specials of the *Telegraph* (Mr. Gay), *Standard*, and *Daily News* have started this week. In several of these cases the correspondents have been instructed to look out for orders at certain parts of the journey, and to return home if the matter does not assume large proportions.

A RICH ADVERTISEMENT.

How a Cornish Man Informs the People of What He Can Do.

(From the Leamington (England) Chronicle.)

Roger Giles, surgin, parish clark and skulemaster, groser and hunkertaker, respectably informs ladys and gentlemen that he drorsteef without wateing a minit; aplies laches every hour, blisters on the lowest tarms and visiks for a penny a peace. He sells Godfathers kordales, kuts korns, bunyons; dokters hosses, clips donkeys wance a munth and undertakes to look arter everybodys nails by the ear. Josharps, pennywissels, brass canelsticks, frying pans and other moosikel instruments hat greatly redooced figures. Young ladies and gentlemen larnes their grammur and languidges in the purtiest manner; also great care taken off their morrels and spellin; also sarm singing, tayching the base vial and all other fancy work.—Squadrils, pokers, weasils and all other country dances tort at home and abroad to perfeckshun. Perfumery and snuff in all its branches. As times is cruel had I begs to tell ey that I has just beginned to sell all sorts of stashonery ware, cox, hens, vouls, pigs and all kinds of poultry, blakin-brushes, traykel, Godly bukes and bibles; mise traps, herrins, Coles scrubbing brishes, brick-dist, whisker seeds, morrell pockter hanchekers, and all other kinds of swatemates, including taters, sassages, and other garden stuff; baky, sigars, lamp oylef tay kittles, and other intoxzikatin likkers; a dale ef fruit, hats, tongs, hare oyle, pattins, bukhits, grinden stones, and other aitables; korn and bunyon salve, and all hard ware. I has laid in a large assortment of trype, dogs mate, lollipops, ginger beer, matches and other pickles, such as hepsom salts, hoysters, Winzer sope, anzetrar. Old rags bort and sold here and nowhereelse; new laid heggs by me, Roger Giles. Singing burdes, sich as howles, donkies, paycox, lobsters, crickets; also the stock of the celebrated brayder. Agent for selling gutty parker souls.—P. S. I tayches gography, rithmetic, cowsticks, jimnasticks, and all other Chynees tricks.

Women to French Eyes.

(From La Vie Parisienne.)

When Time spares beauty, he completes it.

Women do not read; they listen with the eye.

A woman would sooner rule a heart than fill it; not so a man.

Friendship between women is only a suspension of hostilities.

A woman need not always recall her age, but she should never forget it.

A woman listens to a play with her mind, and judges it with her senses.

It takes as much wit not to displease a woman as it takes to please her.

A woman's friendship is, as a rule, the legacy of love or the alms of indifference.

In church, women think that they receive because they observe, and that they are meditating when they are only holding their tongues.

It is often a more meritorious act for a woman to allow something good to be said of another woman than it would be for her to say it herself.

Hayes's Title.

However varied may be the opinions concerning the validity of Hayes's title to the Presidency, there is not a question in the minds of either Democrats or Republicans upon one important point, viz., the unquestionable right of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines to the title of the Standard Remedies of the age. Listen to the voice of the sovereign people.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10th, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.:

DEAR SIR,—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets seem to be particularly adapted to the wants of the people in this warm climate, where bilious affections are particularly prevalent. I regard them as the best cathartic I have ever tried.

Yours truly,
JOHN C. HENDERSON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14th, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.:

DEAR SIR,—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my boy of a Fever Sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude.

Yours truly,
HENRY WHITING.

"Indigestion."—You have tried everything for it and found no help. We are no doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it might cure you as well; it will cost but a quarter dollar, and can be had at any Druggists. Ask for Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER.

THE ORANGE PROSECUTIONS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—At the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench this morning, Mr. Jos. Doutre, Q.C., on behalf of the defendants, David Grant, Frederick Hamilton, John Lilburn, Alex. Gibson and James Ingram, arrested on the 12th of July last, referred to the proposed change of venue, and produced five more affidavits to support his application, four being from Justices of the Peace in the districts round the city, who swore that the accused could get a fair trial in their portions of the country. He then proceeded to cite reasons why the prejudices and excitement still exist. On the 12th of July 500 special constables were sworn in, whose acts were certainly not suited to calm the public mind. Then the proceedings before the police magistrate had been fully reported in five daily papers of the city, one of which circulated among Irish Roman Catholics. He might say that all the people of Montreal were taking part one way or another in the prosecution. It is said that we should meet with the same difficulty outside the city as inside, but the five affidavits made by Messrs. J. B. Muir, David Muir, Cowansville; Geo. T. Supple, Sweetsburg; and Henry W. Whitman, Stanbridge, show otherwise. He would quote as an instance in English law, the fifth volume of "Welch's Criminal Law," page 64, citing an instance of a trial for corrupt practices in connection with the election of a bridge keeper for the city of London, where a change of venue took place, and the trial was changed from the Central Criminal Court to Westminster. As an instance that an entirely French jury would not be impartial, he fyled a circular which he claimed showed at least the feelings which actuated a portion of the French speaking citizens of the community. The jury was certainly summoned from districts round the city as well as from the city itself, but those outside the city were mostly French Canadians, and as the witnesses in the case spoke English as did also the defendants, it would be preferable to have an English jury, and the city itself, where the prejudices were strongest, would, therefore, only be represented by it.

Mr. BARNARD said he would be willing to let the trial come off immediately before an impartial jury, and Mr. Doutre, Q. C., then stated that he would withdraw the application for change of venue on that condition.

It was decided that the case should come up to-morrow morning, when, if Mr. Barnard is ready, the trial will proceed.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott will be associated with Mr. Doutre for the defence of the Orangemen at their trial to-morrow.

A number of workingmen from the Lower Provinces passed through Montreal yesterday *en route* for the far west.

ETOBICOKE FAIR.

A Pleasant Day at Islington—Fine Weather, Large Attendance and Capital Exhibits.

ISLINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Etobicoke Township Fair was held here to-day, and, as is always the case on such occasions, the village has been crowded from morning till night. In the morning exhibitors arrived with their exhibits, in the afternoon visitors came in from all points by all modes of locomotion, and in the evening all left for home well satisfied with the day's proceedings. One great source of satisfaction to all concerned, was the fine weather which, it was feared, could not hold out for the whole day, but which did hold out, notwithstanding prognostications to the contrary, and clouds which threatened every minute to break.

A Township Fair never is an exhibition of very great magnitude—because its constituency is small—and the Fair here to-day was not excessively large. Indeed, many people say that the exhibits and visitors so far as numbers were concerned, came short of those at Fairs in former years, a state of things for which it is difficult to account. By one, however, who had not the remembrance of the doings of years ago, the Etobicoke Fair to-day would be looked upon as a very fine one. It was a fine one, and it well illustrated the agricultural progress of West York, and of that part of West York in particular.

ON THE GROUNDS.

The scene on the grounds was all the afternoon a very lively one. There were probably two thousand persons present, and all were busy at something; some examined the implements, some criticised the animals, some confined themselves to the dairy products, while others, more on pleasure bent, tested the qualities of the cakes, sandwiches, and soft drinks, in which class of amusement every opportunity was afforded for speculation. The juveniles indulged in the roundabout, while their elders, when not more profitably engaged, tried their luck at "Old Aunt Sally," for three shies at whose unfortunate nose the sum of five cents was charged. A very large crowd gathered around the spacious horse ring during the afternoon and took stock of

THE HORSES AND CATTLE.

Of horses there was a capital show, which might well have been expected considering the many honours taken by Etobicoke at the Provincial show this year. There were few outside exhibitors in this class but a span of carriage horses from Toronto took a second prize. Sheep and pigs were well represented and competition among them was very keen.

IMPLEMENTS AND WAGGONS.

Agricultural implements of all kinds were shown in liberal profusion, and some very fine waggons and carts were exhibited.

EXHIBITION HALL.

The Hall contained, besides some fine specimens of fruit and grain, a large quantity of ladies' work and dairy produce. The cheese and butter were good, and the fruit made the largest exhibit in that class ever made here. The ladies have been extra busy this year, and work which would have done credit to the Provincial Fair was shown.

BAND COMPETITION.

Before the proceedings terminated, three bands competed for prizes awarded by the Agricultural Society. The competitors were the Eglington band, the Somerville band and the Lambton band. The bands were all really good ones, and the judges must have had considerable difficulty in making their award. The Eglington band received the first prize and the Somerville band the second.

The fair closed about five o'clock. Mr. Wallace, M.P. for the riding, was on the grounds during the afternoon.

EPPS'S COCOA.—*All the Year Round* says:—"Let us stroll to the Euston Road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's Cocoa Manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

EPPS'S COCOA.—*John Bull* says:—"An idea of the vast extent of the industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps & Co.—now sells some 4,000,000 pounds annually.

EPPS'S COCOA.—*Christian World* says:—"If I am to take cocoa," said I, "I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed; with this view I made my way to the cocoa manufactory of James Epps & Co., in the Euston Road."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household Guide says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., homœopathic chemists and manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.—*Morning Advertiser* says:—"Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had hitherto been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. Epps & Co., the homœopathic chemists." 339-4

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

CANADA.

AYLMER, Ont., Oct. 11.—The nude body of a man, evidently not a sailor from his appearance, with the heard severed, was washed ashore this morning at the mouth of Silver Creek, near Bruce. The body is supposed to have been in the water about a month, and was so badly decomposed that Coroner McLay could not say whether the head was knocked off by the boom of some vessel or with some sharp instrument.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—In making a raid on a house of ill-fame, the police found a number of school children of both sexes in the place. The trial disclosed facts of the most revolting nature. Some of those found were from nine to twelve years of age and of respectable parents, but were old in vice. The parents who were present at the trial were deeply affected at the precocious depravity of their children.

Michael Linihan, a farmer about 35 years of age, while endeavouring to cross two logs on the side of the road between Woodstock and Richmond, fell, striking his head against a log and breaking his neck. The deceased was unmarried, bore a good character, and leaves a number of relatives and friends.

PALMERSTON, Ont., Oct. 11.—This morning about 9.30 o'clock Jennie Knowles, a servant girl in the Queen's Hotel, complained of feeling ill, and died in about twenty minutes. An inquest was held by Dr. Cowan, of Harriston, but no evidence as to the cause of death could be found. The jury asked for a postponement in order to have a *post mortem* examination made.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—A man named Depotie, a tobacconist of this city was killed at a charivari at St. Anne des Plaines, near Terrebonne. He had gone out to assist a cousin of his recently married to pacify the mob that nightly surrounded his residence. In the *melee* a gun was fired, the man was wounded and died shortly afterward. An arrest was made, but there has been no identification as yet.

This afternoon sentence in the case of Damien Bonier, who was condemned to be hung for outraging a child three years and ten months old, was commuted to imprisonment for life, his Honour Mr. Justice Ramsay having discovered that last year the law providing such a penalty had been repealed, and imprisonment for life substituted.

Dunkin McKenzie, brought from Winnipeg, where he was almost blown to pieces on the Pacific Railway by a nitro-glycerine accident, was admitted to the general hospital, where his leg was amputated. He lost both eyes as well as his nose in the accident, and now he is deprived of one leg. He is a native of Nova Scotia and was a foreman on the railway work.

OWEN SOUND, Oct. 14.—Yesterday morning a young man named Isaac Arnold, of the Township of Keppel, laid in wait for his brother James and shot him in the back. The wounded man is not expected to recover. Isaac Arnold was this morning summarily tried before the Magistrates at Oxenden and committed to Owen Sound gaol to await his trial.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Stephen Starr, jr., was arrested last night for a ferocious assault on his mother. He was found in the act of choking her in bed, where she was lying ill. He was crazed with drink, and ready for any desperate act. In the cell, where he was confined with several other prisoners, he recommenced his violence, which ended in a terrible free fight. The cell was entered by two policemen who with the aid of their clubs reduced the combatants to order and chained Starr up to a ring in the cell.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—Some months ago an insane woman named Mrs. Smith left her home in North Gower at an early hour in the morning, telling her husband that he need not get up just yet, and that she would do the work. She did not return, and the neighbours instituted a thorough search, but without finding any trace of the missing woman. About a week after two dogs who had gone away with her came back, and the search was again resumed, but with a like result. Yesterday two men were working in a bush near Beckett's Landing, when they came across the body of the unfortunate woman. It appears that two logs met at an angle, and a third log had fallen across them. Under this log the body was found, and it is supposed that the unfortunate woman met her death from starvation.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Herald's* Tazewell, Tenn., letter gives details of the horrible torture and death of a negro who was detected in improper intimacy with a prominent young white lady, wife of Jesse Rogers, Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Claiborn County. Her relatives seized the negro, tied him to a mule, dragged him over the mountains, occasionally letting their horses step upon him, then burned his hands off, severed his muscles, and hanged and shot him.

The *Herald's* Indianapolis special gives particulars of the recent outrage at Mount Vernon. It says the three white women who were outraged by negroes were inmates of a disreputable house. The five guilty negroes were taken from gaol by a mob last night and placed under a tree ready to swing when a large body of negroes came into town for their rescue. A conflict followed, in which two whites were killed and an indescribable turmoil raged. The telegraph operator was compelled to vacate his office, and up to eleven o'clock nothing further had been learned. It is regarded as certain that all the negroes were hanged last night.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Oct. 12.—Four negroes were hung last night and one cut to pieces in gaol. The mob understood during the day that the militia had been ordered from Evansville, and gathered at the depot to prevent the militia from interfering.

OBITUARY.

MGR. DUPANLOUP.

On Thursday last the most prominent member of the French hierarchy, Bishop Dupanloup, died suddenly at his episcopal city of Orleans. To few churchmen has it been given to pass through such chequered scenes as those which characterized the eventful career of the Senator-Bishop, whose name has become familiar to readers on this side of the ocean by his determined championship of the territorial rights of the Pope, and his prolonged warfare with the author of "La Question Romaine," M. Edmond About. Mgr. Dupanloup was born in 1802, and during a life of three-quarters of a century was the friend and counsellor of some of the most celebrated of his contemporaries. Shortly after the completion of his clerical education and his admission to the higher orders he became confessor to the Duc de Bordeaux and the Orleans family. He was an intimate friend of Talleyrand, and was present at the deathbed of the great diplomat in 1848. The following year he was appointed to the See of Orleans, and subsequently distinguished himself at the Catholic Congress at Mechlin in 1864, and as the leader of the Gallicans at the Œcumenical Council of 1869-70. During the Franco-Prussian war his palace was occupied by the Germans after Vonder Tann's capture of Orleans, and the prelate was himself made a prisoner. On the establishment of the Republic he gave the Provisional Government a moderate support, and at the general election of 1871 was returned to the National Assembly from the department of Loiret. In 1850 Mgr. Dupanloup was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour.

Marvellous Beyond Precedent

Is the effect of SOZODONT upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.

Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises, and Wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

W. M. GILES, No. 451 Sixth Ave.:—Your Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured my rheumatism. T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, Dutchess County, N.Y.

POLITICAL NOTES.

DEMONSTRATION AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10.—An impromptu rejoicing over the resignation of the Mackenzie Government was held here to-night, which attracted several thousands of persons to the front of the City Hall. On the Market Battery grounds a huge bonfire was lighted at nine o'clock, and a torch-light procession, accompanied by a band, paraded the leading streets. Ald. Drennan and a number of gentlemen ascended the steps leading to the Police Court, where spirited addresses were delivered by Mr. Drennan, the Mayor, Ald. McCammon and Dr. Sullivan. The demonstration closed with cheers for Sir John Macdonald and the Queen.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—Mr. W. A. Himsworth, Clerk of the Privy Council, left this evening for Montreal it is understood to administer the oath of office to Sir John Macdonald as Premier.

A BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments already telegraphed have been gazetted:—

Hon. Henri Elizear Taschereau, heretofore one of the Puisne Judges of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec, to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, *vice* the Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, resigned.

Robert L. Weatherbee, of Halifax, N. S., Q. C., to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* the Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, resigned.

The Hon. Maurice Laframboise, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to be Pusine Judge of the Superior Court in the District of Gaspe, *vice* Hon. L. B. Caron, removed to Quebec.

Henri Thos. Taschereau, of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, to be Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, *vice* Hon. Henri Elzear Taschereau, who has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Archibald Bell, of Chatham, Ont., barrister, to be the Judge of the County Court, County of Kent, *vice* Wm. B. Wells, resigned.

William Buckingham, of Ottawa, to be Deputy Minister of the Interior, *vice* Edmund Allen Meredith, superannuated.

J. B. Beaudeau, of Cacouna, Quebec, to be an official assignee for the judicial district of Kamouraska, *vice* J. Pouliot, resigned.

The *Free Press* says Mr. Jas. Patterson, Chief Clerk in the Finance Department, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Auditor, rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Jno. Simpson. Mr. Horace Horton, M.P. for Centre Huron, has been appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Patterson.

CENTRE HURON.

SEAFORTH, Oct. 10.—At a Reform Convention for the Centre Riding of Huron, held here to-day, Mr. Horton, the member elect, offered his resignation, which was accepted. The convention afterwards nominated Hon. R. J. Cartwright.

DEMONSTRATION IN NORTH GREY.

OWEN SOUND, Oct. 10.—The Liberal-Conservatives of the North Riding of Grey being desirous of celebrating their recent victory, gave a complimentary banquet in the Town Hall, this evening, to the three members elect for the county, S. J. Lane, M. P., North Grey; Geo. Jackson, M. P., South Grey, and T. S. Sproule, M. P., East Grey. Messrs. A. W. Lauder, M. P. P., G. A. Drew, M. P., North Wellington, and several prominent Conservatives of the county were present. Over three hundred sat down to the banquet. The hall was tastefully decorated with mottoes, and the 31st Battalion band played appropriate airs. After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed and admirably responded to, the meeting broke up, at a late hour, with cheers for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, and the three members for Grey.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 10.—The Nova Scotia Government have not yet resigned, but it is probable they will before the end of the week, when Mr. Simon H. Holmes, of Pictou, will be called on to form an Administration.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Mr. J. E. Mullen, the returning officer for Montreal Centre, has made his return for the second time, and declares Mr. M. P. Ryan elected for Montreal Centre. He has sent the papers connected with the election to Ottawa.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CABINET.

HALIFAX, Oct. 12.—It is understood that the Local Government will resign next Tuesday. Mr. Simon H. Holmes will be called on to form a new Administration.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The departure of Sir John and friends for Ottawa has produced a dead calm in political circles. They are expected back to-morrow.

Mr. Masson cannot be here before Wednesday morning, as he comes by the French steamer. A grand reception awaits him at Terrebonne. Hon. Jas. Macdonald, Senator Aikins and Mr. Mackenzie Bowell arrived in town this morning.

SOUTH SIMCOE.

BRADFORD, Oct. 14.—An enthusiastic Conservative meeting was held in the town hall here this evening by Mr. W. Parkhill. Dr. Morton occupied the chair and Mr. J. W. H. Wilson was present on the platform by invitation. There were also present Messrs. Capreol, Boultbee, Wright, Scanlan, Boddy, S. Manning, H. W. Manning, Cook, Barnard, Major, Tyrwhitt, Capt. Sutherland, and other prominent representatives of the party. Effective speeches were made by Messrs. Parkhill, Boultbee, and White, and, from the sentiments of the meeting, the probabilities are that the Conservative candidate will be elected by a good majority.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 15.—The Nova Scotian Government this afternoon tendered their resignation to the Lieut.-Governor. Simon H. Holmes was sent for and empowered to form an Administration. It is rumoured that the departmental offices will be filled, by Holmes as Provincial Secretary; J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General; and C. J. McDonald, Commissioner of Works and Mines.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—Sir John Macdonald, Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. James Macdonald (Pictou), Hon. John O'Connor, Hon. Hector Langevin, and Mr. Domville, of New Brunswick, are at the Windsor with Mr. Himsworth, Clerk of the Privy Council, whose mission it will be to swear in the new Ministry. Sir John said to-day that no advance in forming a Cabinet would be made until the arrival of Mr. Masson, who reached New York to-day by the French line, and is expected here to-morrow.

CENTRE HURON.

SEAFORTH, Oct. 11.—At a Conservative Convention held here to-day, Mr. Samuel Platt, of Goderich, was unanimously chosen to oppose Hon. Mr. Cartwright at the approaching election for Centre Huron. This was the largest Conservative Convention ever held in this riding, and Mr. Cartwright's defeat is confidently expected. A number of prominent Reformers who had previously supported the Grit cause were present, and expressed their disgust at the disgraceful conduct of the late member, and their determination to secure the election of Mr. Platt.

Dr. P. Meredith, of Cincinnati, says:—"About one year ago I took a cold, which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the consequence, which increased with severity. I expectorated large quantities of phlegm and matter. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was confined to my bed. The disease was attended with cold chills and night-sweats. A diarrhœa set in. My friends thought I was in the last stages of consumption, and could not possibly get well. I was recommended to try ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The formula was shown to me, which induced me to give it a trial, and I will only add that my cough is entirely cured, and I am now able to attend to my profession as usual."

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL POLICY AND BRITISH CONNECTION.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The Grit press in a lachrymose and plaintive vein preach no end of evils impending over Canada by the adoption of the National Policy, and one strain of the Jeremiad is that it will divert trade with us from Great Britain, and hence lead to disruption.

Now, facts are stubborn things, more powerful than Grit assertions—and what are the facts as to the drift of trade, according to the latest Government returns, during the four years ending 30th June, 1877, during which the late Administration had the conduct of affairs? I append figures for illustration, showing into what channel trade was flowing, and I think any Canadian loving British connection must admit that at least it was item to try a change of policy to preserve that connection. During the financial years, 1873-4 and 1876-7, our entries for consumption of goods imported from the United States for ten articles of manufactured goods, were as follows:—

	1873-4.	1876-7.
Woollens	$186,150	478,546
Cottons	906,894	3,098,208
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	315,278	604,604
Hosiery	26,801	45,835
Smallwares	310,308	757,261
Carpets	19,248	47,212
Paper (including paper hangings)	255,186	324,613
Oil Cloths	49,712	79,097
Leather manufactured (including boots and shoes)	241,327	400,431
Manufacture of iron spikes, nails, tacks, brads, and sprigs	139,442	172,702
Total	$2,450,341	$6,008,509

These figure show in these articles an increase of imports from the United States of nearly 150 per cent., arrived at after four years of the Mackenzie Administration.

Now take the imports from Great Britain in the same years of the same articles:—

	1873-4.	1876-7.
Woollens	$11,834,273	$7,578,197
Cottons	10,207,469	4,233,902
Hats, caps and bonnets	606,238	309,616
Hosiery	430,208	397,579
Smallwares	1,809,105	1,886,026
Carpets	784,475	742,214
Paper and paper hangings	401,094	245,104
Oilcloths	117,646	75,127
Leather manufactures—boots and shoes, etc., saddlery, etc.	337,263	290,807
Spikes, nails, etc.	73,710	28,239
Totals	$26,601,481	$15,786,811

These last figures show in these same articles a decrease of imports from Great Britain of about 40 per cent., also arrived at in four years whilst the Mackenzie Administration held office.

Everyone knows that prices have fallen very considerably since 1873, but that does not affect the argument or the facts as the percentages are there and apply equally. The result is that the United States shipments to Canada of these articles have during four years, become two and a half times greater than what they were, and the British shipments are four-tenths less than what they were.

If the policy which produced such results favoured British connection, I should like some one to try to convince me of it. I may add that in the grocery trade, which provides quite one-fourth of the Customs revenue, the same disastrous drift is apparent. Grit Cassandras had better find another track to travel on.

Yours, &c.,
BAYLEY.

Toronto, Oct. 14th.

Turner, Prout, and Varley were once, it is related, on a sketching tour in Devonshire. They had to cross a ferry, the passage charge for which was sixpence. Varly did not happen to have any change, and borrowed the money from Turner—advanced reluctantly. Next morning Varly and Prout took the Exeter coach for London, leaving Turner behind. But to their surprised gratification, although the hour was daybreak, the morning bleak and dark, they saw Turner at the coach-office, waiting to see them off. Varley acknowledged the compliment, and thanked him. "No," said Turner, "it isn't that; but you forgot to give me back the sixpence I lent you yesterday."

A San Francisco despatch says:—The report of the arrest of Burgess at Niles, Almeda County, is not fully credited in police circles. It is stated that Burgess robbed the Bank of England and killed McWilliams, assistant cashier. He murdered the banker by striking him on the wrist with a ring in which was a lance that carried deadly poison into the veins, producing instant death. He then took a pile of money, consisting of 1,000 sterling notes, valued at $250,000. The affair occurred on August 13th, 1877. The burglar was tracked through France and Switzerland to Vienna and London, then to New York, thence to San Francisco. He then went to China, thence to Australia, and back to San Francisco.

An Uxbridge gentleman, who vouches for its authenticity, says that while he and others were duck shooting on Scugog Island on Saturday last, they came across a woman and four children, the oldest being about 12 and the youngest 3 or four years of age. The hovel in which they were had neither door nor windows in it. One of the children was completely naked, and the mother had a portion of an old skirt around her waist, otherwise she was entirely naked. In the hovel there was not a vestige of furniture except a bed without any bottom to it. The whole five of them were literally starving to death. The visitors, who had been camping out, had some bread and butter and raw ham. These were taken to the famishing ones, who devoured them ravenously. When first discovered the mother was picking a small bone which appeared to have had some raw meat on it. It appears the husband is nearly if not totally blind, and of course unable to support his family.—*Uxbridge Guardian.*

BIRTHS.

FRENCH—On Sunday, 13th October, inst., the wife of F. J. French, Prescott, of a son.

BETHUNE—On Sunday, the 13th inst., at Port Hope, the wife of the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Head Master of Trinity College School, of a son.

MORGAN—At Collingwood, Monday, 7th October, the wife of G. W. Morgan, jun., chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RANSFORD—NORRIS—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Langtry, rector of St. Luke's, Toronto, Edward Ransford, LL.B., late of London, Eng., to Sophia Ellen, daughter of John M. and Margaret Norris, of Toronto. No cards.
London, Ont., papers please copy.

ROGERS—READ—On the 8th inst., at St. Jude's church, Brantford, by the Rev. Canon Salter, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Martin, Frank J. Rogers, son of the Rev. E. J. Rogers, M.A., chaplain Tower of London, Eng., to Amy, eldest daughter of Saml. Read, Esq., Manager Bank of Montreal, Brantford.

BLACK—HARBOTTLE—On the 7th October, at the residence of the bride's father, Hamilton, by the Rev. D. H. Fletcher, Mr. J. C. Black, of Toronto, to Mary, second daughter of Captain Thos. Harbottle.

SPRAGGE—CAMERON—On the 10th inst., at St. George's church, by the Rev. G. D. Cayley, rector, assisted by the Rev. C. Mockridge and the Rev. A. W. Spragge, Arthur G. M. Spragge, barrister-at-law, to Elsie, eldest daughter of the late Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron.

MONTGOMERY—WEBBER—On the 10th day of Oct. inst., at St. Luke's church, Toronto, by the Rev. John Langtry, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Maitland R. P. Montgomery, second son of Captain A. T. Montgomery, Goderich, to Mabel, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Webber, Esq., solicitor, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England.

COOPER—HARTWELL—At Christ church, Indianapolis, on Thursday, October 3rd, by Rev. E. A. Bradley, rector, the Rev. R. O. Cooper, incumbent of Paris, Ont., youngest son of the late Rev. H. C. Cooper, to Harriet Louisa, eldest daughter of A. C. Hartwell, Esq., late of Ottawa, Canada.

HOLMES—BAKER—On the 10th inst., at St. Paul's church, Woodstock, by the Venerable Archdeacon Sweatman, the Rev. John Holmes, incumbent of Moore, to Emma M., youngest daughter of the late Hugh C. Baker, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont.

BOWMAN—FRENCH—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Chestnut Farm, Markham, Mr. W. R. Bowman, of Thornhill, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Richard French, formerly of Toronto.

PACE—DOWLING—At St. Andrew's parsonage, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Edwin E. Pace to Emily M. Dowling, both of Toronto.

RIDLEY—ARDAGH—On the 15th inst., at All Saints' church, by the Rev. S. Boddy, H. K. Ridley Esq., merchant, Chatham, to Miss Fanny Ardagh, of this city.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—CREIGHTON—On Tuesday, 15th October, at 517 Sherbourne street, by the Rev. Salters Givens, assisted by the Rev. John Creighton, J. B. Gordon, Esq., to Mina E., eldest daughter of the late Wm. Creighton, Esq., of Toronto.

DENISON—WALBRIDGE—At Newcastle, on the 19th October, by the Rev. A. Drummond, Clarence A. K. Denison, son of the late Colonel Geo. T. Denison, of Rusholme, Toronto, to Hattie, daughter of the late E. Z. Walbridge.

LAMBART—HOWARD—At Belleville, Ont., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 15th, 1878, at the residence of S. T. Green, Esq., by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, the Hon. Octavius Henry Lambart, second son of the Earl of Cavan, to Hannah Sarah, daughter of the late Hiram Edward Howard, of Buffalo, N. Y.

DEATHS.

RYERSON—At Simcoe, on the 8th October, Rev. John Ryerson, in the 79th year of his age.

BURNS—On the 10th inst., at his father's residence, 101 William street, John Burns, aged 17 years and six months, second son of Wm. Burns, of Her Majesty's Customs.

BENNETT—On the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 91 Mutual street, James Bennett, of Bennett & Wright, this city, youngest son of the late Humphrey Bennett, aged 37 years.

STERLING—At 34 Jackson street west, on the evening of the 7th inst., Ella, beloved wife of Mr. R. N. Sterling, of Hamilton, in her 24th year.

REYNAR—At Cobourg, on Friday, 11th inst., James Reynar, Esq., in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

PRINCE—At his residence, Chicago, upon Sunday last, October the 6th, Henry Prince, Esq., fourth son of the late Col. Prince, of the Park Farm, Sandwich, Canada.

BAVINGTON—On Thursday evening, the 10th inst., Hannah Bavington, aged 26 years, late of Rochester, England.

TAYLOR—In this city, on the 11th inst., at 46 Alexander street, Norman Eastwood, infant son of Walter and Eliza Taylor, aged 14 months and 12 days.

MCNAUGHTNEY—On Friday, the 11th inst, at her father's residence, 146 John street, Agnes McNaughtney, aged 6 years and 3 months.

DARLINGTON—October 10th, of congestion of the brain, Frances, the beloved wife of W. D. Darlington, in the 56th year of her age.

ARMSTRONG—At his late residence, Spring Brook Farm, Teston, Vaughan, on Sunday, the 13th inst., Thomas Armstrong, Esq., aged 68 years.

CURRY—At 12 Nassau street, on the 12th inst., the wife of James L. Curry, of a daughter.

ELMSLEY—On Sunday, 13th October, the wife of Remy Elmsley, of a son.

SPRY—In this city, at 78 Bond street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Daniel Spry, Post Office Inspector, of a daughter.

PURVIS—In Barrie, on Sunday, Oct. 6th, Laura Jane, (Jennie,) youngest daughter of James and Annie Purvis, aged 11 months and 13 days.

WOODLAND—On Sunday, 13th inst., at her residence, 59 Walton street, Phebe Robertson, wife of J. G. Woodland, aged 39 years.

NATION—At Uxbridge, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., Katharine Penelope, wife of Dr. Nation and daughter of the late William Stanley, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Medical.

SANDFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
For
CATARRH.

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEEZING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH; THICK YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DISCHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRH. ALSO NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

A Physician's Testimony.

30 YEARS A PHYSICIAN.
12 YEARS A SUFFERER.
TRIED REGULAR REMEDIES.
TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.
PERMANENTLY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Sirs: I have practiced medicine for 30 years, and have been a sufferer myself for 12 years with Catarrh in the nasal passages, fauces and larynx. I have used everything in the *materia medica* without any permanent relief, until finally I was induced to try a patent medicine (something that we allopathists are are very loth to do). I tried —— and divers others until I got hold of yours. I followed the direction to the letter, and am happy to say have had a permanent cure. Your RADICAL CURE is certainly a happy combination for the cure of that most unpleasant and dangerous of diseases.

Yours, respectfully,
D. W. GRAY, M. D.,
Of Dr. D. W. Gray & Son, Physicians and Druggists, Muscatine, Iowa.
Muscatine, Iowa, March 27, 1877.

More Satisfaction.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Dear Sirs: Your SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE sells better and gives more satisfaction than any similar preparation we have ever handled. Respectfully,
C. WAKEFIELD & CO.,
Prop's Wakefield's Family Medicine.
Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 18, 1878.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and constitutional Remedy. It is *inhaled*, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken *internally*, thus neutralizing and purifying the *acidified blood*. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the *germ* of the disease. Price, with Improved inhaler and Treatise, $1. Sold by all druggists, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century

COLLINS'
VOLTAIC PLASTER,

An Electro-Galvanic Battery, Combined with a Highly Medicated Plaster, composed of the Choicest Medicinal Gums and Balsams Known to Modern Pharmacy.

It is *instantly* soothing, healing and strengthening. It begins its wonderful curative action the moment it is applied. In the Annihilation of Pain and Inflammation, in the Vitalization of Weak, Paralyzed and Painful Nervous Parts and Organs, in the Curing of Chronic Weaknesses and Inflammatory Ailments and Diseases, in the Absorption of Poisons from the Blood through the Pores and the Prevention of Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Malarial and Contagious Diseases it is wonderful. Compared with it in *instantaneous* and positive curative action, the ordinary porous or perforated plasters, the voltaic bands and appliances, liver belts and other costly contrivances sink into utter insignificance. In the most positive terms we maintain that it supersedes in every respect all previous electrical appliances at from one-tenth to one-fiftieth the cost, and challenge contradiction.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup

is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle, Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.

During the past two years I have given Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects whose diseases have resisted other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it.

WM. S. HOWE, M.D.
Pittsfield, Me.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the **Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital** will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to legalize and confirm the issue of certain debentures made by the Trustees under authority of the sixth section of 39 vic., chap 65, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Toronto General Hospital."

C. GAMBLE,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Toronto, 8 Oct. 1878. 342-6

Literature

HOW SHARP SNAFFLES GOT HIS CAPITAL AND WIFE.

IX.—(*Continued.*)

"Columbus Mills will tell you; he axed me all about it; but, though he was always my good friend, I never even telled it to him. But he lent me his mule and cart, good fellow as he is, and never said nothing more; and, quiet enough, without beat of drum, I bought up all the tight-bound barrels that ever brought whiskey to Spartanburg and Greenville, whar they hes the taste for that article strong; and day by day I went off carrying as many barrels as the cart could hold and the mule could draw. I tapped the old tree—which was one of the oldest and biggest chesnut oaks I ever did see—close to the bottom, and drawed off the beautiful treacle. I was more than sixteen days about it, and got something over two thousand gallons of the purest, sweetest, yellowest honey you ever did see I could hairdly git barrels and jimmyjohns enough to hold it; and I sold it out at seventy cents a gallon, which was mighty cheap. So I got from the honey a matter of fourteen hundred dollars.

"Now, Jedge, all this time, though it went very much agin the grain, I kept away from Merry Ann and the old Squaire, her daddy. I sent him two hundred head of geese—some fresh, say one hundred, and another hundred that I hed cleaned and put in salt—and I sent him three jimmyjohns of honey, five gallons each. But I kept away and said nothing, beat no drum, and hed never a thinking but how to git in the 'capital.' And I did git it in!

"When I carried the mule and cart home to Columbus Mills I axed him about a sartin farm of one hundred and sixty acres that he hed to sell. It hed a good house on it. He selled it to me cheap. I paid him down, and put the titles in my pocket. 'Thar's capital,!' says I.

"*That* waur a fixed thing for ever and ever. And when I hed moved every thing from the old cabin to the new farm, Columbus let me hev a fine milch cow that gin eleven quarts a day, with a beautiful young calf. Jest about that time thar was a great sale of the furniter of the Ashmore family down at Spartanburg, and I remembered I hed no decent bedstead, or any thing rightly sarving for a young woman's chamber; so I went to the sale, and bought a fine strong mahogany bedstead, a dozen chairs, a chist of drawers, and some other things that ain't quite mentionable, Jedge, but all proper for a lady's chamber; and I soon hed the house fixed up ready for any thing. And up to this time I never let on to any body what I was a-thinking about or what I was a-doing, ontil I could stand up in my own doorway and look about me, and say to myself—this is my 'capital,' I reckon; and when I hed got all that I thought a needcessity to git, I took 'count of every thing.

"I spread the title-deeds of my fairm out on the table. I read 'em over three times to see ef 'twaur all right. Thar was my name several times in big letters, 'to hev and to hold.'

"Then I fixed the furniter. Then I brought out into the stable-yard the old mar'—you couldn't count her ribs *now*, and she was spry as ef she hed got a new conceit of herself.

"Then thar was my beautiful cow and calf, sealing fat, both on 'em, and sleek as a doe in autumn.

"Then thar waur a fine young mule that I bought in Spartanburg; my cart, and a strong second-hand buggy, that could carry two pussons convenient of two different sexes. And I felt big, like a man of consekence and capital.

"That warn't all.

"I hed the shiners, Jedge, besides—all in gould and silver—none of your dirty rags and blotty, spotty paper.

"I hed a grand count of my money, Jedge. I hed it in a dozen or twenty little bags of leather—the gould—and the silver I hed in shot bags. It took me a whole morning to count it up and git the figgers right. Then I stuffed it in my pockets, hyar and thar, every whar, wharever I could stow a bag; and the silver I stuffed away in my saddle-bags, and clapped it on the mar'.

"Then I mounted myself, and sot the mar's nose straight in a bee-line for the fairm of Squaire Hopson.

"I was a-gwine, you see, to surprise him with my 'capital;' but, fust, I meant to give him a mighty grand skeer.

"You see, when I was a-trading with Columbus Mills about the fairm and cattle and other things, I ups and tells him about my courting of Merry Ann; and when I telled him about Squaire Hopson's talk about 'capital,' he says:

"'The old skunk! What right hes he to be talking big so, when he kain't pay his own debts. He's been owing me three hundred and fifty dollars now gwine on three years, and I kain't git even the *intrust* out of him. I've got a mortgage on his fairm for the whole, and ef he won't let you hev his da'ter, jest you come to me, and I'll clap the screws to him in short order.'

"Says I, 'Columbus, won't you sell me that mortgage?'

"You shall hev it for the face of the debt,' says he, 'not considerin' the intrust.'

"'It's a bargin,' says I; and I paid him down the money, and he signed the mortgage over to me for a vallyable consideration.

"I hed that beautiful paper in my breast pocket, and felt strong to face the Squaire in his own house, knowing how I could turn him out of et! And I mustn't forget to tell you how I got myself a new rig of clothing, with a mighty fine over-coat, and a new fur cap; and as I looked in the glass I felt my consekence all over at every for'a'd step I tuk; and I felt my inches growing with every pace of the mar' on the high-road to Merry Ann and her beautiful daddy!"

X.

"Well, Jedge, before I quite got to the Squaire's farm, who should come out to meet me in the road but Merry Ann, her own self! She hed spied me, I reckon, as I crossed the bald ridge a quarter of a mile away. I do reckon the dear gal hed been looking out for me every day the whole eleven days in the week, counting in all the Sundays. In the mountains, you know, Jedge, that the weeks sometimes run to twelve, and even fourteen days, specially when we're on a long camp-hunt!

"Well, Merry Ann cried and laughed together, she was so tarnation glad to see me agin. Says she:

"'Oh, Sam! I'm so glad to see you! I was afeared you hed clean gin me up. And thar's that fusty old bachelor Grimstead, he's a-coming here a'most every day; and daddy, he sw'ars that I shill marry him, and nobody else; and mammy, she's at me too, all the time, telling me how fine a fairm he's got, and what a nice carriage, and all that; and mamma says as how daddy'll be sure to beat me if I don't hev him. But I kain't bear to look at him, the old griesly!'

"'Cuss him!' says I. 'Cuss him, Merry Ann!'

"'Drot him!' says she; and she said louder, 'and drot me, too Sam, ef I ever marries any body but you.'

"But by this time I hed got down and gin her a long strong hug, and a'most twenty or a dozen kisses, and I says:

"'You sha'n't marry nobody but me, Merry Ann: and we'll hev the marriage this very night, ef you says so!'

"'Oh! psho, Sam! How you does talk!'

"'Ef I don't marry you to-night, Merry Ann, I'm a holy mortar, and a sinner, not to be saved by any salting, though you puts the petre with the salt. I'm come for that very thing. Don't you see my new clothes?'

"'Well,' you hev got a beautiful coat, Sam; all so blue, and with sich shiny buttons.'

"'Look at my waiscoat, Merry Ann! What do you think of that?'

"'Why, it's a most beautiful blue welvet!'

"'That's the very article,' says I. 'And see the breeches, Merry Ann; and the boots!'

"'Well,' says she, 'I'm fair astonished, Sam! Why whar, Sam, did you find all the money for these fine things?'

"'A beautiful young woman a'most as beautiful as you, Merry Ann, come to me the very night of that day when your daddy driv me off with a flea in my ear. She come to me to my bed at midnight—'

"'Oh, Sam! *ain't* you ashamed!

"'Twas in a dream, Merry Ann; and she tells me something to incourage me to go for'a'd, and I went for'a'd, bright and airly next morning, and I picked up three sarvents that hev been working for me ever sence.

"'What sarvents?' says she.

"'One was a goose, one was a b'ar, and t'other was a bee!'"

"Now, you're a-fooling me, Sam.'

"'You'll see! Only you git yourself ready, for, by the eternal Hokies, I marries you this very night, and takes you home to *my* fairm bright and airly to-morrow morning.'

"'I do think, Sam, you must be downright crazy.'

"'You'll see and believe! Do you go home and git yourself fixed up for the wedding. Old parson Stovall lives only two miles from your daddy, and I'll hev him hyar by sundown. You'll see!'

"'But ef I waur to b'lieve you, Sam—'

"'I've got on my wedding-clothes o' purpose, Merry Ann.'

"'But *I* hain't got no clothes fit for a gal to be married in,' says she.

"'I'll marry you this very night, Merry Ann,' says I, 'though you hedn't a stitch of clothing at all!'

"'Git out, you sassy Sam,' says she, slapping my face. Then I kissed her in her very mouth, and a'ter that we walked on together, I leading the mar'.

"Says she, as we neared the house 'Sam. let me go before, or stay hyar in the thick, and you go in by yourself. Daddy's in the hall, smoking his pipe and reading the newspapers.'

"'We'll walk in together,' says I, quite consekential.

"Says she, 'I'm so afeared.'

"'Don't you be afeared, Merry Ann,' says I; you'll see that all will come out jest as I tells you. We'll be hitched to-night, ef Parson Stovall, or any other parson, kin be got to tie us up!'

"Says she, suddently, 'Sam, you're a-walking lame, I'm a-thinking. What's the matter? Hev you hurt yourself any way?'

"Says I, 'It's only owing to my not balancing my accounts even in my pockets. You see I feel so much like flying in the air with the idea of marrying you to-night that I filled my pockets with rocks, jest to keep me down.'

"'I do think, Sam, you're a leetle cracked in the upper story.'

"'Well,' says I, 'ef so, the crack has let in a blessed chaince of the beautifulest sunlight! You'll see! Cracked, indeed! Ha, ha, ha! Wait till I've done with your daddy! I'm gwine to square accounts with *him*, and, I reckon, when I'm done with him, you'll guess that the crack's in *his* skull, and not in mine.'

"'What! you wouldn't knock my father, Sam!' says she, drawing off from me and looking skeary.

"'Don't you be afeard; but it's very sartin, ef our heads don't come together, Merry Ann, you won't hev me for your husband to-night. And that's what I've swore upon. Hyar we air!'

"When we got to the yard I led in the mar', and Merry Ann she ran away from me and dodged round the house. I hitched the mar' to the post, took off the saddle-bags, which was mighty heavy, and walked into the house stiff enough I tell you, though the gould in my pockets pretty much weighed me down as I walked.

"Well, in I walked, and thar sat the old Squaire smoking his pipe and reading the newspaper. He looked at me through his specs over the newspaper, and when he seed who 'twas his mouth put on that same conceited sort of grin and smile that he ginerally hed when he spoke to me.

"'Well,' says he, gruffly enough, 'it's you, Sam Snaffles, is it?' Then he seems to diskiver my new cloths and boots, and he sings ou, 'Heigh! you're tip-toe fine to-day! What fool of a shop-keeper in Spartanburg have you tuk in this time, Sam?'

"Says I, cool enough. 'I'll answer all them iligant questions a'ter a while, Squaire; but would prefar to see to business fust.'

"'Business!' says he; 'and what business kin you hev with me, I wants to know?'

"'You shill know, Squaire, soon enough; and I only hopes it will be to your liking a'ter you l'arn it.'

"So I laid my saddle-bags down at my feet and tuk a chair quite at my ease; and I could see that he was all astare in wonderment at what he thought my sassiness. As I felt I had my hook in his gills, though he didn't know it yit, I felt in the humour to tickle him and play him as we does a trout.

"Says I, 'Squaire Hopson, you owes a a sartin amount of money, say $350, with intrust on it for now three years, to Dr. Columbus Mills.'

"At this he squares round, looks me ful in the face, and says:

"'What's that to you?'

"Says I gwine on cool and straight, 'You gin him a mortgage on this fairm for security.'

"'What's that to you?' says he.

"'The mortgage is over-due by two years, Squaire,' says I.

"'What's all that to you, I say?' he fairly roared out.

"'Well, nothing much, I reckon. The $350, with three years' intrust at seven per cent., making it now—I've calkelated it all without compounding—something over $425—well, Squaire, that's not much to *you*, I reckon, with your large capital. But it's someting to me.'

"'But I ask you again, Sir,' he says, 'what is all this to you?'

"'Jist about what I tells you—say $425; and I've come hyar this morning, bright and airly, in hope you'll be able to square up and satisfy the mortgage. Hyar's the dockyment.'

"And I drawed the paper from my breast pocket.

"'And you tell me that Dr. Mills sent you hyar,' says he, 'to collect this mony?'

"'No; I come myself on my own hook.'

"'Well,' says he, 'you shall hev your answer at onst. Take that paper back to Dr. Mills and tell him that I'll take an airly opportunity to call and arrange the business with him. Ye hev your answer, Sir,' he says quite grand, 'and the sooner you makes yourself scarce the better.'

"'Much obleeged to you, Squaire, ; for your ceveelity,' says I; 'but I ain't quite satisfied with that answer. I've come for the money due on this paper, and must hev it, Squaire, or thar will be what the lawyers call *four closures* upon it!'

"'Enough! Tell Dr. Mills I will answer his demand in person.'

"'You needn't trouble yourself, Squaire; for ef you'll jest look at the back of that paper, and read the 'signment, you'll see that you've got to settle with Sam Snaffles, and not with Columbus Mills!'

"Then he snatches up the dockyment, turns it over, and reads the rigilar 'signmeant, writ in Columbus Mills's own handwrite.

"Then the Squaire looks at me with a great stare, and he says, to himself like:

"'It's a *bonny fodder* 'signmeant.'

"'Yes,' says I, 'it's *bonny fodder*—rigilar in law—and the titles all made out complete to me, Sam Snaffles; signed, sealed, and delivered, as the lawyers say it.'

"'And how come you by this paper?' says he.

"I was gitting riled, and I was determined, this time, to gin my hook a pretty sharp jerk in his gills; so I says:

"'What's that to *you*, Squaire? That's but one question 'twixt us two—air you ready to pay that money down on the hub, at onst, to me, Sam Snaffles?'

"'No, Sir, I am not.'

"'How long a time will you ax from me, by way of marciful indulgence?'

"'It must be some time yit,' says he, quite sulky; and then he goes on agin:

"'I'd like to know how you come by that 'signmeant, Mr. Snaffles.'

"Mr. Snaffles! Ah! ha!

"'I don't see any necessity,' says I, 'for answering any questions. Thar's the dockyment to speak for itself. You see that Columbus Mills 'signs to me for full *consideration*. That means I paid him!'

"'And why did you buy this mortgage?'

"'You might as well ax me how I come by the money to buy any thing,' says I.

"'Well, I do ax you,' says he.

"'And I answers you,' says I, 'in the very words from your own mouth, What's that to you?'

"'That is hairdly 'spectful, Mr. Snaffles,' says he.

"Says I, ''Spectful gits only what 'spectful gives! Ef any man but you, Squaire, hed been so onrespectful in his talk to me as you hev been I'd ha' mashed his muzzle! But I don't wish to be onrespectful. All I axes is the civil answer. I wants to know when you kin pay this money?'

"'I kain't say, Sir.'

"'Well, you see, I thought as how you couldn't pay, spite of all your "capital," as you hedn't paid even the *intrust* on it for three years; and, to tell you the truth, I was in hopes you couldn't pay, as I hed a liking for this fairm always; and as I'm jest about to git married, you see—'

"'Who sir you gwine to marry?' says he.

"'What's that to you?' says I, giving him as good as he sent. But I went on:

"'You may be sure it's one of the woman kind. I don't hanker a'ter a wife with a beard; and I expects—weather premitting, and the parson being sober—to be married this very night!'

"'To-night!' says he; not knowing well what to say.

"'Yes; you see I've got my wedding-breeches on. I'm to be married to-night, and I wants to take my wife to her own fairm as soon as I kin. Now, you see, Squaire, I all along set my hairt on this fairm of yourn, and I determined, ef ever I could git the "capital," to git hold of it; and that was the idee I had when I bought the 'signment of the mortgage from Columbus Mills. So, you see, ef you kain't pay a'ter three years, you never kin pay, I reckon; and ef I don't git my money this day, why—I kain't help it—the lawyers will hev to see to the *four closures* to-morrow!'

"'Sir!' says he, rising out of his chair, and crossing the room up and down, 'do you coolly propose to turn me and my family headlong out of my house?'

"'Well now,' says I, 'Squaire, that's not edzactly the way to put it. As I reads this dockyment'—and I tuk up and put the mortgage in my pocket—'the house and fairm are *mine* by law. They onst was yourn; but it wants nothing now but the *four closures* to make 'em mine.'

"'And would you force the sale of property worth $2000 and more for a miserable $400?'

"'It must sell for what it 'll bring, Squaire; and I stands ready to buy it for my wife. you see, ef it costs me twice as much as the mortgage.'

"'Your wife!' says he; 'who is she? You once pretended to have an affection for my da'ter.'

"'So I hed; but you hedn't the proper affection for your da'ter that I hed. You prefar'd money to her affections, and you driv me off to git "capital!" Well, I tuk your advice, and I've got the capital.'

"'And whar,' said he, 'did you git it?'

"'Well, I made good tairms with the old devil for a hundred years, and he found me in the money.'

"'It must hev been so,' said he. 'You waur not the man to git capital in any other way.'

"Then he goes on: 'But what becomes of your pretended affection for my da'ter?'

"'Twa'n't pretended; but you throwed yourself betwixt us with all your force, and brode the gal's hairt, and broke mine, so far as you could; and as I couldn't live without company, I hed to look out for myself and find a wife as I could. I tell you, as I'm to be married to-night, and as I've swore a most etarnal oath to hev this fairm, you'll hev to raise the wind to-day, and squaire off with me, or the lawyers will be at you with the *four closures* to-morrow, bright and airly.'

"'Dern you!' he cries out. 'Does you want to drive me mad!'

"'By no manner of means,' says I, jest about as cool and as quiet as a cowcumber.

"But he was at biling heat. He was all over in a stew and a fever. He filled his pipe and lighted it, and then smashed it over the chimbly. Then he crammed the newspaper in the fire, and crushed it into the blaze with his boot. Then he turned to me, suddent and said:

"'Yes. you pretended to love my da'ter, and now you are pushing her father to desperation. Now ef you ever did love Merry Ann, honestly, raally, truly, and *bonny fodder*, you couldn't help loving her yit. And yit, hyar you're gwine to marry another woman, that, perhaps, you don't affection at all.'

"'It's quite a sensible view you takes of the subject,' says I; 'the only pity is that you didn't take the same squint at it long ago, when I axed you to let me hev Merry Ann. *Then* you didn't valley her affections or mine. You hed no thought of nothing but the "capital" then, and the affections might all go to Jericho, for what you keered! I'd ha' married Merry Ann, and she me, and we'd ha' got on for a spell in log-cabin, for though I was poor, I hed the genwine grit of a man, and would come to something, and we'd ha' got on; and yit, without any "capital" your own self, and kivered up with debt as with a winter overcoat, hyar, you waur positive that I shouldn't hev your da'ter, and you waur a-preparing to sell her hyar to an old sour-tempered bachelor, more than double her age. Dern the capital! A man's the best capital for any woman, ef so be he *is* a man. Bekaise, ef he be a man, he'll work 'out cl'ar, though he may hev a long straining for it through the seive. Dern the capital! You've as good as sold that gal child to old Grimstead, jest from your love of money!'

"'But she won't hev him,' says he.

"'The wiser gal child,' says I. 'Ef you only hed onderstood me and that poor child, I hed it in me to make the "capital" —dern the capital!—and now you've ruined her, and yourself, and me, and all; and dern my buttons but I must be married to-night, and jest as soon a'ter as the lawyers kin fix it I must hev this fairm for my wife. My hairt's set upon it, and I've swore it a dozen o' times!'

"The poor old Squaire fairly sweated; but he couldn't say much. He'd come up to me and say:

"'Ef you only did love Merry Ann!'

"'Oh,' says I, 'what's the use of your talking that? Ef you only hed ha' loved your own da'rter!'

"Then the old chap begun to cry, and as I seed that I jest kicked over my saddle-bags lying at my feet, and the silver Mexicans rolled out—a bushel on 'em, I reckon —and, how the old fellow jumped, staring with all his eyes at me and the dollars!

"'Its money!' says he.

"'Yes,' says I, 'jest a few hundreds of thousands of *my* "capital."' I didn't stop at the figgers, you see.

"Then he turns to me and says, 'Sam Snaffles, you're a most wonderful man. You're a mystery to me. Whar hev you been? and what hev you been doing? and whar did you git all this power of capital?'

"I jest laughed and went to the door and called Merry Ann. She come mighty quick. I reckon she was watching and waiting.

"Says I, 'Merry Ann that's money. Pick it up and put it back in the saddle-bags, ef you please.'

"Then says I, turning to the old man, 'Thar's that whole bushel of Mexicans, I reckon. Thar monstrous heavy. My old mar'—ax her about her ribs now!—she fairly squelched onder the weight of me and that money. And I'm pretty heavy loaded myself. I must lighten; with your leave, Squaire.'

"And I pulled out a leetle doeskin bag of gould half eagles from my right-hand pocket and poured them out upon the table; then I emptied my left-hand pocket, then the side pockets of the coat, then the skairt pockets, and jist spread the shiners out upon the table.

"Merry Ann was fairly frightened, and run out of the room; then the old woman she come in, and as the old Squaire seed her, he tuk her by the shoulders and said:

"'Jest you look at that thar.'

"And when she looked and seed, the poor old hypercritical scamp sinner turned round to me and flung her airms round my neck, and said:

"'I always said you waur the only right man for Merry.

"The old spooney!

"Well, when I hed let 'em look enough, and wonder enough, I jest turned Merry Ann and her mother out of the room.

"The old Squaire, he waur a-setting down agin in his airm-chair, not edzactly knowing what to say or what to do, but watching all my motions, jest as sharp as a cat watches a mouse when she is hafe hungry.

"Thar was all the Mexicans put back in the saddle-bags, but he hed seen 'em, and thar was all the leetle bags of gould spread upon the table; the gould—hafe and quarter eagles—jest lying out of the mouths of the leetle bags as ef wanting to creep back agin.

"And thar sot the old Squaire, looking at 'em all as greedy as a fish-hawk down upon a pairch in the river. And, betwixt a whine and a cry and a talk, he says:

"'Ah, Sam Sanffles, ef you ever did love my leetle Merry Ann, you would never marry any other woman.'

"Then you ought to ha' seed me. I felt myself sixteen feet high, and jest as solid as a chestnut oak. I walked up to the old man, and tuk him quiet by the collar of his coat, with my thumb and forefinger, and said:

"'Git up, Squaire, for a bit.'

"And up he got.

"Then I marched him to the big glass agin the wall, and I said to him: 'Look, ef you please.'

"And he said, 'I'm looking.'

"And I said, 'What does you see?'

"He answered, 'I sees you and me.'

"I says, 'Look agin, and tell me what you *obsarves*.'

"'Well,' says he, 'I obsarves.'

"And says I, 'What does your *obsarving* amount to? That's the how.'

"And says he, 'I sees a man alongside of me, as good-looking and handsome a young man as ever I seed in all my life.'

"'Well,' says I, 'that's a correct obsarvation. But,' says I, 'what does you see of *your own self*?'

"'Well, I kain't edzackly say.'

"'Look good!' says I. 'Obsarve.'

"Says he, 'Don't ax me.'

"'Now,' says I, 'that won't edzactly do. I tell you now, look good, and ax yourself ef you're the sawt of looking man that hes any right to be a feyther-in-law to a fine, young, handsome-looking fellow like me, what's got the "capital?"

"Then he laughed out at the humor of the sitivation; and he says, 'Well, Sam Snaffles, you've got me dead this time. You're a different man from what I thought you. But, Sam, you'll confess, I reckon, that ef I hedn't sent you off with a flea in your ear when I hed you up afore the looking-glass, you'd never ha' gone to work to git the "capital."'

"'I don't know *that*, Squaire,' says I. 'Sarcumstances sarve to make a man take one road when he mout take another: but when you meets a man what has the hairt to love a woman strong as a lion, and to fight an inimy big as a buffalo, he's got the raal grit in him. You knowed I was young, and I was poor, and you knowed the business of a hunter is a mighty poor business ef the man ain't burn to it. Well, I didn't do much at it jest bekaise my hairt was so full of Merry Ann; and you should ha' made a calkilation and allowed for *that*. But you poked your fun at me and riled me consumedly; but I was determined that you shouldn't break *my* hairt or the hairt of Merry Ann.—Well, you hed your humors, and I've tried to take the change out of you. And now, ef you raally thinks, a'ter that observation in the glass, that you kin make a respectable feyther-in-law to sich a fine-looking fellow as me, what's got the "capital," jest say the word, and we'll call Merry Ann in to bind the bargin. And you must talk out quick, for the wedding's to take place this very night, I've swore it.'

"'To-night!' says he.

"'Look at the "capital,"' says I; and I pinted to the gould on the table and the silver in the saddle-bags.

"'But, Lawd love you, Sam,' says he 'it's so suddent, and we kain't make the preparations in time.'

"Says I, 'Look at the "capital." Squaire, and dern the preparations!'

"'But,' says he, 'we hain't time to ax the company.'

"'Dern the company!' says I; 'I don't b'lieve in company the very night a man gits married. His new wife's company enough for him ef he's sensible.'

"'But, Sam,' says he, 'it's not possible to git up a supper by to-night.'

"Says I, 'Look you, Squaire, the very last thing a man wants on his wedding night is supper.'

"Then he said something about the old woman, his wife.

"Says I, 'Jest you call her in and show her the "capital."'

"So he called in the old woman, and then in come Merry Ann, and thar was great hemmings and hawings; and the old woman she said:

"'I've only got the one da'tar, Sam, and we *must* hev a big wedding? We must spread ourselves. We've got a smart chaince of friends and acquaintances, you see, and 'twon't be decent onless we axes them, and they won't like it! We *must* make a big show for the honour and 'spectability of the family.'

"Says I, 'Look you, old lady! I've swore a most tremendous oath, that Merry Ann, and me air to be married this vory night, and I kain't breek sich an oath as that! Merry Ann,' says I, 'you wouldn't hev me break sich a tremendous oath as that!'

"And, all in trimble, she says, 'Never, Sam! No!'

"'You hyar that, old lady!' says I. 'We marries to-night, and we'll hev no company but old Parson Stovall, to make the hitch; and Merry Ann and me go off by sunrise to-morrow morning—you hyar? —to my own fairm, whar thar's a great deal of furniter fixing for her to do. A'ter that you kin advertise the whole county to come in, ef you please, and eat all the supper you kin spread! Now hurry up,' says I, 'and git as ready as you kin, for I'm gwine to ride over to Parsan Stoval's this minit. I'll be back to dinner in hafe an hour. Merry Ann, you gether up that gould and silver, and lock it up. It's *our* "capital!" As for you, Squaire, thar's the mortgage on your fairm, which Merry Ann shill give you, to do as yon please with it, as soon as the parson has done the hitch, and I can call Merry Ann, Mrs. Snaffles—Madame Merry Ann Snaffles, and so forth, and aforesaid.'

"I laid down the law that time for all parties, and showed the old Squaire sich a picter of himself, and me standing aside him, looking seven feet high, at the least, that I jest worked the business 'cording to my own pleasure. When neither the daddy nor the mammy hed anything more to say, I jumped on my mar' and rode over to old Parson Stovall.

"Says I, 'Parson, thar's to be a hitch to-night, and you're to see a'ter the right knot. You knows what I means. I wants you over at Squaire Hopson's. Me and Merry Ann, his da'ter, mean to hop the twig to-night,' and you're to see that we hop squar', and that all's even, 'cording to the law, Moses, and the profit! I stand treat, Parson, and you won't be the worse for your riding. I pays in gould!'

"So he promised to come by dusk; and come he did. The old lady hed got some supper, and tried her best to do what she could at sich short notice. The venison ham was mighty fine, I reckon, for Parson Stovall played a great stick at it; they hed cooked up four of my wild-geese. And thar was any quantity of jimmyjohns, peach and honey considered. Parson Stovall was a great feeder, and I begun to think he never would be done. But at last he wiped his mouth, swallowed his fifth cup of coffee, washed it down with a stiff dram of peach and honey, wiped his mouth agin, pulled out his book, and he hemmed three times, and begun to look out for the marriage text, but begun with giving out the 100th Psalm.

"'With one consent, let's all unite—'

"'No,' says I, 'Parson; not all! It's only Merry Ann and me what's to unite to-night!'

"Jest then, afore he could answer, who should pop in but old bachelor Grimstead! and he looked round 'bout him, especially upon me and the Parson, as ef to say:

"'What the old Harry's they doing hyar!'

"And I could see thot the old Squaire was oneasy. But the blessed old Parson Stovall, he gin 'em no time for ixplanation or palaver; but he gits up, stands up squar', looks solemn as a meat-axe, and he says:

"'Let the parties which I'm to bind together in holy bonds of wedlock stand up before me!'

"And, bless you, as he says the words, what should that old skunk of a bachelor do, but he gits up, stately as an old buck in spring time, and he marches over to my Merry Ann! But I was too much and too spry for him. I puts in betwixt 'em, and I takes the old bachelor by his coat-collar, 'twixt my thumb and forefinger, and afore he knows whar he is, I marches him up to the big looking-glass, and I says:

"'Look!'

"'Well,' says he, 'what?'

"'Look good,' says I.

"'I'm looking,' says he. 'But what do you mean, Sir?'

"Says I, 'Obsarve! Do you see yourself? Obsarve!'

"'I reckon I do,' says he.

"'Then,' says I, 'ax yourself the question, ef you're the sawt of looking man to marry my Merry Ann.'

"Then the old Squaire burst out a-laughing. He couldn't help it.

"'Capital!' says he.

"'It's capital,' says I. 'But hyar we air, Parson. Put on the hitch, jest as quick as you kin clinch it; for thar's no telling how many slips thar may be 'twixt the cup and the lips when these hungry old bachelors air about.'

"'Who gives away this young woman?' axes the parson; and the Squaire stands up and does the thing needful. I hed the ring ready, and before the parson had quite got through, old Grimstead vamoosed.

"He waur a leetle slow in understanding that he warn't wanted, and warn't, nohow, any party to the business. But he and the Squaire hed a mighty quarrel a'terwards, and ef 't hedn't been for me, he'd ha' licked the Squaire. He was able to do it; but I jest cocked my cap at him one day, and, says I, in the Injin language:

"'Yaou!' And he didn't know what I meant; but I looked tomahawks at him, so he gin ground; and he's getting old so fast that you kin see him growing downwards all the time.

"All that, Jedge, is jest thirteen years ago; and me and Merry Ann git on famously, and thar's no eend to the capital! Gould breeds like the cows, and it's only needful to squeeze the bags now and then to make Merry Ann happy as a tomtit. Thirteen years of married life, and look at me! You see for yourself, Jedge, that I'm not much the worse for wear; and I kin answer for Merry Ann, too, though, Jedge. we hev hed thirty-six children."

"What!" says I, "thirty-six children in thirteen years!"

The "Big Lie" roared aloud.

"Hurrah, Sharp! Go it! You're making it spread! That last shot will make the Jedge know that you're a right truthful sinner, of a Saturday night, and in the 'Lying Camp.'"

"To be sure! You see, Merry Ann keeps on. But you've only got to do the ciphering for yourself. Here, now, Jedge, look at it. Count for yourself. First we had *three* gal children, you see. Very well! Put down three. Then we hed *six* boys, one every year for four years; and then, the fifth year, Merry Ann throwed deuce. Now, put down the six boys a'ter the three gals, and ef that don't make thirty-six, thar's no snakes in all Flurriday!

"Now, men," says Sam, "let's liquor all round. and drink the health of Mrs. Merry Ann Snaffles and the thirtysix children, all alive and kicking; and glad to see you, Jedge, and the rest of the company. We're doing right well; but I hes, every now and then, to put my thumb and forefinger on the Squaire's collar, and show him his face in the big glass, and call to him for an *obzarvation*—for he's mighty fond *of going shar's* in my 'capital.'"

THE END.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that it appears definitely settled that Dr. Falk shall remain in office as Minister of Ecclesiastical affairs.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has ordered some bamboo shoots and silkworm eggs from Japan, and proposes to experiment with their culture in the States.

Two companies of marines and two men-of-war have been ordered to New Caledonia from Cochin China, in consequence of the continuance of the insurrection.

The Clyde shipbuilders have notified their workmen of a reduction of 11½ per cent. on their wages on and after October 22nd. The reduction affects 40,000 employés.

The Florence *Nazione* reports that an Internationalist movement is anticipated in some of the frontier towns of Italy, and that the authorities have arranged for vigorous repressive measures.

Col. Dudley writes from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, that a gang of some seventy Texan renegades are raiding in New Mexico and have killed several farmers. He asks Gen. Sheridan to be allowed to disperse the outlaws.

Information received at Washington from reliable sources estimates that the cotton crop for the present year will be from five and one-quarter to five and one-half million bales, the largest crop ever grown.

Twenty or more prisoners have escaped from the Rochester, N. Y., jail by boring through the wall and scaling the enclosure. They include some of the worst burglars in the country. The police are out in all directions.

Deputy Marshals are *en route* to Louisville with eight Kentucky "Moonshiners," including the notorious Isaac Jenkins, who was shot by Howell a few weeks since while en- deavouring to escape. The outlaws are very destitute.

Two copies of the celebrated Hallowell Shakespeare are for sale in New York. One of them belongs to the Odell collection, of which Mr. George P. Philes has just prepared a remarkable catalogue for the sale November 18, and the other is at a Broadway book store. Only 150 copies of this edition were ever printed.

Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers is the title of an important work by M. Jules Simon, to be published by M. Calmann Lévy in two octavo volumes. It will contain a personal history of the period covered by the Thiers Government. Sampson, Low & Co., are to publish the English translation.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says the Cheyenne outbreak had been predicted by army officers for more than a year. If the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioners had taken notice of Gen. Pope's warning the trail of blood would never have been drawn across the prosperous settlements in Kansas.

A New York despatch relates a peculiar case, which, if true, will take a prominent place in surgical annals. It says that ex-Sheriff VanBlarcom, of Hackensack, who was thrown from his buggy on Thursday and had his neck dislocated, still survives. His physicians pulled the dislocated bone into place, when consciousness immediately returned.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

(*From Harper's Magazine.*)

The building of the Mont Cenis Tunnel through the Savoy Alps to France, and the Brenner Road to Austria, have made it absolutely necessary for Germany and Switzerland to choose between losing the commerce and travel of the South and building a mountain railroad and a series of tunnels that shall eclipse anything of the kind in the world. The world knows how they have chosen. The enterprise was too enormous for private undertaking or for private capital. In 1871, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland voted large subventions for the building of a road, to be commenced at once, running from the Lake of Lucerne, in Switzerland, to Lake Maggiore, in Italy, a distance of 108 miles. Twenty-one per cent., or nearly 120,000 feet, of all this distance, was to be tunnelled through mountains of granite. The total length of the main tunnel which enters the Alps at Goeschenen, in Switzerland, and emerges at Airolo, in Italy, is 48,936 feet. A number of the smaller tunnels, bringing the road up to the proper level in the Alps, exceed 7,000 feet. On the Lake of Lucerne, too, there will be important tunnels and galleries cut alongside of or under the celebrated Axenstrasse, high above the waters of the lake. At the time the international treaty for this great undertaking was signed it was believed that the work could be done for the sum of 187,000,000 francs. A company was organized, with 34,000,000 francs of stock, in £20 shares, and 68,000,000 francs of mortgage bonds. Italy presented the undertaking with 45,000,000 francs. Germany and Switzerland each gave 20,000,000 francs. The work, however, was not more than fairly under way when it was discovered, to the astonishment of everybody, that an awful mistake had been made in estimating the cost, and that, instead of 187,000,000 francs, 289,000,000 would be required to complete the work as at first proposed—a blunder in estimates of 102,000,000 francs. This blundering calculation threatened all sorts of bad results. The stock of the company ran down to a minimum, and hundreds of families were nearly ruined by the collapse. The bonds shared in the crash, and even the most ardent friends of the enterprise feared that the money which had been so lavishly given was buried under the mountains forever. It became a serious question whether the works would not have to be completely abandoned. There certainly was no choice, except to lose all that had been done, or to add many millions more to the subventions. The times were hard, financial crises were imminent everywhere, and war was raging on the continent. Everybody was discouraged. Some of the little cantons of Switzerland, which would receive the most benefit from the completion of the tunnel, refused to lift a hand or to spend another dollar. In the face of all opposition, however, the money has, at this writing, been almost raised. The three countries parties to the treaty have added largely to their subsidies, and the leading Swiss railways and cities have each voted sums proportioned to the advantages they hope to reap. The work goes on—in fact, has never stopped. The contract for this enormous work is most interesting. It was granted to Mr. Louis Favre, of Geneva. By its terms Mr. Favre promises to deliver the works of the tunnel, completed, by the 1st of October, 1880. For each day the work may be done before that time the company agrees to pay him $1,000. On the other hand, however, the contractor is bound to pay handsomely for all delays. For every single day in arrear of contract he forfeits $1,000. If delay continues six months, the forfeit is $2,000 per day; and should he be one year in arrear with his work, he surrenders the contract, and forfeits $1,600,000, which he, and his friends for him, have deposited with the company as security. On Jan. 1, 1877, the headings, or a sort of advanced gallery eight feet square pushed forward at the top of the tunnel, were half-way in. Whether the gigantic work can really be completed within the time specified is a grave question for Mr. Favre. Opinions differ, and even engineers can do little more than guess.

Sentenced to Death for Rape.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—The Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench now in session, report in their presentment that of 123 indictments, 106 true bills and seventeen no bills were returned. They regret the very frequent cases of indecent assault, and also of wife beating, and recommended the use of the lash as an effectual remedy for the suppression of these crimes. They also regret that the efforts made to increase the facilities for the transaction of the criminal business in this district have hitherto been unsuccessful, and they trust that before long the Government and the Legislature may realize the importance of the fact that there are actually fewer criminals now than there were forty years ago, while the number of trials has at least doubled.

The Court reopened last evening, when the jury in the case of Damien Bonin, charged with rape on a child three years and ten months old, who had been locked up, were summoned into Court. The jurors took up their positions in the box, while the large number present awaited in silence the verdict on which depended the life of the prisoner. The jury declared themselves agreed, rose and presented that the prisoner was guilty in the manner and form of the indictment, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner again broke forth into sobs, which had a visible effect in exciting sympathy. on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced on him, he replied that he was not guilty.

His honour Mr. Justice Ramsay then addressed some words to the prisoner on the gravity of his crime and the solemnity of his position, and concluded by sentencing him to be hanged on the 6th of December.

The passionate grief which the prisoner displayed on hearing the verdict, now gave way to an appearance of stolid composure, and as he left the dock he 'again protested that he was not guilty, a declaration which, after the admissions which he formerly made, can have but little weight.

The prisoner who has just been sentenced for such a brutal crime, is of medium height, and dark complexion. His features are all strongly defined, and as he stood in the box his very appearance seemed his condemnation. During the trial he sobbed distressedly and frequently appeared to be about to faint.

The collieries in the Schuylkill region stopped work on Saturday, having filled the October quota of coal allotted to the Philadelphia & Reading Company.

The New York *World* says:—It is reported special agents having succeeded in the kid glove raid are about to make a similar raid on silk importers.

Forty or fifty men, convicted at Malad, Idaho, for cutting timber for the Utah Northern railroad on the Bannock reservation, have been sentenced to aggregate fines of about $9,000 and six months imprisonment. This action delays the progress of the railroad.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the well-known newspaper correspondent, is not only going to lecture, but to write for the magazines. The *Nineteenth Century* announces an article by him under the suggestive title "The Fiasco of Cyprus.

Mr. Charles Dickens has undertaken to write a life of the late Charles Matthews, based upon material supplied by the executrix, including, for the early years of his life, an autobiography prepared for publication by Mr. Matthews

The speech of Gambetta at Grenoble on Thursday greatly pleased the Moderate Republicans. He declared his belief in the necessity of the Senate, minimized his former utterances regarding Clericalism, and made a dexterous and effective appeal to the municipal delegates who form the majority of the Senatorial electors, to return Republican candidates. Gambetta predicts that the elections will give a Republican majority of twenty in the Senate.

LITERARY SCRAPS.

Canon Farrar's *Life of Christ* has reached its thirty-fifth edition, in the two volume library style.

A London publisher spent $12,500 in advertising a new magazine before the first number was printed of which 100,000 copies were consequently sold.

Chatto & Windus are preparing for early publication *A History of Our Own Times*, from the accession of Queen Victoria to the Berlin Congress, by Mr. Justin McCarthy, in four volumes.

The new *Life of William Cobbett*, by Edward Smith, will be published during the coming season. The work of Mr. Smith is the result of many years' study into the motives and results of Cobbett's varied actions. He takes a more favourable view of Cobbett's career than that which has prevailed with the general public.

The example of *Punch* in publishing its volume of Beaconsfield cartoons has been followed by *Judy*, who announces a similar collection illustrating the career of Mr. Gladstone. These cartoons cover a period of only ten years, while those of *Punch* cover thirty. Each cartoon has a short explanatory foot-note, which gives the circumstances under which it was published.

A rich treasure has been offered the British National portrait gallery for purchase—an original likeness of Charles Lamb, painted by the artist and essayist, William Hazlitt, and presented to Coleridge. It represents Lamb at the age of about thirty, in a sixteenth century Spanish costume, half length and full size, and is said to show Hazlitt's capability as a painter to be inferior only to his acknowledged ability as an author.

Tennyson's recent visit to the wilds of Connemara in Ireland promises to bear fruit in a new idyl called "The Daughter of Dervarghal." The story is said to be founded on a romantic passage in Irish history, and to have its incidents and scenes laid entirely in Ireland. It is the intention of Moxon & Co., of London, to publish Doré's illustrations of the "Idyls of the King" in one volume. They have obtained Mr. Tennyson's permission to print the passages from the poems which are illustrated in the plates.

A writer in the London *Times* says that in Mr. Gladstone's notable article entitled; "Kin beyond the Sea," the couplet from Heber's "Palestine" is strangely misquoted.

Instead of the lines,

"No workman's steel, no ponderous hammers rung,
Like some tall palm the stately fabric sprung."

as incorrectly given by Mr. Gladstone, they should read,

A THIEVES' DEN UNEARTHED.

There lives on the side of the mountain, in East Flamboro', a family consisting of William Carey, his wife Mary, and a step-daughter, Mary Ann Matthews. Some time ago the latter was engaged by Mr. McKillip, of the Dominion, as diningroom girl, and discharged her duties very satisfactorily until several spoons and other articles were missing, when suspicion was at once directed to her. The girl had previously worked for Mr. McKillip, but owing to some disagreement she changed to the American Hotel, opposite, where the proprietor was well satisfied with her work. After a short service here she re-engaged with her former employer, when, on the 7th inst., she was discharged on account of the articles being missing. She was charged with the theft, but denied it, at the same time admitting that she had a few spoons at home, which she brought back. This circumstance led to the belief that the other things might be found there also. A search-warrant was procured, and Mr. McKillip, in company with Detective Rousseaux, visited the place, where numerous articles of all kinds were found, sufficient to form the stock-in-trade of a well-furnished miscellaneous store. Mr. Bearman of the American Hotel, and Mr. Kraft, harness maker, are the heaviest claimants, but there are many others coming in to identify their stolen property. The three—father, mother, and daughter,—were lodged in the cells. The examination will take place on Friday.

"No hammer fell, no ponderous axes rung.
Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung."

Mr. Ruskin hopes in a short time to be able to complete, at any rate, the eighth volume of *Fors Clavigera*, together with a summary of the whole work. No number has appeared since his illness in March. He also intends, as soon as possible, to finish the *Proserpina Deucalion* and the *Laws of Fesole* series. In connection with the *Laws of Fesole* he purposes to issue a folio series of engravings, from drawings by himself and others, as drawing copies for students.

PARIS GREEN ITEMS.—Mr. Gibbs, of Mariposa, Canada, left a pail of P. G. in his field over night, and next morning was on the lookout for a new span of horses. Mr. Stitt, of Rutland, Vt., burned the potato-tops from his garden upon which P. G. had been freely used, and his little boy inhaled the smoke, and at once displayed grave symptoms of arsenical poisoning, though finally he recovered. The horse of Mr. Levi Tomo, of Cowansville, ate grass from a field near which P. G. had been employed on potatoes, and died. Heavy rains in the north of this State washed the bugs from the potato fields into the streams, where they were swallowed by the fish, which died of poisoning by P. G. Fourteen residents of Ottawa, Canada, went out for a picnic, and spread their table near a tub of powdered P. G. used by a farmer for the discouragement of potato-bugs; the breeze blew it over their food, and all of them were taken seriously ill. At Boonton, N.J., some one tried to poison the inmates of the United States Hotel by throwing a package of P. G. into the well, but they let the well enough alone after the discovery.—*N. Y. World*.

The Collingwood *Messenger* tells the following story anent the recent election in North Simcoe:—"The night of the election, the New Lowell Grits, supposing Cook to be elected, held a party dance to celebrate their imaginary victory. One of the prominent Grit politicians, who for convenience sake we shall call Neil, was the moving spirit, and ultimately became so fatigued that he retired to the ladies' dressing room, where he attempted to lie down on a sofa, bu fell flat on the floor, where he lay too much discouraged to get up or care where he was. Soon after he rolled under the sofa, and immediately he was fast asleep. However, he was not destined to rest in peace, for shortly after he was awakened by the entrance of two young ladies engaged in earnest conversation, who sat down on the same seat under which our friend was lying. After talking a little while on various subjects, one said to the other, "Did you hear any one say anything about me?" "Yes, I heard quite a number say you were the best dancer in the room." "But did you hear any one say anything about me?" "Yes, they all said you were the prettiest young lady here to-night." Now Neil was awakened by this earnest conversation, and began to share the interest felt by the young ladies. Poking out his head from between their feet, he thus delivered himself to the horror-stricken couple:—"D-d-did you h-h-hear anybody s-s-say anything 'b-b-b-bout me?" The shrieks of the affrighted damsels were their only response as they fled in dismay to the ball-room, and Neil's question remained unanswered."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, of the Edinburgh Medical School, has in press a volume of essays on biological and allied subjects, entitled *Leisure Time Studies*. Several of the essays discuss the place of biological teaching in schools and in ordinary education.

The second volume of Prof. J. E. B. Mayor's edition of *Juvenal* may be expected to appear within the nexs few weeks. When it is published, Prof. Mayor's next literary work will be a more elementary edition for Macmillans's "Classical Series for Colleges and Schools."

The Government of India has offered a premium of 500 rupees (about $250) for the best English sanitary primer of not more than twenty-four pages, the work to become the property of the Government, who will be at liberty to translate it into different vernacular languages.

A monthly illustrated review has been started in Paris, the object of which is to keep the Western world informed of the literary, artistic, and scientific (especially geographical) progress of Southern Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. The editor is Count Meyners d'Estrey.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

GREEN TOMATO PRESERVES. — Seven pounds small green tomatoes piercing each with a fork; seven pounds of sugar, one ounce ginger-root, one ounce mace, four lemons; make the syrup, allowing one cup of water to given amount of sugar; boil tomatoes in the syrup till clear; skim them out, and lay on dishes to cool before putting them in jars; boil syrup until thick, and pour over them.

SWEET-PICKLE TOMATOES.—Slice and stand in salt and water night and day; take out and drain carefully; two quarts of vinegar, five pounds of brown sugar, to one peck of tomatoes; cinnamon, allspice, and clove to taste; boil all together until they look clear.

MARTYNO PICKLE.—As you pick them, place in brine make of rock-salt, strong enough to bear an egg; leave them eight days; then put in plain vinegar. For 300 pickles: take one gallon vinegar to two pounds of brown sugar; cover the top of the vinegar with cloves and allspice, equal parts of each; heat boiling hot, and pour over the martynos.

WASHING POWDER. — Dissolve two pounds of soap in five and a half gallons of nearly boiling water, and to this add three large tablespoonfuls of ammonia, and one of spirits of turpentine. In this the linen is be soaked for three hours, when it is readily cleansed, requiring but little rubbing. Ammonia does not affect linen fiber as soda does.

PICKLE FOR HAMS.—For one hundred pounds of ham take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, one quart of molasses, three ounces of saltpetre, and one ounce saleratus. When ready to smoke they can be soaked and freshened to taste, if too salt.

TO CLEAN BRITANNIA METAL, use finely-powdered whiting, two tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, and a little yellow soap melted to some thickness; mix with a little spirits of wine. Rub this cream on with a sponge or soft flannel, wipe it off with a soft cloth and polish with a leather.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER should have a tool box containing hammer, nails, hatchet, screws, gimlets, a saw, twine, wire, scrap tin, and other articles for an emergency. Such an outfit may be bought for $2 or $3, and it will be found invaluable in a great many ways.

THE BEST RECIPE for glossed shirt bosoms is: Take two ounces fine gum-arabic powder, pour on a pint or more of water, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork and keep it for use. Add a teaspoonful of this gum water to a pint of starch made the usual way.

VINEGAR IN THREE WEEKS.—Molasses, one quart; yeast one pint; put into a jug or keg containing three gallons of soft water; tie a thin piece of gauze over the mouth or bunghole, and set in the sun. Set it in a warm place in winter. In three weeks you will find good vinegar. More molasses and yeast will make stronger vinegar.

TO KEEP BUTTER TWO YEARS.—Take one ounce each of saltpetre and white sugar and mix them thoroughly, two ounces of the best Spanish great salt, all in fine powder; then add one ounce of the mixture to every pound of butter, and incorporate them thoroughly together. The butter is then to be tightly pressed into clean glazed earthenware vessels, so as to leave no vacuum.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—A correspondent of the *Cabinet Maker* gives the following recipe as one which has kept the moths out of a furniture warehouse for ten years years past: Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; cedar sawdust, four ounces. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers, among the goods.

TO MAKE CALICO TRANSPARENT AND WATERPROOF.—Take six pints of pale linseed oil, two ounces of sugar of lead, and eight ounces of white resin; the sugar of lead must be ground with a small quantity of it, and added to the remainder; the resin should be incorporated with the oil by means of a gentle heat. The composition may be laid on calico, or any other material by means of a brush.

TO CLEAN FURNITURE.—An old cabinet maker says the preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred or scratched, is a mixture of three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original colour, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Put on with a woollen cloth, and when dry, rub with woollen.

HOW TO TREAT BROOMS.—Brooms are so generally used and abused that, their freshness worn off, they are too soon discarded. When a broom begins to succumb to wear and tear, place it in a pan of boiling water for a few seconds, shaking it well, and drying it quickly in the sun or near the fire. If the bottom edge is wearing unevenly, tie a string around it until it is dry, and trim off the uneven edge carefully. Whisk brooms should be treated in the same way.

TO WASH HAIR BRUSHES.—Hair brushes, however dirty, may be washed and kept good for years, without loss of stiffness, by putting a small handful of soda into a pint jug of boiling water. When the soda is melted, put in the brush and stir it about till clean. Rinse it in cold water, and dry in the sun or by the fire. The quicker it dries, the harder the bristle will be.

SOME TIME SINCE I read in your columns, of a cure for "dandruff" which consisted simply in wetting the hair with water in which sulphur had been steeped. Being troubled with dandruff, and thinking the experiment at least harmless, I tried it, and succeeded perfectly—there is now no dandruff on the scalp. The water has acquired a slightly acid taste, but I have not the time to ascertain exactly what change taken place. The fact, however, may be useful to some of your readers.—E. H. A.

TO MAKE VINEGAR.—the best vinegar is made of cider, the poorest apple making as good vinegar as the best. The best casks to use are iron-bound whiskey casks, which can be bought of liquor dealers, second-hand, at $1 each, holding forty gallons. Any farmer who has apples only fit to grind, can realize more money from them made into vinegar than made into cider, unless they make an excellent quality of cider. Fill the casks and put them into the cellar, leaving the bungs out till spring, when they should be rolled out and placed under a shed exposed to the sun, but the casks should be shaded. Leave them thus exposed till cold weather approaches, when they should go into the cellar again, and the vinegar will be very good at this time; but if the casks are rolled out under the shed a second season, the vinegar will be extra fine. If the casks are well painted they may be set on scantling through the summer in the open air, exposed to the full force of the sun, which will produce vinegar sooner than when under a shed, as it is heat and air that produce the acidity. Small pieces of wire cloth should be nailed over the bungs of the casks to keep the flies out, and the casks should not be quite full when in or out of the cellar. If you have a cask or two of vinegar to make, and have a barrel that has had vinegar in it, the "mother" that this cask contains will be of great advantage in making the vinegar—dividing it and putting half into each cask—using iron-bound casks well painted, as those with wooden hoops are often troublesome, the hoops breaking and causing the casks to leak.—*N. Y. World.*

TO CLEAN LAMP-SHADES.—Lamp-shades may be cleansed with soap or pearlash; these will not injure or discolour them.

TO KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.—Scour them on a board, crosswise, with some dry brick, after having wiped them perfectly dry; and put them away without wiping off the brick dust.

SMOKY LAMPS.—Coal oil lamps that are subject to smoking may be improved by putting two or three tablespoons of coarse salt in them. It will make the light more brilliant and clear, and keep the wick clean, besides the prevention of smoke.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

TO MEND RUBBER SHOES.—Get a piece of pure rubber—an old shoe—vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it into small bits. Put it into a bottle, and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal tar naphtha—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set to one side.

Centennial Brown Bread.—Fill a large bowl one-third full of water, a little warmer than tepid; add half a teaspoonful of salt, and stir in shorts till a little stiffer than pancake batter; cover, and set where it will keep warm without scalding till light; then turn into a large basin. Add a pint of lukewarm water half a teaspoonful more salt, with two tablespoonfuls of good brown or coffee sugar, and stir in Graham flour till as stiff—not as it can be made, but as it can be *conveniently* made with a spoon. (If made too stiff, the bread will be dry.) Grease the tins; turn in the dough smooth over the top with a knife or spoon, set again to rise, and, when sufficiently light bake in a tolerably hot oven an hour or more according to the size of the loaves. This quantity will make two large or three small loaves.

Yellow Cake.—Take the yolks of the eggs, and make the same as above with these exceptions; Leave out the cornstarch; use but half a cupful of butter instead of two-thirds, and use buttermilk, with sufficient soda tosweeten, instead of the cream of tartar and sweet milk.

Frosting for Cakes:—For a common-sized cake, take the white of one egg; beat just an instant, then stir in powdered sugar till of about the consistence of warm meal pudding or mush. When the cake is cold, or nearly so, spread on the frosting with a broad, thin-bladed knife, set it where it will receive a little warmth from the stove for a few moments, and it is done. If you do not use sufficient sugar, the frosting will run off over the edge of the cake; if too, much, it will not spread so nicely, nor look so smooth when done. You will know just the right consistence after the first trial, and will never make frosting in any other way again."

RUSTIC PICTURE-FRAMES

Very pretty picture-frames may be made of Norway spruce. The wood obtained, it is to be heated a little, to dry it quickly, and then with a dull knife scraped clean of its leaves, (in the direction of the foliage, taking care not to destroy the wood-buds. For other manipulations with a little glue, a varnishing brush, a little copper wire, penknife, tack-hammer, and scissors or pliers for cutting the wire. Flat pieces of soft pine board are also needed, on which the whole can be laid and pressed into shape. The desired size and shape of the frame must be penciled on the board, so that the work may be perfectly true, and even the wood is arranged, guided by the drawing, till the general outline is complete, and glued with tiny cleats carefully applied or pinned deftly with tiny tape pins. The outline being perfect, it is enriched with small twigs and clusters of wood-buds glued, or better still pinned here and there in places which need shaping. When the glue is stiff disengage the frame from the board by inserting a paper-cutter between them, and pushing the heads of the pins well in, cut off all the points projecting through with a pair of nippers. Next, laying the frame face down, fasten an extra spruce stick all around to give stiffness to the back, and lastly, varnish the whole with gum-shellac varnish.

APPLE BUTTER—CIDER APPLESAUCE.

Aunty and I have to-day been making a kettle of apple-butter, and have been doing a little unusual weighing and measuring, that I might be able to jot down proportions if our success was as satisfactory as usual. We old housekeepers get into such a way of doing things by habit, or guess as it were, that is asked by the uninitiated for the receipt or process, we frequently find ourselves unable to give it, though we may have done the thing inquired about a hundred times or more.

We first put twenty gallons of good fresh cider—made from sour apples—into a large copper kettle (first making the kettle very bright by rubbing it with hot vinegar and salt), and kept at a boiling heat till reduced to about four gallons, or sixteen quarts. It was then of the consistency of thin molasses. In the meantime we pared, cored and quartered the apples—sour ones—eight milkpanfuls, and pretty well heaped up after being prepared, or about sixty pounds by weight. These were added to the thickened cider and boiled till done. It takes some four hours to finish the cooking after the apples are put in, and the mass must be well stirred from the bottom, and almost constantly, else it will scorch, and not only spoil the sauce, but in all probability the kettle also. A long stirrer is indispensable, made in the form of the letter L, with the short part to go into the kettle, and the long handle to reach from the kettle to yourself, a few feet away; thus you can sit on a high chair or stool, at a respectable distance, and not be obliged to inhale the hot steam and fumes from the boiling mass.

We sometimes make a cider apple-sauce that by some is preferred to the butter. For this we usually dry the apples—sweet ones—in August, and make the sauce in November. Use sour cider and boil down half—that is two parts into one—but not nearly so strong as for the apple butter; then put in sweet dried apples, first washing and draining, and cook an hour or more, or till the apples are tender, but not till they fall to pieces. They do not need stirring like the apple-butter, but must be kept pressed down into the cider. Neither must the kettle be filled full at first, as the apples swell in heating and would make it run over.—*Grace Glenn, in Country Gentleman.*

Mr. Buckingham has assumed the duties of Deputy Minister of the Interior.

His Excellency the Governor-General arrived at Quebec on Saturday morning, and is staying at the Citadel.

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The Emperor William is an extremely sensible man. Because he is a crowned head he does not think it necessary to submit to overcharge at the hands of his tradespeople. While he was at Teplitz, a carrier was employed to convey to the railway a quantity of luggage belonging to the Imperial household, but on presenting his bill the steward of the palace thought the charges too high, and refused to pay unless a reduction was made. The carrier has summoned the Emperor before the Tribunal at Teplitz.

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FARMERS' CLUB.

THE COMMON AILMENTS IN LIVE STOCK.

TETANUS OR LOCKED JAW.

Those diseases generally fatal to mankind and also likely to be fatal to the horse, in fact, all diseases affecting the nervous system are more to be dreaded than any other spiecies. Tetanus is by no means confined to the jaws alone; the locking of these is merely the result of the tetanic affection, and is termed Trismus.

Tetanus is a univeral spasm, producing rigidity, and every portion of the system partakes of the disease, but particularly so do the bowels, the muscles, and the brain. This disease, so awful in itself and so dreadful in it termination, is sometimes caused by long exposure to cold, or standing tied up in a stall with the rain coming down on to him through the roof; by a severe blow of a stick on the backbone or head by being pricked by the smith when shoeing, but most frequently by the horse gathering a nail or a peice of glass in his foot, and indeed often by the subsequent treatment for these injuries, no doubt pursued with the best intentions. We now allude to the common practice of pourihg into the wound powerful astringents, such as nitric or muriatic acid. We cannot sufficiently deprecate the use of these agents when thus made use of, and are surprised at any horse on which they are used, escaping serious injury.

The horse will invariably, says Mr. Swift in the *Western Farm Journal*, shew tetanic symptoms twelve or twenty-four hours previous to the jaws becoming set, and if he is properly attended to, at this stage, the fatal event may be averted. The symptoms of tetanus are, wild and frightened look, limbs proppy and inclined to spraddle, the tail stiffened, and, like the head, stuck outwards; the nostrils will be distended, the pulse irregular, and, owing to the abdominal derangement, the bowels are highly costive.

You must now find out the cause of all this trouble; if it be a prick of a nail or any other punctured wound, or a stone bruise (now bear in mind the disease may set in after the lapse of a month or six weeks from the time of injury), then dilate the wound or open the bruised part and give vent to any matter that may have formed. Poultice the part continually for three or four days; administer an active purgative, such as calomel, if your patient be plethoric, if not, otherwise; keep him comfortably housed, and allow no one to approach him except the one in the habit of caring for and feeding him. This person should carry out the instructions as to the subsequent medical treatment, which must be of such a nature as to soothe and quiet the nervous system. If the horse be a valuable one and worth the expense of the medicines, you may give once a day 3 to 4 grains of morphia, mixed up in his honey, on the tongue, also 10 to 18 drops of hydrocyanic acid, morning and night; let the patient have anything to eat that he will; let him have continually before him some bran or hay tea, and some nice sweet hay. It is well to keep him nibbling. And now we must turn our attention to supporting nature in an artificial manner; even the wood is arranged, guided by the drawing, till the general outline is complete, and glued with tiny cleats carefully applied or pinned deftly with tiny tape pins. The outline being perfect, it is enriched with small twigs and clusters of wood-buds glued, or better still pinned here and there in places which need shaping. When the glue is stiff disengage the frame from the board by inserting a paper-cutter between them, and pushing the heads of the pins well in, cut off all the points projecting through with a pair of nippers. Next, laying the frame face down, fasten an extra spruce stick all around to give stiffness to the back, and lastly, varnish the whole with gum-shellac varnish.

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TO DETERMINE THE WEIGHT OF LIVE CATTLE.

Measure in inches the girth around the breast, just behind the shoulder blade, and the length of the back from the tail to the fore-part of the shoulder blade. Multiply the length of the girth (in inches) divide by 144. If the girth is less than three feet, multiply the quotient by 11; if between three and five feet, multiply by seven; if between five and seven feet, multiply by twenty-three; if between seven and nine feet, multiply by thirty-one. If the animal is lean deduct one-twentieth of the result. Another rule is, take the girth and length in feet and multiply the product by 336, and the result will be the answer in pounds.—*Drovers' Journal.*

INSECTS WHICH INJURE GRAIN CROPS.

The wheat midge (*Cecidomyia Tritici*, Kirby), the insect which in this country is commonly but most improperly termed the "weevil," is by far the most important depredator upon our grain. It has been known in Great Britain for more than a hundred years, and has occasionally been quite injurious to the wheat crops of that country. Within a few years past it has also attracted observation in the north part of France, in consequence of the damage it was occasioning in the wheat crops there. In these its native haunts, wherever it appears, it is accompanied by vast numbers of minute black flies, resembling small ants, which are its parasitic destroyers. One of these parasites deposits its eggs in the larva, another in the eggs of the midge, causing them to perish, and hereby this insect is constantly repressed and restrained from multiplying, and is speedily quelled whenever it chances to become numerous.

It was introduced upon this continent, probably, in unthreshed wheat brought to the port of Quebec, and began to attract public notice from its extreme destructiveness to the wheat crop in the north-western part of Vermont, in the year 1828. From thence it has spread itself over all the free States and Canada, as far west as into Michigan and Indiana, everywhere laying the wheat under contribution for its support, and rendering this crop so uncertain that in all the older parts of the country it has ceased to be a staple product.

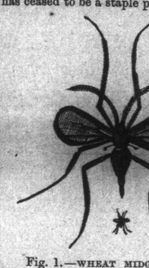

Fig. 1.—WHEAT MIDGE, FLYING.

This insect is a very small two-winged fly about a third the size of a musketo, which it resembles in its appearance. It is of a bright lemon-yellow colour, with clear, glassy wings. In the annexed cut (fig. 1), it is represented as it appears when flying, the small figure underneath showing its natural size; and the following figure (fig. 2) shows it with the wings closed over its back, as it appears when standing or walking about upon the heads of the wheat. It is the female which is here figured. The males are smaller, with antenne much longer and more slender, and so different in their structure that the two sexes are readily distinguished hereby. In the male there are twenty-four globular joints, in pairs, each alternate two joints being placed perceptibly nearer together; in the female, these two joints are united into a single oblong joint, thus making but twelve joints in this sex, each of these joints being encircled with two whirls of hairs.

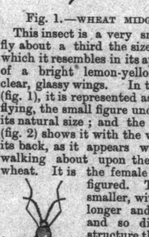

Fig. 2.—WHEAT MIDGE WALKING.

These flies come out from the ground each year in the fields where wheat was grown the year before. The sexes pair immediately, and the females then fly away by night in search of the new wheat fields, in which they all soon become gathered. It is a little before the middle of June that they begin to appear, and the females continue more than a month, occupied in placing their eggs between the chaffs of the wheat ears. They are most active in a moist atmosphere, and cannot endure a dry one. Hence they are only seen at their work on the wheat ears in the night time, when the dews are falling, and on cloudy days. And if the last half of June be wet and showery, this insect is most numerous and destructive; but if it be remarkably dry, the wheat that year escapes from injury, the insect withdrawing from it, probably to the grass of moist lowland meadows and the margins of streams, in which to rear its young, to return, as they do, into the wheat of the next year.

The eggs, two of which are represented in fig. 3, as they appear when highly magnified, hatch minute footless worms or maggots, which soon acquire a bright orange-yellow color. These place themselves upon the soft young kernels of the grain as seen (fig. 4), which represents a kernel of grain with its chaffs open.

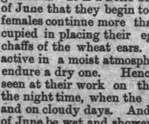

Fig. 3.—EGGS OF THESE WHEAT MIDGE.

yellow worms clustered upon the wheat. They abstract the milky juice from the kernels, whereby the latter become shrunken and dwarfish. The worms get their growth in three or four weeks, when they are slightly less than a tenth of an inch long. One of these worms is represented as it appears when crawling, and with its horns extended (fig. 5), the small figure on the extreme left showing its natural size. As it has no feet it can only adhere to the straw when it is wet. It then moves about upon it with ease, by contracting and elongating itself. The two ends of its body, as they appear when it is lying at rest upon a dry surface, are represented upon the right side of the same figure, the head being drawn in, so that only the ends of its horns are visible. It is when the straw is wet with rain that these worms, having got their growth, leave the wheat heads and crawl down to the ground, where, slightly under the surface, they inclose themselves in minute cocoons, scarcely the size of mustard seed, in which they remain through the autumn and winter, and till ready to change into flies the following June. A portion of the worms, however, are still remaining in the wheat heads at the time of harvest. These are carried into the barn, where, as no moisture gets to them to quicken them into activity, the lie dormant until the grain is threshed and cleaned, whey they drop with other foul matters into the box which gathers the screenings of the fanning mill.

Fig. 4.—WHEAT CHAFFS OPENED, SHOWING THE WORMS ON THE KERNEL.

With respect to the remedies for this insect, every farmer knows that by late sowing he can prevent his wheat from being headed and in bloom till the season for the midge to deposit its eggs therein has nearly or quite passed by; yet, in thus attempting to raise wheat in any other except the best period of the year for its growth, he is liable to obtain only an inferior crop. It is in our power to do much towards diminishing the number of this insect. Whenever the screenings of the fanning mill abound with the yellow larvæ of midge, they should be burned, or fed under cover to the poultry or swine; they should never be emptied out doors to manure, as they there will, into a swarm of flies, to live at the expense of the wheat the following summer. And those larvæ which leave the wheat heads before harvest, and remain in the fields, tightly wound up and fettered in their cocoons, slightly under the ground, may be destroyed, it is altogether probable, by turning the wheat stubble under with the plough—thus burying them to such a depth that in their effort to work their way up to the surface, when they break out from their cocoons the following June, they will become exhausted and perish. Thus every man may destroy all these insects which are generated in his own wheat, and thereby materially lessen their ravages on his lands. But unfortunately they breed also in grass, or at least in some situation other than in the wheat, from whence their ranks will always be liable to be replenished.

Fig. 5.—LARVA OF WHEAT MIDGE.

In America we have, now had thirty years' experience with this insect. We have become well acquainted with its history, its transformations, and its habits. The best remedies for it which we are able to devise and practise, are but partially efficacious. It continues to be as numerous and destructive now as it has been at any previous period. By diminishing the yield of its wheat crops it is occasioning a loss, to the State of New York alone, of some millions of dollars annually. And this loss will continue until by accident, or by the hand of man, the parasite destroyers of this insect become introduced into this country, when it will disappear, in the same manner that its predecessor and compeer in destructiveness, the Hessian fly, has disappeared, and has almost ceased to be felt as an evil.

(To be Continued.)

"PURE MILK BY THE FRENCH METHOD."

Mr. Joel Benton describes in *Scribner's Monthly* a new way of sending milk to the metropolis. It is called the French method, "not because the French have really done anything quite so good," but because their mode gave the hint which developed this. The people around Paris send milk in very small packages to that city, with statements as to its particular quality and purity; but "these receptacles are always of tin." By the Yankee method the milk is sent in glass bottles; and we have heard, since Mr. Benton's article was written, that during the late hot weather it reached the city with much better ability to stand the high temperature than any other. While all the ordinary canned milk soon soured after its arrival, and some before it got there, this in glass bottles held its sweetness unchanged for a long time.

"These glass bottles, which are sent from Sweetclover Farm, Connecticut, and from nowhere else in the world, are made of beautiful clear glass, and, though of daintier proportion, resemble somewhat in shape the larger champagne bottles. They are supplied with a wired rubber cork, similar to that which is used for sarsaparilla and beer bottles, and on the side of the flange of the wire, which is to be raised before the cork can be opened, a paper label is pasted overlapping the wire and the cork, whereon is printed the day and date on which the bottle was filled. On the base of the bottle is a general label giving the advertisement of the farm on which the method originated, and a little piece of information of which we shall presently speak. When twenty of these bottles are filled they are put into a box just large enough to hold them, separated from each other by a rack partition. It is easy to devise and practise, are but partially efficacious. It continues to be as numerous and destructive now as it has been at any previous period. By diminishing the yield of its wheat crops it is occasioning a loss, to the State of New York alone, of some millions of dollars annually. And this loss will continue until by accident, or by the hand of man, the parasite destroyers of this insect become introduced into this country, when it will disappear, in the same manner that its predecessor and compeer in destructiveness, the Hessian fly, has disappeared, and has almost ceased to be felt as an evil.

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(To be Continued.)

CULTIVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable suggestions are from an essay by Prof. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College:—

The young tree must be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. Hoed crops will answer in a young orchard. Sowed crops will do much harm to young trees. It is a good plan to keep young trees mulched. It prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, keeps the surface mellow, prevents the soil from freezing and thawing in winter, and becoming overheated in summer.—Whether to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees. If the colour of the leaves is good and the growth all right, and the trees bear well of fine fruit, they are doing well enough even in grass. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture.

SLUGS ON CHERRIES.—These slugs have a soft skin, to which dust will adhere. Dust the trees thoroughly with dry dust from the roadway, or with dry ashes, and you will kill every slug. Repeat the dose every time you observe the slug.

FALL AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 9.—The Manitoba Provincial Exhibition opened here to-day.

KINGSTON, Oct. 9.—The Midland Central Fair opened to-day. The weather was unfavourable, heavy rain falling during the day. The entries are largely in excess of last year. There are 293 horses, 167 cattle, 148 sheep, 61 pigs, 249 poultry, and 249 agricultural implements.

FREDERICTON, N.B., Oct. 10.—The weather yesterday was almost continually wet, operating greatly against the attendance at the Provincial Exhibition. The total number of entries is about 3,500.

GALT, Oct. 10.—The annual exhibition of the South Riding of Waterloo Agricultural Society opened here to-day and will continue to-morrow. There are over two thousand entries. The show in general far surpasses that of any preceding year, both in point of display and attendance.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10.—The weather has been very fine to-day, and about 8,000 people visited the grounds to-day. The exhibit of fruit and root crops is unusually fine. It is claimed the exhibition taken altogether is superior to the last Provincial Exhibition held here.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 10.—The weather to-day was fine and clear. The exhibition is a success in every respect. The city is crowded with strangers from all parts of the Province. Fruit, grain and roots are said to be ahead of the Toronto Exhibition, and Agricultural machinery compares favourably with it. There is machinery on the ground of all kinds, running by steam. Pupils of the blind institute are working sewing machines and playing on pianos and organs. A number of cattle and horses have changed hands. On account of the large number of people in the city it is decided to light the exhibition grounds to-night with a number of engine head-lights and other lamps, thus giving parties who could not attend in the day time a chance to see the exhibition.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—The annual ploughing match and exhibition of the Quebec City Agricultural Society were held this afternoon.

BRADFORD, Oct. 11.—The Agricultural Society's show closed to-day. There was a large attendance of visitors, fully 4,000 persons being upon the grounds. The finest horses ever seen in this section were exhibited in the ring. The Society held their annual dinner to-night at the Bingham House, where an excellent bill of fare was provided and everyone enjoyed himself.

ALLISTON, Oct. 11.—The Exhibition of the Alliston Union Agricultural and Arts Association held here yesterday was more successful than even the most sanguine anticipated. There were upwards of two thousand visitors on the grounds, the receipts at the gates amounted to nearly $400. There were 1,800 entries made. The Association intend holding an immense three days' fair here next year when a large sum of money will be offered in prizes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"THE MAIL" IN EAST ELGIN.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—We have achieved a great victory in this riding in the election of Mr. Arkell, the Liberal-Conservative, over his opponent, Mr. Colin Macdougall, the late member, by a majority of forty votes. This riding has been in the hands of the Grits almost time out of mind, the last time it returned Conservative members being at the time of Confederation. Previous to that time it had gone Grit for many years. The party is now thoroughly united, and I am confident that East Elgin will give a good account of itself in the future, greatly owing to the influence of *The Mail*. My principal reason for now addressing you, however, is to make an acknowledgment of the very valuable assistance which *The Mail*, through the exertions of its indefatigable agent in this county, has rendered in opening the eyes of the people to shortcomings of the Mackenzie Government. I can assure you, Sir, that to *The Mail* and its worthy agent in this riding a large share of the honour of the late victory is due.

Yours truly,
AN ELECTOR.

East Elgin, Oct. 8th, 1878.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The *Globe*, in its articles some few days ago, begging on behalf of the Ontario Government for mercy at the next election, has been ably replied to by your journal, giving several reasons why they should not be supported by the people of this Province. Still there is one point which I have not seen mentioned—and a strong one—why they should be condemned when their day of trial comes: that is, their neglect of the public business. If I am not mistaken, when the bill known as the salary grab was defeated, it was urged by the Ministers and their friends that the salaries then received were not sufficient to remunerate them, consequently they could not give their whole time to the public service and neglect their private occupation; but if the salaries were increased as then proposed, the several Ministers would devote all their time to their public duties. Now, sir, how have they fulfilled that pledge We in this part of the country read of the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Crooks continually appearing before the courts; also of the whole Ontario Cabinet devoting their time stumping the country endeavouring to sustain the present Dominion Cabinet. We know that our fellow-townsman, the Hon. C. F. Fraser, appears in every court of any importance hd here, and also of his visiting England on railroad business with the Minister of the Canada Central railway, and since his return spending all his time in this section electioneering for his political friends and attending to his private practice. In fact, if a diary were kept in the Public Works office in Toronto, and the days the Commissioner attends entered, it would be found that since a fortnight after the close of last session he has not honoured it with his presence for six consecutive days, and I venture to say if all the days that he has put in an appearance since that time were added together they would not exceed thirty. In conclusion I would ask, can the people of Ontario afford to pay Ministers $5,200 a year to attend to their private business? If so, the best course they can pursue is to vote for candidates pledged to support the present Administration; but I think it will be found that these have had enough of Grit grab economy, and when the ballots are counted after the next Ontario election the Mowat-Fraser Administration will be in the same position the Mackenzie-Cartwright Government now occupy.

Yours, etc., ECONOMY.

Brockville, Oct. 7th.

THE APPOINTMENTS AT OTTAWA.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—It was believed for some time after the defeat of the Government at the polls that Mr. Mackenzie would, in common decency, have refrained from making any appointments after the unqualified manner in which he condemned Sir John Macdonald in 1873, for even filling vacancies in order that the public service could be efficiently carried on. What, then, is the astonishment of those who looked to him for grace to see Mr. Mackenzie avoid a principle which he had so much abused and condemned in his predecessors, to behold him not only adopting, but far exceeding their course of action when in the same box, and swallowing all his past professions without a momentary spasm during the process of deglutition. Thus the last, like every other grab in the old Grit platform, has been ruthlessly thrown overboard and pitilessly abandoned. The Forsyths, Buckinghams and a host of other political pets and fawning sycophants had to be provided for out of the public chest, and well and lavishly has it been done; Deputy Ministers, chief clerkships, and increase of salaries by the score. If any system of fairness had been observed it would perhaps, not appear so gross; but we find men who were only recently appointed at large salaries, actually getting further increases, and junior clerks foisted into chief clerkships over the heads of efficient and faithful servants. Surely this abuse of privilege—this travesty on justice—will not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It would behoove Sir John (and his friends will expect it) that he will now give the same consideration to the appointments and increase of salaries thus unjustly made, that was meted out to his friends in 1873.

It cannot be maintained that any analogy exists between the position occupied by Sir John's Government in 1873, when he filled some vacancies, and that held by Mr. Mackenzie's Government now. Sir John made those appointments during the existence of a Parliament that gave him its confidence, and was in a position to pass judgment upon his acts, but Mr. Mackenzie made his in the face of a defunct Parliament which had previously expired by effluxion of time, and consequently, in the inter-regnum between the going out of the old Parliament and the coming in of the new one; no such body existed to call him to account, and he would have resigned before the new House could record the verdict against him which had already been passed by the country. Therefore, these recent appointments—if not clearly illegal—are unprecedented in the annals of expiring Governments, and are at variance

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

MOVEMENT OF BARLEY.

Receipts of barley at lake ports from the opening of the harvest year to the 5th inst., have amounted to 2,576,357 bushels, against 2,124,528 bushels in the corresponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 1,499,513 bushels against 987,305 bushels last year; and those at seaboard ports have been 447,930 bushels, against 584,110 bushels last year. We have here an increase of 451,829 bushels at lake ports; of 512,208 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and a decrease of 136,180 bushels at seaboard ports. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended Sept. 21st were 219,281 cwts. v. 262,982 cwts. for the corresponding period in 1877. The amount on passage for the United Kingdom, Sept. 26th, 1878, was 120,000 qrs. v. 17,000 qrs. Sept. 27th, 1877.

EUROPEAN WHEAT SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The *Bulletin des Halles* has published its estimate of the French wheat crop for 1878, which it puts down at 82,500,000 hectolitres, or 20,000,000 hectolitres less than an ordinary average crop, and it says the general opinion is, therefore, as poor as that of 1873. The weight does not seem to exceed this year 74 kilos per hectolitre, which makes further deficit, and reduces the out-turn of the crop to 61,000,000 quintals, of 220½ lbs. each, or 27,110,000 quarters. In regard to the probable resources during the present crop season, that journal gives the following. Germany is not included, as it only exports from one port what it imports in another:—

	Imports required. Quarters.	Presumed surplus for export. Quarters.
France	6,800,000	....
Russia		6,200,000
Italy	1,030,000	....
Great Britain	12,070,000	....
Austro-Hungary	....	2,250,000
Belgium	515,000	....
Portugal	175,000	....
Holland	620,000	....
Denmark	....	175,000
Sweden	70,000	....
Switzerland	1,200,000	....
Norway	103,000	....
United States	....	13,800,000
Algeria	175,000	....
Sundries, including India	....	700,000
Total, quarters	22,858,000	23,125,000
Equal, bushels	182,864,000	185,000,000

Beerbohm's *Corn Trade List*, of the 30th ult comments on the above estimates as follows:—

It can only be remarked that the figures adopted in this estimate are, as far as respects the principal items, namely, the requirements of the United Kingdom and of France, in accordance with the most accredited estimates that are now current, and that, for the rest, the statement appears to have been made with a prudent view to rather underestimate the probable requirements of some of the other countries; thus, Belgium is assumed to require only 515,000 qrs., and Holland 620,000 qrs., which figures are likely to be rather below the mark. It will presently be more easy to construct a tabular estimate with greater approach to accuracy, according to the further information to be gathered, and this subject will shortly be reverted to.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Oct. 16th, 1878.

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	....	154	......
Toronto	138½	....	......
Ontario	82	81	......
Merchants'	96½	....	......
Commerce	112½	112¼	......
Consolidated	75	73½	......
Dominion	118	115	ex div.
Hamilton	102	100½	......
Standard	82	80	8 at 80
Federal	....	105½	......
Imperial	105	103	......
Molson's	....	....	......
Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent	....	180½	25 at 180½
Freehold	....	150½	......
Western Canada	....	150½	......
Union	142½	140	......
Canada Landed Credit	138	137	......
Building and Loan	119½	....	......
Imperial	....	114	......
Farmers'	....	114½	......
London & C. L. & A. Co.	155	148	......
Huron and Erie	....	....	......
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	127	125½	......
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society	135½	134	......
London Loan Company	113½	....	......
Hamilton Prov. and L.	....	115	......
National Inv. Co. of Canada	....	104	......
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co.	....	104	......
Canada Savings and L.	113	....	......
Insurance, &c.			
British America	112	....	......
Western	152	....	......
Isolated Risk	26	....	......
Canada Life	....	193	......
Confederation Life	....	126½	......
Consumers' Gas	130	....	......
Dominion Telegraph	85	82½	......
Globe Printing Co.	140	137	......
Railways.			
Toronto G. & B. Stock	....	....	......
" 6 p.d. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds	....	....	......
" 6 N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds	....	....	......
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c.	....	101½	......
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c.	....	....	......
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.	102	101	......
Tn'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.	....	98	......
City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.c.	....	99½	......

English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, very heavy; corn, very heavy; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, neglected and no business doing; corn, neglected and no business doing. Mark Lane—wheat, at opening, very dull; corn, very dull. London—Quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less 2½ per cent. commission, 22s 9d. Arrivals off the coast for orders—wheat, small, corn, small. Imports into the United Kingdom during past week—wheat, 255,000 to 260,000 qrs; corn, 210,000 to 215,000 qrs; flour, 85,000 to 90,000 bbls. Liverpool—wheat, on the spot, at opening, very quiet; corn, very quiet.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

PRODUCE.

The past week has shown no improvement on that preceding it. Offerings have been on the increase in most goods; but buyers have held off on all and prices have declined generally. People have been generally exercising their brains to discover where bottom will be reached, but the majority now seem to have abandoned the solution of the problem as a hopeless task. Receipts have been largely on the increase; but the great bulk of them consists of inferior grades, and from these in particular buyers hold aloof. There has been a considerable increase during the week in stocks, which stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 2,600 bbls; fall wheat, 57,332 bushels; spring wheat, 57,901 bushels; oats, 15,240 bushels; barley, 181,758 bushels; peas, 3,393 bushels. English markets have been exceedingly dull all week; flour has shown a fall of 1s; the inside price of red wheat has gone down over 1s; white wheat has declined 1d and peas 3d on the week, and cargoes of No. 2 Chicago spring for shipment during next month, which were quoted on this day week at 37s 6d, had fallen on Monday to 36s per quarter. Both imports and home deliveries were large last week, and markets to-day are reported very dull and heavy.

Receipts have continued to be much in excess of consumption. The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 5th inst. was equal to 570,000 to 598,125 qrs vs 411,000 to 420,624 qrs weekly consumption, indicating a surplus in supply over consumption of 159,000 to 177,501 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,360,000 to 1,380,000 bush, against an average weekly consumption in 1877 of 1,261,124 bush vs. 1,390,774 bush in 1876, and 773,853 bush in 1875. The amount on passage for the United Kingdom, Oct. 10, showed a slight decrease and amounted to 1,475,000 qrs against 1,572,000 on the 26th ult., and 1,051,000 on the corresponding date last year. Further cable advices to the 8th inst. say that the milling demand then showed very few signs of increasing, and unless it should increase, sales could only be forced at lower rates, seeing that speculative buyers were holding altogether aloof. It was thought that should the winter prove severe, increased consumption might fairly raise prices a few shillings per quarter; but if the reverse were experienced, a glut of cereals was thought to be probable. It seems that a large proportion of the supplies of home-grown wheat during the first five weeks of the harvest-year was of inferior quality, and in very bad condition, some of the samples in London having been sold as low as 32s. and even 30s. per qr. Some of this inferior wheat will this year be used on the farms for cattle food, but probably not in quantities large enough to seriously restrict the supplies fit for human consumption. The consumption of bread might be expected to be below last year's in consequence of the potato crop being better; but this circumstance may be balanced by the low price of wheat encouraging its consumption. Continental advices by mail report dry weather and moderate temperature, with abundant supplies of new wheat in France. The crop, however, seemed to be defective in every respect, and the indifferent quality of the samples, as well as the numerous offers of foreign, prevented millers from throwing off that reserve with which they operated for the preceding few weeks, and a further decline of 1f. on the week occurred in sixty-eight out of ninety-seven markets whence reports were received. Millers' requirements were light, as they had plenty of foreign wheat. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week ending September 14th were about 90,000 qrs and the stock in the docks has increased to 264,000 qrs, against about 43,000 qrs at the corresponding time last year. Stocks in warehouse are also increasing, but their actual extent is not known. German markets were inactive and prices at Hamburg were still too high to permit exportation to England. In Roumania the great heat had passed away, but the weather remained fine. Trade was quiet at Galatz, but wheat showed no decline in value, as there were still continental buyers in the market. Austro-Hungary is expected to have an export surplus of wheat from the crop of 1878 of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 qrs, or 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 bush. Markets on this continent have been very weak in sympathy with the weakness in England. There was an active export demand prevalent at New York in the middle of last week, but since then it seems to have fallen off and prices have gone on declining. Grain has continued to come forward freely, but receipts of wheat of late have not shown such a large increase on those of last year as previously. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending on the 5th inst. were 3,094,554 bush v. 2,347,604 bush the previous week, and 3,525,637 bush the corresponding week in 1877. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 3,311,527 bush v. 3,141,807 bush the previous week, and 2,911,924 bush the corresponding week in 1877. The export clearances thence for Europe for the week were 2,430,330 bush v. 3,351,793 bush the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 27,972,917 bush v. 11,525,189 bush the corresponding eight weeks in 1877. Nearly all the arrivals of spring wheat at the seaboard have consisted of very poor stuff, mostly grading No. 3, but it is poor for that. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, the rail and lake shipments from Western Lake ports, and the amount on the New York canals at the undermentioned dates:—

	1878. Oct 5.	1878. Sept. 28	1878. Oct. 6.	1876. Oct. 7.
Wheat, bu	*13,099,678	12,478,859	10,180,758	9,395,655
Corn	11,035,674	11,134,092	11,262,559	9,707,959
Oats	3,942,782	4,248,525	4,082,663	2,810,047
Barley	3,777,721	3,083,073	2,114,639	1,970,262
Rye	1,240,086	1,552,949	624,539	711,822
Total, bu.	33,098,936	32,502,498	28,365,218	24,595,745

*Besides which there are estimated afloat in New York harbour in canal boats and barges and loading in ships, 750,000 bush.

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

	Oct. 10. 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 11. 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 12. 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 14. 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 15. 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 16. 5 p.m. s.	d.
Flour	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	22	0
S. Wheat	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6
R. Winter	8	11	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
White	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	10	9	10
Club	10	3	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	3	10	3
Corn, new	22	9	22	9	22	9	22	9	22	9	22	9
Oats	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
Barley	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
Peas	33	6	33	6	33	6	33	6	33	3	33	3
Pork	46	0	46	0	46	0	46	0	46	0	46	0
Lard	35	9	35	9	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0
Beef	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	6
Bacon	32	6	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0
Tallow	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0
Cheese	46	0	46	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	6

FLOUR—There was some movement in the market during the latter part of last week at declining prices. Superior extra sold on Saturday at $4.20 on the track; extra changed hands on Friday and Saturday at prices ranging from $3.95 to $4.05. Strong bakers' brought $4.25 on the track on Friday. Spring extra sold freely on Friday at $3.80 f.o.c., and equal to $3.77½ and $3.82 here. This week the market has been purely nominal, with nothing at all reported, and prices steadily declining. To-day superior extra was offered at equal to $4.10, with no buyers; and for spring extra the only bid was $3.50.

BRAN—Has been weak, and sold last week at $8 on track.

OATMEAL—Has been slow of sale; one lot of choice sold at equal to $3.85 here, but average qualities have been offered at equal to $3.75, without buyers. Small lots, $4.20 to $4.50.

WHEAT—The market has been next door to nominal, with holders offering at declining prices without finding buyers. There are no orders in the market, and until they come no improvement can be expected. No. 2 fall was held on Thursday at 90c. No. 3 fall sold on Thursday at 77c, and rejected on Friday at 70c f.o.c. No. 1 spring was offered at 90c, with 85c bid, on Thursday, but was sold in car-lots at 85c and 84c on Tuesday. No. 2 spring was offered at 85c, with 82c bid, on Thursday, but was offered at 83c without buyers on Tuesday. No. 3 spring was offered on Monday at 70c, without buyers. Red winter sold on Tuesday at equal to 83c here. There was no improvement to-day; for a single car of No. 1 spring 83c, and for round lots 80c, were bid, with holders asking 88c; and No. 2 spring was offered at 83c, without buyers. On the street fall sold at 78 to 92c, and spring at 70 to 87c.

OATS—Have remained dull, inactive and weak with nothing doing in Canadian. Sales of fair American on the track were made on Friday and Saturday at 28c; of inferior at 27c and of black to arrive at 27½c on Tuesday. Cars were offered at 27½c and 28c to-day without buyers. Street prices 30c to 32c.

BARLEY—The market has been very quiet with a heavy fall in lower grades; there is very little demand for shipment, and until it comes, dullness is likely to continue. No. 1 has been scarce and wanted, with sellers usually at $1.05, and buyers at $1.02 to $1.03. On Thursday No. 2 was offered at 94c, with 91c bid; extra No. 3 was offered at 82c, with 75c bid, and No. 3 was offered at 76c, without buyers. But extra No. 3 sold on Friday at 75c, and No. 3 at 70c f. o. c. for car lots; and old No. 3 went off at 68c on Monday. To-day No. 1 and 2 seemed unsettled, but the former worth $1 to $1.02; extra No. 3 was offered as low as 71c and No. 3 at 70c, with no buyers for either. Street receipts for the week about 35,000 bushels, and prices to-day down to 60c to $1.

PEAS—Receipts by rail have begun to come in, but no sales have been reported as yet; values seem to stand about quotations. Street receipts small and prices ranging from 60c to 66c.

RYE—Cars are probably worth 55c to 56c. Street receipts *nil*.

HAY—Pressed has been quiet and no change reported in prices. The market has been well supplied but receipts have gone off rather slowly; the range has been from $7 to $14, and the general run of prices from $10 to $12.

STRAW—Receipts were small until the last couple of days, when they improved; prices, however, have been low; loose has sold at $7.50 to $8, and sheaf at from $9 to $11; but discoloured sold to-day at $7 to $10.

POTATOES—Car lots of early rose sold last week at 60c, and have since been offered at that figure. Street receipts have been large and prices steady but unchanged at 65 to 75c per bag.

APPLES—Have shown no change, being offered in very large quantities and selling as before at 75c to $1.25 per barrel, the greater part going at 87½c to $1.

POULTRY—There has been a fair supply in, which has sold readily at 35 to 45c for chickens; at 50 to 60c for ducks; at 60c to $1 for turkeys, and 50 to 60c for geese.

FLOUR, f.o.c

Superior Extra, per 196 lbs	$4 05 to	$4 10
Extra	3 90	3 95
Fancy and Strong Bakers'	none.	
Spring Wheat, extra	3 50	3 65
Superfine	none.	
Oatmeal, per 196 lbs	3 75	3 90
Cornmeal, small lots	2 40	2 50

BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.

Extra	$3 65	3 75
Spring Wheat, extra	3 40	3 50

GRAIN, f.o.b.

Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs	$0 93 to	$0 95
" No. 2, "	0 85	0 87
" No. 3, "	0 73	0 75
Red Winter	0 85	0 88
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 83	0 85
" No. 2	0 80	0 81
" No. 3	0 65	0 67
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs	none.	
Oats (American)	0 27	0 28
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs	1 00	1 03
" No. 2,	0 85	0 88
" Extra No. 3,	0 73	0 75
" No. 3,	0 65	0 67
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs	0 66	0 67
" No. 2,	0 63	0 65
Rye	0 50	0 55

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, new, per bush	$0 78	$0 92
Wheat, spring, do	0 65	0 87
Barley, do	0 60	1 00
Oats, do	0 30	0 32
Peas, do	0 60	0 66
Rye, do	0 50	0 52
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	4 00	4 75
Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs	none.	
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs	5 00	5 50
Chickens, per pair	0 35	0 45
Ducks, per brace	0 50	0 60
Geese, each	0 50	0 60
Turkeys	0 60	1 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0 15	0 18
" large rolls	none.	
" tub dairy	0 13	0 16
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 14	0 16
" lots,	0 13	0 14
Potatoes, per bag	0 65	0 75
Apples, per brl	0 80	1 25
Onions, per bag	1 00	1 10
Tomatoes, per bush	0 60	0 65
Turnips, per doz	0 40	0 00
Carrots, per doz	0 15	0 25
Beets, per doz	0 20	0 25
Parsnips, per doz	0 25	0 30
Hay, per ton	9 00	14 00
Straw, per ton	9 00	11 00
Wool, per lb	0 23	0 24

PROVISIONS

TRADE—Seems to have been fairly good since our last.

BUTTER—Really fine qualities seem to be rather firmer, but they are very scarce. Choice dairy for local use brings 12½ to 13c readily; for choice shipping lots there has been some enquiry heard, and sales have been made at 10c; at 11 and 11½c, the two latter prices being for selections. Stocks of these qualities, however, seem to be very low both in town and country; but inferior is accumulating rapidly, and is simply unsaleable. Box butter has begun to offer to a small extent, and has sold at 12 to 13c for fine; but any increase of receipts would lead to an instant fall of prices. Street receipts have been good, and pound rolls selling usually at 15 to 18c, with occasionally at 20c for choice; large rolls at 13 to 14c, and tubs and crocks of dairy at 13 to 15c. English advices report creamery butter selling on arrival, and secondary qualities rather improved, and quote extra fine at 85s to 95s; good to fine at 65s to 80s; ordinary at 50s to 56s, and grease at 28s to 30s.

CHEESE—Has remained quiet at 8½ to 9½c for small lots, which are the only lots selling here. At Ingersoll on Tuesday sales of August make were made at 8⅜c.

EGGS—Receipts have fallen off and have been insufficient, and prices have advanced; all offering were wanted to-day at 13 to 14c in lots. On the street from 15 to 17c was paid for fresh, the latter for retail parcels.

PORK—Has been very quiet with sales of a few small lots at $11.50 to $12 and cars offering at $11 without buyers.

BACON—A steady demand has been maintained for Cumberland and long clear but prices seem to be rather easy at 5¾ to 6c for Cumberland in tons and cases; and 6¼ to 6½c for long clear. Bellies are very scarce, but can be had at 7 to 7½c for green and 8½ to 9c for smoked. Shoulders have been selling to a small extent at 4¾ to 5c.

HAMS—Stocks are running low but prices remain easy; there have been sales of smoked in lots of 100 at 10½c, and of small lots at 11 to 11½c. There is nothing doing in canvased. Pickled are quiet at 9 to 9½c.

LARD—Seems to have been quiet and prices rather unsettled but no actual change can be reported from last week's prices of 8 to 8½c for tierces and 8¾ to 9½c for tinnets and pails in small lots.

HOGS—Have been offered in large numbers and prices have declined considerably; some lots have sold as low as $4, nor is it safe to expect over $4.75 to $5 for the best.

SALT—Has been generally unchanged, with a few sales of Liverpool in lots at 75c, and small lots at 80c. Liverpool stored is offering at $1.25 to $1.50. Goderich remains inactive and unchanged.

WHITE BEANS—Range from $1.25 to $1.40 with a fair demand for small lots.

HOPS—New have continued to be offered at 8 to 10c but the demand seems to have ceased as no sales are reported.

DRIED APPLES—A few small lots have been selling at about 5c.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been fairly active, on the whole, during the week.

RICE—Has remained inactive and unchanged; no sales of job-lots reported, but they could probably be had as before at $4.40 for sound qualities; small lots remained unchanged at $4.50 to $4.62.

FISH—New white-fish and trout have arrived, and have been selling to a small extent at $3 to $3.50. New cod also is offering at quotations; other sorts are nominal at quotations, which stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls, $3.50 to $4.00; Salmon, salt water, $15.50 to $16; Codfish, new, per 112 lbs., $5 to $5.50; boneless, per lb., 6 to 6½c; Whitefish, hf-bbls., $3 to $3.50; Trout, $3 to $3.50; Mackerel, bbls, $10; hf-bbls, none; Sardines, ¼'s, 10 to 10½c; do, ½'s, 18¾ to 19½c.

LIQUORS—Have been quiet, the only jobbing movement reported is the sale of a lot of Hennessy's brandy at $9.87. Quotations are unchanged as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., $2.25 to $2.50; Demerara, $2.20 to $2.30; Gin—green cases, $4 to $4.50; red, $7.75 to $8.50; Wines—Port, $3.50; Sherry, $3.75; Champagne, per case, $10 to $22; Brandy, in wood, $2.75 to $3.50; in case, Sazerac, $8 to $8.50; do Otard's, $8.75 to $9.25; do Hennessy's, $10.25 to $10.50; do Martell's, $9.75 to $10; do Jules Robins, $7.50 to $8; do Vine-gr's' Co, $9 to $9.50; do Jules Bellerie, $7 to $7.50; Whiskey, Common, imp, 32 u. p., 93 to 95c; Old Rye, $1.07 to $1.10; Malt, $1.07 to $1.10; Toddy, $1.07 to $1.10; Spirits, $1.05 to $1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75c to $2; do do per case, $3.30 to $6; Native Brandy, per gal, $1 40 to $2.50; do do per case, $5.05 to $8.50; white wheat whiskey, $1.15.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has generally been dull since our last.

BEEVES—Receipts have increased and been somewhat in excess of the wants of the market. This fact has rendered prices weak all over, and, along with unfavourable reports from outside, has led to a fall of about 25c on the week. First-class, averaging not less than 1,200 lbs., have continued in demand for shipment, but news of a fall at home has put prices down to $4.37 to $4.50, though offerings have not been very large. Second-class have been abundant, but decidedly slow of sale and lower at from $3.50 to $4. Third-class has been very plentiful and in demand for the byres, but selling at very low prices; the range of prices has been from $2 to $3, the former for bulls, and the latter for steers, and the general run from $2.37 to $2.75.

SHEEP—Have continued to be very plentiful and selling rather slowly at weak prices, though no actual fall on those of last week can be reported; a demand for export has been maintained at $4 per cental. First-class, averaging from 125 lbs. upwards, have sold at from $5 to $5.75. Second-class have gone off very slowly at $3.50 to $4.

LAMBS—Receipts have come in with a rush and have been much in excess of the wants of the market; the advent of the poultry and pork season having checked the demand. Prices have been weak and declining. First-class, dressing from 45 lbs. upwards, have declined to $3 to $3.25. Second-class have been very slow of sale at from $2.25 to $2.75. Third-class have been purely nominal.

CALVES—Seem to have been selling rather better than for several weeks. First-class have been scarce and firm, and any dressing from 120 lbs. upwards have gone off at $7.50 to $9. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs., have been less wanted than first, but have brought from $4.50 to $6.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been generally rather quiet.

HIDES—Green have been offering slowly and taken readily at former prices. Cured have been in active demand but quiet, as stocks are very low; one lot of selected sold at 8c, and other grades are firm at previous prices.

CALFSKINS—Remain nominally unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—The usual advance has not been made at the middle of the month; green still bring only 70c; dry have been coming in freely, the general run of them is from 45 to 55c.

WOOL—The market has been quiet; the only movement reported is in fleece, in which there have been sales of one lot of 9,000 lbs., and another of 2,800 lbs. at 24c, and of some smaller lots at 23c. Pulled wools have been offered freely but have failed to find buyers, and it is improbable that any lambs-wool super would bring over 21c.

TALLOW—Large quantities have been offering and selling at former prices.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, $7.00; No. 2 inspected, cut, and grubby hides, $6.00; No. 3 inspected, $5.00; Calfskins, green, 8 to 10c; Calfskins, cured, 11½ to 12c; calfskins, dry, none; Sheepskins, 70c; Wool, fleece, 23 to 24c; Wool, pulled, super, 20 to 26c; Wool, pickings, 10 to 11c; Tallow, rough, 4c; rendered, 6c.

LEATHER.

Trade is rather quiet, and prices ruled low in quantities—in fact favour the buyers; prime sole leather is in fair demand for the country trade. Harness is rather quiet, some dealers holding pretty heavy stocks. Upper of a prime light substance is scarce; splits dull; buff and pebble remain quiet, some of the latter being brought in from the United States at a low figure, and only 10 per cent. duty, helps to keep the price down—another feature in favour of the "National Policy" or protection to home industries.

Oils are very low, and to-day an A 1 Straits can be bought for 40 cents, and probably in 25 barrel lots for say 7½ per cent. lower, and four month's time for good paper.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 24 to 28c; Spanish Sole, No. 2, 20 to 23c; Slaughter Sole, heavy, 25 to 27c; Slaughter Sole, light, 26 to 28c; Buffalo Sole, 20 to 22c; Hemlock Harness Leather, 27 to 31c; Oak Harness Leather, 35c; Oak Belting Leather, 30 to 34c; Oak Harness Backs, 40 to 50c; Upper, heavy, 32 to 35c; Upper, light, 36 to 40c; Kip Skins, French, 95c to $1.10; Kip Skins, English, 70 to 90c; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 65 to 75c; Native Slaughter, 50 to 70c; Splits, large, 24 to 27c; Splits, small, 21 to 24c; Russetts, 30 to 40c; Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock, light, 45 to 55c; French Calf, $1.20 to $1.40; Cod Oil, 55 to 60c; Straits' Oil, 45 to 50c; Gambier, 7c; Sumach, per ton, $125 to $135; Degras, 8c; Buff, 13 to 16c; Pebble, 13 to 16c; Enamelled cow, 17 to 18c; patent cow, 17 to 18c.

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—The arrivals of live stock by rail at Point St. Charles during the past week were forty-five car loads of cattle, 888 hogs, fourteen double decked and two single decked car loads of sheep. Nearly half of the cattle and almost all the sheep were for shipment to Britain. The markets were over-crowded, and sales were very slow and at very low prices. The prices of shipping cattle were from 3¾ to 4¼c per lb; of butchers' cattle from 2 to 4c per lb. Live hogs are from $3.75 to $4 per 100 lbs. D. McDougall, of Guelph, sold twenty choice steers, averaging 1,263 lbs, to Ald. McShane at 4¼c per lb. Mr. McShane also bought a number of oxen and steers from Wm. Head at $7 each, or 3¾c per lb. R. Stewart, of Stanstead, sold twenty-five small cattle at $15 each, plus $5 on the lot. J. W. House sold ten small cattle at $22 each, or about 3c per lb. J. W. Dennis, of Gladston, sold twenty cattle at $33.65 each, and twenty-one hogs at $3.85 per 100 lbs. Several sales of hogs were made last Friday at $3.75 per 100 lbs, and there are between seven and eight hundred hogs on the market unsold. About 300 head of cattle were offered at Viger market this forenoon, but sales were slower than usual. The latest cable news from Britain says that the market for beef is considerably lower. Wm. Read sold thirteen cattle to city butchers at from 3½ to 4c per lb. R. J. Hopper sold fifteen cattle for $585, or about 3¾c per lb.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 14, 9.30 a.m.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,156; shipments, 969; supply light; market not opened yet.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 2,750; Yorkers at $3.45 to $3.55; Philadelphias at $3.70 to $3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 680; shipments, 220; asking ½c higher; none selling yet.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 14, 10.10 a.m.

CATTLE—$9 to $9.75; receipts, 3,392.

SHEEP—$4 to $4.50; receipts, 2,800.

LAMBS—$4.75 to $5.25; receipts, 1,200.

HOGS—$5.12½ to $5 62½; receipts, 5,720.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 10.00 a.m.

HOGS—Steady; receipts, 2,850.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 14, 11.20 a.m.

HOGS—Moderately active; run heavy; receipts, 188½ cars; shipments, 99 cars, 57 cars to New York; Yorkers at $3.50 to $3.60; heavy at $3.40 to $3.90.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

A GOOD 95 ACRE FARM FOR sale, two miles from Beamsville, and twelve west St. Catharines, for particulars Apply to J. G. TUFFORD, Beamsville Ont. 336-8

CHEAP FARM — NEAR Guelph, for sale; 160 acres; 100 under plough; balance pasture and bush; good buildings; good land; well watered by two spring creeks; young orchard; 2½ miles each way between two towns, with good markets. Apply Box 547, Weston, or to tenant. 242-2

THREE CHOICE WHEAT farms for sale, near Shelburne; clay bottom, black loam top. Big bargains; must be sold at once. CHAS. KING, Shelburne.

100 FARMS FOR SALE and rent, in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia. Fish, oysters and game in abundance. LINSDAY & CO., Norfolk, Va. 340-4

FARM FOR SALE—LOT 15, IN the 8th con., west of the centre road, Township of McGillivray, cheap and on reasonable terms. S. JAMES, 17 Toronto street, Toronto. 341-2

NEAR BEAVERTON, THORAH —North half lot 12, 3rd con., 100 acres, 60 cleared; terms reasonable. H. STODDART, Beaverton P. O. 341-2

100 ACRES OF EXCELLENT land, 1 mile from Guelph; one of the best farms in the township. THOMAS McBRIDE, Brock Road, Guelph, Ont. 341-1tf

180 ACRES — TOWNSHIP Walpole—for sale, rich clay loam; 140 acres cleared; brick house; orchard; small payment down; long time for balance. Mrs. BETHUNE, Jarvis P. O. 342-2

FARM — 100 ACRES—FOUR miles from St. Catharines; soil, clay loam; frame dwelling, barn, &c.; small orchard. Price, $4,500; easy terms. HUNTER & MERRELLS, Estate Agents, St. Catharines. 342-2

FARM FOR SALE — THE north-west quarter Lot 23, on the 5th con. Oro; 50 acres; 35 cleared; well watered, with buildings. ALEX. WIGGINS, Shanty Bay P. O. 341 2

FOR SALE — 200 ACRES IN Eramosa, Co. Wellington, 5 miles from Guelph; good buildings; well watered; soil unsurpassed; conveniently situated; good roads. For particulars apply to L. & L. PARKINSON, Eramosa P. O. 341-4

FARM FOR SALE — SALT-FLEET Township—lot one, eighth concession, consisting of 100 acres, 70 acres cleared, good buildings. Apply to RICHARD QUANCE, Elfrida P. O. 342-1

FARM FOR SALE—A FARM containing 100 acres, nearly all cleared, well watered, well fenced, good orchard, good buildings, good house, in the township of Trafalgar, lot No. 8 concession 1, county of Halton, convenient to church and school house. Terms easy and made known on application to the Proprietor, ROBERT SCOTT, Trafalgar P. O. 342-3

FARMS FOR SALE—LOTS NO. 10, Con. A. and B., Township Elderslie; one hundred and fifty acres; good buildings; well watered; adjoining the thriving Village of Paisley, Railway Station and gravel road. SAMUEL T. ROWE, Paisley. 326-

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES in Toronto Township, county of Peel, first-class house and out buildings, six miles from Brampton, and two and a half from Malton station on the Grand Trunk Railway. Apply to JAMES JACKSON, Mount Charles P. O. 338-6

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES —80 cleared—lot 18, con. 10 West Williams; soil clay loam; well watered; good frame barn, driving barn, granary, and log house; bearing orchard, grafted fruit. Price $4,500; $2,000 down, balance to suit purchaser. Immediate possession. Apply to NEWTON TRIPP, Forest, Ont. 341-2

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED and fifty acres first-class land—soil deep and good—being east part of lot 25, 2nd con., West, Centre Road, Chinguacousy; good dwelling-house and every outbuilding necessary on a farm; all in good order; well fenced, well watered; an orchard of over 400 apple trees and over 100 other fruittrees. ARTHUR NORRIS, Campbell's Cross P.O., Ont. 341-5

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES —lot 5, on 4th concession, County of Grey, close to the County of Bruce, 40 acres cleared; soil, clay loam; no stone or swamp on the lot; two miles from Hanover, eight miles from Walkerton; Crown title; terms easy; two railways going close by. Apply to S. HUNTER, 321 Queen street west, Toronto. 341-2

FARM FOR SALE—SOUTH half of Lot No. 14, in the 5th con. of Burford, County of Brant; 100 acres; soil sandy loam; well watered; spring creek; frame house, frame barn; young orchard; 60 acres cleared. For further particulars apply to JOHN PHIPPS, Fairfield Plains, Ont.; or to DAVID WHITE, Maple P.O., Ont., Executors. 339-4

COUNTY OF HALTON, TOWNSHIP of Esquesing, Lot 9 on 9th concession, 200 acres, 170 cleared, the balance pine and hardwood bush, well watered, large frame house, barn and stables large and convenient, large orchard all kinds of fruit, one third of purchase money to be paid down, the balance to suit purchaser, 4 miles from two different stations. Address WILLIAM PEXTON, Norval P. O. 339-5

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES —Lot 24, Con. 14, Townsend, Norfolk County, 180 improved; good brick house, driving house, and stable, frame house, two barns, sheds, and other buildings, orchards, wells, and everything required on a first-class farm. Distant from Jarvis—where is Junction of "Air Line" and H. and N. W. Railway —1½ miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. O. 333-u

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN THE WEST

900,000 acres taken in four months by 85,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good society. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r. Salina, Kansas.

FARMS.

Delaware Fruit and Grain Farms AT LOW PRICES.

A. P. GRIFFITH, 333-13 Smyrna, Del.

Who Wants a Farm Where Farming Pays the Best?

FOR SALE.

300,000 Acres Rich Farming Lands, well located in Michigan, at from $2 to $8 per acre, on easy terms of payment. Also

200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Lands, in best Lumber Districts of Michigan.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, full of facts. O. M. BARNES, 333-13 Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE HIGHLY IMPROVED and Very Productive Estate of "MAIZELAND," Comprising about 550 acres of land, including 60 acres of woods, mostly oak and hickory of large growth. Maizeland, situated in the town of Red Hook, N. Y., about 90 miles from the City of New York, was for many years the residence of the late William Chamberlain, and is well known among leading agriculturists as one of the very finest farming properties in Duchess county. Handsome brick mansion, 50 by 40 feet, with large, irregular brick extension under same roof; furnace, hot and cold water, and all city conveniences excepting gas, having been the winter as well as the summer residence of the late owner; extensive piazzas; grounds handsomely laid out in lawns, plantations and shrubberies. Positively FREE FROM MALARIA. Besides buildings appertaining to the mansion, such as coachman's house, gardener's house, conservatory, graperies, &c., &c., there are at convenient distances three very complete sets of farm buildings, each with good and comfortable farmer's dwelling-house; also three additional tenant houses and large summer sheep house. Has been a sheep farm for the past 30 years, and many of the buildings were erected especially for sheep raising, and are unusually well adapted for that purpose. The farm is perfectly drained, and well watered by two never-failing brooks and numerous springs, wells and cisterns. Would sell the western portion, including wood land, two sets of buildings and two tenant houses, about 400 acres in all, at a very moderate price per acre. No exchange, but a large portion of the purchase money may remain on the property at 6 per cent. interest. The nearest station is Barrytown, on the Hudson River R. R., two miles distant. Will be glad to give any further information asked for, and will send for persons wishing to examine the property, if notified by mail or telegraph. WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Exec'r, 339-5 Red Hook, Duchess Co., N. Y.

Farms for Sale

WHY GO WEST?—Send for Delaware Farm Catalogue and Maps. J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del. 342-16

100 ACRES OF EXCELLENT land, 1 mile from Guelph; one of the best farms in the township. THOMAS McBRIDE, Brock Road, Guelph, Ont. 341-tf

FARM FOR SALE — WEST half of Lot No. 8, concession 6, Albion, containing 95 acres, within half a mile of Bolton Station, Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway. Well watered and in good state of cultivation. Apply WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Albion P. O., Ont. 342-tf

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY In the City of Toronto and Township of York.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in two mortgages, bearing date respectively the 7th day of June and 1st day of September, A. D. 1877, which mortgages will be produced on the day of sale, there will be sold by public auction, at the auction rooms of WM. MITCHELL & CO., Nos. 9 and 11 Wellington street east, Toronto, on

SATURDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1878,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the premises comprised in the said mortgage, viz.:—

That valuable property on the north-east and north-west corners of Gerrard and Berkeley streets, in the City of Toronto, composed of Lots Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, in Block "C," and 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Block "D," being all that block on the north side of Gerrard street, between Ontario and Parliament streets, with the exception of Lot No. 3 in Block "C," and also Lot No. 3 in Block "D." On Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block "D" are erected five new brick houses, fitted up with all the latest conveniences and improvements.

Also, that valuable farm property situated in the Township of York, composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 1st concession, west side of Yonge street, containing 185 acres, situate a short distance north of the Village of Eglington, all of which is cleared and in a thorough state of cultivation, well fenced, with about four acres of orchard in good bearing, and having situated on it a large two-story brick dwelling house, frame cottage and good frame barns.

Terms and conditions of sale made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to

BEATTY, MILLER & BIGGAR, Vendor's Solicitors, Toronto.

WILLIAM MITCHELL & CO., Auctioneers.

No adjournment is contemplated. 6356

$12 FOR $1—"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE"—The leading agricultural journal of Canada. The most valuable publication issued in the Dominion. Every person should have it. The most enterprising farmers say that each number is worth more than the annual subscription. Well illustrated and makes a handsome volume when bound. Over 300 pages of the most valuable reading each year, and only $1 per annum. Send for sample copy. Address "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," London, Ont. 342-1

Miscellaneous.

25 *Styles of* Cards, 10c., 18 *Best* Chromos, 10c. with name. *Outfit* 10c. J. B. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y. e.o.w.

BIG PAY.—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue *free*. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n street, Boston, Mass. 337-52

25 Chromo Cards, Cupids, Mottoes, Flowers, etc. *No two alike*, with name, 10c. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassua, N. Y. 338-13

S. C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN grey, white, and water lime, plaster, hair, &c., foot of Bay street, Toronto. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Agent. 328-52

60 CHROMOS AND PERFUMED CARDS, (no three alike) name in gold and jet, 10 cts. 25 fun and flirtation cards, 10 cts. Pack of age cards, 10 cts. CLINTS BROS., Clintonville, Ct. 342-26

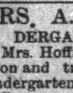
BOILER AND SMOKE STACK for sale—A two flued forty horse boiler, also a 22 inch smoke stack, forty-five feet long, nearly new. For particulars apply to JOHN HASSAN, Guelph P. O. Ont Box 80. 342-3

FOR SALE—ONE PORTABLE boiler, 40-horse power, two engines, 20-horse power each, nearly new. For further particulars address JAMES McMURTRY, Clarke P. O, Ont. 341-4

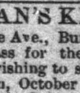
SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FARMERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Toronto. 310-52.

WHITE-FACED BLACK Spanish Cockerels and Pullets of the same strain that took 1st and 2nd prize, Provincial Exhibition, Toronto, September, 1878. A. F. BANKS. Box 363, Toronto. 342-2

WANTED, IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD of Guelph, by a married couple, board and lodging on a good farm (stock farm preferred.) Write, stating terms and full particulars, to M., Guelph P.O. 341-2



TRUTH IS MIGHTY! Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 30 Cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, initials of real name, the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 11 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug! 342-6 eow



MRS. A. M. HOFFMAN'S KINDERGARTEN, 623 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. Mrs. Hoffman will open a class for the instruction and training of ladies wishing to study the kindergarten system of education, October 21st, 1878. References—Mrs A. R. Aldrich, Principal of the Kindergarten and Training School, Florence, Mass.; Rev. Isaac Riley, Buffalo; H. F. Briggs, Buffalo Classical School; David Gray, Editor *Courier*; R. T. Spencer, Central School. 341-2

THE CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE.

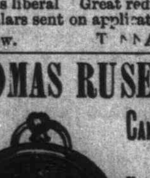
This machine is for lighting private dwellings, mills, factories, churches, public halls, hotels, etc. Call and examine the machine in operation at JOSEPH PHILLIPS, sole manufacturer, plumber and gas fitters, 158 York street. Send for circular and price list. 329-2 6

250,000 APPLE TREES, FOR FALL PLANTING. Over 100 Acres of Trees and Shrubs. Large and First-Class Stock. Low Prices on Application. Packing Done in Best Manner. Address PONTEY & TAYLOR, St. James' Park Nurseries, 340-3 near London, Ont.

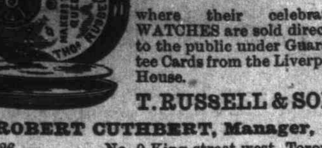
CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, HAMILTON ONT.

the most thorough practical and popular business College in Canada, and the only one where the course of study is directly adopted to the exigencies of the age, and times. Terms liberal Great reduction to Clubs. Circulars sent on application to 336-9eow. TENNANT & McLACHLAN.

THOMAS RUSELL & SON'S CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE IS NOW No. 9 KING STREET WEST TORONTO,



where their celebrated WATCHES are sold directly to the public under Guarantee Cards from the Liverpool House. T. RUSSELL & SON. ROBERT CUTHBERT, Manager, 335-26 No. 9 King street west, Toronto



FOR $4.50 we will send to any address in Canada a GENUINE TESTED ENGLISH SINGLE SHOT GUN well finished; spring cap box in stock; good ramrod, brass tip, and extractor. Every gun warranted and guaranteed to shoot close. Average weight about 6½ lbs. This reduction will be continued during the season untill our immense stock is worked off. Address ROGERS' MANUFACTURING CO'Y., REMOVED TO 52 Church Street, Toronto. Price list mailed free to any one on receipt of address

Business College.

Rochester Business University

Affords facilities of the highest character for acquiring a THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR BUSINESS LIFE.

Patronage very large, and of a superior character. Faculty composed of leaders in their specialties. Building and appoincments elegant. Course of study new, thorough, and complete. Good board at low prices. For circular address 340-2 eow L. L. WILLIAMS. President.

Machinery.

STAR AUGER.

The most successful Machine for boring wells in quicksand and hard-pan. Send for circulars, 68 Mary street, Hamilton. 336-13-eow

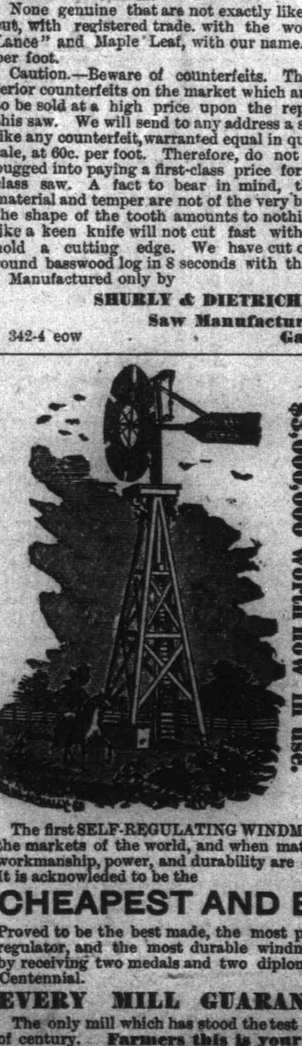
The Genuine Silver Steel Lance Tooth Cross Cut Saw.

It stands without a rival, and is the fastest cutting saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American made saws 33⅓ per cent in every contest. Its superiority consists in its excellent temper. It is tempered under the Celebrated Secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting edge and will hold it twice as long as by any other process. We have the sole right for this process for the Dominion of Canada.

None genuine that are not exactly like the above cut, with registered trade. with the words "The Lance" and Maple Leaf, with our name. Price $1 per foot.

Caution.—Beware of counterfeits. There are inferior counterfeits on the market which are intended to be sold at a high price upon the reputation of this saw. We will send to any address a saw exactly like any counterfeit, warranted equal in quality or no sale, at 60c. per foot. Therefore, do not be humbugged into paying a first-class price for a second-class saw. A fact to bear in mind, that if the material and temper are not of the very best quality, the shape of the tooth amounts to nothing. A saw like a keen knife will not cut fast without it will hold a cutting edge. We have cut off a 14inch round basswood log in 8 seconds with this saw.

Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, Saw Manufacturers, 342-4 eow Galt Ont.



HALLIDAY'S STANDARD WINDMILL. $3,000,000 worth now in use.

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowledged to be the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Centennial.

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52

Situations Vacant.

TEACHER WANTED, HOLDING a second-class certificate; Normal certificate preferred; term to commence 1st January. Address SAMUEL TAYLOR, Secretary U. S. S. Sing hampton. 342-3

TEACHERS WANTED—Three Teachers for the Public School, Thamesville, Master, holding first or second-class Provincial Certificate, and Assistants holding third-class certificates. Duties to commence on the third day of January, 1879. Applications, stating salary, will be received by the undersigned on or before the sixth day of November prox. T. A. EDWARDS, Secretary B. P. S. T. 342-2

AGENTS WANTED—I AM prepared to provide remunerative employment from the beginning of October to the 10th of March next, for one active and intelligent person in every town and township in Canada; none but those who are thoroughly reliable need apply. State references and nature of previous employment, giving address in full, with name of post office, town or township, and county. HUGH GRAHAM, Box 2,126, Montreal. 341-4

AGENTS.

One good, reliable person to canvass every township in Ontario for "Gunn's New Family Physician," newly revised and enlarged edition, with price reduced to $6. Terms to agents liberal who report large sales. H. B. ZAVITZ, 340-4 General Agent, Sherkston, Ont.

WANTED— AGENTS, STREET SALESMEN AND PEDLERS to send for our Catalogue of goods for the fall fairs. Cheap Jewellery, Novelties, Notions, Oddities, Watches, &c., at the lowest prices. Money can be made at home selling our goods. Address—*Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, Que.*

AGENTS WANTED.

Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin, by GEO. STEWART, JR.

Containing all the beautiful and terse speeches of His Excellency, and a thorough history of the Dominion during his rule—all the great and absorbing political questions of the day will be ably and vigorously discussed in a fair and impartial spirit. The Pacific Railway Matter, the British Columbia Troubles, the Manitoba Amnesty Question, the De-Boucherville Embroglio and other noteworthy events in political history.

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$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall street Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., 341 52 Bankers, 17 Wall st., N.Y.

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CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE MRYTLE NAVY TOBACCO IS STAMPED T. & B. IN GILT LETTERS.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE. 341-13

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the *safest guide* to reliable Tobaccos.

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS MONTREAL

TRADE MARK.

The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

TWIN GOLD BAR, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

QUEEN, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8s, in boxes of 60 lbs.

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

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BRUNETTE, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s, and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

LITTLE FAVORITE, 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

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TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughont the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL.

Lost or Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES, lot 10, 11th concession, Gore of Toronto, a sorel mare, lame on the off hind leg. The owner can have her by paying expenses. MICHAEL BYRNES, Castlemore P. O. 340-4

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

VOL. VII. NO. 3

FOREIGN NEW
THE AFGHAN AFFA
Increasing Complicati
in Turkey.
A Renewal of the War
Impossible.
ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL IN GERM
Mysterious Movements
Russian Troops.
RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MIN
The Disastrous Bank Failure at
gow—Serious Failures in Englan
Scotland.
FRIDAY, Oct.
LONDON, Oct. 17.—A telegram
Simla says:—An advance on Can
can be expected immediately. Litt
sistance is anticipated this side of C
har.
The Right Hon. Richard Ashton
Home Secretary, in a speech at Sou
to-day, defended the Government's
policy. He said the Government
never cease until by the exercise of
treaty rights they achieved England's
civilizing mission in the East. In r
to Afghanistan, he said the Govern
had no desire to extend the boundar
the Empire in that direction, but i
found new influences at work there
must be ready to deal with them.
Ameer's answer might be satisfacto
no more might be heard of the matte
a volcano might suddenly break upon
and the Government felt that in tha
of Asia there must be no doubt of
land's supremacy.
EDINBURGH, Oct. 17.—The Scot
London correspondent reports re
rumours of an early dissolution of
ment in consequence of differences
Cabinet relative to the Indian policy.
SIMLA, Oct. 17.—The concentrati
the Afghans in the Khyber pass is c
uneasiness. The garrisons at Pes
and Kelat are being reinforced. The
Punjaub regiments reported for Ali
jid and Candahar have been large
inforced.
BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—The Times of
publishes a despatch stating tha
Ameer's reply has been received and
it is unsatisfactory.
The powerful tribe of the Momun
divided, and one of the chiefs has off
join the British. It is stated that dese
from the Afghan army are of dail
currence.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The S
has informed Minister Layard that h
written to the Ameer of Afghanistan
ing upon him as a good Mussulm
come to an amicable arrangement
England.
A Manchester special says:—A s
run has set in upon the Queen's Bu
Society in this city, which is consi
one of the wealthiest Building Associ
in Lancashire. The rumour spread t
was involved in the failure of the Gl
Bank. So far the officials have not d
the allegation, and this leads many t
pose there is truth in it.
A Glasgow despatch to-day says th
great dissatisfaction on account of no
ment of affairs of the Glasgow Bank
furnished. Several stockholders are
to be threatening it with judicial
ruptcy.
LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Bank of F
has raised the price of eagles from
mille premium to 2½. It is stated
thirty million dollars in gold from the
tinent reached London to-day, and
probably go into the bank.
The Colonial Trust Company is i
hands of liquidators, and the Times
for a statement, as its report in Jun
very favourable, and it is reported
that it lost £230,000 during the las
years. It has recently defaulted it
benture interest, and the Echo sa
books have been subpœnaed in a
against Under-Secretary Worbury
other Directors.
A Glasgow special says Brown, M
& Adam, fancy goods manufacturers,
yesterday.
The liabilities of Potter, Wilson
are £216,167; assets £162,039.
VIENNA, Oct. 17.—Andrassy's rep
to the Porte's circular is published.
a refutation of the charges of c
against the Austrian army of occup
in Bosnia, and a comparison of the p
occupation with Omar Pasha's invas
1852. The tone of the letter is gen
moderate, but it concludes with a s
repudiation of what it styles o
calumnies against the army. It state
Count Zichy, Austro-Hungarian ambas
at Constantinople, has been direct
notify the Porte of the bad effect
the charges cannot fail to produce in
tria and Hungary.
A Vienna correspondent says he
siders Austria will become more a
for the possession of Novi-Bazar a
probability of war in spring incr
He declares it was at one time settled
the land to Novi-Bazar would be Aus
compensation for her neutrality durin
first campaign and to Salonica fo
neutrality during the second
It is reported that England, Italy
France have informed the Belgrade
ernment that they will not recogniz
vian independence until the civil and
tical equality of the Jews is proclaime
BERLIN, Oct. 17.—It is stated tha
Mohammedans of the Dobrudscha
8,000 rifles, and that they will resi
Roumanians.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—Th
is full of wild rumours about trou
Tensas parish. The Governor repor
ceiving information that a fight occ
at Waterproof, at which 5 negroes
killed. The parish authorities ask
State troops and the Governor has or
troops to be ready.
NATCHEZ, Oct. 17.—The Democr
serts that the reports of the disturba
Tensas parish, La., are greatly exagger
Governor Nicholls to-night recei
despatch from the District Attorne
Tensas parish, saying:—"The Sheri
five or six hundred men, mostly m
from adjoining parishes, and needs no
force at present to maintain peace and
dicate the law." The Governor sa
troops remain under orders to answ
signal and reassemble at the armour
marching orders, but thinks their se
will not be required. No mention is
in the despatch to the Governor of a
fight having occurred.
SATURDAY, Oc
LONDON, Oct. 18.—A despatch from Berlin s
Hamburg Central Committee of Socialists ha
a proclamation urging Socialists to conti
agitation in houses, workshops and barracks,
continue the study of works printed about so
in short to change the method of agitation
to desist from it.
BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The debate on the third
of the Socialist Bill was commenced to-da