balance in five equal annual instalists, and full particulars can be Main street, Winnipeg, Company in Canada, No. 65 King

F. J. GOSLING, Secretary.

Endowment.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADA HAMILTON, ONT. ATED 1881.



GEORGETOWN, 14th June, 1883.

W. B. WEBBER, Esq.: Dear
Sir, I have much pleasure in acknowledging your prompt payment of my claim on Certificates Nos. 297, 298, 299, 300. 301.
and would here state that I
consider investing in the "M.
M. A. Association" to be a wise
thing for any unmarried person thing for any unmarried person to do. Yours, etc., REV. JAMES COUTTS. Amount, \$1,250.00.

Amount, \$1,20,00.

STRATFORD, May 21, 1883.

W. B. Webber, Sec.
Your prompt payment of my claim under certificates 290, 291, 292, 293, is highly satisfactory to me. I know of no other institution in Canada to-day that would have paid me so much for my investment as your association did. I wish your association every success that it sociation every success that it so richly deserves. Yours, &c., A. AIRD ADAIR, Barrister. Amount, \$1,000.

rried persons of both sexes with from \$250 to \$5,000 hould partake of its advantages. This Association tes to the amount of over \$1,000,000. B. WEBBER, Secretary, Hamilton, Ont.

treet.

Tobacco.

CAUTION EACH PLUG OF THE

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE

Sewing Silks.

Sewing Silks:

When buying Sew-ing Silks see that the Spool you buy is Stamped

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

"Full Size and Length."

Dealers may assure you that other brands which they have are ours. They may be. but the only thread that we guarantee and recommend is that under our own name.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Kailwans.



By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Countil Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minnespolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Resilventing Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Misseouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Misseouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minnespolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare allays as low as competitors that offer less advanages. CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Wise-Free. & Gen'l Tet. & Fass. Agh. CHICAGO.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and publishe every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PAIN-ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corn-of King and Bay streets, Terento, C. V.

The Toronto Meekly Mail.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1883.

UNITED STATES

Subscribers can do The Mail good service by ling advertisers that they read their adver-ements in The Mail. Farms for Sale.

VOL. XI. NO. 593.

devertisements inserted under this neading, 5 cents per wor h insertion, or 20 cents per word for five insertions. CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CON TAINING largest list of farms in Dominion with map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of three cent stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaids treet east, Toronto.

CHOICE STOCK OR GRAIN FARM-200 acres—township Tuckersmith; two set buildings; will be sold cheap in one or two lots. Address JAMES LANG, Rodgerville, Ont. 598-3 FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP—IN ST. CLAIR. II miles west of Port Huron, Mich., on railroad; 221 acres; good loam; 130 cleared; log house; good outbuildings; 14 acres orchard; living water. W. P. EDISON, Port Huron, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON TARIO—send three-cent stamp for list to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agen TARM FOR SALE-THIS WELL-KN farm is situated on the Ferry road, one mil-from Perth, in County of Lanark; is well adapted for grain or stock farming; is well tence and watered; has a good stoue house, will extensive outbuildings; there are about it

miles from Toronto; contains two fine brick houses, three barns, orchards, water, and every convenience; is under nigh cultivation, and known to be one of the best grain farms in Ontario. Terms to suit purchaser; immediate possession. Box 550, Mail office.

GRAZING OR MEADOW LANDS FOR sale or lease—The Canada Company offer for sale or lease en bloc., or in quantities to suit purchasers, 20.000 acres of good grazing and meadow lands, partly within each of the bounties of Huron, Middlesex, and Lambton, and near the Grand Trunk railway: full information may be obtained on application at the company's office, 201 King street east. Toronto. mation may be obtained on application at the company's office, 204 King street east, Toronto. G. W. ALLAN, K. M. MOFFATT, Commis-

ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy tarms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. RARE CHANCE-SPLENDID FARM OF L. 100 acres—ten dollars an acre below value in county Kent, one mile from Blenheim; good pulldings. H. C. HALL, Blenheim. 593-2-SPLENDID FARM-200 ACRES, 125 CLEAR-ED; clay loam; frame barns and dwelling; shoice locality; Elderslie, county Bruce. Dr. COOKE, Chesley P.O.

OPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—THAT desirable piecewof property being lot 24 in the 8th concession of the township of Wallace, in the county of Perth, between Listowel and Palmerston, on the gravel road, six miles from Listowel and two from Palmerston, containing 100 acres, of which 85 are in good state of cultivation, with remaining 15 good hardwood bush IN acres, of which 85 are in good state of cultivation, with remaining 15 good hardwood bush, beech and maple; good house with celiar, also barn and stable; a spring stream running across such end, and several living streams on the farm; good young orchard; good fences; most of the land underdrained; no railroad crossing the stace; good reasons for selling; possession after harvest. Apply to DARLING & MABEE, barristers, Listowel, Ont.

500 FARMS—EACH CONTAINING 160 acres of choice land in York Farmets' Colony, Assimiboine; low prices, and settlement within 5 years. Address J. ARMSTRONG, 1 Victoria street, Toronto.

Farms to Kent.

TARMS TO RENT-NIAGARA TOWNSHIP I —two hundred-acre farm on the road be-tween St. Catharines and Nfigara; good orchards, with first-class buildings and living stream; possession this fall, Address MKS. N. W. YOUNG, Virgil. IRST-CLASS WHEAT FARM TO RENT—
90 acres cleared; lot 13, 2nd con. Essa; five
files from Alliston. Apply to JAS GAULEY,

GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United Kingdom.

Chief Justice Coleridge sailed from Liver-pool for New York on Tuesday.

A firm of vinegar makers in London en-tertained 100 men at dinner in their 53,000 gailon vat.

The third reading of the bill to prohibit pigeon-shooting passed the House of Commons recently.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to a divisional command in Bengia ommand in Bengal.

A virulent foot and mouth disease has ap-

A virulent foot and mouth disease has appeared at Bristol among Canadian cattle received from Liverpool.

The British Government has decided to grant an additional sum of £100,000 in aid of emigration from Ireland.

The fact comes out that the greater part of the Duchess of Edinburgh's trousseau was sold a few years ago as "the property of a lady of rank."

stocks however were not affected.

A man arrested at Birmingham on Friday on a charge of theft was found to have documents in his possession relating to a Fenianorganization throughout the kingdom.

The breach of court etiquette which permitted a fair American belie who had not have repeated the last State has the content of the last State has the last Sta been presented to be present at the last State ball has stirred a tumult in London's high circles. The Queen is angry.

The bill for the reduction of the national debt passed the second reading on Tuesday by 149 to 95. The Irish members opposed the bill. The effect of the measure will be to

cancel £173,000,000 of the debt in twenty years.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at a private lunatic asylum at Ealing near London, in which six inmates lost their lives and several were injured. The proprietor, Dr. Boyd, and his son also perished in trying to save the propriets. atients.
It is estimated the English home grain

crop will be two million quarters less than last year. Some English papers are building hopes of an active grain competition against the United States from India and Siberia, This cannot take place for some A law is about to be introduced into Eng-

A law is about to be introduced into England enabling people to be married up to four o'clock in the afternoon instead of up to high noon, as at present. This restriction as to time is quite different from the delightfully easy custom of this Continent, where the Benedict and Beatrice can drive up to a justice's at any time, and without leaving the buggy can get married for two dollars.

The expediency of rewarding military exploits by hereditary pensions has been revived in England by the death of the Duke of Mariborough. His successor bears no enviable character, yet he will receive \$25,000 a year of public funds, for no service of his own past or prospective, but because one of his anual calculated to damage the jurors in the Dublin trial, has been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Hynes and Slater were discharged.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.

Lord Dufferin's Ideas Adopted by the Imperial Cabinet.

The Government have decided to officially undertake to aid Irish emigration on a colos-

pressed, and the confidence which had untied their unhappy perpetrators had enabled them to execute their deadly purposes had been in a large degree destroyed. Deep gratitude was due to the Almighty and secendarily to Earl Spencer, the Lord-Lieutenaut, and to Mr. Trevelyn, the Chief Secretary. He believed the end of the session would show how fair an amount of work had been achieved. The Government hoped much in future from the new system of grand committees,

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Liverpool dynamiters found guilty yesterday were sentenced to penal servitude for life. for life.

The Bishop of Raphoe is authority for the statement that the distress in county Donegal has been safely passed over.

Poole, one of the dynamiters, was recent ly committed for trial at Dublin on the charge of murdering Kenny.

A farmer has been been severely wounded near Killarney by a party supposed to be agrarians. Two arrests have been made.

It is stated that the Government of New South Wales have consented to the landing of the label stores, and have undertaken

action. The other prisoners are for trial.

The Irish press are by no means of one opinion with regard to the verdict passed on the dynamiters at Liverpool. While the Irishman denounces the verdict in severe terms, the Freeman's Journal, on the contrary, says "no sentence could be too severe for dynamiters."

year of public funds, for no service of his own past or prospective, but because one of his ancestors won the battle of Blenheim and Malplaquet one hundred and seventy years ago. The feeling is growing that while there should be no stint in rewarding those who win the laurel, whether on the tented field or in the peaceful walks of discovery or literature, that it will be better for all parties to allow their posterity to stand on their own merits.

The Government have decided to officially undertake to aid Irish emigration on a colossal scale. The proposition made by Charrman Stephens, of the Canadian Pacific railways, has been practically abandoned. Mr. Stephens offered to settle 50,000 Irish, in families of five each, upon stocked and equipped farms in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, paging all the expenses of moving and settling them, providing the Government loaned the sale. There is now on sale in England Linded

Situations Uncant.

ONE OF THE BEST MILLING COMPANIES, with mills, &c., in the midst of he finest wheat country in Southern Manitoba.

Description of securing the Government loaned the state are put up at the finest wheat country in Southern Manitoba.

There is now on sale in England Linded the moore and the state one million pondon, without interest for ten years, the syndicate in turn to take mortgages for \$500 upon each farm without interest for the three first years and at three per cent. after that, the settlers to have the opportunities the finest wheat country in Southern Manitoba.

There is now on sale in England Linded the moore and the part of buylarge aggregate is described by the London

Times as including all forms of real estate.

There is no wo no sale in England Linded the moore and the part of the clash of potential in turn to take mortgages for \$500 upon each farm without interest for the three first years and at three per cent. after that, the settlers to have the option of securing their fielding in thus presented. Fine estates are put up at the settlers to have the option of securing their fielding in the Government loaned the part of the clash of potential in turn to take mortgages for \$500 upon each farm without interest for the three first years and at three per cent. After the first which was harm
less. After the first which was harmless, afte

Foreign the second of the seco

A Budget of News from Over the Border. The protracted drouth causes discouraging crop reports throughout South Carolina.

The report that Texas lever is raging among the cattle in the Kansas region is declared un-

the cattle in the Kansas region is declared untrue.

The discovery is reported of an alleged plot by Chicago Nationalists to blow up the Welland canal.

The situation of the Boston mackers! trade is serious. The catch is helow last year's and prices are high.

A secret organization is alleged to have been formed by leading negroes in Washington for colonising negroes in the South.

Jane Lennon, aged over 100, the oldest survivor of the slaves emancipated in New York in 1827, died on Menday at Akron, Ohio.

Mrs. Dolly White, of Newbury, Vt., celebrated her one hundredth hirthday last week. She has twin daughters seventy-two years old.

page. In both instances it is stated that the suspension is only temporary. While many leading business men believe other troubles will result, the conviction is pretty widely entertained that the worst is over, and that business will now be placed on a more healthy and stable footing.

Boston has a Chinese puzzle which nobody of less legal learning than a Philadelphia lawyer can unravel. Notwithstanding the law against the immigration of Chinamen into the United States, Ah Chung, a chinese ship carpenter, has escaped from the vessed on which he was employed, and he declares that he will positively remain in Boston, where he is now gaoled. The humour of the situation is this: According to law, the captain who brought Ah Chung to the United States can be arrested and imprisoned if he leaves him there. So long as he remains in port, though, with the intention of getting Ah Chung away he is a free man. Thus, if the captain remains at Boston, the Boston police cannot lay their hands upon him. But if a Boston policeman finds him upon the coean he may immediately seize him. The captain has his choice between staying at Boston and not being arrested, and going to sea and escaping arrest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Will tate world

General Gleanings from Distant

Lands.

A Mann noming the law against the inhilist, has arrived in late. In London to make arrangements for a Socialist It congress.

Crowds of people are arriving at the German town of Eriurt to take part in the Luther celebration.

The yield of wheat in France this year is stated to be less than any year aimce 1872. It the quality, however, is good.

The proposed celebration of the assumption of the Prussian regency by the Emperor William has been abandoned, by his Majesty's order.

Anti-Jewish demonstrations in Pesth were resumed on Friday night. The police fired upon and charged the mob, wounding several of the latter.

Spain is reported to have made a formal complaint to the French Foreign Minister that France does not sufficiently discourage revolts in Spain

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states that all hands are well, and that the objects of the expedition were attamed.

The attention of the Minister at Paris of the United States has been called to the furnishing by that country to China of war material supposed to be destined for Touquin.

Canon Bernard, whose triat for the abstraction of church funds and documents has been in progress at Teurnay Belgium for the past few days, was on Saturday acquitted.

It is stated that the negotiations between the United States and Turkey relative to the treaty of commerce and the license sax will be transferred from Constantinople to Washington.

ton.

The decree issued at the Czar's coronation granting liberty of worship to dissenters affects only about one million, leaving four-teen millions still labouring under religious

disabilities.

At the unveiling of a monument at Courbevoie, France, on Monday, M. Förest, President of the Council of the Seine, declared the only conquests of France in the future should be of peace and labour.

Louis Kossuth has written a letter congratulating the counsel who defended the Jews in the recent trial in Hungary. Six persons, including four officials, are to be Jews in the recent trial in Hungary. Six persons, including four officials, are to be prosecuted for the part they took in the judicial farce.

The anti-lewish riots at Pesth have been again renewed, the mob venting its spite against the dwelling of Scharf, one of the witnesses in the recent judicial farce at Nyrreghaza. The police were everpowered, and the military had to be called out.

The Deputy, whose journal was recently suppressed, writes to the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, stating that he will maintain the claims of that country in the face of Germany, and concludes by expressing the hope that the Governor may live to see "the revenge of right over might."

Owing to the extraordinary number of wrecks in the Black See during celin weather, the interested insurance companies indee in investigation, resulting in the discovery of the existence of an organized going of pirates who made the living her discovery of the existence of an organized going of pirates

PRICE THE CENTS. sessio and M. de Lesseps will be a solution to condescendingly drotate terms to all the other monarchs of the

ASIA. A dispatch from Saigon states that the Mandarins have refused to recognize Phadac, nominated as successor to the throne by the late King Tudec, and have proclaimed Vian-

lin king.

It is stated that everything points to severe encounter between the French and Chinese in Tonquin. The enemy is pressing them closely at Hanoi, and six river gunboats are actively prenaring armour for their boilare actively preparing armour for their boil-

are actively preparing armour for their boilers.

It is stated that the garrisons of several of the Chinese provinces in Tonquin have been secretly increased, and that China, while taking no overt action, is playing a waiting game, in which France must in any case be the sufferer.

One of the most interesting characters in India just now is Ramabai, the gifted and highly educated young Brahmin widow, who has undertaken the difficult task of creating a public sentiment against the social customs which bind down the Indian women. Her lectures in Bombay created a wide interest.

ernments are reported to be negotiating for the annexation by the first named power of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Austrian Polar expedition has arrived at Drontheim, Norway. The commander states that all hands are well, and that the chiefs of the expedition were attained. command the respect and attention of the learned Hindus.

Japan's Population.

The returns of the census taken on January 1, 1883, for the Empire of Japan, have just been published, and show that the whole country contains a total of 36,700,110, made up of 18,598,998 males, and 18,101,112 females. The number of inhabited houses is 7,611,770, being an average of about five persons to a house. The population of a few of the best known cities are as follows: Osaka, 1,772,233, living in 366,960 houses; Hiogo, 1,418,521, living in 319,910 houses; Nagataki, 1,204,629, living in 277,915 houses; Kioto, 835,215, living in 196,620 houses; Kioto, 835,215, living in 196,620 houses, however, seems uncertain in the various towns, as for instance, in Nuagata, where a population of 1,561,168 inhabit 805,987 houses. It is unusual to find in the census of different countries such an equality in numbers of the sexes, though there are a few towns in Japan where the women outnumber the men, such as Saitaina, where there are 484,058 women to 478,659 men; Aitchi,669,235 to 662,815; Yamanashi, 205,534 to 204,315; Yamagata, 340,505 to 252,855. A return published at the same date states that the Japanese Army consists of 30 generals, 9,335 officers of all ranks, 109,496 moncommissioned officers and men, 253 officers of administration, 62 military workmen, and 617 apprentices, of whom 12 are studying military routine in foreign countries.

THE LUTHER JUBILEE.

rman Emperor Orders a Grand Acting on a rescript from the Emperor King, the Prussian Minister of Public Worship has issued directions to all the local numbers of the Action of Luther wishes to be collectated on the 10th of November to be collectated on the 10th of November to be collectated on the 10th of November 10th of

CRIMES.

A Doctor Suicides

Brutal Assault on a Farmer.

on Sunday to drive the animals to the pound. Upon the way he encountered Thomas and George Piper and Thomas and Dennis Flan

igan, who immediately attacked him, and endeavoured to take away the cattle. Carro

resisted stoutly, when they fiercely set upon him and his son, and beat Carroll most shamefully. His head is badly injured, the cords of his leg severely sprained, besides other injuries, which will confine him to the house for some time. Warrants were issued on Monday for the arrest of the quartets.

on Monday for the arrest of the quartette

A Swindler Neatly Caught,

FIRES.

ever sustained.

who were captured.

DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada

ONTARIO.

Potatoes are rotting in the vicinity New hay is selling at Kingston for from \$6 to \$8 a ton. Canada Methodists will go into camp at Glenvale September 18th.
Well-cast counterfeit fifty-cent pieces are in circulation in Hamilton.

D. A. Jones, of Becton, recently received by mail from Germany, a live bes.

A Belmont farmer being annoyed by vagrant cattle, poisoned five of them with Paris

Michael Troy, of Longpoint, Wolfe Island, has saved twelve lives within the past Dr. R. Watson, of Rond Ean, has a capary which has laid and hatched eight time this season of Quinto Canaing 11-20 ppany are provided by 20,000 quarts of the matter of the season. Mr. Perry, of Tamworth, has been effered \$8,000 for a silver mining claim in the town-

hip of Barrie.

Two loads of wines have arrived at the Government house, Ottawa, for the Marquis downe, ag July \$24,000 worth of fat steer were shipped from Giencoe station to an British market.

A life station is proposed at Longpoint,
Wolfe Island, as several vessels have met

with accidents there.
Captelin Gaskin, of Kingston, will establish a mammoth free bath tub especially for tramps and vagrants.
Miss Addie Clayton, of Listowel, who recently matriculated at Toronto University is only fifteen years old. is only fifteen years old.

Rev. Mr. Carson, of the Centenary Methodist church, Hamilton, has had his salary in-

creased by \$200 per anuum. Capt. Wood's new mill at Rockland em-ploys 200 men, and Edwards & Co, s saw mill 100 men, all the year round.

Thos. Woods, of London East has a fox kennel with twenty foxes. He expects to have 100 by this time next year.

The noted running horse Tullamore, bred and owned by Ben. Johnson, of London, contracted glanders lately, and had to be killed.

Dr. T. Corbett, of Ottawa, is likely to lose the use of both eyes, on account of a little sand out of a new sponge getting into one of

sand out of a new sponge getting into one of them.

James Oliphant, a young farmer from Oakland, died suddenly at the American Hotel, Hamilton, recently. Cause unknown.

John Greenwood, ar., of the 5th con.

East Gwillimbury, has com growing on his premises which has already reached the height

of nine feet.

In a copy of information drawn up by a
York magistrate, and sent to the County
Crown Attorney the word 'felony' is spelt

"fellowney."
The bathing grounds at Kingston are in such a filthy condition that the sanitary committee has ordered that they be kept clean or removed altogether.
W. T. Reid, mechanical superintendent of the G.T.R., at Belleville, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the C.P.R., with headquarters at Winnipeg.
H. Harmon, collector for the hardware firm of James Ferris & Co., Hamilton, is under arrest, charged with foreign the name of James

firm of James Ferris & Co., Hamilton, is under arrest charged with forging the name of James Ferris & Co., to a cheque for \$25.

The chimney for Wanzer's new sewing machine factory in Hamilton will be twenty feet square at the base, with a five-feet-square fitte, and a height of 115 feet.

The petition in the Wast Eighn election case was on Monday, at St. Thomas, dismissed by consent, without costs. Mr. Oscaden, the member elect, therefore retains his seat.

Two wealthy Americans were in Kingston recently consulting citizens with regard to the establishment of a new telegraph company in Canada, with a capital of five millions.

lions.

Perry Doolittle, the bicyclist, while on his way from Kingston to Toronto, was caught in a shower, wet through, and laid up for several days at a farm house with congestion of the lungs.

The crockery merchants in session at

The crockery merchants in session at Kingston recently, decided to sell no more tea sets, and to raise the price of granite china. Articles will be sold separately and at fixed prices as they are in the United States. Recently on the farm of Joseph Rymal, ex.M.P., lot 20, 6th con., Barton, Charles Edin Rymal, his son, with one span of horses, which is the search out and bound weight about 1,200 lbs. each, cut and bound 18 acres of wheat in a little more than 10

Rev. Father McBride, of St. Michael's College, Toronto, is going to take the place of Rev. Father Ferguson, of Assumption Col-lege, near Detroit, who is about to assume the position of superior in a college in Ply-mouth, England.

mouth, England.

In the Police Court at Kingston on Theaday, the Magistrate requested some soldiers, who were guarding a military prisoner in the dock, to remove their hats. They said their neads could not be uncovered unless they

were being sworn.

Commander Boulton, R.N., appointed by
the Admiralty to make the survey of the
Georgian Bay, has arrived at Ottawa, and
will commence his duties as soon as he has

will commence his duties as soon as he has received the necessary instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. A. G. Deadman, the owner of one of the finest peach orchards in the vicinity of London, brought to that city yesterday morning the first sample of new peaches, very fine fruit. The crop around London will be largely a failure this season, owing chiefly to the unfavourable weather.

The Customs officer at Thousand Island park has been instructed to collect the duty on all kinds of commadities sent to the park from Canada. Recently a Kingstonian took down a few cigirs and a little whiskey to his friends. A duty of \$3.50 was exacted on the cigars, and orders were given that the liquor be deatroyed. It was, but not in the way the collector desired.

Mr. A. P. Church loft his home in Uxbridge on Thursday night and has not since

bridge on Thursday night and has not since been heard of, though search parties have scouted the country almost continuously since. He had been ill for some days previous, and it is feared his reason became dethroned. He was about 30 years old, rather

tall, slightly stooped, and was dressed in a grey suit with black felt hat. grey suit with black felt hat.
On Sunday a punter in the St. Clair Flats
found the body of a man in the middle of the
channel, about two miles from the botel.
The body had evidently been in the water

The body had evidently been in the water some days. It was attired in a dark coat and vest, blue flaunel shirt, and dark grey pants. It is supposed the remains are those of Lamhert Hays, snoemaker, of Alvinston, Ont., who fell from the steamer O. D. Conger on the evening of the 8th inst.

About nine years ago two men had their eyesight destroyed by the explosion of a blast at Bedford. One of them started a store in the place named and hired a young women to attend; the other opened a shop at Milburn and was very successful. Last week he went to visit number one, and the result was he proposed to the female clerk, was accepted, and a few days afterwards they were mara few days afterwards they were mar

The following appointments and changes re lately been made in the Diocese of ron: Rev. A. Thomas, of Parkhill, to allaceburg: Rev. C. J. A. Batstone to rinston, Rev. E. B. Hamilton to Eastwood, v. P. Owen Jones to St. Catharines, Rev. ral Dean Hill to Listowel, and Rev. G. Taylor, it is expected, will be appointed to yield in place of Rev. D. McCosh, reved to Wingham.

man named Benjamin Stokes, residing at a Masing attract. Parkdale, and employed

man named Benjamin Stokes, residing at 9 Marion street. Parkdale, and employed he Dominion Belt and Iron Company, has a missing from his home since Saturday ning at 11 a.m. He left home with the nation of getting shaved, and up to the ent. has not been heard from. He is a shout five feet high, light moustache, and

hat. His family are anxiously awaiting information as to what has become of him.

The potato rot is playing havoc with the crop around London, and there are those who talk of not digging their potatoes at all. One farmer dug ten bags in the township of Westminster last week, and it took four men, two pickers and two diggers, the whole day to accomplish the task. Half the quantity was left on the ground. While this is the case around London, from other quarters very favourable reports in reference to the crop are reserved.

The manager of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronts has received the following letter from the Earl of Carnarvon, who was for several years Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs:—"43 Pertman Square, London, 4th August, 1883,—Sir,—I ammuch obliged to you for your letter of the 14th July. I hope to sail for Canada on the 23rd instant, and it will give me great pleasure if I am able to take advantage of your invitation to be present either at the opening ceremony of the Industrial Exhibition, or to pay it a visit on some other day. But my time is unfortunately so short in Canada, and my movements so uncertain, that I cannot mame any definite day. I remain, sir, yours very faithfully—Cabnardon.

Ontario Appointments, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ha

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The Division Courts Act. 1880," viz :—

Abraham Neelands, of Invermay, in the county of Bruce, gentleman, to be clerk of the Seventh Division Court of the said county of Bruce, in the room and stead of George Stirke, resigned.

James A. Stewart, of the town of Sandwich, in the county of Essex, gentleman, to be clerk of the First Division Court of the said county of Essex, in the room and stead of A. C. Verner, resigned.

QUEBEC. Belding, Paul & Co., of Montreal, are building a large new silk factory.

Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star has been committed for trial on charge of libelling the Boston clothing house.

The eigar spinners, who are out on strike at Montreal, received a draft for \$3,000 from the International Committee of New York recently.

recently.

The Norwegian barque Frederica and Carolina, from Aspinwall, Panama, for Quebec, is sailing up the St. Lawrence with yellow fever aboard.

At the corner of Ray and Cadieux streets, Montreal, recently, the body of an infant, reasted to a cinder, was found wrapped in a newspaper.

infant, roasted to a cinder, was found wrapped in a newspaper.

A \$100,000 summer hotel will probably
be built by Montreal and New England capitalists on the St. Maurice river, near the
terminus of the Piles railway.

The students of Victoria Medical College,
Montreal, at a meeting recently, resolved
to stand by the faculty in opposing the mandate of the Church, and enforcing their civil
richts under the law. rights under the law.

rights under the law.

Two hundred and fifty of the striking eigarmakers at Montreal have left the city for the United States and Toronto. About eighty are still living on the weekly pittance supplied by the Union.

Dr. Rottal, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval, Montreal, has received a note warning him that, the Laval branch and Notre Dame hospital are to be blown up. He re-

Dame hospital are to be blown up. He regards it as a student's joke.

Two fisherman were returning home on a Montreal street car with a bag of sels. The cels cacaped froin the bag, and the ladies, who almost filled the oar, shricked wildly, annotaing them to be spakes. The car was

enforced, thereby entailing the failure of the At Back river, seven miles from Mont-

real, the other day, a party of excursionists were attacked by roughs. They repulsed their assailants, and one of the attacking party, named Lamoureaux, is said to have been struck on the head with a stone while at the edge of the river bank, and to have tumbled in and been drowned.

Mr. McDonald, the factor of the Cluny

estates, is on his way to Canada, sent by Lady Catheart to visit settlers from her estates and ascertain their condition, with a view to facilitating the settlement in the Dominion of others of her tenants who are able and willing to strike out for themselves and make homes in the North-West.

The hardened, and by all accounts, impeni-tent criminal Debois received in Montreal the twenty lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails

the twenty lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails ordered him by the judge of sessions for an outrage on a little girl. He was strapped to a rack inside the gaol, and appeared pale and nervous as he stood up to get his well-deserved punishment. The operator was a powerful old veteran who formerly assisted as drummajor of the 23rd Fusiliers, and often performed the same unpleasant office in the regiment. The prisoner received his punishment with stoicism, and did not utter a word of pain throughout. He will have to serve a term of one year in addition to what he received to day for his crime.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Bench and Bar of New Brunswich have decided to offer an entertainment to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge on his visit to that province. Rev. John S. Trotter, of St. John, Ne

Brunawick, having received and accepted a unanimous invitation to succeed dishop Wil-son in the rectorship of the Reformed Episco-pal Church at Ottawa, closed his ministry in Grace church on Sunday.

NOVA SCOTIA. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotis has offered \$400 reward for the apprehension of Bowie, the murderer of farmer McDonald

at Tracadie.

H. M. S. Canada, with Prince George of Wales left Halifax yesterday for St. Johns', Newfoundland, whence she will proceed to Quebec. She will be absent from Halifax several months.

It is said that the playing of militar bands on the streets of Halifax on Sundays several months.

bands on the streets of Hallax on Sundays is a violation of a provincial law, and the At-torney-General will be asked to prosecute Gen. Russell, commander of the British forces. Hen. Mr. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with his wife and daughter, arrived at Halifax from England on the arrived at Halifax from England on the Hibernian on Saturday evening. The hon, gentleman, in relating his experiences at the Fishery Exhibition, spoke in most glowing terms of the success achieved by the Canadian exhibit, which he stated was the wonder and admiration of every visitor, and said that he felt convinced that the advantages to be derived by the Dominion through the attention attracted to her resources were absolutely incalculable.

Deaf and Dumb Girl Murdered in Guysbero, N.S.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9.—A telegram from Guysbero' states that a deaf, dumb, and blind coloured girl, named Ads Byard, about twenty years of age, living with her father about a mile outside of Guysbero' town, has come to her death under circumstances which leave the impression that she was foully murdered. It appears on Saturday the girl's father went to town, leaving his wife, who is stepmother of the deseased, with the latter and some younger members of the family. On his return home in the evening he found his wife had also gone to town. The girl Ada was in the house, suffering from terrible wounds, apparently inflicted with an axe, which resulted in her death the following day. The evidence adduced at the oronser's inquest was that a little girl, five years of ege, locked herself in the house with deceased and committed the

deed by striking her with an axe, but the opinion prevails that the child is not the guil-

THE NORTH-WEST.

Winnipeg's debt is \$2,035,300: Winnipeg property is now assessed at \$33,245,500, Winnipeg property is now assessed at \$33,245,500.

Winnipeg Jows have resolved to erect a synagogue at a cost of \$5,000.

The main building for the provincial exhibition at Portage la Prairie is 80 x 40 feet. It is expected to have the new Grace church in Winnipag completed about the middle of next week.

Stokart, Eden & Co., of Winnipeg, shipped \$20,000 worth of North-West furs to London, Eng., the other day.

A new Conservative weekly, the Blade, is about to be published at Brandon, to be edited by Mr. George B. Elliott.

An English capitalist intends starting a paper bag factory in Winnipeg. The latest improved machinery has been ordered from England.

A number of one-horse milk shops, fruit stands, oigar stores, and other small establishments in Winnipeg carry on business on Sunday.

The Lower Horse of Convention at the

lishments in Winnipeg carry on business on Sunday.

The Lower House of Canvocation, at its meeting in Winnipeg on the 8th inst., made several changes in the boundaries of dioceses under their jurisdiction, particulars of which will be found on another page.

The pole used as a battering ram to break open the Manitoba gaol at Rat Portage was brought in last night on the C.P.R. The frayed appearance of the heavy end is evidence of the way it was used. — Winnipeg Sun.

The twenty-two carpenters employed on the temporary post office building at Winnipeg have received no wages for five weeks from the contractor, Mr. Logan, and many families are almost destitute in consequence.

"If the Mounted Police had not been in the North West," says Inspector Griesbach, "the country would have been unsettled for years; but for them the Indians and white roughs from the States would have been a

roughs from the States would have been a source of terror to the settlers."

At the meeting of Convocation held in Winnipeg on the 8th inst., it was decided to separate from their respective dioceses such portions of the Diocese of Rupert's Land and district of Assinibola and ferm them into a new diocese, to be known as the Diocese of Assinibola.

New quarters are to be established for the New quarters are to be established for the Mounted Police at Fort Walsh, Fort Macleod, Maple creek, and Medicine Hat. The new barracks at Fort Macleod will cost about \$30,000. A new post will be established at Fort Pitt, west of Battleford, on the Saskatchewan. The men have been withdrawn from Wood Mountain post, south of Moose Jaw. In future that part of the country will be looked after by detachments occasionally. be looked after by detachments occasi

be looked after by detachments occasionally sent from Regins.

The Government at considerable expenditure are about to provide new and improved quarters for the mounted police in the North-West. New barracks will be erected at Fort McLeod at a cost of \$30,000. Similar structures will be raised at Fort Walsh, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat. At Fort Pitt, which is situated on the Saskatchewan, west of Battleford, an entirely new post will be established. The post at Wood Mountain, south of Moosejaw, has been vacated, and in future that part of the country will be attend-

south of Moosejaw, has been vacated, and in future that part of the country will be attended to by detachments from Regina.

Winnipeg, to use a phrase of the street, has had a hard seige of it in the last six months. Some good men have gone down, happily some bad ones have been weeded out. The purification has done the city no harm. The inevitable reaction followed the "boom," and all the structures built on sand had to come down with a crash. Business has now reached bed-rock, and henceforth we may confidently look for a gradual, if somewhat slow, improvement. The moral taught to merchants by recent experience is that it is the part of windom to avoid wild speculation, to shun over trading and over stocking, and to make haste alowly in getting rich. — Winnipeg Times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Murderous Affray Between Indians and VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 7 .- The steamer Eureka, arrived yesterday morning from the north, brings news of a horrible tragedy at Dakaw, near Harrisburg, Alaska. Two whis-key sellers, Rennie and Martin, got on a drunk and unceremoniously exchange cabins. During the night Iudians broke int cabins. During the night Iudians broke into Martin's cabin, where Rennie was sleeping, and stole a bottle of whiskey. Soon the fact was discovered, and both of them started after the Indians, and in a fight which ensued Rennie was killed. Citizens in force arrested three Indians, confining them in a guard house. During the absence of the guard the Indians procured a pistol. shooting him on his return, and then fled. The firing awoke Major Givens, formerly of the United States army. He rushed to the rescue, and was shot down and wounded. The Indians took an axe and hacked his head to pieces. The three Indians them attempted to make good their escape, but a number of miners who had reached the scene shot one of them down, arrested a but a number of miners who had reached the scene shot one of them down, arrested a second, and the third escaped. The infuriated citizens constituted themselves a jury and hung the captured Indian. The next day Col. Barry ordered the chiefs to produce the third, who had escaped, who was quickly delivered up and promptly hanged.

CASUALTIES.

The little son of Neil McKinnon, of Bal-sover, fell into a well and was drowned the other day.

Two sons of Mr. Paradis, chief of police of Moutreal, aged 18 and 20, and a child, were drowned recently at Yamaska on a fishing At Rothsay recently George Cherry while assisting William Wilson in raising a barn fell from the top of the building and

sustained fatal injuries.

Hiram Baxter, of Brookville, brakesman on the G.T.R., fell off a car on Tuesday and on the G.T.R., fell off a car on Tuesday and sustained a compound fracture of the thigh and a fracture of the jaw.

The two-year-old son of John Stark of Paisley fell into a custern recently and was fished out 15 minutes after apparently dead, but persistent rubbing restored him to life. A young Englishman, while getting on a G. T. R. train at Belleville recently had his left foot badly crushed. He rode to Shannon-ville on the train, but returned to Belleville to have his foot amputated.

to have his foot amputated.

John Mottashed, aged mine, of John street, Hamilton, fell from a tree upon an iron fence, cutting his neck very badly, and sustaining internal injuries. He was unconscious for hours afterward.

A five-ton girder for a bridge fell on Michael Garvin at the Hamilton Tool and Bridge Works, breaking his left leg above the ankle. The weight rested party on a

ankle. The weight rested partly on a tram-way, else he would have been crushed to death. At Balkwill's hotel, London, the other day, a large trap-door, upon which a cocking stove was partially placed, gave way, preci-pitating May McLaren, a domestic, and the stove into the cellar below. May was severely

At Thamesville the other day a youth named Charles Riley succeeded in stopping a runaway horse, but in doing so was so trampled upon and bruised about the head that he is now in a very precarious condition, and has lost all power of thought and recol-

and has lost all power of thought and recollection.

Near Luther the other day, while James and Patrick Dunn were squabbling as to whether a gun was loaded or not, it went off, killing their cousin, a young lady, who was visiting them. Patrick, his two sisters, and his grandfather have all lost their reason through gief, and the old gentleman tried unsuccessfully to cut his throat.

Jacob Webber, a butcher, and an old resident of Harriston, Ont., was killed on Monday in tront of the hotel at the Grand Trunk station. Webber had been drinking very hard of late, and was attempting to get on a beer waggon which was standing in front of the hotel, when the horse took fright at a passing train, throwing Webber in front of the waggon, the wheels passing over his head.

A little boy named Budge Riddell, aged seven, and son of an American lady stop.

ping at the Queen's hotel at Barrie, was found drewned about noon on Sunday. During his mether's absence at church he strayed from the hotel, and was not missed until her return, when search was instituted, and his lifeless body was taken from the bay opposite the hotel. It is presumed he went down to the Esplanade, and in some way fell in. buildings were grandly lighted up by the re-flection. At ten o'clock a policemes on Par-liament hill walked along the brow of the hill and saw no signs of the fire, and at ten minutes past the whole was in a blaze. Chatham Badly Scorched,

Chatham Badly Scorched.

CHATHAM, Aug. 13.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the stables of the Garner house. The flames spread tapidly to the house occupied by Mrs. Wilson, and thence to Atkinson's row. At one time it was feared the Garner house and the post-office block would go, but the wind changing, and the exertions of the firemen, saved both. The losses are as follows:—Masonic hall, \$200, insured in the Royal for \$2,000; stables of the Garner house, \$400, insured in the Royal for \$1,000; Wilson's boarding-house, owned by Mrs. Garner, \$1,500, insured in the Royal for \$300; six houses owned by C. R. Atkinson, \$2,500; no insurance. The loss on the post-office block will be \$300, insured in the Hartford for \$2,000, Ætna, \$2,000, North British and Mercantile, \$3,000, and Royal, \$1,000. The loss of Mr. Perrin, the proprietor of the Garner house, will be fully \$700, including three valuable horses which perished in the flames. St. Williams, Aug. 10.—About three o'clock yesterday a terrible boiler explosion occurred while threshing on Mr. Edgar Price's farm near here, killing instantly P. Caldwell and it is, thought fatally scalded and cut Mr. L. Hewick. Both were standing at the side of the engine at the time. Many others had a very narrow escape. One piece falling buried itself, three and a half feet in the earth, and nothing was left of the engine and boiler to show where it stood. Pieces have been found 130 yards from the place of the explosion. The rear of the boiler struck the separator and tore that to pieces completely. No one was feeding it at the time, although two men had just stepped off to fix the belt, and thereby haved their lives. The explosion was caused by the steam indicator being out of order and misleading the driver, Mr. Caldwell.

Citizens Prevent a Disaster.

Shelbourne, Aug. 13.—On Saturday night at half past eight a fire started in Noble's bakery, situated in the centre of the business portion of the village. A great conflagration seemed imminent, but by the streamous efforts of the citizens the fire was by midnight under control. The buildings consumed were occupied by F. A. Campbell, grocer; R. Beeley, shoemaker; E. Needham, jeweller; Wm. Noble, baker; Chas. Addison, shoemaker; Wm. MoKee, shoemaker; F. G. Dunbar, conveyancer. Insurance. Wm. Jelly, on building, \$300 in the Western; Campbell, on stock, \$1,750 in the Northern, \$1,500 in the Sovereign, \$1,500 in the Gore Mutual; H. Besley, on building, \$300 in the Economical Mutual; J. J. Middleton, on buildings, \$1,200 in the Sovereign; Wm. Noble, on stock and furniture, \$500 in the Scottish Imperial; Wm. McKee, on stock, \$300 in the Scottish Imperial; Chas. Addison, on stock and furniture, \$400 in the Gore Mutual. Citizens Prevent a Disaste Emma Cauchen, aged 14, committed nicide in the barn of her father at Glan Sutton recently.

One Vermorreaus confidential clerk in J.
Perrault's dry goods store at Montreal, has
been convicted of systematically robbing his mployers.

The coroner's jury on Friday returned a verdict of wilful murder against the man Andrews for shooting Maroney, at the corner of Boulton and York streets on Tuesday week.

Henry Harmon, arrested for forgery on complaint of James Ferris & Co., hardware merchants, Hamilton, is charged with embezzing large sums from several other city

bezzling large sums from several other city firms.

At Montreal, last week, Mrs. Murphy was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a number of elegantly-bound prayerbooks and a elergyman's cassock from the church of St. John the Evangelist.

Rev. Mr. Sweet, a Presbyterian minister, committed suicide on board the Manitoban as she was coming through the Straits of Belle Isle by cutting his throat and jumping overboard. He was recovered, and lived for about six hours afterward. His remains will he interred at Quebec.

Geo. Myers. a glass-blower of Hamilton, was robbed of a gold watch and \$85 in money the other night. The burglar entered his room by the window, to reach which he must have climbed from a high fence to an old shed, and thence made his way along the eave of the roof till he reached a point just above the casement upon the sill of which he dropped, running the risk of slipping and breaking his neck. Big Blaze in Stratford.

Stratford, Aug. 11.—One of the most disastrous fires that has taken place here for a long time occurred last night, resulting in the destruction of three residences and a factory and serious damage to a church. The fire was first discovered by the Grand Trunk call boy and the alarm given, but it was some fity minutes before a drop of water reached the burning buildings. There is no doubt that the fire could have been confined to the factory in which it originated had there been an efficient brigade, and had it not been for the help of the Grand Trunk brigade much more damage would have resulted. The buildings burned were as follows:—One brick and one frame dwelling, owned by Wm. Osborne, totally destroyed, loss \$3,000, insured for \$1,200 in the Perth Mutual; one frame dwelling, owned by Rev. Mr. Wood, totally destroyed, loss \$1,000, no insurrance; Methodist church, damaged to the extent of \$400, covered by insurance; pump factory, owned by Wm. Osborne, totally destroyed, loss \$900, insured for \$500 in a Quebec company. The damage caused by removal of goods from the buildings was considerable, but is covered by insurance. Big Blaze in Stratford, A Doctor Suicides.

Kincardine, Aug. 13.—Dr. McGregor, who practised at Ripley but lived here with his wife, was found about half-past seven this evening in rear of the Elgin hotel with his throat cut, lying in a pool of blood, quite dead. A small knife was open at his side, and a new revolver was in his pocket at full cock. No cause is known for the rash act, except that he has been drinking heavily for sometime, and it is supposed he was under the influence of liquor to-day. No inquest will be held.

The township of West Nissouri was on Sunday the scene of a most desperate outrage, in the course of which a farmer named Jas. in the course of which a farmer named Jas. Carroll was most shamefully abused and ill-treated by four of his neighbours. For some time hast Mr. Carroll has been greatly annoyed by the incursions of cattle beinging to neighbours upon his farm, a Considerable grain has been destroyed by the bovines, and he has repeatedly cautioned them that if the animals were notrestrained he would impound them. No attention was paid to the warnings, and after an unusually severe inroad of the cattle, during which night grain was trampled down and damaged he started with his con-

Mrs. Youmans, well-known in Canada and the United States, is now in England, and recently she addressed a large public meeting in Exeter half in connection with Mr. Francia Murphy and other distinguished temperance

workers.

An Orange lodge was recently established in Downpatrick, the principle of which is that every member is to be a pledged total abstainer and wearer of the blue ribbon. This is the first lodge which has thus been formed. The late D'Arcy Boulton, when a commended the Grand Master, strongly recommended the alliance of the order with the temperance movement.

RAILWAY NEWS.

A Swindler Neatly Caught.

In 1876 a man named Breckenridge arrived in this country from Scotland, and purchased a farm from a man named Dobbin near Bracebridge, in Muskoka. The price paid for the farm was \$1,200, \$800 cash, and a note being given for the balance, payable in one year. Hefore the maturity of the note, Breckenridge tendered payment and asked for the note to be returned. Dobbin explained that it had been lost and made an affidavit to that effect, and the money was paid. The note, however, had not been lost, as Breckenridge found to his cost. Dobbin, it seems, had negotiated the note, and the result was that when it became due the holder sued for its value. Breckenridge intended to defend the case, but owing to the negligence of his lawyer judgment was had by default, and when his crops were harvested the sheriff stepped in, seized, and sold everything. Dobbin skipped out to Manitoba, but before doing so, it is alleged, forged Breckenridge's name to another note, on which he obtained money. The case was given to Government Detective The managers of the Canadian Pacific Railway are said to be considering a project for building a branch line from a point on Lake

building a branch line from a point on Lake
Michigan across Wisconsin and lower Iowa
to Kansas City.

Two conductors on the Canada Southern
division and one on the Chicago division of
the Michigan Central have been "laid off"
indefinitely. Their offence, it is said, is that occasionly passing a friend without s ticket. Two new drawing-room cars, the "Lon-don" and "Clifton," have just been turned

another note, on which he obtained money. The case was given to Government Detective Murray, who followed the man to the North-West. At Morris he got on his track, and finally after a great deal of difficulty succeeded in arresting him about 70 miles west of Winnipeg, where he had a farm of 300 acres. He was taken to Winnipeg and brought before Chief Justice Wallbridge on a writ of habeas corpus. and an order granted for his removal to county Simcoe, Ont. Detective Murray left Winnipeg on Friday last with his prisoner, and reached Toronto on Tuesday afternoon, having safely placed his charge in Barrie gaol. Mr. Breckenridge is at present living in Toronto, and has unfortunately lost nearly all the money he brought with him to this country.

Two new drawing-room cars, the "London" and "Clifton," have just been turned out of the London shops, and were placed on the Hamilton and Toronto branch of the Great Western division yesterday. These cars are seventy feet long, splendidly upholstered, and fitted up with every modern convenience, and are besides very handsomely painted.

The work of laying the track on eight miles of the Kingston and Pembroke railway extension will be commenced in about seven weeks. The distance will be covered in two months. The line will not reach Renfrew until 1885 owing to the engineering difficulties to be surmounted, A Kingston and Pembroke train of an engine and twenty cars are ballasting on the Toronto and Ottawa road in the violinity of Sharbot lake.

A brilliant attempt is being made by an Ilvilnois patantee to banish the bell punch and other incitements to honesty, and make the passenger himself record the number of miles he has travelled. To quote from the description of the patent:—"Pressure upon a seat throws little gear a reciprocating gear-head which at sech backward movement variable. throws into gear a reciprocating gear-head which at each backward movement unlocks a which at each backward movement unlocks a spring dog; which actuates the register as it swings over the dog. Dog is immediately afterward forced down and locked, ready to be again released by reciprocating head." This dog is one of the species that never sleeps, and if the patentee can extend its usefulness a little, the success of the animal will be assured. It must be made to grab the legs of the man who twists himself round two seats and intrudes his muddy feet into the aisle; it ought to waken the man who snores in the sleeper louder than the abriek of the locomotive whistle; it should be tatight to look after the butcher of the train, and its usefulness would be more extensive if it will bark at the nervous man who insists on keeping the window open for ventilation, so that bark at the nervous man who insists on keeping the window open for ventilation, so that
the smoke and cinders will have free access
to the throats of the other passengers. If an
inventor wishes to get up an automatic dog
whose usefulness will be properly appreciated, he must not overlook these cases where
its restraining power will prove of preatest
service. And he must reconsider his plan
of looking up the dog. An animal of this importance must be above restraint. American

Germann & Bro, 's tannery and O. Begin's currier shop, at Quebec, were damaged to the extent of \$3,000 by fire recently.

Bay's photographic gallery at St. Henri, a Montreal suburb, was damaged to the extent of \$2,000 by fire on Tuesday.

At Springfield, on Tuesday night, S. Welton's dwelling and grocery took fire, and nothing was saved. Miss H. Nurse, who jumped out of an upper window, was badly burnt about the hands and shoulder.

In Meaford, on Sunday morning about half-past twelve a fire broke out in rear of Londry & Agnew's brick butcher's shop, and soon spread north and south, destroying Noble's and Gibbon's hotels, Wilcox's shoe shop, Londry & Agnew's butcher's shop, the Mirror printing offices, Trout & Jay's insurance and express offices, Eswell's dry goods, S. Bullymen's harness, J. Cleland's hardware, R. Wood's Jewellery, B. Manley's druggist, the brick residence of J. Stewart, and the Canada Methodist church. This is the heaviest loss by fire Meaford has ever sustained. Gilmour's Lumber Mills Totally Destroyed by Fire.

Orrawa, Aug. 8.—Gilmour's mills, at Gatineau point, on the Hull side below Ottawa, were destroyed by fire to-night. The fire broke out about ten o'clock, and in an hour the whole building, said to be the largest of the kind in the Dominion, was burnt to the ground. The immense piles of lumber were saved. This is the second time these mills have been destroyed by fire. The first time, some five years ago, they were burned before they were set in operation. At this writing I san obtain no information as to the origin of the fire or the loss sustained. The Parliament A curious fact has been observed by Profa. Ayrton and Perry. Soft iron, when heated between a red and white heat ceases to be attracted by a magnet. When soft iron is bent between red and white hot iron, it ceases to be attracted by a magnet.

DELEVAN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878. GENTS,—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many NOTES OF SPORT.

Hosmer challenges Courtney to row for \$1,000 a side.

Largan and Bubeor rew for the championship of England on the 20th.

There are said to be 1,700 baseball clubs in America, and 20,600 active players.

A grand regatta will be held at Pittsburg next month. Hanlan will take part.

There seems to be every prospect of Hanlan and Courtney meeting again at Lachine.

The Oka Lacrosse Club, of Belleville, beat the Trenton's, of Trenton, in three straight games on Friday.

It is reported that Herbert A. Slade, better known as the "fat fighter," has been secretly married at New York.

The East Torontos beat the Guelph cricketers on Monday on their own grounds. Score—Guelph, 96; Toronto, 100.

The Clipper Baseball Club, of Brussels, won a match against the Maple Leafs, of Guelph, at Brussels on Friday.

Farrell, of the Providence Club, has made more runs than any other player in the League, his number being fifty-seven.

The Canadian mare Phyllis, of Dickenson's Landing, won the trotting race for the 2.20 class at Budale on Friday, by twe lengths, in er challenges Courtney to row for

Landing, won the trotting race for the 2.20 class at Builale on Friday, by two lengths, in

2.21.
Eleven young noblemen lately played a cricket match with eleven ladies at Brighton, England, the former using broomsticks for

The betting on the Slade-Mitchell fight on the lith of September is even. Slade ex-pects to meet Sullivan again soon with soft gioves.

At the lacrosse tournament held at Port Perty on Monday, open to all clubs in county of Ontario, the Checkers, of Beaverton, won the cup.

Richard K. Fox, proprietor of the Police Gazette offers a cup valued at \$250, for a single scull race open to all amateur carsmen in America.

America.

The Industrial and Arts Association will offer several hundred dollars in prizes for speeding in the ring, during the first week of the exhibition. The Garry Lacrosse Club of Winnipeg, start on an eastern tour next month, and will play matches in St. Paul, Chicago, Brantford, Toronto, and Montreal.

Toronto, and Montreal.

C. L. Shaw, one of the Western eleven, will accept G. N. Morrison's challenge to play a single wicket match at cricket for eleven barrels of oatmeal.

R. S. Haley, the amateur champion sprinter of California, is suffering from an abscess below the knee which will necessitate the amputation of the leg.

Hanian, Courtney, Lee, Ross, Riley, Elliott, Plaisted, and other noted oars.nen will probably take pass. probably take part in the national regatta at Fall River, Mass., on the 18th inst.

Fred Wood, the champion professional bisyelist of England, at 10, 20, and 25 miles, offers to ride Richard Howell, or any other man living, one mile for as much as \$1,000. man living, one mile for as much as \$1,000 a

ica, is to take place at Pullman, Ill., Sept. 6th, 7th, and 8th. It is proposed at the same time to get up a race between Hanlan and Courtney.

On the grounds of the Kingsville club, eleven members of the Wyle family played a team chosen from the Kingsville club. The latter were victorious with scores of 29 and 24, to 22 and 30.

Freddie Gebhardt has purchased "Miss

Hamilton men won, and the gate money was donated to the Widows' Home.

The Manitoba Turf Club will hold its fall to offered meeting in September. \$6,500 will be offered in prizes. The club also offer two very hand-

some silver cups for trotting. They are dis-played in the windows of the manufacturers, Mesers, J. E. Ellis & Co., King street. Messrs, J. E. Ellis & Co.. King street.

An "even-time centre-second watch," which registers the twentieth part of a second, and which the London Sporting Life describes as "one of the best watches we have seen for timing sprint races," has been patented in England by John Godsell, of Coventry.

During a game of baseball between two coloured clubs at Cypress, S. C., a few days ago, the ball and bats were laid aside, and pistols brought into use to decide a discussion over the score, and a number of the players proved themselves experts in catching bullets.

ing bullets.
Some members of the Toronto Bicycle Club proceeded to Aurora by train on Saturday, and from there wheeled to Roache's Point on Lake Simore, a distance of 25 miles. They left for Toronto at 7 o'clock Monday morning

left for Toronto at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and after resting three hours at Aurora, reached the city at 7 in the evening.

At the races at Newmarket, Ont., Monday, the steeplechase was won by A. Louden's br. g. Gilt Edge, C. T. Mead's b m. Fleurette second, Owner's b. g. Charley Weir third. The mile dash, gentlemen riders, for a handsome silver cup, with entrance fee, was also won by Gilt Edge, Fleurette second, Charley Weir third.

"I never said I would match six men "I never said I would match six men

against Courtney." Hanlan is reported as saving. "What I did say was, that I knew six men who would row him. I don't control anybody but myself. I shall pay no attention to the letter. I never made or authorized the externant on which it and the

anybody but myself. I shall pay no attention to the letter. I never made or authorized the statement on which it and the challenge are founded."

George McCarthy and Michael Murphy quarrelled in a New York saloon about the merits of Sullivan as a scientific boxer. McCarthy, who weighed 115 pounds, undertook to prove to Murphy, who weighed 130, that science was what won fights. They had it out on the spet, and Murphy, who had no seignee, knocked McCarthy ont in three rounds.

At late athletic meetings in England. W. rounds.

At late athletic meetings in England, W. Snook has been repeating his triumphs over W. G. George, At a meeting at Widnes Snook beat George by eight yards in the mile in 4

min. 47 2-5 sees, and shortly afterwards he again beat the famous Moseley Harrier by 12 yards in the half mile, in 2 min. 1 1-5 sees. There is little doubt but that George has seen his best day.
John O'Brien, of Stillwater, who won \$200 from Hanlan on a wager that he could sit Plaisted's boat for a minute with its outrig-gers off, is described as a splendid looking specimen of manhood, weighing 230 lbs., and as active as a cat. He is a well-to-do lumber man, and has had unlimited experience run-

ning logs in the rivers, by which he acquired his balancing powers. The attendance at the Woodbine trot on Menday was small. Messra. Stoddart and James Mackie acted as judges, while Mr. James Lennox acted as clerk of the course.

James Lennox acted as clerk of the course. In the three minute class, J. Flemming's b.g. Gzar, won the first prize of \$80; and B. Goold's bik.g. Little Jack, second, \$20; Booth's b.g. Leslie, third. In the local class, the first prize of \$80, was won by J. Duprie's blk.g.; and the second, \$20, by J. Flemming's ch.g.; Wingan's b.m., third.

Hanlan was talking to a reporter the other day arout the allegation that he had once arranged a hippodrome with Courtney. He was indignant about it, and said he would give any man \$1,000 if he could prove that he ever asked a man to let him win in a single-scull race. "Once, in 1872," he said, "in a local double-scull race, at my own door you might say, for \$2 a side, before I thought of becoming a professional, I was feeling a little out of trim, and I asked a man to let me win. That was the only time I ever asked such a

That was the only time I ever asked such a thing of any one."

A pedestrian match of a somewhat extraordinary character took place recently on the walking ground, Stanley Park, Liverthe walking ground, Stanley Park, Liverthe between James Naylor and Wil-

liam Aaron, both cripples, the former bein minus his right leg and the latter his left foot. The match was for \$25 a side. The one-legged competitor got a start of 200 yards out of the two miles, but the one-footed competitor succeeded in gaining 20 yards in the first mile. On entering on the second Naylor was seized with a fit, and had to re-Naylor was seized with a fit, and had to re-linquish the contest, and Aaron succeeded in oovering the entire distance in 32 minutes. Dick Roche, of St. Louis, a well known sportingman, was interviewed a day or two ago about Haulan and Courtney. He said:— "I used to be a Courtney man, and thought be could beat Hanlan, but now I know he can't, nor none of the rest of them either. When he rowed Boyd in England, I backed him, and won money on him, although I got nothing against my money. One day I talked with him privately, and he told me to back. Said he: 'They think I'll throw this race, and there isn't a race that I make but what they say I am going to throw it. And then they say he'll beat me for the first half mile. They are betting one against two and one against him on the strength of my throwing to him. Now, you put your money on me, and you'll win. I won't throw it, and he won't beat me the first half mile either. I'll stop him in the first hundred yards, and he did stop him in the first hundred yards. The race was over when they had gone that far, Afterwards he told me that he was going to try to retire without being beater."

GOING OVER NIAGARA.

Washington Man Who Says He Can and Will Make the Trip in Safety. Dr. Richardson, a Canadian gentleman of means, scientific attainments and inventive mind, resident in Washington, has invented a machine or device by the aid of which he proposes to go over Niagara Falls. He is enthusiastic, and expects to accomplish the undertaking without personal injury to himself.

" Have you really decided upon making the attempt?" inquired the reporter of the doctor upon meeting him last evening.
"I have made up my mind and shall make the trial within a month. I returned from Niagara yesterday, and am more than ever convinced that I can go over the cataract unhurt. If you have ever been at the Falls you will remember that about a half a mile above Goat island there is a prominent bluff on the Canadian side. It is about 150 feet high and is very nearly perpendicular. One day last week I

ADJUSTED MY APPARATUS AND JUMPED OFF. My position in descending was like this (the doctor took hold of his little boy, midway between his head and heels, and lifted him from the ground, by way of illustration). I descended in a direct line as steadily and at about the same speed as an ordinary hotel ele-vator moves. The water was only four feet deep at the base of the bluff, and I had no trouble in making a safe landing."

"Describe this wonderful machine, by whose aid you expect to accomplish this great feat." "I use a silken bag, of elliptical form, 7 feet long and 4 feet through. This bag will retain gas like a balloon, and, in fact, it is a species of balloon. By experiment I have ascertained how many cubic feet of gas it takes to allow me to sink through the air at a moderate velocity, and I have made my bal-On the day I make the attempt I will inflate the bag with gas, confine it in strong netting, which will be gathered as a balloon netting is gathered at the ring. The bag will be attached to a heavy leather belt four inches wide, which will be fastened around my waist, large rices of each restrict around my waist, ings was considerable, but is covered by insurance.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

Neal Dow has figured it up, and says \$1,300,000,000 is spent for drink annually.

Colonel Hickman, P. R. W. G. T., will spend some time in Nova Scotia, where he will labour in the interests of the Order of Good Templary.

August 22nd is to be observed as a temperatus of the St. Lawrence (Central camp ground, near Brockville.

The vote in the British Parliament on local option in 1880 was a majority of 87. This shows how the element of oprohibition is stirring the thought of the Mills of the Will of the Will of the Will of the Will be fastened to the balloon w

"When I reach the edge of the rocks over which the waters fall, I will be moving as rapidly as the water, and as my body will be beyond the wall of water, as you describe it when I reach the water below, I WILL FLOAT DOWN TO THE SPOT

where Captain Webb jumped in the other day, and strike out for the Canadian shore." Have you any notion that you will be alive when you reach the spot where Cap-tain Webb jumped in?"
"If I had much doubt on that score I would not make the attempt. I have no wish to commit suicide, or take what I consider seri-

ous risks. I do not intend to make a public announcement of the date of my trial, but I will know in a day or two when it will be, I think it can be done, and I will demon-strate the practicability of my scheme before he setting of August's last sun." That Dr. Richardson is in dead earnest here is little doubt, and he is bent on try-

ing what will appear to the great mass of people as a foolhardy experiment. His movements from now until the lat of Sen will be watched with great interest.

Hour Glasses in Churches, When the Chapel Royal, Savoy, was restored in 1867, an eighteen-minute pulpit-glass was placed in the church, and some of the newspapers of the day regarded this as the Queen's protest against lengthy sermons. It was Daniel Burgess, the celebrated Nonoonformist divine, who, when preaching against the sin of drunkenness, turned up the hour-glass at the end of 60 minutes, and, with the remark, "Another glass—and then!" set its sands again running, and continued his sermon. An adapta-tion of this pulpit joke was made by the Scotch minister who, having been compelled by the Earl of Airlie to join in a Saturday night's carouse, retaliated the next morning by preaching at him a long sermon from the text, "The wicked shall be punished, and that right airlie : 'and, after an hour's ed, and that right airlie; and, after an hour a distribe, turned up the glass and, quoting his Lordship's oft-repeated command of the previous night, said, Another glass—and then; and pursued his discourse. Sir Joseph Jekyl says that when Bishop Burnet was preaching against Popery, at the Rolls Chapel, in the first year of James II., the sand in his hour glass ran out; upon which he held it up, turned it round, and set it running again, continuing his sermon for another hour, to the great delight of the congrega-tion, who "almost shouted for joy."

A New Hampshire woman within the last eleven months has made 475 pairs of pants. Her husband has been learning to ride a bicycle,—Burlington Hawkeye.

A bachslor who was tired of single life set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

A phenomenon is reported from Calistoga in the extraordinary rapid growth of trees this season. Nearly all kinds show even thus far nearly double the growth of last season. Mulberry trees particularly have grown rapidly, and made more wood than during the last two preceding years. The tone of wood

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It is now pretty well understood to be a dangerous practice to attempt to palm off worthless imitations of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for the genuine article. In former years that practice was the cause of much annoyance, and Messara. Tuckett & Son were compelled to resort to the law courts to put a stop to it. Though they have not met with any cases of the kind lately, it is always a safe precaution for the purchases to see that the trade mark T. & B. in bronze letters is stamped upon each plug. No plug ever leaves

GEORGIA CHAIN G Horrible Cruelties Inflicted

Atlanta claims to be the centre civilization, the seat of the progr of the "New South." She calls only "Yankee town" of this sect sumes that title on the basis s the thrift and energy of the dr the North. This assumption is unmeaning. Atlanta is a remain The hum of nearly every conceive machinery is tuned in harmony music of cotton spindles that whir walls of her large factories. 1 elegant and handsome structur thoroughfares, and her comm amount of \$60,000,000 a nually. last echoes of Sherman's cannon h reverberate through these red was scarcely a house, not 500 peo a dollar's worth of commerce To-day not less than 60,000 sou their home, and the business of pected to reach \$75,000,000. splendid schools, churches, a pu with 12,000 volumes, and eigh of railway. No one will gainsay this is a brilliant showing. But with all this, Atlanta and grace themselves with their

MISERABLE SYSTEM OF PUNISHIN against the law. Convicts are serve the will of the highest bidd time when the powerless slave sto auction block finds its counterp when a thousand miserable bought by men who force from through the ignominies of tortur the sweat trickling down their bo the sickening slashing of the panied by the dismal baying of hound. Children are taught the civic law on the one hand, only barbarous edicts of a new sla other. No words can pourtray th the chain-gang, which a few came clanking past my door. Twacted as guards. They guided this negroes and two whitemen to t grading a neighbouring stree passed, one poor fellow, more de rest, faintly called to me and be of tobacco. I went out and ga had. He took it humbly, and said :- "Here, - you! to another whiteman I'll give yo procession moved on. Soon I pain above the clatter of shovels thud of picks. Curiosity led my side gate to see the cause. cart boys had RUN OVER A SHACKLED PR

he was on the ground writhing the cart was loaded with dirt. walked up to the fallen man, a from the wastband of his trou leather strap two feet long, the en harness trace, said : "There, ta your blindness!" and at once str heavy blows across the convict's latter seemed unmindful of the it could not rise, but only groaned. guard grew white with rage; the with his face in the dirt. "Her with his tace in the dirt. scoundrel, if you don't get up
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Still he did not move, and two me chained together had to drag him where he was stretched out al Directly he revived, and the guar him: "Here, — you, come to v prisoner tried to raise and fell back The guard, still uttering the fou walked up to the prostrate man, the collar and said :- "You ain't the collar and said:—"You ain't from here at once," The convict slo and could scarcely walk. He pick, and it would not enter the inch from his efforts. This con white man. But the negroes fare. The other day I had a long talk the guards. I asked him if he d the white men in the gang a little "Well," he said, "you know h but don't give it away; of course are a hard set, and won't behave, wonder.

THE LIFE OF A SDAVE during the worst days of slavery system. From this guard I there were negroes in his gang earthly business there; some were drunkenness, some for petty this for almost nothing—merely quarrenot a blow had been struck. "There is an old negro over the guard to me, "who ought

"What has he done?" "He owns a little house on t of the town and rented it to a ne The woman was charged with house of ill-repute, and this m tenced to sixty days in the ch renting it to her "Is this true!" "I swear it." And yet Atlanta is noted for he

such houses, owned by some of noted citizens, "gentlemen" school, who are never arrested in property for such places.
It is not an everyday occurre victs are shot down, but it has of often. It matters not if the p only stolen a loaf of bread; an escape means sure death from the guard's shot gun. The press has been remiss in giving this mation, and not a few leading journa fended the miserable system, I

A LIST OF ATROCHTIES. many of which I have witnessed, shame a man already bankrupt in ings. A man requires by the mil this country an average of inches for a step. To-day I say stumble and roll over on the gro guard hurried him in his marc What was the matter? I looked: chain was not eighteen inches le ends locked to his ankles. in this same gang a big, portioned mulatto, strong an raised his hands, dropped and fell unconscious to the He had heart disease, and was dr one side, where he lay panting in sun, with not a hand to relieve hi and no effort on the part of the gu
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He did not breathe, thirty.

gasped.
On the other side of the town, son I saw another large gang of thes creatures. To the legs of a burly chained a small emaciated white as a ghost. The boy had stolen the negro had pilfered meat. N the son of a well-known Confeder killed a poor negro by beating l with a club or strap on a North 6 road chain-gang. This fact is talked about over Georgia. Pe only argument the men who are advance in favour of the system, death rate is less here than State. I will not say that good of not provided. They have enoug

The Borrors of 1883, Whether the events of this fa our Lord 1883 have any refere realization of prophecy or to the of Scripture declarations or not, question that it has thus far be year in its destructive visitations u their lives, and their property. has culminated in the terrible Ischia, which in the twinkling of without warning devastated the island," and swept thousands out or remains to be seen; but this is the many disasters which have i back procession across the year was considered a fatal ies of seven mouths of

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"I use a silken bag, of elliptical form, 7 feet long and 4 feet through. This bag will retain gas like a balloon, and, in fact, it is a species of balloon. By experiment I have ascertained how many cubic feet of gas it takes to allow me to sink through the air at a noderate velocity, and I have made my balloon just large enough to serve the purpose. On the day I make the attempt I will inflate the bag with gas, confine it in strong netting which will be gathered as a balloon netting is gathered at the ring. The bag will be at tached to a heavy leather beit four inches wide, which will be fastened around my waist, arge pieces of cork resting against either side and held into place by the same belt. The ring by which the balloon will be fastened to ring by which the balloon will be fastened to me, or by which I will be fastened to the balloon, will be just over the base of the spine. When the connection is made I will be ready to make the trial. Everything in readiness, I will be rowed to a point in the river near Geat sland, where I we jump overboard and float toward the falls."

"You have made that clear enough, Now

tell me what your flying medium will amount to when you are in the iron embrace of the falling wall of water that leaps from the brink of the precipice to the depths

"When I reach the edge of the rocks over which the waters fall, I will be moving as rapidly as the water, and as my body will be beyond the wall of water, as you describe it when I reach the water below, I WILL FLOAT DOWN TO THE SPOT

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Hour Glasses in Churches.

When the Chapel Royal, Savoy, was restored in 1867, an eighteen-minute pulpit-glass was placed in the church, and some of the newspapers of the day regarded this as the Queen's protest against lengthy sermons.
It was Daniel Burgess, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, who, when preaching against the sin of drunkenness, turned up the our-glass at the end of 60 minutes, and, with the remark, "Another glass-and then!" set its sands again running, and continued his sermon. An adapta-tion of this pulpit joke was made by the Scotch minister who, having be compelled by the Earl of Airlie to join in a Saturday night's carouse, retaliated the next morning by preaching at him a long sermon from the text, "The wicked shall be punished, and that right airlie; and, after an hour's distribe, turned up the glass and, quoting his Lordship's oft-repeated command of the previous night, said, "Another glass—and then!" and pursued his discourse. Sir Joseph Jekyl says that when Bishop Burnet was preaching against Popery, at the Rolls Chapel, in the first year of James II., the sand in his hour glass can out ; upon which he held it up, turned it round, and set it running again, continuing his sermon for another to the great delight of the congregation, who "almost shouted for joy.

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GEORGIA CHAIN GANG:

Horrible Cruelties Inflicted on Unfortunate Prisoners.

Atlanta claims to be the centre of Southern civilization, the seat of the progressive ideas of the "New South." She calls herself the only "Yankee town" of this section, and assumes that title on the basis suggested by the thrift and energy of the driving cities of the North. This assumption is by no means unmeaning. Atlanta is a remarkable city. The hum of nearly every conceivable kind of machinery is tuned in harmony with the music of cotton spindles that whirl within the walls of her large factories. Long rows of elegant and handsome structures line the thoroughiares, and her commerce reaches the amount of \$60,000,000 a nually. When the last echoes of Sherman's cannon had ceased to reverberate through these red hills, there was scarcely a house, not 500 people, and not a dollar's worth of commerce in Atlanta. To-day not less than 60,000 souls make this their home, and the business of 1833 is expected to reach \$75,000,000. There are spleudid schools, churches, a public library with 12,000 volumes, and eight trunk lines of railway. None will saise the fact trunk lines of railway. None will saise the fact the fact which is a fact of the support of a flatboat in North Carolina, 10 were killed by a mine explosion in this State, and 82 lost their lives in the Newhall house fire. In February floods at various places drowned 50 people, and 77 lost their lives at Braidwood. In March 11 were burned at Drownsville, Minn. In April 14 were killed by the fall of a hotel in Texas, and 200 lost their lives by tornadoes. In May 118 more were killed by the fall of a hotel in Texas, and 200 lost their lives by tornadoes, and, and 14 lives were sacrificed in the Brooklyn bridge panic. In June 8 doods and tornadoes killed 58. This month the most fearful accidents have been that of last Friday near Carlyon, N.Y., by which 17 were killed, and the pier disaster near Baitimore, which killed 76.

The casualties in the Old World have been that of lollowing ap To-day not less than 60,000 souls make this their home, and the business of 1883 is expected to reach \$75,000,000. There are spleudid schools, churches, a public library with 12,000 volumes, and eight trunk lines of railway. No one will gainsay the fact that this is a brilliant showing.

But with all this Atlanta and Georgia disagrace themselves with their

against the law. Convicts are let out to serve the will of the highest bidder, and the time when the powerless slave stood upon the auction block finds its counterpart in to-day, when a thousand miserable wretches are bought by men who force from them labour through the ignominies of torture, and bring the sweat trickling down their bodies beneath the sickening slashing of the lash, accompanied by the dismal baying of the bloodhound. Children are taught the science of civic law on the one hand, only to learn the barbarous edicts of a new slavery on the other. No words can pourtray the miseries of the chain-gang, which a few moments ago came clanking past my door. Two white men acted as guards. They guided thirty swarthy negrees and two whitemen to their work of MISERABLE SYSTEM OF PUNISHING OFFENDERS negroes and two whitemen to their work of grading a neighbouring street. As they passed, one poor fellow, more during than the rest, faintly called to me and begged a piece of tobacco. I went out and gave him all I had. He took it humbly, and the guard said:—"Here,——you! if you speak to another whiteman I'll give you—!" The procession moved on. Soon I heard a cry of pain above the clatter of shovels and the dull thud of picks. Curiosity led me to step to

my side gate to see the cause. One of the RUN OVER A SHACKLED PRISONER: he was on the ground writhing in pain, for the cart was loaded with dirt. The guard walked up to the fallen man, and drawing from the wastband of his trousers a heavy leather strap two feet long, the end of a stout harness trace, said: "There, take that for your blindness!" and at once struck a dozen your blindness!" and at once struck a dozen heavy blows across the convict's body. The latter seemed unmindful of the beating, and could not rise, but only groaned. Then the guard grew white with rage; the convict lay with his tace in the dirt. "Here, you dirty scoundrel, if you don't get up from there I'll kill you!" and with that his foot was struck with a thud into the convict's side. Still he did not move, and two men with legs chained together had to drag him to one side, where he was stretched out almost dead. Directly he revived, and the guard called to him: "Here, — you, come to work!" The prisoner tried to raise and fell back exhausted. The guard, still uttering the foulest oaths, walked up to the prostrate man, took him by the collar and said:—"You ain't hurt, get up from here at once." The convict slowly obeyed, from here at once." The convict slowly obeyed, and could scarcely walk. He was using a

"I swear it. And yet Atlanta is noted for her wealth of such houses, owned by some of her most noted citizens, "gentlemen" of the old

school, who are never arrested for renting property for such places.

It is not an everyday occurrence that convicts are shot down, but it has occurred very often. It matters not if the prisoner has only stolen a loaf of bread; an attempt to escape means sure death from the muzzle of the guard's shot gun. The press of Georgia has been remiss in giving this matter attention, and not a few leading journals have defended the miserable system, I could string

A LIST OF ATROCITIES. many of which I have witnessed, that would shame a man already bankrupt in tender feelings. A man requires by the military law of this country an average of twentp-eight inches for a step. To-day I saw a convict stumble and roll over on the ground when a guard hurried him in his march to work. What was the matter? I looked and saw his chain was not eighteen inches long, with the ends locked to his ankles. Yesterday ends locked to his ankles. Yesterday in this same gang a big, well-proportioned mulatto, strong and athletic, raised his hands, dropped his pick, and fell unconscious to the ground. He had heart disease, and was dragged out to one side, where he lay panting in the broiting sun, with not a hand to relieve his suffering and no effort on the part of the guard to give him even a cup of water. "Is that man sick?" I asked the guard. "No, he is only plaving 'possum." I went up to him, and playing 'possum.' I went up to him, and drew a cart over him to give him shade. His

the negro , had pilfered meat. Not long ago the son of a well-known Confederate general d a poor negro by beating him to death with a club or strap on a North Georgia railroad chain-gang. This fact is known and talked about over Georgia. Perhaps the only argument the men who are in the ring advance in favour of the system, is that the death rate is less here than in any other State. I will not say that good quarters are not provided. They have enough to eat, not provided. They have enoug good clothes—and a living death!

Whether the events of this fatal year of our Lord 1883 have any reference to the realization of prophecy or to the constraing of Scripture declarations or not, no one will question that it has thus far been a terrible

at Mount Ararat, 150; loss of a fishing fleet on the English coast, 373; boiler explosion at Dizier, France, 34; powder explosion at Passo Cornese, Italy, 40; mine explosion at Bessieres. France, 127; powder explosion at Bessieres. France, 127; powder explosion at Scutari, 150; panic at Sunderland, England, 202; fire at Dervia, Italy, 47; the launch disaster at Glasgow, 150; fire in Hungary, 20; mine explosion in Sicily, 35; and the Ischia earthquake, about 3,000.

The total of these and other disasters not necessary to mention tells the story. Last year about 6,000 lives were lost as reported by telegraph. In the first seven months of this year 6,100 lives have been reported as lost, and if to these we add the fatalities by cholera in June and July in India (12,000), and in Egypt (9,242), the sum total of horror amounts to 27,342 lives sacrificed by casualty and epidemic, and there are yet five months and epidemic, and there are yet five months of possible terror before us.—Chicago Tribune.

A RUN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Winnipeg, August 7.—In passing through Winnipeg—the city of departed booms—one finds a state of commercial stagnation ruling, coupled with a feeling, on the part of its citizens, of anxious expectancy touching the future. A number of failures in business circles have undoubtedly accounted was these circles have undoubtedly occurred, yet these cannot be taken as evidence of irretrievable retrogression by the city, but rather as the natural outcome of a period of undue inflation. Men who overbought and traded recklessly during that period are now undergoing the punishment which their disregard of the principles of trade and commerce has subjected them to. The existence of miles of unbroken prairie in the city's immediate vicinity is a great drawback; while the city has grown with great rapidity, the neighbouring country has made little progress, hence the farmer has no near means of obtaining sufficient produce and provision supplies in exchange for the goods and wares of its traders. The markets, as far south as St. Paul, are consequently drawn upon to make up the deficiency in the city's food supply.

A limited number of new buildings are in

A limited number of new oundings are in course of erection, but these are mainly dwelling-houses. Rent is still an extravagant item in house-keeping. A house which would rent for \$20 a month in Toronto can scarcely be obtained here at \$30, and a figure higher than the latter is usually paid. The drawbacks mentioned are with a stringent money market—the chief difficulties the city has to grapple with, and they are by no means insuperable. With a revival of trade, and its conduct founded on conserva-tive principles, and with the efforts now being put forward to fill up with settlers the

surrounding country, a new era of prosperity, it is confidently expected, will mark the progress of Manitoba's capital city.

miles through a country, partly prairie, with a rich loam, and partly rolling land, dotted with poplar bluffs, and a small scrubby bash, leads to Rapid City, a place pretentious in name if modest in size. Situated on the banks of the little Saskatchewan and in the banks of the little Saskatchewan and in the midst of a fertile farming district, the towr, since its inception in 1879 has made steady progress, and is now the base of supplies for a large farming community. It lacks railway connection, altho' two schemes for furnishing the desired connection with the C. P. R. have been some time under consideration. The Souris and Rocky Mountain Ry. Co., propose building a line from Melbourne on the C P R, to Rapid C ty, thence through the Britle district. The Rapid City Central Railway company propose to effect connection with the C. P. R. at Brandon. The formar mer company is said to have commenced operations at the junction with the C.P.R. The town has been asked for a bonus of \$35. The town has been asked for a bonus of \$35,000, and the county for one of \$65,000. These bonuses will likely carry in favour of either company upon condition of one or other of the lines being speedily constructed. On the north side of the town, a limestone ridge supplies good building material, whilst neighbouring bluffs of poplar furnishe the wood supply. The country is well settled with an intelligent class of people drawn principally from England, Scotland, and Ontario, intermingled with a few representatives of intermingled with a few representatives of other nationalities. Only a few Indians are found here, and these are stragglers from the Sioux reservation distant some 30 miles to the

playing 'possum.' I went up to him, and drew a cart over him to give him shade. His pulse was drawn out to a thread, and his heart palpitated with the vehemence of a pounding machine. His respiration was over thirty. He did not breathe, but only gasped.

On the other side of the town, some days ago, I saw another large gang of these miserable creatures. To the legs of a burly negro was chained a small emaciated white boy, as pale as a ghost. The boy had stolen bread, and the negro, had pilfered meat. Not long ago the son of a well-known Confederate general expected. For the same reason root and hay

crops are light.

Minnedosa is prettily situated on the banks
of the Little Saskatchewan, in a valley overlooked by ranges of high hills bordering on the north and south. It is the county town the north and south. It is the county town of the county of Minnedosa, and has a population nearly equal to that of Rapid City. The Portage and Westbourne Railway Company are engaged in grading their line between Gladstone and Minnedosa, and the people at the latter place expect to have railway communication with Portage la Prairie this fall. There is good farming land in the vicinity, and with railway connection in the vicinity, and with railway connection Minnedosa will, no doubt, soon become a

As Richard Peters was at work at the Government dike at Arsenal Island, St. Louis, he reached under the derrick for a plug of tobacco, at that moment an immense pile of rock tumbled, and his hand was cut com-

THE RELIEF OF DERRY.

Intario Orangemen Worthily Celebrat HAMILTON, Aug. 11.—That the recollection of the glorious relief of Derry has not altogether faded away from the minds of Orangemen was evidenced here to-day by the manner in which the 194th anniversary was celemen was evidenced here to-day by the manner in which the 194th anniversary was celebrated. Although the 12th is the anniversary, for obvious reasons it could not be celebrated on that day this year, as it falls on Sunday. The Orangemen of the district, more particularly the junior lodges, some time ago determined to celebrate the great historie event in a worthy manner, and issued invitations throughout the Province to Orangemen to be present on the occasion. Among those who responded to the invitation were four of the Toronto Irue Blue lodges with one band, and the L. O. L. No. 800, Toronto Pioneer Corps and band. The party left the Queen city shortly after nine o'clock, having chartered the fine steamer Rupert specially for the occasion. A pleasant and quick trip was made, Hamilton being reached shortly after twelve o'clock. At the wharf they were met by some of the local brethren, who marched with them through the streets to the District lodge room. The appearance of the Torontonians in their handsome uniforms, was greatly admired, Mr. John White; M. P., the chief invited guest, arrived from Toronto shortly after 10 o'clock, and was met at the depot by a deputation from the city lodges, who escorted him to one of the hotels.

About 2 o'clock crowds of Orangemen in regalia and their friends assembled at the Gore. The procession having been formed, the route was taken along James, Cannon, John, Main, Walnut, King, Macnab, and York streets to Dundurn park. The lodges taking part were as follows:—

No. 1, True Blues, Hamilton.

taking part were as follows:

No. 1, True Blues, Hamilton.
No. 2, True Blues, Hamilton.
No. 2, Orange Young Britons, Brantford.
No. 28, Orange Young Britons, Brantford.
No. 148, Black Preceptory, Hamilton.
No. 148, Black Preceptory, Hamilton.
Hamilton District, L. O. L., containing member of Lodges Nos. 71, 312, 286, 551,
779, and 1,019.
No. 16, True Blues, Thoroid.
No. 6, True Blues, Dundas.
No. 198, Orange Young Britons, Woodstock.
No. 5, True Blues, Toronto.
No. 5, True Blues, Toronto.
No. 10, True Blues, Toronto.
No. 10, True Blues, Toronto.
No. 10, True Blues, Toronto.
No. 800, L. O.L. Toronto Pioneer Corps.
Carriages containing invited guests.
Arrived at the park for some time many of Rapid Sketches of Some of the Prairie Cities,

Arrived at the park for some time many o the party amused themselves with dancing or watching the baseball players, and at five o'clock the people commenced to gather for the purpose of hearing the addresses.

Bro. G. W. Hotrum, presided, and with him on the platform were Rro. Inc. White him on the platform were Bro. Jno. White, M.P.; Bros. W. Nicholson, D.M.; W. H. James, D.S.; Rev. C. G. Adams, D.C.; G. Watson, D.D.M.; R. Vittie, G.O.M.; R. Newman, True Blue, D.G.M. of B.N.A., (Toronto); J. Gibson, G.M.O.Y.B., Toronto; Chief Smith of the Six Nation Indians and others.

The CHAIRMAN after congratulating them on the success of the demonstration called upon District Master Nicholson to read an address to Mr. White, which was appropriately responded to by the latter gentleman.

Brief addresses were delivered by Bro. J. Gibson, of Toronto, and Chief Smith of the Six Nation Indians, after which the gathering dispersed.

onsequence of the band of the Thirteenth Battalion accompanying the excursion of the Emerald and Sarsfield Societies to Dundas last Monday. For several years past the Orange lodges have made application for the band of the 13th to play at their demonstration, but have always been refused on the ground that the Orange Order was a secret one. That which was refused to the Orangeand could scarcely walk. He was using a pick, and it would not enter the ground an inch from his efforts. This convict was a white man. But the negroes fare even worse.

The other day I had a long talk with one of the guards. I asked him if he didn't show the white men in the gang a little partiality.

"Well," he said, "you know how finatish but don't give it away; of course the niggers are a hard set, and won't behave." And no wonder.

THE LIFE OF A SLAVE

during the worst days of slavery was a paradise compared to this present chain gang.

The content of the ground an ity, it is confidently expected, will mark the progress of Manitoba's capital city.

BRANDON.

Leaving Winnipeg, our next halting-place is Brandon, now a city with some 4,000 inchabitants, but claiming to fave a population to a secret organization, the Protestant element is considerable annoyed. They wave of commercial depression, which threatens to become a temporary obstacle to its onward progress. Last year the axe and hammer were heard incessantly on all sides, and buildings shot up in great number. This season Brandon has been more occupied in the commandant, was waited upon by a deduring the worst days of slavery was a paradise compared to this present chain gang system. From this guard I learned that there were negroes in his gang who had no earthly business there; some were sent up for drunkenness, some for petty thieving, others for almost nothing—merely quarrelling, where not a blow had been struck.

"There is an old negro over there," said the guard to me, "who ought to be at home."

"He owns a little house on the other side of the town and rented it to a negro woman. The woman was charged with keeping a house of ill-repute, and this man was sentenced to sixty days in the chain gang for renting it to her."

"A drive in a northerly direction of some 25 miles through a country, partly prairie, with lic, and who is practically in charge of the corps, as Colonel Skinner lives away from the city. Mr. John White, M.P., in his address here to-day, promised to bring the matter be fore Parliament next session.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

How a German was Treated by His Fellow A Castleton despatch says this village was greatly excited yesterday over a case of tar and feathers and threatened lynching. About a year ago a German, young, hand-some, and of good address, and apparently wealth, and well educated, made his appear-ance here. He gave the name of Albert Voss, said he had just arrived from Germany, and intended to make Castleton his home. He intended to make Castleton his home. He wore along beard in which he took great pride. Voss was cordially welcomed by his fellow-countrymen, especially at Henry Hoffman's house, and for the time being he engaged board there. Hoffman had a handsome wife and five children. Between Voss and Mrs. Hoffman an intimacy soon sprang up, and their conduct was the

SUBJECT OF MUCH UNFAVOURABLE COMMENT. Voss alienated Mrs. Hoffman's affection from her husband, and last week hired a house near the Hoffman domicile and took her to live with him. When the Germans learned of the outrageous conduct of Voss and Mrs. Hoffman they were very much incensed, and decided that Voss must find a home elsewhere. A committee was appointed and waited upon Voss on Thursday, and told him that if he did not leave Castleton within twenty-four hours he would be

house and demanded admission. Hoffman, who was not aware that Voss was under his roof, refused to admit them, whereupon a number of men clambered to the roof and began cutting a hole with axes. Then Hoffman opened the door, and about thirty men went to the garret and took Voss in custody. In the garret was a pail of slaked lime, the con-tents of which were poured over Voss. He was then taken from the house and escorted to a point near the centre of the village, where he was stripped to the waist and covered

with A COATING OF TAR AND FEATHERS. Voss made a desperate resistance, and stabbed two of his tormentors before he was subdued. Particular attention was paid to filling his beard and hair with tar. As the avengers were about to march away with Voss at their head, the two men who had been cut appeared with a rone and sided by several hot. spear in its destructive visitations upon people, their lives, and their property. Whether it has culminated in the terrible disaster at lisebia, which in the twinkling of an eye and without warning devastated that "smiling island," and swept thousands out of existence, remains to be seen; but this sonly one of the many disasters which have marched their back procession across the globe. Last year was considered a fatal year, but the son of the dross adhered to his hammer again apiece of the Government dike at Arsenal Island, St. Louis, he reached under the derrick for a plug of rock tumbled, and his hand was cut completely off.

As Richard Peters was at work at the Government dike at Arsenal Island, St. Louis, he reached under the derrick for a plug of rock tumbled, and his hand was cut completely off.

Rills at two men who had been cut appeared with a rope, and aided by several hothead of the sould have lynched him but for the interference of the cooler headed friends, pur a nose around Voss' in the willing a mule. The animal, frightened at fath a passing train threw Reynolds to the Government dike at Arsenal Island, St. Louis, he reached under the derrick for a plug of rock tumbled, and his hand was cut completely off.

Miss M. William, of Edinburgh, Miss., after placing the three-year-old-fold of Government dike at Arsenal Island, St. Louis, he reached under the derrick for a plug of rock tumbled, and his hand was cut completely off.

Miss M. William, of Edinburgh, Miss., after placing the three-year-old-fold of Government to the Council for an opinion which the was bright to the Council for an opinion and the sylthered at fat gathered.

"I'll go this very pight," he whole the Council for an opinion and the sylthered at fat passing train threw Reynolds to the ground, and the sylthe took his head off.

Miss M. William, of Edinburgh, Miss., after placing the three-year-old-fold Government of the hand under the council for an opinion and the sylthered at fat gathered.

"I'll go this very light," he whole the C

removed. Since then he has not been seen in the village. A rumour was current last night that he was in Hoffman's house, and that place was again searched, but Voss was not found. Hoffman was then warned that if he harbored Voss again he and his wife would be treated to a coat of tar and feathers. The affair has caused intense excitement. Very few villagers attended church yesterday, they preferring to devote their time to a discussion of the scandal. It is believed day, they preferring to devote their time to a discussion of the scandal. It is believed that Voss is an assumed name, and that the man bearing it is bighly connected in Germany, where he says his father is a clergyman and his brother a lawyer.

SCHOOL READING BOOKS. Circular for the Information of School Boards, Inspectors, and Teachers.

Circular for the Information of School Boards, Inspectors, and Teachers.

The Department of Education have issued the following circulars in connection with the newly-authorized readers:

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Education, having ascertained that general dissatisfaction existed with the Canadian series of reading books, has had under consideration proposals for the introduction of other series. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has sanctioned for use, after the 1st of August next, the Royal Readers, published by Messrs. Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, in five books; also books I., II., III., and V. of the Canadian readers, published by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co.; book IV. of that series is undergoing some slight changes, and is to be submitted for approval when complete.

The approval of these issues was recommended to the Department by the Central Committee of Examiners, to whom the readers were referred, and who in their report say, "In literary excellence the series of Nelson and Campbell & Son stands first. The earlier books of Gage's series have the advantage of greater simplicity."

In recommending the adoption of two series, the committee further say: "As to the question whether more than one set of readers should be sarctioned, the committee recommend the authorization of two series.

readers should be sarctioned, the committee recommend the authorization of two sets— the Royal Readers and the Canadian Readers, the Royal Readers and the Canadian Readers, and this will, no doubt, in many cases entail on children passing from one school to another the necessity of providing themselves with new reading books, an objection of much weight. But, on the other hand, if only one series were authorized, the Government and the public would, to a large extent, be in the hands of the publishing company that had been fortunate enough to secure the monopoly. Whatever understanding might be poly. Whatever understanding might be come to about prices before the authorization of any of the readers, it would practically be found almost impossible, with only one com-pany in the field, to fix and keep prices at pany in the field, to fix and keep prices at anything like the point to which they would naturally fall if monopoly did not exist, and the aggregate loss arising from high prices would be incomparably greater, though it might be less burdensome to individuals through being more generally distributed, than that which would result from the purchasing of double sets of school books by a limited number of parents." There are also practical difficulties connected with the department holding the copyright of any series of school books and

copyright of any series of school books and arranging for publication.

The Government have taken due precautions that the mechanical execution of the books shall be kept up to a satisfactory standard.

standard.

It has been further ordered that of the two It has been further ordered that of the two series of readers, namely, "Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the "Canadian Readers," published by W. J. Gage & Co., the particular series to be introduced into a Public School shall be so introduced by the teacher, upon the direction of the Public School Board or the Board of Trustees, and not otherwise, and that are charge from the not otherwise, and that so change from the series thus adopted shall be made without notice of at least eighteen months to be given in the manner to be presented by the Minister of Education.

The publishers bind themselves to sell to purchasers in quantities of one dozen or upwards at one time at a discount of at least twenty-five per cent. off, a further discount being secured for anyons who purchases to the extent of \$1,000.

The series of Readers bitherto in use will

ontinue authorized till 1st August, 1885. Your obedient Servant, ALEX. MARLING, Secretary.

Education Department, Toronto, 30th July, 1883.

CIRCULAR TO SCHOOL OFFICERS. GENTLEMEN, —Representations having been made to the department that certain inspecmade to the department that certain inspectors and teachers are acting as agents in promoting the sale of school readers recently authorized by the Department, I am directed to call the attention of all teachers, trustees, inspectors, and other persons officially connected with the Education Department, the Normal, Model, Public or High Schools, or Collegiste Institutes, to the provisions of section 227 of the Public Schools Act, which are as follows:—

are as follows:—

"No teacher, trustee, inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, the Normal, Model, Public, or High Schools, or Collegate Institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sall or in any person or person or persons to sall or in any person or person or persons to sall or person o persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons, of any school, library, prize or text-book, map. chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationery, or to reeive compensation or other remuneration or quivalent for such sale or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever."

I am to add that the department will take notice of the violation of the above section by any inspector, teacher, or other official embraced within its provisions.

ALEX. MARLING. ucation Department, Toronto, 4th August, 1883. The Whirlpool Craze

BUFFALO, Aug. 12. - Captain J. D. Rhodes. who intends swimming the whirlpool rapids, was interviewed to-day. He says his object in making the effort is to so thoroughly test the efficiency of his armont that there can be no doubt of its value. This he does to secure a prize of \$50,000 offered by the Government for the best life preserving apparatus produced before October 15th. He says anything will keep a man affoat in calm water, and the only test is such a sea as the whirland the only test is such a sea as the whirl-pool rapids. He intends entering the river where Capt. Webb did, and swimming or floating to the spot where the Englishman mas last seen alive. There he will have a rope stretched across the river a foot above the water, and a life boat will be moored near there, manned by expert seamen. He says that the whirlpool itself is death, and that no living man can escape being engulfed. If his means of rescue fail he will throw off the armour and endeavour to swim to the shore. He intends taking the middle of the river, where the waves are highest. Rhodes is 39 years old, a carpenter, and has a wife and four children. He is muscular and an expert swimmer. People at Niagara Falls say that he cannot get through the rapids alive if he takes the centre of the channel were the waves are highest. Rhodes evidently intends to reach the contraction. to make the attempt. He avoids news paper notoriety and talks reluctantly.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Grandpapa and Little Flo. Grandpapa and Little Fo.
Down the shady line they go,
Grandpapa and little Flo,
Hand in hand;
Happler man was never seen,
Nor a happier child, I ween,
In all the land.

See! those locks all snowy white Falling on his shoulders light, Tell his age; Four-score years—aye, even more; God has added to his store

Little Flo, a fairy child,
With great eyes, so blue and mild,
Leads the way.
Seeks the smoothest place of all
For his feet, lest he should fall
By the way.

Down the lane they always go, Grandpapa and little Flo, When 'tis bright; And the birdles in the trees, Filtting light among the leaves, Bless the sight.

THE ENCHANTED SPRING. "Why do they call it the Enchanted Spring?" said Fritz.
Why are you'slways asking questions?" reorted Simon, insolently.
"No, but really?" said little Fritz.
"Come, get out of the way and let me drink!" said Simon, rudely pushing him aside.

"Come, get out of the way and let me drink!" said Simon, rudely pushing him aside.

"That isn't fair," argued Fritz. "First come first served; that is the rule everywhere, you know."

He had made himself a cup out of a green leaf pinned together with a thorn, and was holding it carefully under the grey stone where the crystal water trickled down drop by drop, colder than ice and brighter than any diamonds. He was small, and blackeyed, with curly dark hair, and a smiling mouth, and every one liked little Fritz, because he was so pleasant and obliging.

With Simon, however, it was quite different. He was a snarling, ill-tempered sott of lellow, who never did anyone else a good turn if he could help it. He was the species of boy who pulled off grasshopper's legs, teased cats and dogs, flung stones at lame horses, and tormented all the helpless things of creation. So, when Fritz dared dispute his right to the first drink, he unceremoniously knocked him down and snatched the leaf full of water from his hand, drinking it up to the last droe.

drop.

Fritz did not cry. He was too brave a little fellow fos that. He scrambled up out of the dust, and got himself a new leaf.

"You are a cowardly lubber!" he said. Simon stood chuckling, with his hands in his pockets. He would have knocked Fritz over again if he could have reached him; but it was too much trouble, so he only laughed, as he watched Fritz fill the cup a second time. And then he snatched it from him again. And then he snatched it from him again.

Just then an old man with a long thick
beard and a crooked stick came out of the
thicket and addressed Simon:

"My good boy, I walked a long way, and
I am thirsty. Will you give me that green
goblet of cool water?"

Simon looked at the old man and made

sure that he was too old and feeble to pursue and punish him before he burst into an insult-

ing laugh. "I am not water-drawer to all the beggars in town," snarled he, -and then he flung the water into the old man's face and ran away as fast as he could. But not so fast but that the old man looked after him, waving the crooked stick in the air and uttering slowly these words :

But in the meanwhile little Fritz had pick-But in the meanwhile little Fritz had picked up the leaf, which fortunately was still unbroken, and filled it afresh from the cool drops which fell, one by one, into the moss.

"Here is a drink, old man," said he.

"Don't mind Simon. He is always cruel."

"But you are thirsty yourself," said the sold man.

Royal Canadian Readers. Readers. Readers. With the struct his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth with dryness. "I can wait till you have refreshed yourself."

Second " 0 10 0 10 The old readers of the roof of his mouth with dryness. "I can wait till you have refreshed yourself."

The old man drank long and eacerly.
"You are a good boy, little Fritz," said
he, as he returned the leaf cup.
"How do you know that my name is Fritz?" asked the lad, in wonder throw that one made reply. "Do not throw that oup away. Fritz. Keep it."
"Oh, it's only a leaf fastened with a blackthorn," said Fritz. "It will soon wilt."
"No," said the old man, "it will never wilt. If ever you are in trouble, little Fritz, being that can here. bring that cup here.

"Come to the Crystal Spring at night, And find a charm in the drops so bright." " Is that the reason that it's called the Enchanted Spring?" said Fritz.

The old man did not answer. He was

rudging slowly away, leaning on his long, crooked stick.

"Well, if that isn't the funniest old man that I ever saw." said Fritz. "No doubt he is crazy. But I'll keep the cup, since he is so particular about it." So, after he had drunk himself, he put the cup safely in the crown of his hat, and ran home. And when he went to bed, he placed

nome. And when he went to bed, he placed it in the till of an old green chest which always stood at the foot of his bed, and forgot all about it.

And what became of Simon? He went laughing on, thinking what a very good joke he had played on the poor old man. And the sun rose hot and blazing, and he grew very thirsty again.

"I shall soon come to the little cool pool of

water under the Black Rock," he thought. But, as he approached the clear pool, where a gourd-shell hung by a thread-like chain

But, as he approached the clear pool, where a gourd-shell hung by a thread-like chain from a ring in the rock, and took hold of the gourd to drink, a hideous, ugly wolf sprung around the corner and snarled at him. Simon dropped the gourd and fled.

"I can't drink here," he said. "I must wait until I reach the Silver Spring."

But a great poisonous rattlesnake was coiled up close to the Silver Spring!

He went on toward a well by the roadside, thinking there to slake his fevered thirst; but lo, and behold! a draught of cool water—and then the words of the old man returned to his mind, and he burst into a cry of terror, and ran back as fast as ever he could to the Enchanted Spring.

"I won't go away from here," said he, "until I can drink!"

But, to his horror, the clear drops ceased to fall—the green, mossy bed of the spring grew dry and parched, and one day he found himself turned into a slender juniper bush, whree he was doomed to stand all day and watch the crystal drops fall, without power to swallow one of them.

As for Fritz, he got along very well, until one sad day the landlord turned his father and mother out of doors because they could not longer pay their rent. The father suffered terribly irom rheumatism, and the mother could not earn sufficient with her spinning wheel to find bread for the four children.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said Fritz, "what is to become of in s"

There they were, all shivering around the little blaze of sticks, which Fritz had lighted under the tree—for it was a chill autumn evening—with the poor articles of furniture gathered around them, when the boy's eye

vening-with the poor articles of furniture gathered around them, when the boy's eye fell on the green chest, and the Old Man's odd rhyme popped instantly into his head:-"Come to the Crystal Spring at night.
And find a charm in the drops so bright!"

He lifted the lid; there lay the green leaf pinned together with a thorn, apparently as fresh as on the first day on which it was

sides!" cried Fritz, joyfully. "Old Man, Old Man, how can I ever thank you?" All of a sudden he heard a piteous moan-ing sound in the boughs of the Juniper Bush

All of a sudden be heard a piteous moaning sound in the boughs of the Juniper Bush close by.

"Water!" it cried. "Water! water!"

"Who are you?" asked Fritz, his hair bristling up with terror.

And he saw, in the mist and moonlight, something like the outlines of a human face among the waving boughs—Simon's face. But in an instant it was gone, and the only sound that could be heard was the sighing of the wind among the branches!

"I must be bewitched," said Fritz—and he caught up his shower of silver and ran away as fast as he could.

They would hardly believe his tale, but there was the bright, shining silver to corroborate it, and the rent was paid! And many a time afterward, he stood looking at the Juniper Bush, trying and trying to see if he could trace that odd resemblance to Simon's face in it. But he never could.

he could trace that odd resemblance to Simon's face in it. But he never could. However, Simon was there all the time! He could hear what the boys said, and see them skipping down to drink, but he never could taste the clear, creet drops, nor escape from his green prison house!

But there was no one to pity him. He deserved his fate! Don't you think so yourselves, children?"

HUMOROUS.

Henry Irving has reached the top of the ladder of fame. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts

has given him a pug dog.

Philadelphia amateur musicians are organizing a club, and other people are looking around for one.—Lowell Citizen.

The whale thinks itself a big fish, and one cannot make a good dive without coming up to blow about it.—New Orleans Picayune. A New Jersey lady waded out and pulled in her husband, who was drowning. A usual, she grabbed him by the hair.—Courier-Jour-

When the dog gets after the boy in the melon patch, and there are no trees handy, he sings, "Oh, for the garden wall!"—Merchant Traveller.

Bismarck is fond of Georgia watermelons. When devouring this luscious article he always keeps a watch on the rind.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Class in Natural History. "Emile," asks the teacher, "which animal attaches himself the most to man?" Emile, after some reflec-tion—"The leech, sir!"—From the French. A Boston religious weekly feelingly asks:
"Why do flies bite so much worse in church
than anywhere else?" Perhaps it is because
you are always too sleepy to fight them off. Lynchings are becoming so common in the West that housewives are afraid to leave their clothes-line out over night. In the morning they find it a mile away with a man hanging to the end .- Troy Times.

"No." said the professor, "I shall not start a conservatory of music. I nearly rented a building up town for that purpose, but when I heard that the workmen in a boiler factory cross the street were going to protest, I gave

Yes, there is music in a bagpipe, there is no doubt about that. But the music gets such a terrible squeezing in coming through the narrow tubes its agonized screams are the only sound which reach the ear.—Boston Transcript. The beautiful Miss Berry, to whom Wal-pole lost his heart more than a hundred years ago, and who refused many offers of marriage, lived to the age of 90, and finally died an old

maid. Cut this out and show it to your gir

maid. Cut this out and show it to your g
before popping the question.

Night draws her sable mantie round,
And pins it with a star;
The music of a caterwaul
Is waited from afar.
And right next door a teething babe
in Is howling for its mar;
While our the way sloud-voiced maid
Is singing operar.

Effects of the strike: "Thunder as
lightning? What's that? Rooms lightning? What's that? Brown & Co. telegraph for 100 dozen elephants. Must be going into the show business." "That's all

" said the junior partner. "They want 100 dozen 'elegante, that new brand, you know."—Hartford Post. "Yes," said the wise hotelkeeper, only charge half rates for children. We put lots of pies and doughnuts before them, and the little dears don't eat more than one meal out of three. I have no sympathy with a man who tries to keep children out of his house."

—Boston Transcript.

A Western man of 25 killed himself, and

A Western man of 25 killed himself, and as he was not a hard drinker the jury immediately brought in a verdict of "death by suicide on account of jealousy." The jury did not discover until a week later that the young man's wife was 80 years old. Jumping at conclusions is risky even in the West.

When John helped Nan take in the clothes, And put them in the basket.

Sne thought he'd kiss her, but poor John Was waiting for Nantasket;
So when they went up to the well, And John had filled the bucket, She siyly came behind him-and—Well, then, of course, Nantucket.

-Som-ruile Journal.

Young Mr. Brown was making an evening

Young Mr. Brown was making an evening call, when his best girl's little brother approached him and begged the loan of his whistle. "Whistle!" queried Mr. Brown. "I have no whistle." "Well, papa says you have," continued the little wingless angel, "and that you are all the time wetting it."—Rochester-Post Express.

"What do you want, boy?" "Ma sent me after a tourist's guide." "Sure your mother sent you?" "Oh, yes, and she wants to know the name of the best hotel at Long Branch, and the price per day." "Going to the seashore?" "No, sir. We're going out Uncle William's, but ma wants to post up on Long Branch, and be able to tell everybody what hotel we stopped at and how expensive it was."—Detroit Free Press.

When the Town Council of Inverness, Scotland, When the Town Council of Inverness, Scotland, the othernight debated gravely whether it should fill a requisition from the High (established) Church of that place for a supply of soft soap and some other articles for cleansing purposes, it did not realize that it was furnishing an argument for disestablishment. But, as a matter of fact, it did that very thing. The relationship of the Town Council to the High Church is in some doubt, but as the municipality collects the Council to the High Church is in some doubt, but as the municipality collects the seat rents, it is liable in return to perform certain duties. The sexton therefore sent a letter to the Church and Burying Ground Committee of the Council, asking for several needed articles, viz., "Six yards of souring cloth, one har of hard soap, two pounds of soft soap, two best hearth brushes, and two pounds of washing soda." The committee reported the requisition to the full board, and a long discussion followed. Several members said that quisition to the full board, and a long discussion followed. Several members said that such requests had always been granted; that there was nothing shabby in the application, and that it ought not to be refused. But the Dean of Guild replied, with some spirit, that any congregation ought to be ashamed to come before the board for things of that nature, and that if the kirk session of the High Church were aware that those under them were asking the poor rate-payers of the most were asking the poor rate-payers of the most miserable parish of the town to furnish such miserable parish of the town to furnish such articles, they would repudiate the whole business. The Dean added truly enough that applications of this kind from the Established Church of Scotland to a public body representing the rate-payer is utterly mean, and will do more to hasten disestablishment than all the agitation you can otherwise produce in Scotland. The subject was finally reported to the law agent of the Council for an opinion about its duties.



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declary that medical authorities of the day declary that medical authorities of the day declary that he can be so called by declary that is the cally way by which health can be comred. Here is where WARRE'S SAPE OUNTED HAVE A SAPE OUNTED HAVE A SAPE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGL O

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bit-ters Ever Made,

They are compounded from Hops, Mals, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative proand contain all the best and most curative pro-perties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill-health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigour to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but se and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE for all kinds of Rheumatic Complaints



Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL From Squire Robertson, who for many years was Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a high-ly respected resident of that part of On-tario, having lived in that Township for the past 20 years:—

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont.,
May 17:

DEAR SIR, -- My daughter has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. She has been obliged for years now to carry her arm in a sling, and her hand was beginning to wither. During these years she has tried all the many cures that have been advertised, without any result. Seeing your advertisement in the papers, giving testimonials from trustworthy people, I determined to procure some "Rheumatine" for her sand purchased four bottles of it from Mr. A. Jämison, Druggist, of Mount Forest, which she took strictly according to directions, with this result, that her arm is now completely restored. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, indeed it is worth its weight in gold to all who suffer from Rheumatism, and it is with pleasure that I come forward to say so, I am yours truly.

JOHN ROBERTSON. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont.,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its longcontinued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more seri ous disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have ence used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of Lor has established an agency in Toronto for the of his medicines for the sure cure of all ner diseases, arising from whatever cause. En stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in st envelope to all who address to

30 DAYS' TRIAL FREE We send free on 30 days trial Dr. Dwe's Elec-tro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appli-auees TO MEN suffering from Nervous Debil-ity, Lost Vitality and Kindred Troubles. Also for Bheumatism, Liver, and Kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Speedy cures guaranteed. Illustrated pamphlets free. VOLTALIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich

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wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found
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WARNING. Agents of other papers are through the ountry representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he s almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

MR. MOWAT'S MAJORITY

In view of the approach of the Algoma election, the Grit organ trots out once more its fraudulent list of of the supporters of Mr. Mowar, which results in these figures :

Mowat's majority,..... Of course this is delusive, as anyone can see. Two of the gentlemen included in the 49 are Independent; that reduces the number to 47. One of the lot will have to be Speaker; that reduces the active Grit members to 46. One of the Ministry itself will be unable to be in his place. and unless his seat is rendered vacant and a new election held, his vote will not, without grave scandal, be available; that reduces the active members to 45. Five of these are Ministers of the Crown who can be present; thus the number of members of the House, out of office, subporting Mr. Mowar is actually only 40. Of these four are at present doubtful if their seats are secure from the election courts. If the seats are made vacant we shall carry all of them; that may reduce Mr. Mowar's "majority" to a minority of 36, and increase the Opposition to a majority of 41; to which will be added in all probability the votes of several intelliment members who are not disposed to follow Mr. Mowar into a campaign of forcible snnexation in the disputed territory. If, under these circumstances, the Grit organs think that their friends are secure of power, even should they carry Algoma (which we ven-ture to doubt) they are storing up for them-selves a rich harvest of disappointment. The leaving out of South Lanark in the Grit organ's account is as ridiculous as the including of two independment members. We will revise the organ's figures now in

Apparent Grit majority.....

Now, if we consider that the number of Ministers bent on keeping office is six, it it will be seen that so far as the active and, let us say, free and independent Grit members of the House are concerned, the Government are practically in a minority of one. But, supposing them to have a majority of five at present, we are very confident that the result of the election rials will vacate several seats; and as sure as those seats are vacated, so sure will Mr. Meredith be able to carry them against all the weakening forces of Gritism.
The people of Algoma, for whose benefit the Grit organ publishes its figures, are not likely to be blinded to the facts of the

A REW QUESTIONS TO BE AN-SWERED

THE changes of base attempted by the Grit party is an unhappy one. In the first place, it involves the utter abandonment of the award; in the second, it stultifies Mr. Mowar ; and in the third, it surrenders the whole of Ontario's case. Let us make this clear by interrogation. 1. If the boundaries of Ontario, as nobody

disnutes are conterminous with those of Upper Canada, what are those boundaries? Is Mr. Mills right or Mr. Mowar, or can anybody settle them at will who chooses ?

2. If Ontario was always in possession of the disputed territory, what was the use of submitting the matter to arbitration? The whole question having been cleared up long ago, why have re-opened it in 1876?

1876?
3. When Mr. Mowar arged his Ottawa leader to sanction the award in advance, why did he do so, if the award could not tter the position of the case?
4. If the Ontario Government were so

ent as to the provincial boundaries as it now pretends to be, why solicit au-thority to take possession until further ad-

5. If the only boundary to the west was that defined by the award—at least the only true one—then what becomes of Mr. Mowar's contention that it was not the true one? Where is the legal boundary anyway? Who has fixed it and authoritatively defined its whereabouts?

6. If, as Mr. Mills contends, the On-

of that approval expressly admitted by the Ontario Legislature, the award is a dead letter, and there is no use in arguing

& If the arbitrators were entrusted with a asi-authority to ascertain the northern d western boundaries of the province, why did they, on the testimony of Sir Francis Hinces, fail to do it? It is confessed that thay could ascertain no western or northern limit. What then is the use of

9. Let us ask finally, what are the northern and western boundaries of this province, Mr. Mr.Ls', Mr. Mowar's, or the arbitrators? They all differ; which is the correct one, and how shall Ontario know precisely what she has always possessed and owned ? At this moment the problem is sufficiently puzzling, even on the Grit supposition; and the party de-cline to allow any "competent authority "to solve the difficulty."

"to solve the difficulty."

These are a few questions tentatively submitted; they are simple, and should not perplex the scholat. At the next stage of his development, some tougher ones will appear in the catechism. It is well, if possible, to temper the wind to the

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE time has arrived when it is neces sary to take one side or the other upon the ational question. Party has no conern in the matter, and should be left out of account on both sides. For ourselves we are not prepared to claim that a Liberal-Conservative Government would be more free from the temptation to use political op-portunities than that which it has succeeded. The party system is inevitable; it is

necessary adjunct to representative institutions, and all attempts to get rid of it are vain, as well as profitless. Good men, as well as bad ones, will associate for the prosecution of good or bad objects, as the case may be. Combination in politics is

But there is no reason why partizanship should be permitted to intrude in some spheres of action. It is not allowed to intermeddle with men's views of religion, of science, or of art. The entire domain of culture is, or ought to be, confessedly neutral ground. And of all the departents under State control, surely that of public instruction ought to be preserved from any suspicion of political bias. We are firmly convinced that without a complete divorce between party and the edu cational system, no satisfactory condition of affairs can be attained. In this most important of public concerns, it is of no moment which party happens to be in office. We protest against either Mr. Meredith, or Mr. Mowat, or any Minister whatever being made subject to the temptation of using our Department of

Public Instruction as a political engine.

Those who have had any experience in public affairs will readily confess that, in the most important of our common interests, there ought to be no partisanship For our own part, we would trust no fac-tion with the control of popular education, distrusting all party management of it by our friends, as well as by our opponents. Human nature is much the same every where, by what party label soever it be dis tinguished; and because we cannot trust party with educational interests, there ought to be an immediate separation be-tween them both. We speak feelingly, because we feel strongly upon the subject. Repudiating all partisan bias, it is only necessary to put the matter plainly.

Against any further continuance of the political control over our schools THE Mail will protest, no matter who may be in office, Reform or Conservative. The pres ent system has been tried and found wanting, we shall not say because its ad-ministrators were worse than others would have been. The fault is inherent in the system, and can be only cured by a return to non-partizanship. The education of our children is too sacred a matter to be trifled with. To them society ewes a duty it cannot ignore with impunity, because the next generation will call it to account, The system under which Ontario has vorked for some years has obviously failed to meet public expectation. It is not necessary to lay the responsibility for this failure upon anybody. The fact is clear to everyone who has had, from duty or public interest, occasion to observe it. It is not a part of our duty to suggest an alternaa part of our duty to suggest an alternative, but it clearly lies in a return to the Council of Public Instruction—a body so constituted as to be beyond the suspicion of party bias. So then whoever may be in, or out, of office, the people will feel a well-founded configuration of the property of the people will feel a well-founded configuration. tration. It is our hope that the teachers of Ontario will declare their views ets of Chiario will declare their views distinctly in favour of this necessary reform. They know well the evils attending the existing regime, and should boldly protest against its continuance. In this matter we speak to them without regard to party, since Reformers, as well as Conservatives are virtually concerned in the

vatives, are virtually concerned in the much needed change. To their earnest onsideration we commend the subject.

MR. MOWATS RESPONSIBILITY. Northing could be more absurd than the ggestion of some of our contemporarie that Mr. Mowar did not know of the contemplated move on Rat Portage, and that Mr. Hardy is the person responsible. Mr. Mowar was no doubt fully aware of all that was to be done in the premises. We have reason to believe that the steps were taken by the advice of Mr. Mowar, given before he left for England, and enforced by him since that time. It might suit Mr. Mowar very well to come home and repudiate the outrage, dismiss Mr. HARDY, and aet like a reasonable being entrusted with the discharge of grave responsibilities. But this refuge from the consequences of mistake must not be allowed Mr. Mowar. Mr. HARDY would never have dared to run so grave a risk, as the invasion of Rai Portage must necessarily be, without the direct and repeated orders of his chief, and the united opinion of the Local Cabinet. Mr. Mowar, as the Premier, is primarily and personally responsible for his orders. It was intended for his benefit. If, instead of doing him good it has wrought him evil, this is not the first me that the engineer has been "hoist with his own petard."

Mr. Mowar has acted very badly, person 5. If the only boundary to the west was that defined by the award—at least the only true one—then what becomes of Mr. Mowar's contention that it was not the true one? Where is the legal boundary and very objectionable kind. He concealed from the public for months the fact that he was, in 1881, negotiating with Sir John Macdonals, why hat seize Manitola be didn't You have as much right to make the one seizure as that other already attempted.

7. Again, if, as the defenders appear inclined, they fall back upon the award, how are they going to implement it with—

the interim government of the disputed teritory was made to him; and since Sir OHN MACDONALD'S statement on that coint was published, he and his organs re never dared to say a word about the falsehood. He has been coquetting these three years with the plan of a new arbitration, or a fresh reference; yet before going to England he planned the seizure of the

Mr. Mowar is the person directly respondent sible for all these recent scandalous proceedings. The HARDYS and PARDERS and Frances are men of straw in the matter; they are obeying the orders of Mr. Mowar. He is the only one who could plan the affair; he is the only one who can make a show of defending it. He is the man mainly responsible to the people of Ontario for having, as it were, forged their name to an illegal an invalid to an illegal, an impolitic, and an immo-ral proceeding, which they will on the first possible occasion repudiate. He will have to meet a new Legislature beforelong; and we judge that there are men enough in his ranks who are sufficiently independent to refuse to support him in a policy that is sure to doom the majority of those who support it to defeat at the polls.

THE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Ws do not think it is correct, as stated in the despatches and the press, that Sir ALEXANDER GALT and Sir CHARLES TUP-PER endeavoured to secure the guarantee of the Dominion Government for the money to be used in sending out a large number of people to Canada We do not magine that the Dominion Government ever seriously entertained the idea of guaranteeingalargeamount of money that would be expended as much for the benefit of the British Government and the Pacific Railway Company as for Canada. The project, as outlined in the despatches, is one calcuated, of course, to be of great ultimate advantage to this country; and we welco t as an evidence of what the British Gov ernment is prepared to encourage, and what the Pacific Railway Company are prepared to do, to further the cause of

gration to Canada. But the project has some attendant dangers and difficulties, which statesmen will no doubt foresee and provide against, but which must be taken into account In every rush some are trampled down in every great migration of people, the weaker ones are apt to suffer or to be a cause of trouble, anxiety, and contention.

A steady, well-regulated flow of immigration, in reasonable numbers, is what would best suit the circumstances of the North-West, It is, therefore, to be hoped that the scheme will be under the stricte ontrol, and that the very smallest margin will be left for failures of individuals get comfortably settled. In case of a rush this could not be provided for. No doubt the men engaged in the affair will see to it that the strictest control is exercised over the coming emigration.

THE BASIS OF SOCIETY.

It may be taken for granted, we presume, that no social life can exist without ecognized morality. Now ethical maxms of necessity pre-suppose an intelligent acknowledgment of them, and a power of will adequate to their carrying-out in daily life. If this one be wanting the being ceases to be responsible, because he is irrational; if the latter then he must be held morally unaccountable. Knowledge and will being denied to men there can be no responsibility. The entire theory of our criminal law rests upon the assumption that man possesses the power of deciding "I for one am of opinion that this case is power of decid between good and evil courses; were therwise punishment could

In other words, human beings have will for the exercise of which they must render account, or they are mere autonata, originating in evolutionary mechan ism, developed through heredity and working through predetermined causes. If this oe all true, the reconstruction of society i nade inevitable if the latter alternative be adopted. What men, by their consti-tution, cannot help, they have no right to suffer punishment for; once deny volition, and you destroy all responsibility. Between impunity and chastisement ffences against society there is no choice : and there can be no pretext for inflic the latter, unless the accused had the power of selection as between crime and

If men are so constituted that they powerless either for good or evil; if they drift with wind and tide, powerless and inapable of resistance, then no human law has a right to punish them. They are themselves victims, and cannot help their predestined condition. They have been made what they are, and cannot help themelves. Admitting that theory, there is an and to social existence. Men are, and must remain, the savages we are told they were in centuries gone by. There is an end to morality, and society must cease to exist. Why ? it may be asked. The re-sponse is that with the denial of account-ability perishes the theory of moral obliga-

ion. Either there is a power of choice im planted in humanity or there is not. If of things, then there is no room for morality. If the true that physical necessity governs all, there is no room for human freedom, and with it dies all renuman freedom, and with it dies all responsibility. Disguise the new, or rather regarnished, dogma as you may, it means the utter disorganization of society. Should materialistic science again flourish as it did during a brief space a hundred years ago, its fatal results would reveal themselves with more mpressive vividness. Then there finsh; our generation may witness the stroke of the gunner. Let it not be said that these fears are groundless. Certainly there is nothing new in the nonsense daily promulgated by the preachers of a meta-physical school which adjures metaphysics. There are philosophers who repudiate philosophy, theorists who rely on facts exciusively, weavers of spiders' webs on a And surely not REMBRANDT's pencil ever limned so gloomy a picture. If it be true that humanity floats upon a fateful stream

resistless as Niagara, then there must be in end to all purposive efforts on its behalf. an end to an purposive chorts on its benair. Supposing the new creed to be true, there can be hope or help for the race, because there can be without it no volition. It is all drift, without aim or conscious design. such is the theory of modern science. contends that the soul is a figment he imagination ; that chance has made us. and not we ourselves; that there is no God, and that immortality is a dream. With such a creed was not Pops justified in penning the words which conclude the Dunciad:— Philosophy, that leaned on heaven before

"Philosophy, that leaned on heaven before, Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more, Physics of metaphysics begs defence, and metaphysics calls for aid in sense. See mystery to mathematics fly I In vain they gaze, turn giddy, rave, and die. Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires, And unawares morality expires." Nor is it morality alone that sta

Whatever the new philoso may assert to the contrary, the founda-tions of society do not rest on the idle logic of expedience. The basis of right, ogic of expedience. The basis of right, of order, and progress, has been laid by be unerring from unerring finger of Omnipoten lligent Will which made the intelligent Will which made the universe guides human destiny. There is no floating law or chances within it. What He has wisely determined will shape all that is to follow. Wise in His omniscience, He is beneficent towards all His recatures. The Judge of all the earth will do right, and inasmuch as the order of society can have no basis but in His hands, so it cannot subsist save by His Providence. Utilitarian theories did not make the order of civil-

have none to offer them which can stand the test of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical merit or demerit. Whatsoever depends on antecedents beyond control must remain beyond the region of human will; and if the scientific theory be sound, there can be no sure foundation for moral obligation, and consequently none for social duties. By surrendering the one stronghold, the scientists have cut the ground from beneath the entire social fabric. There can be no society without commanding morality; there can without commanding morality: there can be no ground of ethical obligation save a reference to that Divine authority which declares that "every one of us must give "account of himself to God." The automatic theory, on the contrary, absolves man from responsibility either to human or Divine law. How long can the social state rest on that volcanic foundation?

ANOTHER DISASTROUS EFFORT. Our morning contemporary has made three attempts to begin a series of "religious" articles. The first attempt ended in a proclamation of scientific defiance of religion. The second resulted in the propagandism of political hypocrisy. And the third, made on Saturday last, appears to be intended as the beginning of an argument to prove that scepticism is stronger than faith and mere consonant with a progressive nine teenth century. This may be a wrong

awfully and even terrifically mixed. offer the following as a specimen :-"But while all this is beyond reasonable contradiction, it would be quite wide of the mark to affirm that in these days scepticism mark to affirm that in these days acepticism is not very widely spread, or that its influence is not telling unfavourably upon the activities of the Church, both by direct assaults from without, and through the enfeebled energies and half-hearted, all but unexpressed dubiety that are too often to be met with among not a few—who still try to persuade themselves that they have not parted commany with Christianity either in mark of company with Christianity, either in name o

notion of ours, for the organ's article was

Beautiful I isn't it 7 So clear and limpid so full of lucidity a se scothing to the excited soul; and so convincing to the perturbed intellect! It reminds us of the story we quoted from Rev. Paxton Hood's

"I for one am of opinion that this case is founded on the fundamental basis of a quadrilateral centract, of which the four sides are agalutingled by adhesion." "After that," said Jeffrey, "I think we had better go home." And after the Grit organ's third attempt at

setting up as a champion of Christianity in language such as we have quoted, w had better drop the organ incontinently. Let us, however, quote once more; gave the concluding sentences contain its weighty advice to "the Christian Church" as follows :--

"To ignore its presence (the presence of, we presume, the "all but unexpressed dubiety") will not destroy its potency; to despise its unreasonableness will not dissipate its influence; to upbraid its victims will do little to set them free; to question its existence is only to give it freedom to work its will while to despair of its conquest is only at one to confess its reality and proclaim its just fication."

Sweet, isn't it? So like Macaulay—(Mark Twain, or Martin F. Tupper, WALT WHITMAN! So practical just the thing for the occasion! But i the blamed thing (we must be pardoned for our levity in treating so solemn a subject) nor "despise" it; nor upbraid it; nor "question" its existence—what in thunder (we must be pardoned this thunder (we must be pardoned this language on such an occasion) is the Christian Church going to do? Will the organ explain? Its attempts to set up as a champion of Christianity are remarkable failures. You must know "I "have set up as a wit" said a young parson to Rev. Sydney Smith. "You had "better set down again" was the reply. Our contemporary will be good enough to take a back seat—and keep it.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN EUROPE.

THE French Republic is serving at least one useful purpose in Europe. So long as it continues to hold power, it must con tinue to repress the social democracy which is its own logical outcrop. And so long will legitimate authority everywhere find good republican authority for judicious and necessary repressive measures. Since 1848 the Social Democrats have been a pretty active body; but so far they have not succeeded in "establishing" themselves anywhere, though they have been the cause of much mischief. They were one of the main causes of the overthrow of "the Monarchy of July" by forcing the abdication and flight of the King of France. And hardly had the provisional government been formed when it had to repress the turbu-lent allies that had aided in its establishment. The coup d'etat suppressed the Republicans and the Radicals too; and for many years the Socia ists, so far as France was concerned, had few opportunities to exhibit their strength. When the empire was shattered, the social democracy, after a temporary submission to the necessities of organization in war, exhibited itself in the commune; and its work was done in the destruction of buildings and monu-ments sacred to civil order and traditional ational glory. The first duty of "the Re "public" was to smother its allies again. It has been engaged in smothering them ever since. And, as we have said, must consince. And, as we have said, must continue to suppress them or be overthrown.

Since the unification of the German Empire the great Prince of "Blood and Iron" has had one continued and, so far, successful struggle with the Socialistic element.

They have opposed his measu military consolidation. They have op-posed his fiscal policy. They joined him in his contest with the Papal nuthority; but he has had at last to seek the alliance of the Papal. of the Papal representatives to suppress his troublesome quondam allies. But their power in the German Parliament, in their power in the German Parliament, in the press, and among the people, is most formidable, and probably Germany has more to fear from their organized activity than any other European state. The death of BISMARCK would probably encourage them to very active propagandism. Their them to very active propagandism. The platform comprises universal suffrage both sexes, with secret and compulse

voting; direct legislation by the peop all education free; popular voting on or peace; and total separation Church and State—which in their int theories did not make the order of civilization, neither can, they preserve or perpetuate it. They may affect to exclude Gop from the universe he has made and governs; but only scientific folly can hope to succeed in the attempt.

One thing, at all events, should be evident to the materialists, that the basis of society reposes on morality, and that they have none to offer them which can stand the test of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical which the test of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical which the state of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical which the state of examination. Without some days the second of the control of the co which must some day be encountered even by those who may succeed in overthrowin

There is nothing new in socialism of one kind or another. It was part of the polity of ancient States; even in the dim history of Indian laws it is traceable. Socialistic doctrines moved in a degree the minds of many of those who made the Commonwealth of Orderwell. They had their effect in the making of the American Republic. They were made popular in France by the meritsicious genius of Rousseau. They animated the policy of those who made the, revolution of 1798, even against the wishes of the Republicans. But in the Commune of 1871, with its murder, arson, and robbery. Socialism had its first opportunity of unlimited power. How it acted we know. Its history affords us some reply to those who defend an agnostic propagand to those who defend an agnostic propagandism by telling us that we have yetno idea of how an agnostic nation or organization would work. We have seen its last and most finished product once in action; and no one has any wish to see it in action

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent suggests, in a letter published this morning, that a meeting of textile operatives and manufacturers should be held during the coming exhibition, as a feature of the fair. The idea is one very well worth considering, and we invite the attention of

Since Mr. Greenway was convicted of having grossly violated the truth during the last session of the Local Legislature, some of the Grit papers out West are expressing want of confidence in him. This is unnecessary delicacy. If Mr. Greenway will come down here, Mr. Hardy will "hug" him, and Mr. Mowat will resign in his favour.

The election of Hen. J. F. Stairs for Halifax, unopposed, to support Sir John Macdonald, is likely to be followed by the election of a supporter of the Government in Lumenburgh, N.S., the sitting member, who succeeded by a fluke, having been unseated. In this way the good work done by Mr. Biake in his memourable eastern tour is being

There is something significant in the fact that when Miss Kenealy applied for admission to the biology betures of Professor Hux.
ley, at South Kensington, all the male students objected. The significance is emphasized by the fact that having persevered and
gained her point at the examination which
closed the course, Miss Kenealy carried off
the honours from two hundred and fifty male
competitors.

The old subject of the advantage of a railvay through the Euphrates valley was revived recently in the House of Lords. Lord Lamington argued that such a line would be a most valuable thing for England to control, even if canals through the 1sthmus of Suez were multiplied indefinitely. This question of uniting the Indian ocean with the Mediterranean is acknowledged now to be of yital importance, though the Liberals were less inclined to see its value when advocated by the late Lord Beaconsfield.

We must protest against being held responsible for the indelicate names (such as Bull Pup," "The Slugger," &c.) applied to the high-toned special constables of the Mowat Government. The names were con-ferred by fame, and the persons would not be recognizable under any other titles. We are for giving every man his own, even his nickname; but in this case we are not responsi-ble for the alleged outrage on the teelings of persons who are no doubt merely younger sons of the British aristocracy out on their travels.

Our morning contemporary, on Saturday, in an article on the "South-Eastern railway trouble," has the following :-

"This may be quite untrue, but the public may be inclined to ask what would be the position of the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, if this were true, and if it were South-Eastern, which must be sacrificed it the road be not sold for much more than the amount of its indebtedness.' In reply to this rubbish we are authorized by

Mr. A. B. Chaffee, the secretary-treasurer of the railway, to say that Mr. Pope has not, and never had, any interest whatever in the stock or affairs of that company. All the stuff talked in the Grit organ as to Mr. Pope's position is therefore impertment and untrue.

ation, fate, and strange intelligence-was fished out of the river Plym, near Plymouth. England, which contained a curious final message from a man, once glorying in the name of Samuel Jones. His lines might go down to posterity with "the very false gallop of verses" with which Orlando hung the trees of Arden. Says the message:—"I loved one and she loved not me. What is the use of loving? None." The only value the use of loving? None." The only value we see in this damp message from the deep is that it flatly contradicts Resalind's assertion that " men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love." In referring to the two addresses presented

to Lord Lansdowne by Liberal associations, congratulating him upon his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, the Canadian Gazette makes the following pertinent remarks :- The makes the following pertinent remarks:—The short reply which his Lordship made ought to be sufficient to show that he will go to the Dominion with the right aims before him. Whilst expressing doubts as to his capacity for the post, Lord Lansdowne declared that he should proceed to Canada determined to do his best to maintain those ties of loyalty and attachment which bound the colonies to the Mother Country, and which he believed were stronger between no colony and the Mother Country than in that over which he should have the honour to preside.

he covered the same distance in five days, and in a few short weeks, will be able to make it in forty-eight hours. Soon the Rockies will be crossed, and the sister province of British Columbia be made easily

To most people marriage is a very serious thing, but some members of the theatrical profession can assume and disavow the re ponsibility with the ease of drawing on or sponsibility with the case of drawing on or discarding an old glove. Very recently Mr. Osmond Searle had his wife taken away from him by a judge who expressed his contempt for the actor's conduct in as plain terms as possible. But the decree had hardly been pronounced before he was married to Miss Conway, who had just acquired her divorce from Levy, the cornetist. This entrance into the most serious responsibilities with the case with which an accomplished actor assumes the toga of a Brutus, or the cap and bells of a Touchstone, is only equalled by the case with which an exit is made through the Divorce Court, and both are alike discreditable to the henourable profession of an actor.

The Montreal Gazette in a learned article, n which our national want of an emblem is pointed out at length, suggests "that the Union shield should be a plain white ground, semee with golden fleur-de-lis. Upon this should be a single red lion passant. This simple device would condense into one emblem the main facts of our political history. Our present shield has no supporters. These are usually found upon important armorial bearings, when they are drawn in full detail. For these the moose and the bison might well be taken to typify the Western prairie land and the Eastern Provinces, and they would make expressive and picturesque supporters. The crest is a more difficult point; it might be a lion's head crowned. This would repeat the monarchical idea expressed by the red lion taken from the British shield." Union shield should be a plain white ground.

In view of Mr. Gladstone's appounced deermination to give up the occupation of Egypt in a short time, the following from the Times' Alexandria correspondent, showing that such a policy is improbable, is interest-

ing:—
'I was accused of exaggeration when I stated, three years ago, that the military movement, unless taken in hand at once, would give us errous trouble. I anticipate a similar reply when I state that unless England be prepared to accept the consequences of the responsibilities which she has incurred, by taking the absolute control of every department in the administration, she will have to deal with a popular feeling, easily repressed, thesed, if she choose to rely on force, but infinitely more serious than that aroused by Arabi. For it would fatally prejudice all our endeavours to grant liberal rule and destroy confidence in our administrative ability atroy confidence in our administrative ability and in the bona fide nature of our efforts to improve the condition of the fellah.

The departure of the Grit party from its Comperance Pledge is a most melancholy event in the history of Gritism. Of course the Temperance Pledge was never kept, from the moment of taking; but the mischief is that the breach of it has been "found out." The following scene in a recently published novel in the United States gives some idea of

the present Grit position :-"Let me alone, Sarah," said he of bibu-ous taste, hilarious enough to be for once

independent.

"But," stammered the poor woman, terly dismayed, "your temperance pledge

"To your very good health, Commodor answered the demented man; "here goes !"
tossing dewn the third glass. "You see
how it is, Commodore—the o-ret-i-osl-ly, I'm
tem per-reance, but—practic-tt-cally, I imbibe!"

is favoured are frequently vague to a per plexing degree. The other day it was announced that Sir John Lubbock boasted in a speech in the House of Commons that cience had achieved a victory in inducing many persons in Birmingham to "change their washing day." Heretofore the practice of a more general ablution on Sunday than on week days, and the donning of a clean shirt, has had a connection, sometimes hereditary and remote, with church going, and if a change has been accomplished in this direction, the victory can be only regarded as sucif by those who believe in science to the exclusion of religion. If on the other hand the change refers to altering the timehonoured custom of washing the family linen on Monday, we are lost in wondermen as to where the scientific victory comes in, and can only patiently wait till a fuller re-port of Sir John Lubbock's speech comes by

The credulity of mankind is being con stantly illustrated by the operations of banco steerers and confidence men in all the great centres of civilization and intelligence. An nstance just reported from London is to the point. A distinguished resident of Cairo arrived in the English capital, and while walking down Regent street he was accosted by a well dressed Englishman, and a conversation in French cusued. As they were chatting a third gentleman came along and joined the party. The conversation turned upon the cholera, and one of the Englishmen stated the cholera, and one of the Englishmen stated his desire to subscribe £1,000 on behalf of the sufferers, and was looking for some Egyptian merchant to whom he could entrust the money with the assurance that an intelligent use would be made of it. The Carrene merchant offered his services, and placed a deposit of £75 in the hands of the benevolent Englishman, which was to be returned as soon as the chance acquaintance could be identified. Unhappy child of the credulous East! The deposit has not been returned nor has the English swindler been seen or heard of since.

The Grit organ has published of late a good deal of special correspondence defending the reputation of the persons with the singular nick-names, who were the special constables of the Mowat Government. It may be all true, and the singular persons in ques-tion may be really gentlemen of the highest culture—"high-toned Christian gentlemen" as Guiteau used to say. But we submit the following expression of opinion from the Rat Portage Progress, which has not taken sides in the dispute, as some evidence that these sons are really no better than they ought The least said about the Ontario police

the better for the town, as its members are not composed of the best Christians in the world, and in every day garb bear a striking world, and in every day garb bear a striking likeness, with a few exceptions, to an army of tramps. The proceedings in police circles in this vicinity for the past few years have been more or less a huge burlesque, but so long as no real injury resulted it was overlooked; but when a man is deprived of his liberty without any just cause or provocation, it is time to look at the matter seriously. The arrest of McMurphy and Ridecut can be characterized as nothing but a piece of high-handed bluff, and it is to be hoped the victims of the arrest will "see the thing through."

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Charles Garrett and his assistant wrote 8,000 letters during the year of presidency of the Wasteyan Conference. A layman at Kingston, Ont., has intimated his intention to bequeath \$10,000 to the superannuation fund of the Methodist Church. Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been visiting Norway and Sweden, in connection with church matters, The total union vote in the Methodist Epis-copal Church in all the conferences now stands, 16s. In favour, 135; against, 22;

The Bishop of Gloucester, who is editing the "Old Testament Commentary," has asked the Rev. W. B. Pope, D.D., to write upon Ezra and Nehemiah.

A union camp meeting, embracing all the branches of the Methodist Church in Canada, is to be held at Elsmore, between Unionville and Agincourt, September 14th.

A Free Church minister, Rev. Alex. Bisset, has left the Free Church and become a Baptist. He was immersed at Aberdeen recently in the presence of a large number of people.

I Rev. Father P. J.: Riordin 3 of Chicago, who was just been appointed coadjutor to the Bisbop of California, is said to be the youngest Roman Catholic Bishop in the world. He is 38 years old. orld. He is 38 years old.

The Detroit Ministerial Union, compose f ministers of all denominations, has decided y a vote of 23 to 1 that belief in the Apostles' Creed is not sufficient as a declaration of faith upon which to admit members. The new scheme for providing high-class Church of England schools is being warmly supported. Shares to the extent of \$21,500 have been taken up, the Arbhbishop of Canterbury's name being down for £1,000.

Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church South, aged eighty-two, and his brother, aged eighty years, were in a pulpit together in Kentucky on a recent Sunday. The bishop preached in the morning, and the

loctor at night. At the Free Thinkers' convention to be held at Rochester, N.Y., Evangelical Christianity will be represented by the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of Brooklyn, who is in-

dorsed by the Rev. Dr. Burchard and Rev. J. O. Peck.

There has been a decrease in the income of all the funds of the Scottish Episcopal Church in the financial year just ended—nearly £300 less for the clergy, nearly £200 less for the Theological hall, and upwards of £600 less for foreign missions. oreign missions. The conference of the Methodist Free

Church meets this year at Rochdale. It is proposed to raise £25,000 by way of commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Association and the Wesleyan Reformers. Rev. Mr. Pascoe, ex-president of the Bible Christian Conference, has gone to England to attend the Bible Christian Conterence, which opened on the 25th ult., at Exeter. His special

mission is to complete the negotiations grant-ing the Canadian B. C. Church permission to enter the Union. Mr. T. B. Smithies, the originator, proprietor, and editor of the British Workman and the Band of Hope Keview, and some other illustrated periodicals, recently died. He was a member of the Wesleyan Church, but was greatly beloved by members of all de-

ions of Christians. The list of ministerial resignations in the English Wesleyan Conference is unusually large. One has been influenced by the rationalism of the day, and two others bave been touched by High Church views. Several

young men have resigned because the pros-pect of employment is uncertain. The memorial tablet to Rev. George Mac-The memorial tablet to Rev. George Macdougall was placed in position in the Methodisrelured at Edmonton lately. It is plain,
of white marble, set on black slate. The inscription is in English and Cree. It reads:
"'Let not your hearts be troubled.' In
memory of Reverend George McDougall.
'I am the resurrection and the life.'"

Rev. LeRoy Hooker, of Kingston, in a
letter to the Christian Guardian, says:—"The
readers of the Guardian will be glad to learn
that a wealthy member of my church, whose

name I am not at liberty to mention, has just provided in his will that a legacy of \$10,000 shall be paid to the Superannuation Fund of our Church upon his decease." At a meeting of the convention of the

Protestant Episcopal church, at Swanes, Tenn., last week, thirteen Southern States being represented, it was resolved that the general convention of the Church be memoof coloured men desiring to enter the minis-try of this Church, and that all coloured ministers of the Church have equal powers in all Church councils. The Rev. W. P. Paxton, superintendent of

the South-west Department of the American Sunday School Union, has prepared a report of seventeen years' work. Schools organized in that time, 4,320: schools aided, 7,493, with over 400,000 pupils. These schools have received 34,533 Bibles and Testaments. and have purchased books and papers to the value of \$52,485. The expenses of the department for the entire period of seventee ears have been \$118,813. Professor Philip Schaff says that the Old

Testament is still in the hands of the Ameri an revisers, who are preparing the American appendix; that is, selecting from all their readings and renderings which the British revisers have rejected those which they deem worth laying before the pub ic for final decisi n. The Revised Old Testament will probably be published before next spring. Then the convocation of Canterbury, which origin-ated the movement, will subject it to official

ated the movement, will subject it to official judgment.

From the report of the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan it appears that there are sixteen clergy on the list in the Diocese, besides the Bishop. There are also ten catechists and schoolmasters employed, the total number of mission stations being twentynine. Of the clergy six are maintained by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, eight by the Church Missionary Society, and two by private contributions. The investment for the Bishopric fund is \$50,000. For Emmanuel College there has been raised \$20,000, of which \$12,500 was spent on the College buildings, \$2,500 invested for the endowment of a Professorship cf. Divinity, leaving the balance to be applied to carrying on the College work.

Among the students of Durham University (England) who recently obtained their M.A. degree was a young Welshman, whose success shows what excellent material is to be cess shows what excellent material is to be found in Wales for higher education. Five years ago a young quarryman at Bethesda who hardly knew a word of English, and had who hardly knew a word of English, and had not even received the rudiments of learning, left the quarry for the study. Aided by a sister and brother, he qualified himself in six months to enter the Grammar School at Clynog, where he stayed a year, thence pass-ing to St. Bee's College. Eighteen months ago he was ordained a deacon by the Arch-bishop of York, and last Christmas he took priest's orders. In five short years an unlettered Welch quarryman has been transformed into an Episcopal clergyman and a University graduate.

For many years the late Mr. Edward Miall, of the Nonconformist, as the mouth-piece of the Liberation Society, brought forward annually in Parliament a motion for the dis-establishment of the Church of England. Since his death the matter has not been and attachment which bound the colonies to the Mother Country, and which he believed were stronger between no colony and the Mother Country than in that over which he should have the honour to preside.

"The rapidity with which the Canadian Pacific railroad is spanning the continent and annihilating distance," says the Winniped Sum, "is shown in a remarkably clear manner in the experience of Rev. John McDougall, the well-known Methodist missionary, whose mission is at Morley, at the foot of the Rockies. Until railroad construction was commenced, it took the missionary nearly two months to make the trip from Winniped stement.

The special country and Ridecut can be characterized as nothing but a piece of high handed bluff, and it is to be hoped the victims of the arrest will "see the thing through." If Ontario wants to take possession, let het do it legally, and not turn loose a hungry army to make more disturbance than they quell."

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A Western exchange discounts current fish stories by telling an old hunter's curious experience. He was looking at his traps along a stream, when he espied an old muskrat on the bank. Raising his gun he fired, and then jumped down to keep the rat fish the methet of the farrest will "see the thing through."

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Mowat's Organizers Sec Work on Their Pl

Citizens Kept in Profound Ignor posal for Incorporation Carri Disorder,

From Our Own Correspond BAT PORTAGE, Aug. 9.—Since toba authorities arrested the rin the mob which broke open their showed that she was determined to showed that sne was developed, the her authority in this place, the again been very orderly. Mowat have, however, busied themselv tempt to form Rat Portage into a n tempt to form Kat Portage into a munder the Ontario statutes. The S Magistrate for that province, Lyon, a brother of the Grit or Algoma, prepared a petition ask in his official capacity to call a pub of the citizens of the town to consivisability of executing the locality. visability of erecting the locality 1 cipality. Capt. Burden, of Mowar peddled the petition round, and t of the faithful here signed it, its o kept a secret until within the las when all the available Ontario each a copy of the petition, and ev boy in the town that they thought it was approached. It is claimed one hundred and sixty-two names to it when handed to the Stipend trate. It is certain, however, th the townspeople who have the la ests at stake were never asked to cause the gang well knew that th A PROMPT REFUSAL.

A large proportion of the petit not a dollar invested in the tow even householders or residents though not favouring Mowat's wished the subject discussed at meeting. The petition was presen Lyon, who issued a few small ha en minutes after eleven o'clock morning, calling a meeting for the ing at half-past seven o'clock, in Court-house. The Winnipeg Free informed of the time and place of informed of the time and place of two days before, though the cit were the most concerned, were to ignorance of it if possible. Fortun are fully alive to the methods of are fully alive to the methods of carpet-baggers, and the supporter were quickly apprised of the affathetime of issuing the notices uning. At the hour appointed the was filled to the door, there be three hundred present. The stathe stipendiary magistrate calling meeting the power to name the Mr. Lyon salested Mr. Erank meeting the power to name the Mr. Lyon selected Mr. Frank J Clerk of the Ontario Division Cou side, and then explained his object the citizens together. He had no down than Mr. Malcolm McKe Portage Chief of Police, asked whe lie meeting had not the right to a own chairman, and there were crither oom for a chairman. This w Mr. McKenzie then challenged the to the petition as not bona fide he and freeholders, and that it had fully circulated so as to obtain the business men of the place. ASSUMED INJURED INNOCEN tried to make it appear that the

corporating the place into a munic been started by the citizens, the p culated by the citizens for signatu ditizens were there to take action. attzens were there to take action.
not deny, however, that he wrot
tion. Mr. McKenzie then moved
tion that as the townspeople die
sufficient time to consider the qu
meeting adjourn for ten days. The
their commenced to speak against to
when he was called to order ami
deal of confusion. Mr. James
barrister, then addressed the meet
port of the motion to adjourn port of the motion to adjourn, po clearly the undesirability for orga municipality proposed, as the already been incorporated some Manitoba. Calls for the mot all parts of the room, still the cin fused to put it, and it was withe motion was read from the chair ma W. H. Menzies, seconded by Mr. T lay, that the locality be erected in cipality. The mover and seconde peatedly called for, but were eith sent or had left in disgust. It was ed that there was no motion, as t and seconder were not press Lyon explained that if thirty resid holders or householders voted for t that it would be sufficient to organize as proposed, after which was made by the chairman to shut those in favour of it to come forwar platform on the right. Mr. E. M. ustice of the Peace for Manitoba, the floor immediately after Mr. insisted upon being heard in opposi-motion. He referred to an attempt been made nearly three years pre incorporate under the Ontario state the matter had been carried throug little opposition, and the boundarie toba had not been extended to inc place, and then the Mowat Govern refused to recognize the reeve and elected. He asked why there appears on much anxiety now to incorporate when it was well known that such would cause disturbance, as the already formed into a municipal Manitoba, which was doing good sidering the difficulties it with. Another attempt was made discussion amidst much confusion, Jas. Weidman, Registrar of Deeds for claimed the floor, and would not be He asked what guarantee the cit that if the municipality were formed be carried out, and dwelt strongly of THE INJUSTICE AND THE WE

it would be for thirty men out of hundred resident householders holders to force upon the tewn an in holders to force upon the tewn an in which would meet with the stronger opposition. The discussion was con Capt. H. H. Bailey, justice of the Manitoba, Messra. W. Oliver, may town, W. Matheson, and others man in the meeting had a word favour of the motion to incorpora Stipendiary Lyon, and the chairm own creation. The discussion was wholly one-sided. An amendment posed to the motion to the effect posed to the motion to the effect posed to the motion to the enect meeting pledge its support to the poration under Manitoba, and that posed municipality be not organized the confusion which arose during th the friends of the project tried to g resident freeholders and householde to the front, but failed, scarcely half ber coming forward. Mowat's ming themselves beaten, promp Brigadier-Generals Patullo and One-per-cent Rankin made a to adjourn until next Monday On being put the show of hands wone in opposition to the adjournme shairman declared the motion lost, sext moment it was whispered in his journ the meeting," which he did in our the meeting, to the commands of his superiors. left the chair there were cries of "des night " "another chairman," "oon night," "another chairman," meeting," etc. AMIDST THE EXCITEMENT

three cheers for the Queen were propresponded to heartily, when a rush were the door. Some one then called cheers for Manitoba, when the walf Ontario court-room were made to with a rousing response. One soil had the temerity to shout three comments which was recommended. Mowat, which was promptly answ tremendous volley of groans and in not a cheer. The meeting was one e excitement throughous, and the very ponderance of feeling shown in favour proved conclusively that the letermined to cleave to the spir ovince that has done so much in vil government in the past, wh onived the cold shoulder of her

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Christian Conference, has gone to England to attend the Bible Christian Conference, which opened on the 25th ult., at Exeter. His special mission is to complete the negotiations grant-ing the Canadian B. C. Church permission to enter the Union.

Mr. T. B. Smithies, the originator, pro-prietor, and editor of the British Workman and the Band of Hope Keview, and some other illustrated periodicals, recently died. He was a member of the Wesleyan Church, but was greatly beloved by members of all denominations of Christians. The list of ministerial resignations in the English Wesleyan Conference is unusually large. One has been influenced by the ra

ionalism of the day, and two others have been touched by High Church views. Several young men have resigned because the prospect of employment is uncertain. The memorial tablet to Rev. George Mac-The memorial tablet to Nev. George Mac-dougall was placed in position in the Metho-distributed at Edmonton lately. It is plain, of white marble, set on black slate. The in-scription is in English and Cree. It reads: "Let not your hearts be troubled.' In memory of Reverend George McDougall.

'I am the resurrection and the life.'" Rev. LeRoy Hooker, of Kingston, in a readers of the Guardian will be glad to learn that a wealthy member of my church, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, has just provided in his will that a legacy of \$10,000

shall be paid to the Superannuation Fund of our Church upon his decease,' At a meeting of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Swanee, Tenn., last week, thirteen Southern States being represented, it was resolved that the general convention of the Church be memoialized to establish schools for the education of coloured men desiring to enter the ministry of this Church, and that all coloured

nisters of the Church have equal powers in all Church councils. The Rev. W. P. Paxton, superintendent of the South-west Department of the American Sunday School Union, has prepared a report of seventeen years' work. Schools organized in that time. 4,320 : schools aided, 7,493. with over 400,000 pupils. These schools have received 34,533 Bibles and Testaments, and have purchased books and papers to the value of \$52,485. The expenses of the department for the entire period of seventeen

years have been \$118,813. Professor Philip Schaff says that the Old Testament is still in the hands of the American revisers, who are preparing the American appendix; that is, selecting from all their readings and renderings which the British worth laying before the pub ic for final de-The Revised Old Testament will probably be published before next spring. Then the convocation of Canterbury, which originated the movement, will subject it to official

From the report of the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan it appears that there are sixteen clergy on the list in the Diocese, besides the Bishop. There are also ten cate-chists and school masters employed, the total number of mission stations being twenty nine. Of the clergy six are maintained by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, eight by the Church Missionary Society, and two by private contributions. The investment for the Bishopric fund is \$50,000. For Emmanuel College there has been raised \$20,000, of which \$12,500 was spent on the College buildings, \$2,500 invested for the endowment of a Professorship of Divinity, leaving the balance to be applied to carrying on the

Among the students of Durham University (England) who recently obtained their M.A. degree was a young Welshman, whose sucfound in Wales for higher education. Five years ago a young quarryman at Bethesda, who hardly knew a word of English, and had not even received the rudiments of learning. left the quarry for the study. Aided by a sister and brother, he qualified himself in six months to enter the Grammar School at six months to enter the Clynog, where he stayed a year, thence passing to St. Bee's College. Eighteen months ago he was ordained a deacon by the Archbishop of York, and last Christmas he took priest's orders. In five short years an unlettered Welch quarryman has been transformed into an Episcopal elergyman and a University

For many years the late Mr. Edward Miall, of the Nonconformiat, as the mouth-piece of the Liberation Society, brought forward annually in Parliament a motion for the dis-establishment of the Church of England. Since his death the matter has not been Since his death the matter has not been pressed upon Parliament either so regularly or so persistently as before. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society it was agreed that a motion for disestablishment be submitted to the House of Commons next session, and that Mr. Henry Richard, the member for Merthyr, assume the responsibility of doing so. Mr. Mr. Henry Richard, the member for Merthyr, assume the responsibility of doing so. Mr. Richard has consented. There will thus be three motions for future consideration—that of Mr. Dick Peddie, which deals with the question for Scotland; that of Mr. Dilwyn, which deals wifh the Church Establishment in Wales, and that of Mr. Richard. Arrangements are being made to make a vigorous agitation during the recess all over the two kingdow. FROM RAT PORTAGE.

Mowat's Organizers Secretly at Work on Their Plans.

Citizens Kept in Profound Ignorance-Pro-posal for Incorporation Carried Amidst Disorder,

RAT PORTAGE, Aug. 9.—Since the Manitoba authorities arrested the ringleaders of the mob which broke open their gaol, and showed that she was determined to maintain her authority in this place, the town has again been very orderly. Mewat's organizers have, however, busied themselves in an attempt to form Rat Portage into a municipality under the Outario statutes. The Stipendiary Magistrate for that province, Mr. W. D. Lyon, a brother of the Grit candidate in Algoma, prepared a petition asking himself in his official capacity to call a public meeting of the citizens of the town to consider the advisability of erecting the locality into a municipality. Capt. Burden, of Mowat's fusiliers, peddled the petition cound, and the haadful of the faithful here signed it, its object heimskept a secret until within the last few days. When all the available Ontario forces took each a copy of the petition, and every man or From Our Own Correspondent. when all the available Ontario forces tookeach a copy of the petition, and every man or
boy in the town that they thought might sign
it was approached. It is claimed that it had
one hundred and sixty-two names appended
to it when handed to the Stipendiary Magistrate. It is certain, however, that many of
the townspeople who have the largest interests at stake were never asked to sign it, because the gang well knew that they would be
met with

A PROMPT REFUSAL A large proportion of the petitioners have not a dollar invested in the town, are not even householders or residents; others, though not favouring Mowat's pretensions, wished the subject discussed at a public meeting. The petition was presented to Mr. Lyon, who issued a few small handbills at minutes after eleven o'clock yesterday morning, calling a meeting for the same even ing at half-past seven o'clock, in the Ontario Court-house. The Winnipeg Free Press was informed of the time and place of meeting two days before, though the citizens, who were the most concerned, were to be kept in ignorance of it if possible. Fortunately they are fully alive to the methods of Mowat's carpet-baggers, and the supporters of order were quickly apprised of the affair between were quickly apprised of the affair between the time of issuing the notices und the meeting. At the hour appointed the court-room was filled to the door, there being about three hundred present. The statutes give the stipendiary magistrate calling such a meeting the power to name the chairman. Mr. Lyon selected Mr. Frank J. Apjohn, Clerk of the (Intario, Ilivision Court to the Court of the Co erk of the Ontario Division Court, to preside, and then explained his object in calling the citizens together. He had no sooner sat down than Mr. Malcolm McKenzie, Rat tage Chief of Police, asked whether a public meeting had not the right to appoint its the meeting had not the right to appoint its own chairman, and there were cries through the room for a chairman. This was refused. Mr. McKenzie then challenged the signatures to the petition as not bona fide householders.

Manitoba. Calls for the motion came from mailtona. Calls for the motion came from all parts of the room, still the chairman refused to put it, and it was withdrawn. A motion was read from the chair made by Mr. W. H. Menzies, seconded by Mr. T. H. Findlay, that the locality be exceeded into a municipality. The mover and seconder were repeatedly called for, but were either not presented. sent or had left in disgust. It was then claimed that there was no motion, as the mover and seconder were not present. Mr. Lyon explained that if thirty resident free-holders or householders voted for the motion that it would be sufficient to go on and organize as proposed after which organize as proposed, after which an attempt was made by the chairman to shut off discuswas made by the chairman to shut off discussion by putting the motion and calling upon those in favour of it to come forward to the platform on the right. Mr. E. M. Rideout, Justice of the Peace for Manitobs, had taken the floor immediately after Mr. Lyon, and insisted upon being heard in opposition to the motion. He referred to an attempt that had been made nearly three years previously to incorporate under the Outario statutes, when the matter had been carried through with but the matter had been carried through with but little opposition, and the boundaries of Mani-toba had not been extended to include this place, and then the Mowat Government had refused to recognize the reeve and council elected. He asked why there appeared to be so much anxiety now to incorporate the place when it was well known that such a course

discussion amidst much confusion, when Mr. Jas. Weidman, Registrar of Deeds for Manitoba, claimed the floor, and would not be put down. He asked what guarantee the citizens had that if the municipality were formed it would be carried out, and dwelt strongly on THE INJUSTICE AND THE WRONG the injustice and the woond gineers on westward bound trains, while taking a water supply, have noticed the lights and waited for them to disappear before moving on. Night watchmea and chronically which would meet with the strongest kind of opposition. The discussion was continued by Capt. H. H. Bailey, justice of the Peace for Maritche Messey W. Olivon was stated for them to disappear before moving on. Night watchmea and chronically sober men assert that this apparition can be frequently seen, but the cause is a mystery, as the effect is produced apparently without human agency. holders to force upon the town an institution which would meet with the strongest kind of opposition. The discussion was continued by Capt. H. H. Bailey, justice of the Peace for Manitoba, Mesara. W. Oliver, mayor of the town, W. Matheson, and others. Not a man in the meeting had a word to say in favour of the motion to incorporate except Stipendiary Lyon, and the chairman of his own creation. The discussion was otherwise wholly one-sided. An amendment was proposed to the motion to the effect that the meeting pledge its apport to the town corporation under Manitoba, and that the proposed to the motion to the effect that the meeting pledge its support to the town corporation under Manitoba, and that the proposed municipality be not organized. Amidst the confusion which arose during the meeting the confusion which arose during the meeting was placed in a quart bottle, set in hot water, and steeped for some time. The conductive taken was a wineglassful every four conductive taken was a wineglassful every four the friends of the project tried to get thirty resident freeholders and householders quietly to the front, but failed, scarcely half the num-

with. Another attempt was made to shut off

ber coming forward. Mowat's men. find-ing themselves beaten, prompted by Brigadier-Generals Patullo and Burden One-per-cent Rankin made a motion to adjourn until next Monday evening. On being put the show of hands was two to one in opposition to the adjournment. The shairman declared the motion lost, but the aext moment it was whispered in his ear "adto the commands of his superiors. When he left the chair there were cries of "decide it to-night," "another chairman," "ontinue the meeting," etc.

left the chair there were cries of "decide it to night," another chairman," "continue the meeting," ste.

AMIDST THE EXCITEMENT

AMIDST THE EXCITEMENT

three cheers for the Queen were proposed and responded to heartily, when a rush was made for the door. Some one then called for three cheers for Manitoba, when the walls of that Ontario court-room were made to re-echo with a rousing response. One solitary Grit had the temerity to shout there cheers for the queen with a rousing response. One solitary Grit had the temerity to shout three cheers for the queen was promptly answered by a tremendous volley of groans and hisses, bug as the most acheer. The meeting was one of intense of celling shown in favour of Manitoba, when the very greatpreponderance of feeling shown in favour of Manitoba, proved condusively that the people here are determined to cleave to the spirited young province that has done so much in giving them of youth whofell in love with a damsel, and crief government in the past, when they had civil government in the past, when they had received the cold shoulder of her eastern sister.

cording. The men who are representing On-tario in this part of the disputed territory are cordially disliked, and their tactics are only inciting the feelings of the community against the province, which stabborely refuses to consent to the only legal way of settling the much vexed boundary dispute, and relieve them from the incubus which hange so heavily apon their efforts to develop the won-derful resources of the country.

Cady says the serpent was about thirty fee in length and two feet in diameter.

Wm. Riffert, telegraph operator at Dau-phin, Pa., says a four foot black snake came down off the mountains the other day, strag-gled into the office, and coolly coiled itself up on his table while he was out. On his return it began darting out its tongue, but showed no disposition to move. He got a piece of copper wire, fastened one end to the battery, then stretched it across the snake's tail. Another wire was stretched in front of the snake in such a way as to annoy it. The next time it darted out its tongue it touched the wire, receiving a terrible shock. This made it so mad that it grabbed the wire in its mouth, and that it grabbed the wire in its mouth, and could not let go. The battery was shaken up, and the snake began a series of gyrations never before witnessed on any stage. When killed its body was so highly magnetized that nails and pieces of railroad iron stuck to it.

On Sunday, July 15th, Charles Comstock. a boy of ten years, son of Judge J. D. Com-stock, of Colesville, Ohio, told his parents that he had been writing about something remarkable which would soon take place. He was in perfect health, there was nothing to snggest anxiety, and nothing more was thought of his remark until, the boy having died suddenly, and his funeral having been appointed for Friday, July 27th, at 3 p.m., a paper was found container the faller. paper was found containing the following memorandum in his handwriting? "Within tweive days after to-day, on Friday, at three would cause disturbance, as the town was already formed into a municipality under Manitoba, which was doing good work considering the difficulties it had to contend with Arathea themselves as the town was already formed in the afternoon, something remarkable will happen."

A railroad ghost torments the people of

A railroad ghost torments the people of Sanajoharie, N.Y. On dark nights just before the arrival of the first mail train on the New York Central railroad, a red and a white light are seen to move slowly eastward, and as if carried by human hands. After coming a short distance to the river bridge, both lights ascend and suddenly disappear. Engineers on westward bound trains, while

hours. She was to have a teaspoonful of tobacco snuff blowed up her nose with a pipe nothing but raw salt mackerel fresh from the brine and unwashed. She took several doses of the mixture, which stirred the devils n to such an extent that she had to send for

another doctor to settle them. A coloured man and his wife appealed for protection from witches to the Jefferson Market Police Court, in New York yesterday. A young man with an evil eye, they declared, had waved his left hand three times

ueste assembled. The parson was on hand and the bride ready, but the groom did not materialize. The friend who had done the courtung went out, and, after looking around, found him sitting or lying in a horse trough. On asking him why he did not go to the house to be matried, he said: "Oh, I can't go that and atand before them folks." "Oh, yes, you can; everybody in there is married but your girl. Come on." "Get her to come out doors, and we'll marry under the shed, but let the old folks stay in the house." The friend went back, got the girl and the parson ont without exuiting suspicion, and they were more introduced to the bride and groom. They became so indignant that all left without partaking of the supper.

"Several years afterwards," adds the "winder and temple more, engaged in barracek duties and in good health." But for "the doctor kind-ness," he said that "he must have died." This incident recalls the fact that soldiers almost invariably refer to the kindness goes a great way, and, as we have frequently observed, the regimental doct r who aympatiness with the men is a powerful factor in the harmony and good feeling of a corps. He never was a mere "administrative drag machine;" hence his popularity and anest of the harmony and good feeling of a corps. He never was a mere "administrative drag machine;" hence his popularity and anest doctor was fined \$1, and paid the first magistrate and acknowledged his offence was fined \$1, and paid the fine hext day B isid an information agrainst A before another magistrate, and had A fined with the men is a powerful factor in the harmony and good feeling of a corps. He never was a mere "administrative drag machine;" hence his popularity and anest died." All the case had been properly became so indignant that all left without partaking of the supper.

The company waited two or three hours, and on being invited to aupper were introduced to the being and interest and accompany to the supper was must have a favourable institution.

The company waited two or three hours, an

out twenty-seven young canaries. She now has a family of eight or ten able to take care of themselves, while she sits with queenly pleasure on another nest of eggs.

Thirteen hogs were bitten by a mad dog near Columbus, Ga., and they all died. The crows and buzzards ate the hogs, and now they are gone mad. They get to fighting while high in the air, and come tumbling down to the ground, where they fight to the death. Feathers are floating through the air the time, and are becoming a positive nuisance.

Some Bellefonte boys recently tied a dishpan to a dog's tail by a long rope, and the dog picked the pan up in his teeth and ran quietly down behind a barn, crawled under it, and went to sleep in the pan. The dog just openied in the concavity of the character. This was inferred to represent the man in

gether she was a strange hen.

On that night the morals and manners of the village of Ericaville were excellent beyond parallel. New resolutions were formed and bad habits were sworn off. Husbands and wives no longer exchanged DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENTS AND FLAT-IBONS, but tenderly embraced each other and agreed to await the coming of the Lord in a commendable manner. Mrs. Whitnel's house-hold were too excited to sleep. Her daugh-ter, Sarah, was very ill, and it was seared ter, Sarah, was very ill, and it was leaded that the sacred egg would tend greatly to shorten her life. Alarmed at this, Frank Richardson, a clerk in the post-office, acknowledged that the miracle had been personnel through his instrumentality. He knowledged that the miracle had been performed through his instrumentality. He explained that to get even with one of Mr. Whitnal's sons he traced the characters on the egg with tallow, and then placed it in vinegar. After the acid had sufficiently eaten the shell as to allow the parts traced with tallow to become prominent, he visited the Whitnal barn, deposited the egg in a nest, seared an innocent hen and decompand. scared an innocent hen, and decamped. Mr. Richardson's expose has had the unfortunate effect of dispelling the moral influence ex-erted by the egg. The villagers have re-turned to their former ways.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Marines, as well as the army, have been armed with the revolving gun, in order to

According to the Metz papers several English officers from the Royal Military Academy have passed some time there in studying the great-batile-fields near that fortress. These visits, it is stated, have occurred annually

visits, it is stated, have occurred annually for several years past.

It is stated by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times that during the firing of the artillery salute from the Cronstadt forts and ships, at the recent Imperial inspection of the Russian squadron returned from the Paeifice, one of the largest guns in Fort Milutin—a 13-inch Krupp—burst.

The French military journals are strongly advocating the adoption of a helmet for the French infantry, in lieu of the képi. The Avenir Militaire, in a lengthy article, points out that a helmet will be no novelty in the French army, as its infantry wore this headpiece under the Minister of War, St. Germain, in 1790, when the four-cornered hat had to give way to the helmet.

main, in 1790, when the four-cornered hat had to give way to the helmet.

The anniversary of the battle of Salamanca (which was fought in 1812, when the British, under Wellington, defeated the French) has been observed in the customary manner. The ceremony of decking the colours with laurel was duly observed in every regiment throughout the British army which tok part in the engagement, and the subsistern doing duty with the detachment of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, which mounted the "Queen's Guard" in London, in the morning carried the laurel-decked colours from Cheisea Barracks to the guard-room at St. James' Barracks to the guard-room at St. James

Barracks to the guard-room at St. James' Palace.

A correspondent of the Morning Post has just given a comparative list of thirty-six first-class English and thirty-six French ships of war, the merits of which are based upon, "first, their heaviest guns, and then the thickness of their armour." The result is, that in point of offensive power, England has the alwantage in twelve cases while the

ALEX.

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the ordinary being quite an attractive investment from the standpoint of Canadian investors, while the preference appears equally well adapted to meet the views of British capitalists.—London Free Rress.

dent of the Wesleyan Conference at Hull for the present year. He is the sixth native of Ireland who has filled that honourable posi-

There have been offered two prizes of \$125 and \$75 for the best treaties on coses and its manufacture, etc., by the German Pharmacentical Society of Analytical Chemists. Ap-

plication must be made at once.

The Lancet stoutly opposes the practice of putting blinkers on horses. It says :--"It seems to us that they are useless, ugly, and to some extent injurious to the eyesight. The most beautiful feature of the horse is the eye. If it were not 'hid from our gaze' it would serve to denote sickness, pain, or pleasure. Many a time would the driver snare the whip on seeing the animal's imploring eye."

Pro: Huxley maintains that in fishing districts an acre of sea was more profuse in food production than an acre of land. Sal-

mon rive s required protection. But in the case of the great sea the circumstances were entirely different. He believed that the cod, herring, pilchard, mackerel, and similar fisheries were inexhaustible, and were entirely beyond the control of man either to diminish the number of the control of man either to diminish the number of fish or to increase

them by oultivation.

This is a description in Le Genie Civil, of July 1, of a floating grain elevator. The structure was made at Bordeaux, and placed in the harbour to unload the vessels arriving with cargoes of grain. It contains apparatus for weighing, cleaning, and sacking the grain. From the ship's hold it can unload, weigh, clean, weigh again, put into sacks, and reload into trucks 150 tone of grain per hour. The elevator is mounted on a barge, which is propelled by a screw worked by a compound surface-condensing steam engine that furnishes the motive power for all of these operations. Luther left three sons, and it has often been said that their male line was extinguish ed early in the last century. But the report is confirmed that there are at Cloister Allendorff, on the Werr, in Meiningen, two brothers, Heinrich and Carl Luther, who can prove descent from the great reformer by a genealogical tree, which has been deposited for safety with a Leipsic insurance company. Henrich, the elder, is a journeyman carpenter, while Carl is studying theology. Their mother is said to have been the daughter of a high official at Berlin. Their father was working at his technical to the control of th working at his trade as a mason in the capital, when the girl fell madly in love with him, as much through enthusiastic admira-tion of all that related to Martin Luther as from appreciation of the good-looking young journeyman. But the marriage ended unhappily, for the mason's wife was disinherited by her family, and is said to have died in

of all the queer and sensational announcements made by the Salvation Army, those recently issued at Port Arielaids, Australia, take the lead. The hall occupied by the South take the lead. The hall occupied by the South Australian branch of the army is spoken of as a glory shop. A "monster hosannah meeting" held in this glory shop is addressed by Happy George, Zulu Jim, and the Boy with Hair Like Heaven. One of the attractions is "the struggle with pies, tarts, cheesecakes, ham and tongue sandwickes, bread and butter, tea, sugar, mik, eth., of which you can have a full supply by naving one shilling ter, tea, sugar, milk, etc., of which you can have a full supply by paying one shilling each." In the evening a "Merry-go-round" is held at the glory shop, where "some hot bomb-shells will be poured into Satan's territories." A monster salvation meeting is harrangued by "a host of hallelujah lasses in their Timbuctoo bonnets." The aunouncement begins with the atarting heading, "Hallo! Hallo! Jack! What's up! Look Here!" and winds up by saving. "Come

with him and left his employment after two months service; can I collect my wages for the two months? Ans.—No; you were not disconstent in the contract of the two months? Ans.—No; you were not disconstent in the contract of the two months? Ans.—No; you were not disconstent in the contract of the contr

recover them, but the party who purchased the cattle would probably restore them on being repaid his money.

E.E., Bayfield,—Qu.—"Can I be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine tor selling liquor without a license?" Ans.—Sec. 51 of Cap. 181, R.S.O., applies to the case in question—or if the "Canada Temperance Act" is in force—see 100 of Cap. 16, Dominion Statutes of 1878, governs. In either case there may be imprisonment in default of payment and sufficient distress to pay the fine and costs.

R. J., Turnberry.—Qu.—" I bought turnip seed represented to me as Swedish turnip seed and sowed it. The turnips are now growing and are white turnips. Can I claim damages ? Ans.—The person who sold you the seed very likely made a mistake. You cannot claim damages unless you were wilfully or negligently deceived, to the happens that mistakes are made in putting the seeds in the packages, and no person is liable for the resulting damage.

W. F. Y.. Shelburne...Qu..." Can I compel the village Council to remove a fence which crosses a street at the side of my lot!" Ans...The Council, on petition being properly presented in the manner directed by the Municipal Act. will cause the obstruction to be removed; if not, then petition the County Council who have power to compel its removal, at the expense of the village. You cannot compel either Council to open the street; it is discretionary in the Council to act on the petition or not. J.C., Sturgeon Falls.—Qu.—"Is it legal to allow saw mill owners to allow sawdust to go into the rivers?" Ans.—No. The Fisheries Inspector may prosecute for destruction of the figh.

GENERAL.

METS. Ottaws.—No.
HORTON HOUSE.—M. wins.
C. R. L. Chesley.—Two wides should be W. C.—Hanlan was not at Ogdensburg Saturday before last. W. F. B., Niagara Falls.—Renforth died in his boat August 23, 1871. EAGLE.—Apply to the secretary of the Civil Service Board of Examiners, Ottawa. W. G., City.—We believe Gooderham & Worts listillery to be the largest in the world. C. A. M.—Do not know what hotel is the best in America. We have two or three to try yet. in America. We have two or three to try yet.

A. M., Flesherton.—Valentine was entered in the 2.37 class only at the meeting you mention, and took fourth money in the event.

C. K., Ancester.—(1) Cannot give you any advice in the matter, (2) There is no "usual salary." Like clerks or book-keepers, they are paid according to situations and circumstances.

R. S., Belleville.—Don't know what you mean by "Canadian coal oil" and "American coal oil," and anyway have no time to waste in investigating such big questions to settle paltry disputes.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSANTO Has stood the test for FIFTY THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

WILLIAMS-On Monday, Aug. 13th, at 2 Prosect street, Mrs. T. P. Williams, of a daughter. MCCLAIN-At Parkdale, on the 13th inst., the rife of Robert McClain, of a daughter. WARD-On the 6th inst., at No 12 Rebinson street, the wife of F. C. Ward, of a son. PORTEOUS-On the 8th inst, at the "Bec-hive," Sturgeon Lake, the wife of C. E. L. Porteous, manager Bank of Montreal, Lindsay, of a son. MACKENZIE—At No. 52 Maple street, city, on the 13th inst. the wife of C. Mackenzie, of a son. Bowman—At Barrie, on Tuesday, 7th inst., the wife of J. M. Bowman, of a son. SANGSTER—At Beechenhurst, Port Perry, on Friday, 10th inst., the wife of Dr. J. H. Sangster, of a son.

BIRTHS. RYVES.—On the 5th inst., at Queen's park, the wife of Thomas G. Ryves, of a daughter.

DICRSON—At Niagars, on Wednesday, the 5th ast, the wife of J. Geale Dickson, Esq., of a supply.

aged 2 months and 15 days.

Patterson—Drowned in the Don, on Tuesday, August 14th, John Albert Patterson, aged II years and 7 months, second son of William and Mary Patterson.

McKenzie—At the residence of her son-in-law, U. J. Tracie, 11t Church street. Mrs. Hannah McKenzie, in the 8th year of her age.

FURRST—On the morning of the 14th inst. Simon Fuerst aged 61 years. Anne.

Sime Belleforth boys recently tief a dish for you for the room for a chairman. This was returned for the pentions are of a degree and by a long roop, and the dight of the business men of the place. Mr. Lyon, which some the pentions are the control of the business men of the place. Mr. Lyon, which some the pentions are the pentions of the place. Mr. Lyon, which some the pentions are the pentions of the place and the pentions are the penti DUDLEY-On Saturday, August 11th, at 135 Seaton street, Ann, wife of Thomas Dudley, sr., in the 75th year of her age. KERR-At. "The Ceders." Brantford, on the 10th inst., Ella, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of William H. C. Kerr, Esq., barrister.

WRIGHT-At 17 Grosvenor avenue, Joseph, beloved son of Charles and Isabella Wright, aged 3 years and 6 months.

WRIGHT—At 165 James street south, Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 9th, Mary Jane, beloved wife of James V. Wright, Esq.

LISTER—On the 10th inst., at her father's residence. 195 John street north, Hamilton, suddenly of heart disease. Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Lister. MORONEY—Shot on the night of the 7th inst. lames Moroney, eldest son of the late John Moroney, aged 24 years and 1 month. DENT-On the 8th, at rear of 33 Dalhousie street, Garnet, youngest son of James and Alice Dent, Toronto. Dent, Toronto.

FARRELL—On the 7th inst., the wife of Geo. FARRELL—On the 7th inst., the wife of Geo. FARRELL—2 Brant street, aged 55 years.

MARKLE—At Middleport, on the 17th day of July, 1823, Robert Markle, in the 73rd year of his age. son of the late Henry Markle, who was killed at the battle of Queenston in 1812.

CLARKSON—On the 3th inst. at 121 Boverley street, Helen Victoria, infant daughter of B. H. Clarkson, aged two months and four days.

WILSON—On Tuesday, August 7. at her soninlaw's residence, Thomas Holmes. 727 Yonge street, Jane, late widow of Hugh Wilson, in her 7th year. RAWSON-At Barrie, on July 31st, after a long and painful illness, Libbie A., youngest daughter of the late Edward Rawson. PETROE—In this city, on Aug. 1st, 1883, of hear disease, Kathleen, only surviving daughter of the late John T. C. Peirce, aged 2 months and 7 days.
WRIGHT—At 105 James street south. Hamilton.
Thursday, August 9th, Mary Jane, beloved wife
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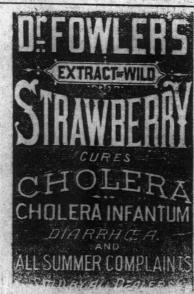
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fresh colour had died away from her cheek, and her eyes were dull and heavy. "Are you ill, Miss-Fairfax?" he asked, af-

"Are you ill, Miss-Fairfax?" he asked, after a minute's silence.

"No. I'm not ill, only-only-l've told you so much, Mr. Dorillon, that I may as well tell you the rest. We are going away to-morrow morning."

"Going away?"

He asked no question in words, but his voice implied them, and she answered the mute enquiry.

"Yes, she has rejected Ferdinand."

Mr. Dorillon was allent. He could not have spoken had his life lepended on the utterance of a single syllable, but Helena interpreted his silence, after her own ideas, and went burriedly on:

CHAPTER XXXV-Continued.

"Let me see, what is the next prominent link which joins the past to the present? The mobilight night on which crossing the Pyrenees, I happened along, just in time to resoue old Tyndale's carriage and frightened servants from the attack of the Italian brigands. It was no special act of bravery. We numbered actually more than our assailants, but the admiral was bewildered, and his attendants arthing more than a neak of ants, but the admiral was bewildered, and his attendants nothing more than a pack of terrified fools. However, it proved a passkey to the heart of the genial old gentlaman, and nothing would satisfy him but I must accompany him to Scotland. It, mattered little to me which way I went, and toward Scotland I accordingly bent my lootsteps. Once there it was impossible to get away. The admiral had taken a fancy into his head that I was not unlike his son—a reconsisting. The admiral had taken a fancy into his hear that I was not unlike his son—a promising young man, who had been recently killed it the Crimea at the siege of Inkerman; and from the resemblance, real or fancied, resulted my formal adoption as his heir. I was still to retain the name of Frederic Dorrillon which I had taken in default of my other pellation; but I was to be presented every here as the adopted son of Admiral Tyr

"Since then my life has presented no very startling occurrences or peculiar incidents. I have continued to learn tidings of Ida every now and then. Without this poor consola tion I should have perished of heart hunger-of inanition of the soul. As long as I knew she was well and happy in her sweet, innocentashion I lived on, and was content—dream and monotonous as my own life was, Ida's happiness—that was all I expected or hoped for now. My own peace was utterly wreck-ed, my own life made purposeless, but she should not be made to suffer with me for

what was, after all, wholly my own fault.
"So things transpired peacefully, until ascertained—no matter how—that Mrs. Dela mere, the lovely young American widow, who had lived abroad for so many years, was re turning home, to a country seat she had pur-chased with the money her husband had left her, on some impossibly beautiful river in America. This fancy of hers made matters essentially different. I became restless, unset tled, and miserable, until my resolution

following her was taken.
"Once in America I plotted a thousan ways of obtaining accurate intelligence of my wife-widow and her movements. But chance, ways or obtaining accurate intelligence of my wife-widow and her movements. But chance, ever my friend, stepped finally in when I was at my wit's end, in the shape of my friend Hugh Dudiey. He was staying at Beech-cliffe, the prettiest place in Connecticut, the guest of the loveliest creature I had ever seen — I should say an anyeaf when I are the content of the c —I should say so myself when I came to meet her and she had graciously extended her invitation to his friend from Scotland.

"One fact I have satisfied myself of, by this experiment—I love Ida as well—nay, better than ever. Time has but strengthened my affection, instead of dimming its fervour. Now, under these circumstances, how long may I reasonably hope to maintain my incognito?
"It depends entirely upon myself.

"If she cares for this Fairfax—nay, who I shrink so foolishly from the word do I shrink so toolishly from the word—if she loves him, my mission is complete. I an be generous still, with the poor generosity that throws away what is worthless to itself and all around it. I will sacrifice my life to the shrine of her happiness. To all intents and purposes. I have been dead for the last seven years; it will be but one more determined deed to lift the dark veil of shadows which separates me from the world beyond. which separates me from the world beyond, and pass, actually as well as nominally, into the land whence I shall return no more. But fifteen miles up the river. be happy, or I will not live at all. Once o twice, as we stood in the shadows that over hung the peaceful river, she looked at me-she spoke to me as if—How my heart beat—how the blood boiled through my veins! If I could win, as Frederic Dorrillon, the love which never was mine as Reginald Delamere—if she could be mine, heart and soul, why, then I might dare in time to tell her this secret which I have hidden away in the inner depths of my own individuality

"I thought this might be a possibility be-fore I saw her leaning on Fairfax's arm to-night, her cheeks glowing, and her eyes full of that limpid softness I have watched so or that impid softness I have watched so many a time. Now, it seems far off, and improbable. I have hoped in vain. It is useless to think of what might have been. But still I cannot tear myself away from the morbid contemplation of my own misery, I am like the convicted prisoner waiting to hear his sentence of condemnation from the lips of the judge, though he already knows perfectly well what it will be. There is a fascination in being near her—in hearing the fascination in being near her—in hearing the tones of her voice, even in sweet words spoken to others which I cannot voluntarily forget. And I will not. There are few enough blissful drops in my cup of joy—it would be madness for me to throw them away,

when they sparkle at my very lips "
So far, Frederic Dorrillon had written, when he folded up the book, replaced it once again in the portfolio, and locked the latter slowly and mechanically. And then he leaned back once again in the chair, pressing his hand to his forehead, as if wearied and exhausted.

LOOKING INTO HER OWN HEART The days at Beachdiffe went by, one by one, like the pleasant lapses of a dream, and were spent in boating parties, picnic groupings, and croquet matches. The guests had prolonged the limits of their originally intended stay, with the exceptions of Victoria Lindhurst and her uncle, who left rather abruptly, and Mr. Dudley, who had returned to his practice in New York.

Mrs. Delamere felt herself being gradually drawn more and more into a region of enchanted dream-life—how, and why, she could not have explained to herself, though she felt the mystic influence. What was it? In what did it consist? Was Beechcliffe under a spell, or was it her own heart changing

what did it consist? Was Beechcliffe under a spell, or was it her own heart changing unconsciously within her?

Mr. Dorrillon and Ferdinand Fairfax haunted her footsteps with persistent attention, as cavaliers of the olden time might have kept jealous watch over some precious jewel of cherished maidenhood. Ida felt it, and yet she did not resent it—on the contrary, there was a shy pride in it which she would not have acknowledged even to her own self.

But Ida knew that the world was changing to her—nor did she wish that aught should be different. It was very sweet and strange, and it was as yet a mystery to her.

"Angie," she said, one night, to the fair-haired hancee, after they had gone up-stairs together and were brushing out their hair in that demi-toilette of white muslin and lace, which is so much prettier than the formal dranging of full dress." you are very hange.

draperies of full dress," you are very happy,

"Always?"

"Always, Ida?"

Mrs. Delamere, with her silky black hair hanging loosely over her shoulders and the pearl-backed brush glimmering through its jetty confusion, looked musingly at Angie.

"What is at like, Angie, this love that a woman feels toward the man who is to be all in all to her? Tell me!"

"Oh, Ida," reproached Angie, gently, "did not you know it when you were engaged to Rex?"

"But I shall not feel any differently after I am married, Ida." "Do not be too sure of that, Angie."
"I could not love Waverley any more, Ida

"I could not love Waverley any more, ida

of that I am quite certain."

"But you may love him less."

"No." Angie shook the golden, downfallen masses quite resolutely. "That cannot possibly be. What made you think of such a thing, Ida?"

"I don't know; the instinct of making one's self disagreeable, I suppose. But you haven't told me yet, Angie, what I asked you."

"As if you did not know already."
"Oh, Angie," said Ida, suddenly looking at the marble time-piece, "it is past one o'clock, and you promised to go with us in the morning for a drive." "Yes, I promised Mr. Fairfax."
"Good night, Ida."

"Good night, Angie." But, late as it was, Mrs. Delamere did not seek her couch after Angelina Gresham had left her. She still sat, with her black hair ripping loosely over her shoulders, and her small hands clasped in her lap, thinking.
"It is so strange," she murmured to herself. "I had fancied that my life would have

self. "I had fancied that my life would have passed away without this wondrous keynote of my nature ever being struck, and now—hitherto I have merely existed—now I am beginning to live. There is no use in wilfully blinding myseif further. I do love him: I do. Yet not for worlds would I have him

read the secret of my heart, until——"

And Ida paused in her disconnected reverie, with cheeks burning and crimsoned. She could not give her love unsought—she could

could not give her love unsonght—she could not even make a sign of what lay in her heart. No, she must drink that bitterest cup of womanhood, in waiting and doubt, and tremulous anxiety.

The native passion that had so long lain dormant was roused at length by the touch of the arch-magician—Love. Ida knew and felt it. Yet she was powerless to decide her own fate? own fate? Of all created beings a woman can be the

happiest or the most miserable. She rose up and went to the window, where the fair elm-shadowed lawns of Beechcliffe lay before her in the starlight, the fountain glim mering faintly, and the scent of roses weigh-ing down the air with spice. In the distance lay hills of wooded upland, and the murmur-ous sound of the river in the valley rose up like an unsyllabled hymn in the silence of the midsummer night. Truly, it was a fair do-

main, and one of which any woman's heart right be proud.
Yet Ida Delamere turned away from its ontemplation with a low sigh.
"I would give it all—all," she murmured, assionately, "to be loved! I would ex-

change it for a cottage on the dreariest hill in the world, with his heart to bear me com-The little fluttering wild-bird-Love-was

caught at last. CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE PICNIC IN THE WOODS. "Ida! Ida! where are you? We are all eady—make haste!"
Helena Fairfax's sweet, clear voice Helena Fairfax's sweet, clear voice rang from the lawn in front of the portico, as she stood swinging her white partieof to and from the rest of the party making their way down the shelving pathway which ded to the heat house on the river's edge. Ida had returned to the house to give one last order to Mrs. Hyde about the refreshments which were to be sent by the overland route to meet them

In a minute, Helena; don't wait. vertake you."

Miss Fairfax looked laughingly at her rother, who stood by her side.

"Certainly we will wait," be said quietly.

"Gertainly we will wait," be said quietly.

Ida was hurrying through the hall, her round hat hanging by its white ribbons from her arm, when, as she passed the half-open library door, she saw a figure stretched listlessly on the sofa that filled the deep baywindow. She stopped suddenly.

"Mr. Dorrillon!"

"Mrs. Delamere!"

"Can it be possible that this is you?"

"Can it be possible that this is you?"
"You see it for yourself, Mrs. Delamere,"
was the somewhat indifferently spoken re-But you are to be one of

day?" she asked eagerly.
"I think not." "I think not."
"Why?"
The word was spoken quickly, and perhaps with a spice of imperiousness in its tone, Mr. Dorrillon closed his book and looked up, the shadow of a smile hovering round his lips, as if he liked to defy this imperative.

"Because I have not yet been asked."
"Did you think it necessary to await a formal invitation?" she asked, relentlessly tearing into pieces a rose which she wore at her belt, while two round crimson spots glowed on her cheeks.

"I am not in the habit of volunteering my ociety unasked." "You want me to invite you now?"
"As you please, Mrs. Delamere."
"You take advantage of my being your ostess, Mr. Dorrillon." "Itakeadvantage of nothing," he answered slowly, his eyes fixed on her flushed, beauti

ful face. "There are various ways of enjoying one's self, and I dare say I shall pass a ing one's self, and I dare say I shall pass a very pleasant day in the companionship of the books in your library."

"Then you do not wish to go?"

"Nay, you are hardly logical now. Did I say that I did not wish to go?"

"You left me to infer it."

Mr. Dorrillon lifted his eyebrows slightly.
"Are we not verging on verbal battle for a very insignificant matter, Mrs. Delamere?" he asked.

Ida did not answer directly "Will you go with us, Mr. Dorrillon?" she asked, speaking as if the words were rung from her against her will,
"Do you wish me to go?" he questioned, slowly, and watching her face with keen eyes

"I do wish you to go," she said, in a low voice; and, scarcely looking up from the flower stem in her hand. He rose at once,

"Then I snall be happy to accompany you, although I have a misgiving that your invitation is forced from you from a sense of duty merely,"

"I am not going to have all my inner motives dissected for your benefit," said Ida, a little haughtily. "We must make haste; the rest are at the river-side by this time."

"Will you take my arm?"

"Will you take my arm?"
"No—I would rather not." At the same instant Mr. Fairfax, who had

At the same instant Mr. Fairfax, who had been lounging on a rustic chair on the portico, rose and advanced into view as they passed through the door.

"At last, 'he said, gally. Mr. Dorrillon's keen glance, first at Fairfax and then at Ida, spoke plainly enough the thoughts that were in his mind. "It was because you made sure of this man's companionship that you refused to accept the offer of my arm!" Ida was hotly indignant with herself, for the blood rose in a vivid carmine torrent to her cheeks as she met his eyes. her cheeks as she met his eyes.

He smiled slightly, and turned to Miss

Fairfax.

"Will you allow me to be your escort to the riverside, Miss Helena?"

She took his arm at once, and they walked a little in advance of the others to join the impatient group below.

It was a long, lovely row, in the dewy coolness of the summer morning, the boatman keeping in the shadows of the western there, when the place of the oars kept time to

the conversation allowed time to listen to this undercurrent of nature's orchestra; and it was nearly noon when they landed at the grove which was their destination.

The commissary department had arrived before them, and the impromptu table, consisting of a satin damask cloth, spread on the green sward in the most level spot, was ready, with its display of cold chicken, daintily dressed salads, tongues, ham, cake, and jellies. A glass pail stood in the middle, filled with golden slices of lemon, lumps of ice, and claret—tinted liquid—Mrs. Hyde's matchless lemonade—and the wines were

and claret—tinted liquid—Mrs. Hyde's matchless lemonade—and the wines were await ng summons; in their ice-pails, among the bushes near at hand.

A merrier party could hardly have convened than the group whose voices now made the woodland shadows musical with gay words and laughter, provoked by almost nothing. Everyone was in a good humour, and everyone was determined to be pleased; consequently the impromptu banquet "went off" splendidly.

No sconer was the cloth removed than the croquet arches were promptly installed on

No sooner was the cloth removed than the croquet arches were promptly installed on the level spot it had partially occupied, and those who had not been smitten by the croquet mania wandered off, in cozy tête-à-têtes, into the woods to enjoy the shade and coolness, and explore the solitudes for the few wild flowers which were still in bloom, party-coloured mosses and ferns.

party-coloured mosses, and ferns.

Mr. Dorrillon had watched Fairfax and Mr. Dorrillon had watched Fairfax and Mrs. Delamere slowly sauntering down one of the glent, leafy aisles, until a growth of alder bushes hid them from his view, and so intent was his absorption that his companion spoke twice to him before he heard her.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Fairfax. Were you addressing me?"

"I spoke to you twice!" laughed Helena; who was too good-natured to take offence at any such casual affront to her self-esteem.

Dorrillon bit his lips. "I must have been

any such casual affront to her self-esteem.

Dorrillon bit his lips. "I must have been dreaming! Will you be so indulgent as to repeat your remark a third time?"

"It is hardly original enough to bear such frequent repetition," said Helena, demurely. "However, since such is your wish, you shall have the benefit of it. Don't you think the day is growing very warm?"

"I do, most emphatically."

They talked idly on one subject or another, with long silences between, both evidently preoccupied, until at length Helena Fairfax looked up with an abrupt laugh, and said:—

"I must seem strangely absent-minded to you, Mr. Dorrillon, but my thoughts are iull to-day."

"Are they?"

"Are they ?" "Are they?"
"Yes; and not of myself."
"I should easily have imagined that, Miss
Fairfax, without being told. I do not think
you are a selfish person."
Helena looked wistfully at him.

Helena looked wistfully at him.
"I wished I dared tell you what it is, Mr. Dorrillon. I would fain have the courage to share my hopes and fears with someone else."
"Does it require so much courage to confide in me? he asked, smiling.
"My impression is that it does not," she answered, in the same tone.,
"Have the goodness then to act when

"Have the goodness, then, to act upon your impression." "We have been very good friends," said Helena, frankly, "and I think I might tell

"You think you might tell me? Are you not sure? And what does this mighty mystery of preamble foretell? I can guess!"
"Guess, then," she said. "You are going to be married."
"No, I am not; but possibly some one else
You are getting 'warm,' as the children

her side, and caught himself wondering if the lonely, nameless grave—his grave—would cast a shadow on her radiant path if she knew of it. If! And in the husbed silence of the woods a little bird broke into a golden

ant eyes were on him. "So he is to be married, your brother?" he

rivulet of song just in time to warn him that

"So he is to be married, your brother?" he said, hoarsely.

"Now you are getting on too fast," she rejoined," laughing a little nervously. "I did not say he was to be married; I said it was possible that he might be."

"Then—"

Frederic Dorrillon knew it was not an honrederic portilion knew it was not an non-ourable thing to do; but for the life of him he could not have repressed the question. "He had not yet promised, but we, brother and sister, are all in all to each other, Mr.

Dorrillon, and Ferdinand tells me everything. He said to me this morning that he should ask her to be his wife to-day. He cannot endure the suspense any longer, nor is there any reason that he should. He has known her a long time, you know."

"Her?"

"Ida"

"And he will propose to-day-your bro-

ther?"

"He told me that he should. Oh. Mr. Dorrillon, do you wonder that I am excited and absorbed, when so much—oh, so much of of Ferdinand's destiny hangs upon the syllable to be spoken this day from a woman's lips?"

Mr. Dorrillon rose suddenly.

"Shall we join the croquet party? They will be wondering what has become of us?"

He felt that he could no longer sit idly there, asking and answering questions—he must be alone, to look this coming caramity full in the face. Solitude—silence—without these he should go mad.

Miss Fairiax wondered at his leaving her

these he should go mad.

Miss Fair'ax wondered at his leaving her so abruptly when they reached the level open glade, where the croquet balls were clicking merrily against one another, and gay voices echoed, half a dozen at once. She could not account for this conduct, so much at variance with the usual calm, polished courtesy of his manner. Could she in any way have offended him? she asked herself, but her memory bore record of no word or look which could possibly have been unfavourably construed.

When the picnic party assembled together, just after sunset, to set out upon their homeward way, one of the number was missing.

"Where is Dorrillon?" inquired Mr. Carisforde, who was mentally numbering up the boat loads.

James, the servant, turning round from his

boat loads.

James, the servant, turning round from his task of packing the silver, glass, and china that had been used in the waggon which was to take them home, replied:

"If you please, sir, he has walked home,"

"Walked home!" echoed Carisforde.

"What! fitteen miles on such a broiling afternoon as this!"

"Yes, sir, I offered to row him myself, or to drive him home. There's plenty of room in the waggon, and I could have gone a little earlier just as well as not; but he said he liked the walk, and I was to say he had just remembered some letters that must be written this evening."

Perhaps Mr. Dorrillon had really some very important letters to write, for when, toward ten o'clock that night, Miss Fairfax came into the library, he was sitting at the desk, with an open portfolio beside him, and his face very pale, with weariness or some other strong motive cause.

Helena started as she saw him; she had not expected to find anyone in the library, which was generally deserted at that time in the evening.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Dorrillon. Am I disturbing you?"
"Not in the least, Miss Fairfax," he an-

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

After Death, If I should die before you, love,
I pray you do not weep
Your woe beyond the first few tears
The world will have you keep?
But say, "I make his heaven less
By moaning thus in dreariness.

And plant my violets, white and blue,
Above my place of rest,
And tend them with those dear, kind hands
I have so oft careased:
And say :--" These flowers were his last will,
And for his sake I watch them still." And when the spring that I so loved Shall flush the land with life, I pray you seek my quiet grave, But not with tears, sweet wife; And if the flowers in bloom shall be, Say: "Lo I he sends his love to me."

r seaside wear. Toilets of spotted grenadine or Indian gauz re fashionable for dinner parties. Fancy buttons of all kinds now form a great toilets

ance of a single syllable, but Helena interpreted his silence after her own ideas, and went hurriedly on.

"Yes, it is all over now—poor, poor Ferdinand. She was very sweet and gentle, but she told nim." No resolutely. She should never marry again; she did not love him, though she respected him, and all that sort of thing. We had not dared hope much, and yet—well, it's no use now thinking what might have been. "She is the only woman who could have made Ferdinand happy; but even now I can't be as angry with her as I try to be. Perhaps Ferdinand was too precipitate in speaking techer. I told him not to hurry matters too much, but he could not endure the suspensa." Men are naturally impatient, I believe, added poor Helena, with a faint smile. "But I have a great deal to do in packing up to night, and I must not stand here talking as Good night, Mr. Dorrillon, and good-by."

She held out her hand. He took it, scarcely knowing what he did.

"Believe me Miss Fairfax, your brother has my sympathy," he said. "There is no one—no one in all the world who can know better than I how much he has lost."

So Helena Fairfax, marveling at the fervour of his words, went away, and he never saw her more.

When she was gone. Dorrillon rose and

saw her more.

When she was gone, Dorrillon rose and paced up and down the library, with a tumult of feelings warring at his heart. He could not analyze or define them; but first and foremost, he felt the great weight of terror lifted from his life. Her heart was not given away—is might yet, be his own. He had stood aside and given his rival a fair chance—now there was no earthly power which should keep him from making one more effort to win the treasure. A new hope had sarpung into his breath as a way as in the contraction. had sprung into his breast, a new courage in-spired him. Let Reginald Delamere sleep in his quiet grave in the dreary old city of Naples—Frederic Dorrillon should inherit all the happiness which was not destined to be

If Ida only loved him! He drew back from the faint chill of doubt and fear which came creeping into his veins; he resolutely turned away from beholding any possibility adverse to his own wishes. Fortune was not to be weed here. to be wooed by a craven trembler. He had hesitated long enough. The time for action had come at last.

He drew out his watch and glanced at it.

Fifteen minutes past ten; he ground his teeth together to see how late it was. They were all wearied with the unusual fatigue of the day in the woods—would probably have retired early—and he must live through another night, in ignorance of his fate. The seven years through which he had passed seemed as nothing to him in comparison with these hars that lay before him. "As I can't sleep," he thought, "I may as well have a cigar on the lawn this hot night."

He went out at the eastern door, and, rossing the flower borders, took his way

"You are going to be married."

"No, I am not; but possibly some one else is. You are getting 'warm,' as the children say."

"Some one else? Your particular friend, perhaps, to whom you write long, double-sheet letters, and send embroidery patterns by every mail."

"Some one nearer and dearer than that," persisted Helena, shaking her head.

"I can't guess; you will have to tell me."

"Well, then, it is my brother!"

"Your brother!"

"Your brother!"

"Your brother!"

"Your brother!"

"Trederic Dorrillon echoed the words, quite unaware that he was doing so, In that one instant he felt that his fate was sealed; he saw the far-off shining gates of a fancied happiness closing on him forever; he saw Ida standing at the flower wreathed altar with this tall, well-featured Ferdinand Fairfax by her side, and caught himself wondering if the

dresses floating over the grass as they went.

"Mrs. Hyde is early to-night," said Angle Gresham's voice. "See, the drawing-rooms are already darkened. Are not you coming in, Ida?"—for one of the figures had paused close to the edge of the marble basin into which the waters of the fountain fell with a cool, tinkling drip.

cool, tinkling drip.
"Not just yet, Angie; it is so warm in "But you said you were so tired !"

"So I am; and that is the reason I mean to rest out here, with the stars and the deli-"You will take cold."

"No, I shall not. I never took cold in my "Shall I stay with you, Ida?"
"What for? No, no, little one, I had rather be by myseif for awhile. Go in; you will be pale to-morrow, and I shall fall under the ban of Mr. Cleve's most solemn dis-

Angie laughed and ran up the portice steps, disappearing into the lighted doorway as swiitly as if she had been gifted with wings instead of little slippered feet, while Ida De-lamere remained alone, and apparently im-movable—one hand, on which the precious stones sparkled in the starbeams, resting on the rim of the meable bear.

the rim of the marble basin. Frederic Dorrillon's heart throbbed high. Fate had placed within his grasp the oppor-tunity for which he had so ardently longed. Ida was near him, and they were alone, and all the sweet, softening influences of nature were marshalled on his side. What strange faint-heartedness was it which, even at this auspicious moment, would fain have bid him tand motionless in the shadow of the elm boughs, and let the tide of his life ebb by, never again to be overtaken? Perhaps it was the natural reaction of the long chain of consequences, either for good or evil, which hung on the issues of that moment; but Frederic Dorrillon was not one to yield to any temporary weakness. He put aside the low-hanging boughs of the tree, and advanced with a calm; determined step into the starlighted lawn.

Ids turned round with an involuntary start as the sound of nearing footsteps fell on her ear, but she did not move from her position.

"Mr. Dorrillon, you are out late to-night."

"The sultry atmosphere of the house was too cramped, Mrs. Delamere; I could not breathe there."

"It is deliciously cool and fresh out here."

breathe there."
"It is deliciously cool and fresh out here."
"Yes, it is."
"Presently Dorrillon spoke again:
"I was hoping for an opportunity of speaking to you this eving, Mrs. Delamere, but the servants told me that you had retired."
"I did go up to my own room, but Angie coaxed me out again for a walk among the roses."

Still she did not ask him why he had wish d to see her.
"I understand that Mr. Fairfax leaves u

-morrow morning," he said, quietly. "You will miss him?"

"You have been friends for some time, I

"Yes, for several years."
"It strikes me," said Dorrillon, slowly,
"that he did a very foolish thing in risking,
for the mere possibility of a nearer relation,
the surety of friendship such as yours has
been. Men are foolish at times—it seems to

be a part of their nature."
Ida looked up quickly.
"Mr. Dorrillon!" "You are surprised at my intimate know-ledge of your private affairs. Yes, Mrs. Delamere, I happen to know that Mr. Fairfax has proposed to you, and been refused. But you need not look so startled—the secret is

swered, courteously. "Can I do anything for you?"

"No, thank you. I only came to get a book or two which belong to me."

Mr. Dorrillon gazed earnestly at her. The

An Indiana widow drinks nothing but black tea while she is in mourning. Such consistency is truly pathetic. But what a nerve she will have for her next husband.—

Hartford Post,

Fashion Notes. Dresses entirely of poppy-red are popular

ture as decorative adjuncts to summer The most fashionable shades of the silk are pigeon's throat, gooseberry green, and Mare-chal Neil yellow.

The newest grenadines come in soft shades of sea-foam green, primrose-pink, cream-white, apricot, and brass colour. Silk dresses made perfectly plain and draped with Spanish, Mechlin, Flemish, or point d'esprit laces are much worn.

Lace ties have given place to plaitings of lace rising from within the straight, high dress, and coat collars, soft lace ruffles, and cascaded jabots.

A neat costume is of ecru batiste, embroid-ered with small corn flowers in chenille; ecru lace hat, with corn flowers; spotted Jacket bodices of dark cloth are worn, the

trimming consisting of fine, closely placed rows of narrow mixed braids in black, with gold or silver. Lace chemisettes, with short pagoda sleeves,

are worn under low-neck dresses, to make them suitable for dinner, theatre, and all oc-casions of demi-toilet. A pretty morning toilet is of cambric, printed with large flowers, gathered blcuse bodice, small Directoire bonnet, with flowers above and below the brim.

Travelling dresses of wool grenadine of the fashionable tan shades, or thin beige in fawn, cinnamon, iron grey, bronze, nemophila, and smoke-blue are all fashionable. A brown linen costume, studded with forget-me-nots; gathered bodice, with a waist-band; bonnet of forget-me-nots, with a tuft of roses at the side is very stylish.

Stays are being made shorter waisted, and satin stays are said to be more comfortable and easier to wear than those of coutil; they are, however, much more expensive. A number of baby dresses are worn by very

young ladies for ordinary walking purposes. They have waists plaited back and front, and drawn in to the figure by red leather belts. Cream-coloured linen batiste, or che cloth, makes very serviceable and pretty toilets, when trimmed with coffee-coloured lace and bows of scarlet or pale-blue ribbon. Lace-bordered handkerchiefs are again coming into fashion. The lace is generally Valenciennes and very narrow. It is also the fashion to embroider the initial in the centre of the handkerchief in coloured silk.

A beautiful toilet is of cream linen em broidered with silk in an open-work design, and lined with pale, yellowish pink silk; straw hat, turned up at the side, and lined with black, streaked with gold, a large plume round the cover; white parasol lined with

Velvet skirts have satin balayeuse, which are scalloped or plain, and fall over a plaited flounce sewed to the underskirt. Over this is a plaid tunic without trimming, which falls like an apron down the front, and is raised on the sides by a buckle and long ribbon

on all evening or garden bats. The Lilian Russell poke is one of the best to trim in this manner. A facing of Oriental lace, a band of muli, and a cluster of snowballs or daisies, with long mull strings at the back, to tie under the chin, make very charming and coming head coverings.

A handsome black dress has a skirt with three Chantilly lace flounces; bodice to match, gathered at the throat and waist: lace epaulettes and sleeves, long Suede gloves drawn over them; small black lace bonnet, narrow pink ribbon crossed on the chignon, and tied as strings, the loops being fastened down with rearl-headed pins; lace parasol over pink silk.

Some new travelling dresses are made of tan-coloured cloth. One seen recently had the apron front of the overdress scattered with sprays of carnations outlined in brown silk cord of a deeper tint, draped over a plain skirt of the same coloured silk, with a narrow plisse at the bottom. The back of the skirt was fully draped, the bodice being tight-fitting and braided to correspond with the overdress.

dress.

Among the newest buttons are those formed of a stone imported from South Africa, called the Orange River Cat's-eye. The stone is, properly speaking, a crocidilite of intensely hard substance, exceedingly curious, and when cut and polished is fashioned into articles for various uses, parasol handles, necklaces, etc., and is much in vogue for fancy jewellery in combination with brilliants or pearls. The buttons in gold and green tints are very effective as trimmings for travelling gowns of mixed tweed or heather homespun material.

A new kind of veiling has been brought

homespun material.

A new kind of veiling has been brought out, which looks like handsome surah. It has a brilliant, soft effect, although there is a certain body to the goods, and it is destined to meet with great success. Foulards and surahs are in the most peculiar designs, such as plums, grapes, and pink radishes, with green leaves. Grayish taffetas have cubeshaped designs in relief of black or coloured velvet. All kinds of light grazed taffetas have appeared in most beautiful tints. They are sometimes in fine plaids, and sometimes have tinted floral designs. Light wooden fabrics are different on either side, like double-faced ribbon. They are destined for toilets, but are different on either side, like duble-faced ribbon. They are destined for toilets, but principally for confections. One side of the goods is a fine plaid in two shades, while the other is plain and in a different colour, which produces the effect of a lining. Double-faced goods have for some time past been in general use for waist linings.

For and About Women, A lady at Saratoga has become blind from using something to make her eyes brilliant. She sees her folly, though. An exchange says that in Tennessee re-cently a rattlesnake was killed by a young woman eight feet long. That young woman would make a fortune in a dime museum.

A young woman in an Ohio town has mar-ried her brother's wife's father. When last seen she was busy with a compass and a dic-tionary trying to study out what relation she was to herself. An exchange relates that because Miss Ida Bussels, a Baltimore belle of 18 summers, had a quarrel with her lover she blew her brains

of the Buffaio Express.

In Rome a duke's daughter has eloped with a poet. She will doubtless find in the course of time that if she had taken fifty cents and bought a cheap book of rhymes she would have made a much more profitable venture.

Mary Strachan, who lives in London, enjoys the distinction of having been the wife of Simon Cochrane, a sergeant who fell on the field of Waterloo, and of having been present herself on the field at the time he fell. She has received since 1822 a pension of \$70 a year.

Brave Mary Trainer was a Pittsburg servant girl who saw a little child belonging to the family for which she worked playing on the track in front of an express train, ran and picked it up, was herself struck by the engine, but at the instant threw the child so that it was picked up unhurt. The girl was frightfully mangled, and died after two hours of aconv.

An aged lady who appealed for financial aid at the Wheeling, W. Va., police head-quarters a couple of weeks ago declared herself to be a daughter of ex-Vice-President King, and widow of Gen. Hunter, President Jackson's Minister to Russia. W. W. Corcoran was one of her playmates in childhood. Her story was found to be authentic, and she was given the necessary assistance.

"I wish I had a drink," said Mrs. Fogg, but I don't like to go to the fountain, there are so many men there." "You've just as good a right there as they have," said Fogg, "don't you see the motto, For man and beast? Come along." "Oh, it is well enough for you to say come along," replied Mrs. Fogg, "but you know I'm not a man." The Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, com

monly known in England as Fat Mary, has set the example of riding the tricycle. Now Victoria has ordered two machines for her young granddaughters, the Princesses of Hess; the Princess of Wales gave her eldest daughter one for her birthday present; the Princess Louise rides, and hundreds of ladies have followed the fashion.

A country newspaper reporter visited Vassar College for the purpose of getting the views of the young ladies on the tariff question. To the very first one he encountered he opened the subject without circumlocution by remarking: "I suppose you girls go in for protection?" "We did." she said, with a comparation of the protection? with a low, sweet gargle, "but if they're going to increase the tax on chewing-gum we're al free-traders."

A girl at Long Branch speaks with an acquired London accent, "Me cawt, me cawt, at five o'clock," she said to the family coachman, in a voice loud enough for a verandal full of people to hear. "Caught what, miss?" the man inquired. A repetition of the order did not make him understand it, and she had to say, in plain American pronunciation, though she lowered her voice and stepped closer in doing so: "My cart, stupid; my village cart, at five o'clock."

Boston Women,

If there are idle in Boston, they are not women, writes a New Orleans Times correspondent. The occupations open to women here include everything there is, from the arts and professions to the industries. In stores, shops, libraries, restaurants, offices, you are served by women. In the post-office the registry of letters is superintended by a woman, with assistants. In the Athenaum and public library women almost exclusively attend. In our best restaurants men serve as waiters, while a delivity descend as waiters, while a daintily dressed woman sits behind the desk, with vases of cut flow ers, and attends to the cash account. It used to be considered a little pronounced for a lady without escort to go the ladies' restaurant at the Parker house; but now the presence of a refined and dainty woman at the cashier' desk has quite done away with that feeling.

Household Arrangements Three Hundred Years Ago. What would servants in the present day was adopted three hundred years ago in the household of Sir J. Harrington, the translator of "Ariosto?" A servant absent from prayers to be fined 2d.; for uttering an oath, ld.; and the same sum for learning an oath, ld.; and the same sum for leaving a doo open; a fine, 2d. from Lady day to Michael open; a fine, 2d. from Lady day to Michaelmas, for all who are in bed after seven, or out
after nine; a fine of 1d. for any beds numade;
fire sailt, or candle-box uncleaned after
eight; a fine of 4d. for any man detected
teaching the children obscene words;
a fine of 1d. for any man waiting without a trencher, or who is absent a meal;
for any one breaking any of the butler's
glass, 12d.; a fine of 2d, for any one who has
not laid the table for dinner by half-past ten,
or the supper by six; a fine of 4d, for anyone not laid the table for dinner by half-past ten, or the supper by six; a fine of 4d. for anyone. absent a day without leave; for any man striking another, a fine of 1d.; for any follower visiting the cook, 1d.; a fine of a 1d. for any man appearing in a foul shirt, broken hose, untied shoes, or torn doublet: a fine of 1d. for any stranger's room left for four hours after he be dressed; a fine of 1d. if the hall be not cleansed by eight in the morning in winter and seven in summer; the porter to be fined 1d. if the court gate be not shut during meals; a fine of 3d. if the stairs be not ring meals; a fine of 3d. if the stairs be not cleaned every Friday after dinner. All these fines were deducted by the steward at the quarterly payment of the men's wages.

The Wife's Influence

The Wife's Influence.

Two gentlemen at a large reception in New York last winter were discussing one of the foremost politicians of the country, a man who, whether in office or out, always keeps himself prominently before the public. "I knew him at college," said one of the gentlemen. "He was a man with a clear head, extraordinary memory, and much personal magnetism. But I can not understand why he chose a public life or has pushed himself forward so persistently. He was a lazy, thoughtful, visionary fellow, absolutely destitute of ambition." "I can tell you the secret," said the other. "You will find it in his wife's nose. There she is! Did you ever see a more perfect mearmation of energy ever see a more perfect incarnation of energy and love of command? Napoleon would have chosen her for one of his marshals at first sight." His friend was amused at the guess, and said, presently: "There is another of my old class-mates, P. He was a thin, ambitious, scholarly fellow, with refined tastes and high aims. He now is fat, indolent animal, without a thought, apparathly, but animal, without a thought, apparently, but his cognac and terrapin. Who is to blame for that?" "His wife's mouth and her money. I will show her to you." He pointed out a gross, voluntuous woman, richly dressed. "P.," he resumed "has lived in idleness since his marriage. He was not strong enough to carry the weight of so much wealth and so much vulgarity. They have borne him down. He will never rise." Young men at school and college are very apt to be enraptured with a sparkling eye, a rosy cheek, or some charm. college are very apt to be enraptured with a sparkling eye, a rosy cheek, or some charm of manner in some young woman that they happen to meet. They are hardly masters of themselves: and a moonlight night, or a song, suddenly tempts them to ask the enchanting creature who has bewitched them to share their future. They do not consider that she will be the most real, active force in their whole lives, almost irremistible with power to drag them down or to lift them up in body, mind, and soul.

The Luther anniversary has suggested in quiries about the reformer's family. Many quiries about the reformer's family. Many German papers have said that the male line of direct descendants of Martin Luther became extinct in 1742. This it seems, however, is not the case. It is credibly reported that in Cloister Allendorf, on the Werra, in the District of Meiningen, there are still living some direct descendants of the famous man of the sixteenth century—namely, Heinrich Luther, a carpenter, 32 years old, and his six sons. Carl Luther also, Heinrich's brother, is studying theology at Jena. For this branch of the family there' exists a "Luther stipend," from which each child receives fifty thalers three times in his live—athis first communion, during apprenticeship, and on his weddin day. These Luthers, it is said, can prov their direct descent by a genealogical tre which is preserved at Leipsic.

The Countess de la Torre pleaded that, being a member of the anti-cruelty society, she took eighteen cats and nine dogs into her house out of compasion, but a London justice fined her \$1 and ordered abatement of the

broken down chair among the trunks. The dog was satisfied and so was the baggageman, but the woman was mad.

A CHARMING CHRIS/I ENING. A Description of the Ceremony in a Quebec Church.

A correspondent writing from Quebec We were all a trifle nervous over the noise the little candidate made, and I could see that the old cure's hand trembled as he held the holy chrism above its head; his gentle eye beamed benevolently, but he waited reverently until she ceased her wildest wriggle and her lustiest yell before anointing

"Of a truth, she will never be a nun," whispered one of the little congregation.
"When they scream so loud, my godmother says, they will be healthy and lucky," whispered another. "Ah, now she is quiet, the petite. Bah! my goodness, but she is pret-

She was. The weather has been so the spring has been so late, that baby's in

DELAYED THE CHRISTENING of her darling until a sunshing day in May and baby fullsix weeks old. It was a pretty picture. The little cherub had fair, soft hair and deep blue eyes that looked boldly at one; aristocratic little cars and mouthed Her upper lip was a perfect Cupid's bow; a dancing dimple low down in her left cheek, and her nose, though good enough in prospect, doubtless was like all babies—a serene pug. The little one was robed like a princess. The front of her christening robe, too, was of solid lace, faint, frothy, and of a delicate cream colour, the soft tone that only time can give such the soft tone that only time can give such fabrics. Over the lace there opened another robe of pale blue and soft cashmere, turned back with old point lace

The ceremony was long and again baby objected. In vain the big fat nurse.

KEPT UP HER MUSICAL CROONING under the cure's Latin, and gently jolted her charge up and down. Baby was sleepy and hungry, and wanted mamma. Neither the gentle hand of the tall, beautiful godmother, that was laid soothingly upon her little shoulder, nor entreaty in the kind eyes of the priest, could pacify. The little old sexton, who acted as assistant to the cure, was shocked as he made the responses, and looked over his spectacles at the baby as if he would suggest spectacles at the baby as if he would suggest "heroic" remedies. In artistic argot they would tell you the picture was "well composed." The tall figure of the ecclesiastis bending over the queenly-robed infant; its beautiful, pale, sad-faced godmother, dressed in mourning; the fat old nurse in colours, the funny little sexton, and the extemporized congregation, onen-mouthed at the splendour congregation, open-mouthed at the splendour of "millinery" not often displayed in a little Canadian village. The ceremony had been called strictly private, and so it was in the sense of "no cards." The sexton had come hastily in from the garden of the presbytery, where he had been digging, put on his funny

spectacles, and a FUNNY PAIR OF WHITE COTTON GLOVES, fully an ench too long in the fingers, and hastily presented himself in response to the cure's call. He made no other concession to the occasion than the wriggling of white gloves, not even a white collar to apologize for his grey flannel shirt. He was all funny —his figure, his dress, his spectacles, his gloves; but all put together was not as funny

as his Latin.
"Dominus vobiscum," said the curé gently.
"Et cum spiritty to-noo-noo," responded the sexton.
"But he is intelligent and sympathetique," explained the curé to me after the ceremony was over and we stood chatting on the porch of his house. "He can keep accounts and fish, shoot, make an omelet, weave a hammock, and is an excellent gardener."

While he sounded these praises the sexton was ringing the bell as the christening procession filed up the picturesque road on the Ottawa river. The mistaken mother had sent the sexton a fee of a dollar, and, as I verily believe, he rang the bell for two hours. A dollar must be in this little place an extraordinary fee.

A dollar must be in sales like a woman, ordinary fee.

I had nearly forgotten, and, like a woman, gone over into a P.S. It was a pin after all. The nurse confessed it with confusion to her mistress. Her mistress told the curé, and, as we were playing whist last night, the curé

Dr. Best has a little girl who is one of the children we look upon with awe, a little rosy peach ripened before its mates; an example of what all children will come to be in future

time. The other day Miss Mary overhear father and grandmother discussing Savage

"He is a very low man," said she.
"What do you mean?" said her grandmother. "You do not know him in the
least." "Nevertheless," said Miss Positive, "I think him the lowest of a human being." think him the lowest of a human being."

Her language was so plain and unmistakable that authority was used, to which this child of eight responded by bringing to her father and showing him a passage in a geography wherein the sweeping assertion was made that all savages belonged to the lowest order or kind of men. Explanations of the matter were received with only a sly twinkle to show whether "the child really knew or not."

Some one spoke to her the other day in the

knew or not."

Some one spoke to her the other day in the most complimentary terms of her doll, an unfortunate Yankeeism marring the pronunciation of the word. With the most perfect assumption of parental mildness she answered, "Don't say 'dorl'—say doll; and if you can't say doll say puppet.

Dr. Best is very clever, but he says her arguments, though short and salutary, are often unanswerable. Overhearing another discussion between father and grandmother, in which her father slightly disputed some Biblical statement, she said, in the most win-

Biblical statement, she said, in the most winning way:

"Papa, you may know a great deal, but
God knows more. He knew enough to make
you, besides telling you what you know."

Sentence of Louise Michel.

The sentence of Louise Michel and her associates to various terms of imprisonment, for "going through" bake-houses, was made the occasion of a demonstration by Anarchists which is described as "the most uproarious public meeting that has been held in Paris since the foundation of the the Third Republic." The Government permitted the vapourings to come forth uninterfered with, and the consequence was a vast amount of noise, but no immediate harm. Michel's offence was excused by the first orator of the day on the ground that neither she nor her fellows had really pillaged anything, inasmuch as "the Opportunist party governing France are the real thieves." They, it was explained, had "plundered at the Bourse and in Tonquin." Having thus acquitted the lesser rogues because greater rogues had full swing, the meeting went on to mark out a plan of venz geance. The key-note of the outburst of excitement was an assertion that the bourgeoist-republic was worse than the most despotic monarchies and empires. Therefore, down with it! Citizen Martin read, to the accompaniment of loud applause, a pamphlet calling on the soldiers to kill their officers and burn their barracks. Citizen Cantet read—and his hearers took notes—the names and addresses of the judges and jury who condemned their barracks. Citisen Cantet read—and his hearers took notes—the names and addresses of the judges and jury who condemned Louise, "in order that when the time comes the anarchists shall know where to look for their enemies." Another untamed Jacobin proposed that "the people" should take possession of the banks and public offices, and burn the houses of landlords. And so on. These tirades sound deadly, but France is as yet disposed to laugh at them.

A goat herder on one of the great stock ranches in Colorado drove about 700 goats to water, in the river, and while they were drinking just below a bend in the stream a mountain rise came down like a solid wall of water from ten to fifteen feet high. On one side of the stream was a perpendicular bluff, and on the other a gradual incline, but before the active goats could get out of the way 200 of the 700 were drowned, and the herder only escaped by awinging himself into a tree, where he was compelled to remain on his unpleasant perch for 24 hours, when the river went down as rapidly as it had risen.

AGRICULTURA

We will always be pleased to rece of enquiry from farmers on any ma-ing agricultural interests, and answ given as soon as practicable.

CROPS IN ONTARIO

The reports on the wheat crop of vince, made to the Bureau of Inc the 1st August, are not wholly sa They show that as regards both qu quality much of it is inferior to erop-that, in fact, its market present quotations must be less millions of dollars. But it should in mind that last year's crop was ar dinary one, and consequently that o with it as the standard cannot be ac with it as the standard cannot be ac fair. We have not yet sufficient ascertain confidently what an aver crop in Ontario is. For this purpos cessary to obtain returns for a successive years, giving as a as possible the acreage and duce for sach syear. The prevent is probably below an average whole province; but no one can stively whether it is or not. Last tively whether it is or not. Last cording to the statistics collected bureau, the area under wheat was acres, the produce 40,921,201 but he average yield per acre 23 bush year the area is 1,691,603 acres, the (as estimated by correspondent) as estimated by correspondents) (as estimated by correspondents) I bushels, and the average yield perbushels. For the two years the average therefore be 19.7 bushels per ac possible, however, that the resu threshing season may modify to so the figures for this year. The unacter of the crop makes it difficult to the yield of fall wheat and emission. the yield of fall wheat, and spring liable to be affected by rust and the

The May report of the bureau sh in the western half of the province was damaged to a serious extent d winter months—being either frozen under a coat of ice and sleet in the counties, or smothered to death heavy covering of ice-crusted sno neary covering of ice-crusted and northern. It was also injured in so ties by exposure to spells of intense the snow and ice had disappeared, temperature of April and May mad dition of the crop a disheartening of ploughed up or resown with oth The returns showing the area of dealt with in this way are somewifect, but in the Lake Erie, Lake Hu Midland and Georgian bay counties less than 60,000 acres. In the eastern province the wheat win tered remark and the crop is not much below year. The heavy rains of June were favourable in promoting a growth of straw, but in all section province correspondents report that cess of moisture has been accompa rust. In the western counties, w is a great depth of alluvial soil, 'the produced its worst effects, and the graderably shrunken. In the eastern on the other hand, the injury is tively elight. Insect pests are not but the presence of the midge an sian fly is noted in some localities. favourable harvest weather of the weeks the crop will no doubt be good condition.

SPRING WHEAT. The breadth of spring wheat is ! same as last year, although seeding were hindered by rainy weather, high or well drained lands it made gress throughout July, and unl gress throughout July, and unles by rust or in ects it promises a la than last year's crop. The recent bright weather has been very favour maturity, but the midge, the weevi Hessian fly are reported in all spring wheat districts. The exte damage done by these pests, how not be fully known until the grai In the lake Ontario district the is season will open about the 15th inthe northerly and north-easter about the 20th or 25th. This

weeks later than the usual period wheat harvest.

The following comparative table total area of fall wheat as collected ship assessors, less the quantity pld or resown, and the area of spring cording to returns made by the i the province to the Bureau on the June. The quantity of old wheat i hands is also furnished. The prodinew crop, as already stated, is bas reports of averages furnished by pondents of the Bureau.

Fall Wheat— Spring Wh't Acres. Bush Acres. Bush 1883...1,105,512 17.157.139 586,061 10,211.2 1882...1,188,520 31,255,202 586,817 9,665,9 MANITOBA'S CROPS.

Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy 1 Agriculture for Manitoba, has issu Bulletin No. 2," which is based upo servations and replies of 260 corr scattered over different portions of West, from which he has reached to ing conclusions regarding the condicrops mentioned below :-

WHEAT.—The comparative acre shows an average increase of 54 per 1882. The reports from points the whole province are of a very sa nature, and large yields are fully extended to the great maintains. the great majority of cases. Though from the extreme and prolonged dring the early part of the season, still every few cases is absolute injury and these occur only where the grant in being sown. From very many ports upeak of wheat as "flattering looks remarkably well," "wheat fa" wheat never looked better," etc., few cases worms are reported each few cases worms are reported as injuno serious complaints are made,
bountiful crop will no doubt be reathe general yield over an average.
Oars.—The extent to which oats
sown as compared with that of last y
an average increase of fifty-eight per
a great many localities the spring
ward, and oats sown late were i
frosts in the early part of June,
jury, however, is only reported in

frosts in the early part of June. Sirry, however, is only reported in a places. Grubs or worms are also as working destruction in some The great majority of reports sp dently of a good average crop, and are expressed of any failure or scar Barley.—Though not grown to great an extent as wheat or oats, has an average increase in acreage of per cent. over 1882. This grain is to have suffered to a considerable of the early June frosts and also frost However, very encouraging ren made, and a good fair average crogeneral. The dampness of the groue arly part of the season and the rain later on has caused the straw to but reports generally speak of looking sound" and having colour."

colour."

Pras.—Field peas do not app grown to a very large extent, as with some other grains, but they average increase in acreage o cent. over 1882, and appear been very generally sown to the province, though in limited ties. They do not appear to have from frost, and are generally refavourable, and showing evidences favourable, and showing evider

POTATOES.—A large increase in spotatoes is reported. Reports as to and probable yield differ very much are spoken of as having damaged the anumber of places, and grubs are a of as having affected them to a certification of the company of the comp Roots.—Roots have been exten

A CHARMING CHRISTENING. Description of the Ceremony in a Quebes Church,

A correspondent writing from Quebec We were all a trifle nervous over the noise the little candidate made, and I could see that the old cure's hand trembled as he held the holy chrism above its head; his gentle eye beamed benevolently, but he waited reverently until she ceased her wildest wriggle and her lustiest yell before anointing "Of a truth, she will never be a nun,"

"Of a truth, sne will hever be a hun, whispered one of the little congregation.
"When they scream so loud, my god mother says, they will be healthy and lucky," whispered another. "Ah, now she is quiet, the petite. Bah! my goodness, but she is pret-She was. The weather has been so bad,

the spring has been so late, that baby's invalid mother

DELAYED THE CHRISTENING of her darling until a sunshing day in May and of her darling until a sunshing day in May and baby full six weeks old. It was a pretty picture. The little cherub had fair, soft hair and deep blue eyes that looked boldly at one; aristocratic little ears and monthed Hier upper lip was a perfect Cupid's bow; a dancing dimple low down in her left cheek, and her nose, the sund her nose, and her nose, though good enough in prospect, doubtless was like all babies—a serene pug. The little one was robed like a princess. The front of her christening robe, too, was of solid lace, faint, frothy, and of a delicate cream colour, the soft tone that only time can give such fabrics. Over the lace there opened another robe of pale blue and soft cashmere, turned back with old power lace.

back with old point lace

The ceremony was long and again baby objected. In vain the big fat nurse. KEPT UP HER MUSICAL CROONING under the cure's Latin, and gently jolted her charge up and down. Baby was sleepy and hungry, and wanted mamma. Neither the gentle hand of the tall, beautiful godmother, that was laid soothingly upon her little shoulder, nor entreaty in the kind eyes of the priest, could pacify. The little old sexton, who acted as assistant to the cure, was shock ed as he made the responses, and looked over his spectacles at the baby as if he would suggest heroic" remedies. would tell you the picture was "well com posed," The tall figure of the ecclesiastis bending over the queenly-robed infant; its peautiful, pale, sad-faced godmother, dressed mourning; the fat old nurse in colours, the funny little sexton, and the extemporize congregation, open-mouthed at the splendour of "millinery" not often displayed in a little Canadian village. The ceremony had been

called strictly private, and so it was in the sense of "no cards." The sexton had come hastily in from the garden of the presbytery, where he had been digging, put on his funny spectacles, and a FUNNY PAIR OF WHITE COTTON GLOVES, fully an finch too long in the fingers, and hastily presented himself in response to the cure's call. He made no other concession to the occasion than the wriggling of white gloves, not even a white collar to apologize for his grey flannel shirt. He was all funny —his figure, his dress, his spectacles, his gloves; but all put together was not as funay

Dominus vobiscum," said the curé gently. "Et cum spiritty to-noo-noo," respo "But he is intelligent and sympathetique." xplained the curé to me after the ceremony was over and we stood chatting on the porch of his house. "He can keep accounts and fish, shoot, make an omelet, weave a ham-

as his Latin.

nock, and is an excellent gardener." While he sounded these praises the sexton was ringing the bell as the christening procession filed up the picturesque road on the Ottawa river. The mistaken mother had sent the sexton a fee of a dollar, and, as I verily believe, he rang the bell for two hours. A dollar must be in this little place an extra-

ordinary fee.

I had nearly forgotten, and, like a woman, gone over into a P.S. It was a pin after all. The nurse confessed it with confusion to her mistress. Her mistress told the cure, and, as we were playing whist last night, the cure

Dr. Best has a little girl who is one of the hildren we look upon with awe, a little rosy peach ripened before its mates; an example what all children will come to be in future time. The other day Miss Mary overheard father and grandmother discussing Savage's

"He is a very low man," said she. "What do you mean?" said her grand-mother. "You do not know him in the east,"

"Nevertheless," said Miss Positive, "I think him the lowest of a human being."

Her language was so plain and unmistakable that authority was used, to which this child of eight responded by bringing to her father and showing him a passage in geography wherein the sweeping assertion was made that all savages belonged to the lowest order or kind of men. Explanations of the matter were received with only a sly twinkle to show whether "the child really

knew or not." Some one spoke to her the other day in the most complimentary terms of her doll, an unfortunate Yankeeism marring the pronuncia-tion of the word. With the most perfect as-"Don't say 'dorl'—say doll; and if you can't say doll say puppet.

Dr. Best is very clever, but he says her

arguments, though short and salutary, are often unanswerable. Overhearing another discussion between father and grandmother, in which her father slightly disputed some Biblical statement, she said, in the most win-

Papa, you may know a great deal, but God knows more. He knew enough to make you, besides telling you what you know." Sentence of Louise Michel.

The sentence of Louise Michel and her associates to various terms of imprisonment, for "going through" bake-houses, was made the occasion of a demonstration by Anarchists which is described as "the most uproarious public menting that has been held in Paris since the joundation of the the Third Republic." The Government permitted the vapourings to come forth uninterfered with, and the consequence was a vast amount of noise, but no immediate harm. Michel's offence was excused by the first orator of the day on the ground that neither she nor her fellows had really pillaged anything, inasmuch as "the Opportunist party governing France are the tunist party governing France are the real thieves." They, it was explained, had "plundered at the Bourse and in Tonquin." Having thus acquitted the lesser rogues because greater rogues had full swing, the meeting went on to mark out a plan of vens meeting went on to mark out a plan of vengeance. The key-note of the outburst of excitement was an assertion that the bourgeoist-republic was worse than the most despotic monarchies and empires. Therefore, down with it! Citizen Martin read, to the accompaniment of loud applause, a pamphlet calling on the soldiers to kill their officers and burn their barracks. Citizen Cantet read—and his beaver took notes, the names and address. their barracks. Citizen Cantet read—and his hearers took notes—the names and addresses of the judges and jury who condemned Louise, "in order that when the time comes the anarchists shall know where to look for their enemies." Another untamed Jacobin proposed that "the people" should take possession of the banks and public offices, and burn the houses of landlords. And so on. These tirades sound deadly, but France is as yet disposed to laugh at them.

yet disposed to laugh at them. A goat herder on one of the great stock ranches in Colorado drove about 700 goats to water, in the river, and while they were drinking just below a bend in the stream a mountain rise came down like a solid wall of water from ten to fifteen feet high. On one side of the stream was a perpendicular bluff, and on the other a gradual incline, but before the active goats could get out of the way 200 of the 700 were drowned, and the herder only escaped by swinging himself into a tree, where he was compelled to remain on his unpleasant perch for 24 hours, when the river went down as rapidly as it had risen. AGRICULTURAL

will always be pleased to receive letters inquiry from farmers on any matters affect-agricultural interests, and answers will be en as soon as practicable.

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

The reports on the wheat crop of the province, made to the Bureau of Industries on the 1st August, are not wholly satisfactory. They show that as regards both quantity and quality much of it is inferior to last year's prop-that, in fact, its market value at present quotations must be less by several millions of dollars. But it should be borne from rot, will render any information on that a mind that last year's crop was an extraordinary one, and consequently that comparison with it as the standard cannot be accepted as fair. We have not yet sufficient data to ascertain confidently what an average wheat crop in Ontario is. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain returns for a series of conditions for its purpose. as possible the acreage and the produce for sach ayear. The present hard vest is probably belawe an average over the whole province; but no one can stated so whole province; but no one can stated so where whether the or not. Last year and cording to the statistics collected by when g to the statistics collected by the cording to the statistics collected by the bureau, the area under wheat was 1,775,337 acres, the produce 40,921,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 23 bushels. This year the area is 1,091.603 acres, the produce (as estimated by correspondents) 27,398,393 bushels, and the average yield per acre 16 bushels. For the two years the average would therefore be 19.7 bushels per acre. It is possible, however, that the results of the threshing season may modify to some extent the figures for this year. The uneven charthe figures for this year. The uneven character of the crop makes it difficult to estimate the yield of fall wheat, and spring wheat is liable to be affected by rust and the attacks

FALL WHEAT. The May report of the bureau showed that in the western half of the province fall wheat was damaged to a serious extent during the winter months—being either frozen to death under a coat of ice and sleet in the southern counties, or smothered to death under a heavy covering of ics-crusted snow in the northern. It was also injured in some localinorthern. It was also injured in some locali-ties by exposure to spells of intense cold after the snow and ice had disappeared. The low temperature of April and May made the con-dition of the crop a disheartening one to the farmer, and much of it was in consequence ploughed up or resown with other grain. The returns showing the area of fall wheat dealt with in this way are somewhat imperfect, but in the Lake Erie. Lake Huron, West Midland and Georgian bay counties it was not less than 60,000 acres. In the eastern half of the province the wheat wintered remarkably well, and the crop is not much below that of last year. The heavy rains of June and July were favourable in promoting a vigorous growth of straw, but in all sections of the province correspondents report that the ex-cess of moisture has been accompanied with rust. In the western counties, where there is a great depth of alluvial soil, the rust has produced its werst effects, and the grain is considerably shrunken. In the eastern counties, on the other hand, the injury is comparativals all other than the same of tively slight. Insect pests are not numerous, but the presence of the midge and the Hessian fly is noted in some localities. With the favourable harvest weather of the past three weeks the crop will no doubt be housed

SPRING WHEAT The breadth of spring wheat is nearly the weeks later than the usual period of spring

wheat harvest. The following comparative table gives the total area of fall wheat as collected by township assessors, less the quantity ploughed up or resown, and the area of spring wheat according to returns made by the farmers of the province to the Bureau on the 15th of June. The quantity of old wheat in farmers' hands is also furnished. June. The quantity of old wheat in farmers' hands is also furnished. The produte of the new crop, as already stated, is based on the reports of averages furnished by the correspondents of the Bureau.

Fall Wheat Spring Wh't Old Acres. Bush. Acres. Bush. Wheat. 1883. 1,103.512 17.157.139 586.061.10,211.251 5,448,106 1882. 1,188,520 31,255,202 586.817 9,665,999

MANITOBA'S CROPS.

Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, has issued "Crop Bulletin No. 2," which is based upon the observations and replies of 260 correspondents scattered over different portions of the North-West, from which he has reached the following conclusions regarding the condition of the crops mentioned below :-

WHEAT.—The comparative acreage sown shows an average increase of 54 per cent. over 1882: The reports from points throughout the whole province are of a very satisfactory nature, and large yields are fully expected in the great majority of cases. Though suffering from the extreme and prolonged dry weather in the early part of the cases. in the early part of the season, still only in a very few cases is absolute injury reported, and these occur only where the grain was late in being sown. From very many points re-ports speak of wheat as "flattering," "wheat looks remarkably well," "wheat favourable,"
"wheat never looked better," etc., etc. In a
few cases worms are reported as injurious, but
no serious complaints are made. A very
bountiful crop will no doubt be reaped, with
the general yield over an average.

the general yield over an average.

Oars.—The extent to which oats has been Oars.—The extent to which carts has been sown as compared with that of last year shows an average increase of fifty-eight per cent. In a great many localities the spring was backward, and oats sown late were injured by frosts in the early part of June. Serious injury, however, is only reported in a very few places. Grubs or worms are also spoken of as working destruction in some localities. The great majority of reports areals confi The great majority of reports speak confidently of a good average crop, and no fears are expressed of any failure or scarceness.

BARLEY.—Though not grown to nearly so great an extent as wheat or oats, barley shows an average increase in acreage of thirty-six per cent. over 1882. This grain seems, too, to have suffered to a considerable extent from the early June frosts and also from worms. the early June frosts and also from worms. However, very encouraging remarks are made, and a good fair average crop will be general. The dampness of the ground in the early part of the season and the want of rain later on has caused the straw to be short, but reports generally speak of barley as "looking sound" and having a "good colonr."

PEAS.—Field peas do not appear to be grown to a very large extent, as compared with some other grains, but they show an average increase in acreage of 46 per

from frost, and are generally reported as favourable, and showing evidences of a good crop.

Potatoes.—A large increase in acreage in potatoes is reported. Reports as to condition and probable yield differ very much. Frosts are spoken of as having affected them to a certain degree. Rain was wanted to insure a really good crop.

Roots.—Roots have been extensively plants of generally in the province, but have suffered escretily from frost and grubs. In only a grant of the califythm of the califyt

camage and showing signs of a promising crop, whilst from a great many localities come the reports, "Roots almost a failure," "Roots poor," &c., &c.

Hav.—Though having suffered considerably from drought, indications point to an abundance in all sections. Relief is felt in some quarters, where the crop promised to be small, by there being a quantity of old hay on hand. There is no doubt at there being an abundance of hay for all who are able and willing to secure it. willing to secure it.

THE POTATO BOT.

Reports from various parts of Canada, announcing that the potato crop is suffering subject of more than ordinary interest to our farm readers, and we therefore give place to

The most destructive fungi are those

which feed upon other living plants. Among the principal of these is the much-dreaded potato rot. This fungous pest has been known for many years, and in some seasons has brought an almost entire destruction of the potato crop in some sections. No country has anfered more from this parasitic fungus than Ireland, where the potato has become the leading article of food. The fungus first attacks the foliage of the potato plant, pro-ducing diseased patches, which show a white, frost-like surface upon the under side. This is caused by the multitude of minute spores which are rapidly formed, and serve to which are rapidly formed, and serve to quickly spread the disease to other parts. The stems are next attacked, and if the weather continues favourable the fungus threads grows down the stems to the tubers. The descent of the fungus is a veritable growth, the threads taking up the sap of the potato plant and leaving a decaying mass of vegetation in its wake. The tubers being reached, the destruction culminates in their decay. It is hoped that these words may be those of warning. It has been shown that moist air and warmth are most favourable to fungus growth, and therefore farmers may expect the advent of the 'rot' in their potato fields this season, if it is not already there. The presence of the fungus is first detected by the whitish spots on the foliage, followed by a curling and dying of the leaves. This may be only on a few of the plants, or, in the worst attacks, the whole field is infested, and in a few days the vines are ruined.

the whole held is infested, and in a few days the vines are ruined.

"If the potatoes are well along, and if early sorts have been planted as they should be, it is best to dig the tubers before the fungus has time to descend the stems. It may be that the fungus has reached some of the potatoes, and all that show any signs of the rot should be left out, while the others are taken to some dry place and stored.

this is a season for fungi, and watch for the approach of these microscopic thieves, which come in the night or on a rainy day. If the potate crop is ready to harvest, do not delay the work. Dig the tubers at once and store them in a dry, cool place.

LIVE STOCK.

It is a good plan to begin to fatten swine this month, so as to get them to market early, and thereby get a higher price. Violet, a Holstein cow owned by T. B. Wales, Indianapolis, gave last year 16,226 lbs. of milk. More than eight months after calving she made 14 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in

The cattle breeders in the Western States are importing more pure-blooded stock from Great Britain this season than ever before, Nearly 300 head passed through Canada for Illinois and other States farther west. They belonged to all the improved breeds. They belonged to all the improved oreeds.

Mr. George Whitfield, of Rougemont, P.Q..

Can., sailed on the 23rd of July for his home in Barbadoes, West Indies, where he will remain for several months to recruit his health and attend to his island business. In the meantime his agent, Mr. Wm. Watson, takes charge of his herds and property until his return.

Farmers often make a mistake in not having corn enough to feed their hogs before the new corn ripens. A bushel fed in August and September will produce has much pork as five pecks fed, in November, or as a bushel and a half in December. Therefore begin early to fatten all animals intended for slaughtering.

It is better to wean the lambs by the middle of the present month than to wait until after the first of September, as is usually done. Take the ewes out of the old pasture. with the exception of three or four of the old ones, allowing the lambs to remain in the old pasture for a short time, as they will be better contented and will not wander about so much as they otherwise would.—Rural

Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., has Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., has completed a sixty-two days' test of his Jersey cow, Mary Ann, of St. Lambert's, 9770, which shows the daily average of butter produced to have been 3 lbs. 6 oz., or a total of 209 lbs. 2 oz in the time specified. She was fed on ground oats, and no other drink or food save water and pasture. She was allowed to run with other cattle day and night in the pasture, in stormy weather as in fair, and, in fact, was treated as the rest of the herd. A sensation was produced in Montrea

among cattle shippers by a cablegram from London, England, stating that a virulent foot and mouth disease had appeared at Bristol among Canadian cattle landed at Liverpool. Despatches, however, have since been received from agents of the shippers, residing in Liverpool and elsewhere, making no reference to anything of the kind, and hence the report is discredited. Exporters of live stock assert that cattle were never shipped in a healthier condition from the Dominion size. condition from the Dominion since navigation opened this season. It does not lock as if there was any disease here when Mr. John Blacz, of Fergus, Ont., has just chartered room on the Allan steamers from this port and Boston for shipping this fall ten thousand head of Canadian cattle he has secured. average increase in acreage of 46 per cent. over 1882, and appear to have been very generally sown throughout the province, though in limited quantities. They do not appear to have suffered from frost, and are generally reported as favourable, and showing evidences of a good

The seres may be covered with powdered corax and the mouth and tongue washed with a solution of it.—X. Y. Dairy.

Poot-and-Month Disease.

Orrawa, Aug. 14.—On referring the Department of Agriculture to the despatch to the effect that a virulent foot and mouth disease had appeared at Bristol, Eng., among Canadian cattle received from Liverpool, the assurance is given that there is nothing of the kind in all Canada; that it is atterly unlikely that such a disease has broken out among Canadian cattle in Bristol, seeing that the period of incubation of the germ of the disease is longer than would be possible in the transit from Liverpool to Bristol, and that the department here has received no information about the matter.

farm readers, and we therefore give place to the following, abridged from the County Gentleman:

"A wet season furnishes the necessary conditions for the vigorous growth of various forms of fungt. July has been a month of almost daily showers, and the excessive moisting ture, combined with the warmth of summer, has quickened into growth the toadstools and as a host of other forms of low plants of the fungus tribe. This fungi are very pecultar plants, and if they were all as harmless as the toadstools—though the poisonous ones of them are far from harmless—we should not take much notice of them. The group of fungi include some ofour worstenemies to the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits to the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and worm! In what way has the disease been contracted to such an extent? Has this been caused by the food, and of what kind? Has it been imported? If so, whence? Is it likely to be spread by breeding stock from the farm? Should the Government Farm be placed under quarantine, or the stock be destroyed? Are sheep more liable to contract this disease than they formerly were? We would be pleased to have correct information in regard to this subject, but we wish the information in language the farmers can underformation in language the farmers can understand, and given in short rpace, so that it will not weary them to read it or crowd out better matter. We beg to call the attention of the authorities to this matter.—Farmers'

Cottonseed and Cornment for Horses.

Cottonseed meal may be fed with safety to horses and mules with other food. This cottonseed should of course be decorticated, and then four pounds is quite safe to feed with twelve pounds is quite safe to feed with twelve pounds of cornmeal. Such highly concentrated food as cornmeal and cottonseed meal should never be fed alone to a horse. It then goes into the stomach in the solid, plastic form of the house twife's dough, and cannot be properly acted upon by the gastric juice, but when mixed with out hay the hay separates the particles of meal, and leaves the lood in a porous condition, so that the come, when fed in this way it will never produce colic. We have known as much as five pounds of cotton-seed meal fed to large work horses, with ten pounds of cornmeal in this way, with good result. A small amount of decorticated cotton seed might be fed in the tame way, but the oil is in too large proportion in the whole seed to feed more than two or three pounds per day.—National Live Sioel Journal.

Selecting a Horse

The Turf, Field, and Farm says that "in buying a horse, first look at his head and eyes for signs of intelligence, temper, course, and honcesty. Unless a horse has brains, you cannot teach him to do anything well. If hed in the extra the collection only serves to enlarge or intensity them. The practical serves the practical serves the practical serves the practica

The breadth of spring wheat is nearly the same as last year, although seeding operations were hindered by rainy weather. On all high or well drained lands it made fine progress throughout July, and unless injured by rust or in eets it promises a larger yield than last year's crop. The recent collared bright weather has been very favourable to the maturity, but the midge, the weavil, and the best spring wheat districts. The extent of the amage done by these pests, however, cannot be fully known until the grain is ripe. In the Lake Ontario district the harvesting season will open about the 15th inst, and in the northerly and north-easterly districts about two weeks later than the usual period of spring

because the decaying roots are pretty sure to effect underdrainage; magnesia and lime and ailica are more abundant and nitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling is better drained and dryer.—Prairie Farmer.

Experiments in Raising Oats.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer, writing on the above subject, says:—

"This year we tried three plans with this crop. In one let the ground was broken up with a good turning plough. The oats were sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, and then well harrowed. On another lot the oats were sown on corn stubble ground, and then the ground was broken up by running a walking cultivator through the land, breaking up the same thoroughly, after which the ground was well harrowed. On the third only a common shovel plough

broadcast, at the rate of two bushels per acre, and then cultivating them in with a good walking cultivator, and then harrowing down well and rolling. I had always been used to thoroughly breaking the soil with a turning plough, and then sowing broadcast, and harrowing and rolling, and am convinced now, after three years' experimenting, that cultivating them is in much the best plan, beardes being the quickest and most economical."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

J. B. Aylsworth, of Collingwood, writes to the Canadian Horticulturist that after trying a number of varieties of strawberries, he has given up all but the Wilson.

The meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario will be field in St. Catherines ou the 29th and 30th, having been postponrd since a prior announcement.

It is claimed that letting planted early in the spring between the rows of strawberry plants will protect the latter from the ravages of white grubs, which prefer the roots of the letting to those of the strawberry.

Pear and cherry tree plant are covered of the lettuce to those of the strawberry.

Pear and cherry tree slugs are covered with a viscid substance which causes any sort of dust or powder to adhere to them, killing quickly. Trees near a dusty road are seldom troubled with slugs. The lavys of the currant saw-fly, the white pine saw-fly, the rose and rasherry saw-flies, are not viscid, and therefore cannot be destroyed by throwing dust or lime over the trees; however, they are quickly despatched by Paris green or London purple.

The American Cultivator reminds us that no practice at this time of the year will save more work to orchardist or small fruit grower, next winter or spring, than that of pinching off "suckers" or "water sprouts." A simple brushing of the hand over a limb will often destroy scores of little sprouts which would have to be removed with a knife or saw at the end of the year. Undesirable shoots from the roots of currant bushes or other plants can be more easily removed now than at any other time.

While grape vines have more enemies than almost any other fruit-bearing plant, they are, with the exception of the little understood "rot," easily managed if taken in time, Mildew is usually prescribed this woodth. sirable. The eyes should be full and hazel in colour, ears small and thiu and thrown well forward. The horse that throws his ears back every now and then is not to be trusted. He is either a biter or a kicker, and is sure to be vicious in other respects, and, being naturally vicious, can never be trained to do anything well; and so a horse with a rounding nose, tapering forehead, and as broad full face below the eyes is always treacherous and not to be depended on. Avoid the long-legged, stilted animal—always chosing one with a short, straight back and rump, withers high, and shoulders sloping, well set back, and with good depth of chest, forelegs short, hind lega straight with low down hock, short pastern joints, and a round, mulish-shaped hoof."

THE FARM.

Clay soils are generally better for wheat that sandy ones, because they are not subject to such sudden extremes of temperature and moisture, and are more tenacious in their character. Timber land is better than prairie land, because the decaying roots are pretty aure to effect underdrainage: magnesia and lime and ailica are more abundant and nitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling is better twisted. peating the operation as often as a new shoot starts. Those who grow grapes to compete for prizes at the various exhibitions, sometimes thin the berries in the clusters that the remaining fruit may attain a larger size.—American Agriculturist,

silica are more abundant and mitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling; better drained and dryer.—Frairie Former.

What the corn crop of the contrary will be it yet a matter of mere conjecture. Almost unversally the corn is late, not so far advanced by from one to three weeks' growth as in farourable seasons. The wool weather is unfavourable, and early frosts would render a very small yield one weeks' growth as in farourable season. The wool weather is unfavourable, and early frosts would render a very small yield interest will give a large yield in the aggregate. We still give a large yield in the aggregate were well give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield yi start below this should be removed. The next point should be to secure an open and well-balanced head, with the main branches evenly disposed. Beyond this, all branches that crowd, or cross one another, all "water shoots," vigorous growths, that sometimes start up in the growing season, should be cut away. The season's growth being completed, the removal of branches at this time will cause no check, and as the branches to be cut away are all small, no large wounds will be exposed. Hence we say, by all means do such pruning in autumn, while the weather is mild, and other farm work is not pressing.—American Agriculturies.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Peter O'Leary on our Products

THE DOMINION'S FISHERY EXHIBIT.

A Canadian International Exhibition Suggested—The Benefits to be Derived from such an Enterprise.

The following letter from Mr. Peter O'Leary, a representative labouring man and champion of the workingman's cause in Great Britain, has been received by Mr. J. A. Donaldson, of the Immigration Department here, and will be found as readable and interesting and the College of the College of

here, and will be found as readable and interesting as any of Mr. O'Leary's productions that have heretofore appeared in The Mail:—

"" I beg to offer a humble apology for not replying more readily to the letter you were good enough to forward to me a few weeks ago. I was indeed very glad to learn from it that you were well, and generally speaking your country contented and proaperous. This to me was indeed very pleasant news, because on each occasion when travelling through Canada I received everywhere the greatest courtesy and kindness, consemew, because on each occasion when travelling through Canada I received everywhere
the greatest courteay and kindness, consequently I always feel much interested in the
welfare of my Canadian friends, and the
young and rising nation of which at home and
abroad they are so proud. As a rule, wherever
you meet a Canadian in London or anywhere
else, he is ever ready to acknowledge his nationality, and points to the great development
and progress that his country has made during
the last few years. This is undoubtedly the
most intelligent age of the world's history,
and young nationalities participate to a
greater extent in the onward march than
older peoples, bound round as they are with
the usages and customs of bygone centuries,
that in their day were perhaps necessary,
but which are now incompatible with the
emulating goaheadism existing between men
and natious.

on ther plants can be more easily removed now than at any other time.

This is the month for potting strawberry plants. Grown this this month they will yield nearly as much next season as last spring-set plants—that is, if transplanted next month with all the earth that is in pots or boxes. Take two and one-half inch pots, or small boxes or berry baskets, or even inverted sods, and sink them in earth near the old plants, and in their places the small plants, building them to their places the small staves or a little earth; bring pots filled with water, knock out of pots or boxes, and transplant tour through Russia, says that the Antonous has plant tour through Russia, says that the Antonous has apple is the leading variety of the Russian steppes—the king apple of a vest prairie region from Toult to the south of Kharkof, from Kozl to Kiev. It is the leading variety of the Russian steppes—the king apple of a vest prairie region from Toult to the south of Kharkof, from Kozl to Kiev. It is the leading apple over a large reaction of the country than any other. In Europe. In the cold dimate of Toults, in latutude 56 deg., about 120 miles south of Moscow, yet 580 miles further to the nearly and most productive apple tree. At Warsaw, where the climate is a cold North German , rather than a steppe climate, the Antonousity and cold North German , rather the and at the productive apple tree. At Warsaw, where the climate is a cold North German , rather than a steppe climate, the Antonousity and cold make of the productive apple tree. At Warsaw, where the climate is a cold North German , rather than a steppe climate, the Antonousity and of a position to food of the marker of many race is a great advance, because it is in the cold climate of the later. At the constitution is a position to inform you that a special premiums added to have a prairie south of Knarkof, from Kozl to Kiev. It is the leading apple over a large reaction of the country than any other. The considered the hardiest and most productive apple tree. At Wars

CANADA HAS TAKEN A LEADING PLACE in the scale of nations, her exhibit being unquestionably one of the best at South Ken-sington, indeed, perhaps the very best, after that of Great Britain, which, of course, takes that of Great Britain, which, of course, takes first place. In the Canadian court there are on view more different specimens of fish than in any other in the exhibition, which, to sois entists and pisciculturists, is an everlasting source of attraction. There are papers read three times a week by eminent men on various subjects relating to the purport of the exhibition, and in those papers, and subsequent discussions, Canada has at all events received her fair share of consideration. The presence of the Hon. Mr. MoLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at the exhibition, gave to the Dominion display a deal of importance, because newspaper men and others

CANADIANS MUST BE A PUSHING PEOPLE to permit one of their Crown Ministers to to permit one of their Crown Ministers to come in a representative capacity to this universal fish fair to see and learn for himself a lesson which in Canada he might utilize for the advancement of his department. The commissioners are also exceedingly active in the fulfilment of their several duties, with the result that the Dominion is now more prominently before the world than also ever were minently before the world than she ever was before. Mr. Wilmott is considered among the specialists quite an authority upon inland fish culture, which in those countries is now extensively carried on, and according to the papers and reports read at the conferences with the very best possible result, as the fit h supply of our rivers and lakes is enlarg d to an enormous extent. I was the enlarg d to an enormous extent. I was the other day present at a conference over which the Duke of Argyle presided, and in his address he advised that as far as possible every lece of water should be artificially stocked to supply the rapidly growing demand for fish as food. The Duke himself is a fish cultivator on a large scale, as well as an intelligent and scientific man, who has always something to say worth listening to, which does the McCallum More greater honours than wrapping himself in a coat of aristocratic seclusion like others of our blue blooded people, who are but of yesterday in comparison to the descendant of the

AGE OF THOUGHT AND TRAYEL, when men are going from one country to another in the most matter-of-fact way—some to spend money, and some to get bread—and general information is therefore of the greatest possible value, Mr. Beg. the Canadian Pacific railway agent, has in the Canadian section a collection of quartz and minerals from different parts of the North-West, which to the average Englishman is about as well known as the footsteps of Livingatone in Central Africa, but the displays Canada made at the different exhibitions, and the widespread circulation of readable literature, both by the Government and railway companies, is now awakening attention to her geography and resources. The exhibition is a financial success, the average daily attendance being about twenty-five thousand, which at one shilling each person would make the receipt twelve or thirteen hundred pounds per day, besides what comes in for rents, privileges, and other et etteras. Those large exhibitions are now becoming pretty general, as every country is alive to the impulse they give to invention, and to the development of trade as well as to the amount of dormant money they put into circulation.

Last summer there was one in Dublin, which

I am glad to say was a success, and this year there is another at Cork that I was told by those who have seen it reflects upon Ireland very great credit. There is also one on a large scale in Amsterdam, and another in course of formation in Rome, and next year there is a very large one to be opened in Calcutta. Then there are the different provincial and special exhibitions, which practically seem to be taking the place of the pleasure and business fairs of the early part of the century. Why don't Canada ge in fer a

LARGE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, as she could now do so with every prospect of success. The reputation she made at Philadelphia and Paris, and the genuine success she has achieved in Loadon, would be her charter for such a work. No doubt on that account the nations of Europe would assist, and more especially Great Britain and France, both of which have financial and national interests in her welfare. Her provinces would compete with each other in the extent and splendour of their displays, while the various corperations and other public bodies would, I am sure, heartily co-operate. Her population is enterprising and intelligent, while in the neighbouring Republic there is a constituency of between sixty and seventy millions, a large number of which would visit a Canadian world's fair. Then there is Newfoundland, Mexico, Brazil, the Wast Indies, and the southern republics, all of which would gladly support a Canadian exhibition, more especially as there are now railway communications between Mexico and the States, and steamships running to all the other countries I have named. LARGE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Louise Fusiliers, of Halifax, whose marching was so much admired by the Governor-General atthe Sussex review of 1881, will also take part. A few companies from Charlottetown will take part, swelling the total to 2,500. It would add considerably to the interest of the day and the fraternal spirit which should prevail between all sections if a corps from Montreal or Quebec could be brigaded with the above regiments.

Messrs Taylor & Archibald, of the I.C.R., have located the branch line to run into the exhibition building basement, so that passengers as well as freight can be landed from all points right on the grounds.

Secretary Inches, who has abundant experience in such matters, predicts that should the fates lend their auspices, 70,000 people will attend the exhibition. The crops in this section promise exceedingly well, and all that is now desired is the gracious patronage of the weather clerk up to date. Three hundred and seventy entries have been received, and no doubt this number will be quadrupled in the next four weeks. the next four weeks.

FALL FAIRS.

ONTARIO.

....St. John, N.B. NORTH-WEST. Fat Stock Shows.

from Indian meal, is the common nutriment of the peasants. Peasant women make "corn pones" by the cart-load for labourers in the fields, and carry them to them at noon-time, fresh and hot. Vast quantities of corn are also consumed green, and in the form of mush. At Naples there are three crops of green corn yearly, the first in June, the second in August and September, and the third in November, and hot corn is sold from waggons in the streets just as fruit is in St. Louis. the streets just as fruit is in St. Louis.

Prof. Jeffries, the expert in colour-blind-ness, says that the colours commonly used for railroad and steamboat signala—red and for railroad and steamboat signals—red and green—are the ones that colour-blind people cannot distinguish. The deeper the shade, the more these colours are assimilated to grey. From tests on the eyes of 39,000 men, he finds that 4 per cent are colour blind, while in women the ratio is only one-quarter of 1 per cent. This ratio is maintained in all nations. Colour blindness is incurable. People affected by it recognize yellow and blue readily, but in red and green can only distinguish different degrees of light. Colour blindness is hereditary to this extent—that the children of the daughters of colour blind, people will be affected but not the immediate descendants.

Mediate descendants.

Mediate descendants.

Mediate descendants. esttam Ciep Outlook in Iraly, Vice

gladly support a Canadian exhibition, more especially as there are now railway communications between Mexico and the States, and steamships running to all the other countries I have named.

Yours, &c.,

PETER O'LEARY.

London, July 21.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Extensive Preparations for a Successful Show.

St. John, Aug. 11.—A committee from Prince Edward Island, headed by Dr. Jenkins, have made representations to the commission so forcibly that the latter has consented to make such additions to the prize list as will ensure a grand stock exhibit from the Island. At lansure a grand stock exhibit from the Island. The crop outlook in Italy is very favournot the Government compelled some of its soldiers to turn bread makers. A strike among soldiers to turn bread-makers. A strike among the reapers in the suburbs ended with concessions from the employers after the authorities had refused to do so much for them as they had done for the bakers. But to show further how differently things are done in Rome and this country, it should be added that the ring-leaders of this strike were sent to prison.

Building of Colonies. The French Government has undertaken to preve to criminals that a rose by any other name would still be a rose—that is to say, that the forcible deportation of colonists to the new Caledonia would not be transportation. An "habitual criminal's bill" has tation. An "habitual criminal's bill" has gone through the Chamber of Deputies, its objects being to authorize the courts to rid the country of sinners of low degree who can not keep out of the bands of the police, but who yet are not guilty enough to be punished by banishment of the old kind. Under this act incorrigibles are to be sent to the antipodes not as convices, but as "colonists," and every inducement will be brought to bear upon them to marry, raise families, and otherwise build up a French dependency. The government, however, will see to it that otherwise build up a French dependency. The government, however, will see to it that these convicts cannot, by any possibility, return to France. It is quite likely that if the scheme is carried into operation it will improve the chances for reform of men and women who are rapidly going to the dogs in the mother country. But it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point out in what respect the plan differs from the ordinary transportation of malefactors.

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Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any
color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples
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10cts, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSQN & CO., Burlington, Vt. Live Stock. THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD. SHETLAND PONIES, HOLSTEIN AND BEVON GATTLE-Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and impuring large collections; opportunity of comparing different breeds; low prices because extent of business and low rates of transposition. Catalogues free. Correspondence science, Mention THE MAIL, POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford County, Penn.

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1883. PUBLIC SALE OF **NINETEEN CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK**

THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM (During week of Provincial Exhibition at Gue will sell without reserve, Thoroughbre Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and Calves of

DURHAMS, DEVONS, " ABERDEEN POLLS. AYRSHIRES. HEREFORDS, JERSEYS.

Also pure bred Rams and Ewes of COTSWOLDS, SHROPSHIRE DOWNS, LHICESTERS, SOUTH DOWNS, OXFORD DOWNS, MERINOS, With pure bred Boars and Sows of

BERKS, ESSEX, POLAND CHINA. As well as pure bred SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS. Graded FAT CATTLE, FAT SHEEP, And several High Graded COWS.

In all about 60 Cattle, 200 Sheep, 20 Swine, and Dogs.

M. BROWN.

WM. BROWN.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL,

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS. FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Girl Was Too Fresh, Miss B. had told the servant to say she was nawell if any gentleman called, and when the bell rang the girl met the visitor.

"Is Miss B. in?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; but she is sick."

"Ah, indeed? I hadn't heard it. What's stronger tone in the market, but closing bids showed that the bears at least washed.

"I guess as how it must be you, sir, for she was well enough before you called."

"Bread and Cheese and Kisses." "But what do you suppose we are going to live on?" enquired a young lady of her slightly impecunious lover after the first shock of his proposal had somewhat worn off. "Live on!" said the enthusiastic and visionary youth. "Why, darling, we will live on bread and cheese and kisses."

"Yes; well, it may be all right enough, but it's my opinion that bread and cheese, with thin slices of kisses in between 'em, are mighty light sandwiches for a steady diet. You'll have to talk roast beef and strawberry shortcake to me."

He made several inquiries concerning the identity of a stranger recently arrived at the hotel and then boldly approached him.

"My dear, sir," he said, "I am acquainted with quite a number of people in the town from which I am given to understand you came."

"Are you, indeed?" replied the hotel guest. "Well, won't you take something with me. Sit down, sir."
"Thank you, thank you heartily, sir."
He filled a glass to its crystal rim, and then

resumed:

"Sir, like the glad vision of a welcome sail to the starving, shipwrecked mariner—like the dying bequest of a millionaire to an imperunious debt-ridden church—like the faint fluttering inauguration of every newspaper beneath the cerulean dome of heaven, this—

this, my dear sir, supplies a long felt want. Only Thinking. They sat quietly in the twilight, thinking only thinking, for their troth was plighted

When the doctor took a seat on the fireman's and gave her steam. Away we jumped like a scared kangaroo. The doctor's eyes bulged out like a pair of porcelain door-knobs as we hustled over the prairie towards Riverside. Ripity-click we smashed along over the switches and frogs and bridge at Riverside, the doctor hanging on for his life and looking like an uninsured man sitting down to his first dish of oucumbers.

""What's that—a post?" asked the doctor

"'What's that—a post?' asked the doctor as we passed something in a jiffy. "It was a coal shed 120 feet long. So you "It was a coal shed 120 feet long. So you can see how fast we were going.
"What's that funny looking fringe on our left? asked the doctor.
"Them's the telegraph poles,' answered the fireman as he stopped half a minute from shoveling coal, just as we zipped through the shop yards of Aurora,
"Well, we made Mendota without a stop, in fortwoos minutes and a half, just two

in forty-one minutes and a half, just two
miles to the minute, and I boiled the coffee
in my dinner pail on the driving-boxes."

Mrs. Dooflicker heaved a sigh of relief and

mrs. Dodnicker heaved a sign of reiter and said: "Well, I'm glad you got there safe. I expected, much as could be, you would tell us that the engine jumped off the track and all three of you were killed." No, we were all alive and safe," added

"No, we were all alive and sale," added booflicker, confidently.
"What a long-armed fireman you must ave had, pa," put in young Theopholus Doolicker, as he looked up from the copy of Esop's fables that lay on his lap.
"How's that?" asked Dooflicker.
"Why to shovel coal in Aurora from a tenler that stood on a side track in Chicago."
Dooflicker went into the house to get his

STOCKS.

Sales on 'Change to-day intimated a somewhat stronger tone in the market, but closing bids showed that the bears at least expected to see still lower prices. Just why, it would be difficult to say, as the New York market was firmer at the close, and the impression prevailed that the worst had passed over them for the present. The feeling of uncertainty as to the future still prevails however, and buyers are looking for greater inducements before investing, though, as is very often the case, they may wait too long. Business this season heas been good, and the banks are without doubt earning largely, and unless some heavy failures should diminan their profits, the fall boom promises to be a genuine one.

August 15.—Bank of Montreal, 1971 and 197;

unless some heavy failures should diminan their profits, the fall boom promises to be a genuine one.

August 15.—Bank of Montreal, 197; and 197; Ontario, 114; and 113; trans, 25 at 114; Moison's, sellers, 123; Toronto, 183; and 183; trans, 20 at 184; reported; Merchanus', 121; 120; Commerce, 132; and 132; trans., 20 at 182; trans., 20 at 182; and 132; trans., 20 at 182; imperial, 142; and 142; Federal, 159 and 153; trans, 6 at 153; 50 at 159; Dominion, 200; and 200; 20 at 200; 30 at 200; after board; Standard, 115 and 114; Hamilton, 117; and 116; British American, 114 and 112; Western Assurance, sellers, 131; Consumers' Gas, 147; and 146; trans., 9 at 146; 40 at 147; Dominion Telegraph, 83 and 87; Lybster Cotton Co., sellers, 100; Noxon Bros. Man. Co., 150 and 160; Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co., 261 and 160; Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co., 261 and 166; Western Canada, buyers, 133; Union, sellers, 130; Canada Landed Credit, buyers, 121; Building and Loan Association, 102 and 106; trans., 50 at 107; Farmers' Loan & Savings, 127 and 125; London and Canada L. & A., 147; and 14; National Investment, 106 and 104; People's Loan, sellers, 106; London and Ontario, buyers, 16; The Land Security Co., buyers, 140; Manitoba Loan, sellers, 122; Huron and Erie, buyers, 129; Ontario Loan and Debentures, buyers, 129; Ontario Loan and Traders, sellers, 106; Farmers and Trad

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW. .

THURSDAY, August 16. Red winter..... PRODUCE. Wheat, fall, per bushel ... Wheat, spring, do. Wheat, goose, do. Apples, per bbl. Apples, per bbl.
Onions, green, per doz.
Cabbage, per doz.
Cablifowers, per doz.
Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per doz.
Carrots, per doz.
Beets, per doz.
Beets, per doz.
Beets, per doz.
Rannips, per bag
Rhubarb, per doz.

They are quitely in the twilight, thinking, only thinking, for their twoth was plighted, and revery with a big ? stood erisally below the property of the prop

Total bu.35,099,258 33,681,532 23,663,720 41,214,185

Aug. 10.
2.30 p.m.
2.30 p.m.
11,30 a.m.
Aug. 11.
11,30 a.m.
Aug. 14.
5.00 p.m. 8. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D.

Cheese....50 & 50 & 50 & 6 50 & 49 & 49 & 6 49 & FLOUR—The demand showed some improvement and prices an upward tendency in the latter part of last week, but as offerings continued very small sales were limited. Superior extra, however, advanced and solid at equal to \$4.85, and at equal to \$4.92 here on Friday, the latter price being for a very choice brand. Extra seems to have been then quiet, at \$4.75 to \$4.80, and on Tuesday a sale of choice was made at equal to the latter figure. The market at the close was firm; a lot of 500 barrels of guaranteed superior extra sold at \$5 f.o.c., and a lot of spring extra at \$4.80, while extra would have brought \$4.85.

Bran—Quiet but steady, and sold at equal to over \$5.10 to \$5.20. Small lots unchanged at \$5.40 to \$5.50. Wheat—Was active at an advance in price during the latter part of last week, though business was checked by small offerings. No. 2 fall soid on Thursday for \$1.09 at a point east, and at \$1.10, or equal to that figure on Friday and Saturday. No. 2, spring soid at \$1.11 at a

\$7.50 to \$11 for new, nearly all offering being the latter.

STRAW—In fairly good and sufficient supply, but prices steady at \$8 to \$9.50 for sheaf, with loose worth about \$6.

POTATOES—Dealers have been selling imported at \$2.25 per barrel. Street receipts very small and not of very fine quality, with prices usually about \$2 per barrel.

APPLES—None offered and prices nominal.

POULTRY—Offerings very small and prices steady. Spring chickens have sold usually at 40 to 50c., and ducks at 50 to 60c, per pair, but very choice have been worth five to ten cents more. No geese of turkeys in.

FLOUR, F.O.C. FLOUR, F.O.C.

Extra, per bag..... 2 35 2 372 Spring wheat, extra, per bag.... none. GRAIN, F.O.C.
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs...... none.
" " No. 2 1 10 1 11
" " No. 3, 1 07 1 08

wanted at steady prices. Cured have sold readily as before.

Lambskins—Prices have shown no change from 45 to 50c. for choice green, and 35 to 40c. for dry, and are thought to be decidedly high for puliers, if not trenching on their profits.

PLITS—Unchanged at 35 to 40c. for the best green, and 25 to 30c. for country lots of dry.

WOOL—Quiet and weak, with a slack demand for all sorts. New fleece has sold to a small extent outside at 15 to 16c. for coarse; and 19 to 19c. for fine selected. Southdown nominal. Lamb's wool has changed hands at 24c. for new. Super. easier, with sales of inferior at 22 to 23c. Extra nominal offered at 30c. but not taken.

Tallow—Abundant and easy, though all offered has a yet been taken at former prices.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, cows, \$7.75; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.75; No. 2 inspected, \$6.75; No. 3 inspected, \$5.75; calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheep-skins, green, 35 to 50c.; wool, fleece, 15 to 20c.; Southdown, 2t to 25c.; wool, super. 22 to 24c.; extra super, 25 to 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 4c.; rendered, 8 to 84c. none. PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. No. 3.

Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.
Bariey, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

No. 2

Extra No. 3.

No. 3.

PROVISIONS.

The market ruled dull and lower the past week, owing to a heavy run of stock, and a scarcity of vessel room at shipping ports. Many rushed their cattle through in anticipation of the arrival of a fleet, which, however, failed to put in an appearance, and consequently eastern shippers found themselves with more stock than they could handle. The quality was fair to medium, with more inferior cattle offering than were wanted. Private cables received on Monday stated that Canadian cattle were at that time scheduled, although since then letters have appeared contradicting the statement. Which is right of course shippers will be able to judge, but the opinion is that the cables are right, sheep and lambs are also easier from the same causes. CATTLE. Rough to Prime TRADE-Sorting up has been fairly good since our last,
Burrer-Dull and inactive; large offerings

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

in small lots at 11c. and skim rather scarce at about 9c. English quotations still declining.

EGGS—Have sold rather better the last few days, and would probably have gone still better had they been of a more decent quality. Round lots of caudled steady at 15½c. Street receipts small, and really fresh firm at 18 to 20c.

PORK—Unsettled and selling slowly; prices ranging from \$18.50 to \$20 for small lots.

BACON—Has been selling morefreely in tons and cases at 10c. for long clear and 9½ to 9½c. for Cumberial of the self-state of

KINGSTON. Aug. 15. — Flour. No. 1 super. \$5.51\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$7; fall wheat, \$1; spring wheat. \$1.10; barley. \$5c.; peas. \$0c.; catts. \$4c.; cattle dive weight), \$1 \times 4.c; beef, \$4 to \$5c.; mutton, 7 to \$9c.; dressed hogs. \$8 to \$\frac{1}{2}c.; hides, \$4\$ to \$7c.; sheepkins. \$0 to \$60c.; wool. \$18\$ to \$20c.; butter. \$20\$ to \$22c.; eggs. \$20\$ to \$21c.; cheese. \$15c.; hay, none; potatoes, \$90c. per bush.; corn, \$70c.; rye, \$60c.

Aug. 15.—Flour, No. 1 super., \$2.60 to \$2.85; fall wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.04; spring, \$1.03 to \$1.06; barley, 45 to 50c.; peas, 65 to 70c.; oats, 40 to 47c.; cattle, (live weight) 4 to 6c.; beef, 8c. to 10c.; mutton, 8 to 10c.; dressed hogs, none; hides, \$5.50 to \$6; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1.25; wool, 18 to 20c.; butter, 14 to 16c.; eggs, 13 to 15c.; cheese, none; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 75c. to \$1.00 per bag; corn, none.

\$1.25 for car lots, and \$1.35 to \$1.50 for small lots to single barrels.

Hops—There have been some sales of single bales at 35 to 37½c, for really fine qualities, but this is the only movement; country lots neither offered nor wanted, and prices nominal.

DRIED APPLES—Dealers have been selling small lots of barrelled fairly well at 10c.; but there has been nothing doing in country lots, none of which are offered.

WHITE BEANS—More active; one round lot sold on p.k.; small lots have sold fairly well, and prices have ranged from \$1.65 to \$1.80. August 15.—Flour. No. 1 super., \$5.50 to \$5.75; fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.20; barley, 60 to 65c.; peas, 70 to 75c.; cats, 46 to 49c.; cattle (live weight), 4 to 6c.; beef, \$6 to \$6.50; mutton, 8 to 94c.; dressed hogs. \$6.50 to \$7.50; hides, \$6.82; sheepskins, 55 to 75c.; wool, 19 to 20c.; butter, 17 to 20c.; eggs. 16 to 18c.; cheese, 14 to 15c.; hay, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton; potatoes, 50 to 55c. per bag; corn, 75 to 80c.

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Aug. 15, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18; bid for August; \$1.18‡ for September; \$1.20‡ for October; \$1.22‡ asked for November; \$1.24‡ for December. Cora—63c, for October; 62‡e, for November. Heccipts—Flour, 15,235 bbls.; wheat, 35,000 bush.; corn, 72,000 bush.; oats, 35,000 bush.; ye, 25,000 bush.; barley, none; pork, 325 bbls.; beef, 2,212 bbls.; cut meats, 1,566 bbls.; lard, 5,137 tos.; whiskey, 634 bbls. Exports—Flour, 5,086 bbls.; wheat, 76,236 bush.; corn, 60,391 bush.; oats, 1,557 bush.; lard, 307,274 tos.; bacon, 443,478 lbs.

CHICAGO.

TRADE—Seems to have been good with the country but jobbing inactive.

TEA—The demand for lines has usually been slack but holders steady and not inclined to push sales. The chief movement of the week has been in Japans; lines of medium new sold at 30 and 32c.; and good medium at 31c.; four lines of old common sold at 20c.; one at 21c.; and old medium at 21c.; greens inactive; no sales of lines reported either in them or in blacks, but values seem unchanged. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 14 to 20c.; medium to good, 22 to 32c.; fine to choice, 38 to 52c.; extra firsts, 58 to 62c.; Twankays, 15 to 20c.; Gunnowder and Imperials, common to good, 20 to 35c.; fine to extra choice, 46 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, 20mmon, 16 to 20c.; medium, 22 to 30c.; good, 32 to 40c.; fine, 12 to 60c.; Souchong, 35 to 50c.; Scented Pekoes, 30 to 45c.; fine, 45 to 52c.

COFFEE—Scarce and wanted; Rio could have found buyers in job lots at 10c. had there been any offered. Quotations are as follows, outside figures for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 22 to 27c.; Singapore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 10 to 10jc.; Mocha, 30 to 32.

SUGAR—Fairly active and generally unchanged in value. Porto Rico has sold freely in job-lots, at 7c. for medium bright, and 63c. for dark. Dark Scotch and English retined has gone off in lots at 6jc. Canadian yellows have gone off ulety at from 7c. for dark to 8jc, for bright, Granulated seems easy; sales are reported at 32c. for lots, but we are not sure titat this was for Standard. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers' lots; and all sugars now being sold for 60 days:—Porto Rico, new per lb., dark to bright, 6j to 7c.; choice, 7i to 19c.; Barbadoes, none; Scotch, low-grade, 6j to 6jc.; medium, 7 to 7jc.; bright to choice, none; granulated standard, 8j to 9c.

Syrups—Dull, inactive, and unchanged all over. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Common, 53 to 50c.; medium, 58 to 62c.; choice, CHICAGO.

Aug. 15.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:

Opened: Closed, Highest, Lowest,

Wheat—Sept... \$1 03\$ 1 03\$ 1 03\$ 1 03\$ 1 03\$ 0ct... 1 05\$ 1 05\$ 1 06\$ 1 05\$ Nov... 1 06\$ 1 107 1 07\$ 1 06\$ Year... 1 02\$ 1 07\$ 1 06\$ Year... 1 02\$ 1 05\$ 0 51\$ 0 51\$ 0 50\$ Oct... 0 50\$ 0 51\$ 0 51\$ 0 50\$ Oct... 0 50\$ 0 50\$ 0 50\$ 0 51\$ 0 50\$ Oct... 0 50\$ 0 50\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 26\$ 0 Nov... 8 12 8 10 8 10 8 129 Loose meats—Shoulders, \$5.73; short rib, \$6.50; short clear, \$7.00; long clear, \$6.50; green hams, 9c. Boxed—Shoulders, \$6.00; short rib, \$6.75; short clear, \$7.25; long clear, \$6.75; long and short clear, \$7.20; sugar pickled hams, 122c. Receips—Pork, 75 bbls.; lard, 110,429 tes.; cut meats, 60,000 lbs. Shipments—Pork, 874 bbls.; lard, 4.9,780 tes.; cut meats, 1.676,989 lbs. By cars—Wheat, 28; winter, 87; corn, 613; cests 140; res. 75; barley, 3. By cans—Corn. house molasses. 38 to 40c.; and West India, in hids, and tierces, none; in bbls, none; choice do., none.

FRUIT—Seems to have sold rather more freely.

Valencias have been in good demand for the country, where stocks seem to be running low, and have sold freely in small lots at 5½ to 5½c.; one round lot changed hands at 5c., and we believe that more could be had at the same price. Other sorts of box-fruits quiet. Currants wanted; common have sold in job-lots at 6 and 6½c., but choice fruit in half barrels scarce and wanted at 5½c. No change reported in other goods. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Raisins, layers \$2.55 to \$2.60; London do., new, \$2.75 to \$2.90; loose Muscatelle, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Valencias, 5 to 5½c.; seedless, in kegs, loc.; Sultanas, 9 to 94c; currants, 64 to 6½c.; ordinary to fine, in cases, 7½ to 9c.; almonds. Provence, 1½ to 15c.; Tarragona, 16 to 17c.; filberts, 9 to 94c.; walnuts, 8 to 10c.; prunes, 6½ to 7c.; Turkish do., 10 to 11c.; French plums, in cases, 13 to 30c.; Brazil auts, none; lemon peel. 20 to 22c.; orange do., 20 to 22c.; citron do., 23 to 27c.; Malaya figs, in mats, 4½ to 44c.; in boxes, none; Eleme, 11½ to 12c.; Turkish, 7½ to 7½c.

Rice—Unchanged, with sales of factory at

Aug. 15, 10 30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.10 for cash; \$1.09; bid for August; \$1.10} for September; \$1.12 for October; \$1.01; for November 12.30 p.m.—Wheat—No.1 white, \$1.10} for Cash \$1.10} for September; \$1.12; for October \$1.13; for November; receipts, 11,000 bush.; ship ments, 127,000 bush.

MILWAUKEE. Aug. 15, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.03; for September: \$1.05 for October. Receipts—Flour, 9,431 bbis; wheat, 11,000 bush.; corn. none; oats, 3,000 bush.; parley, 3,000 bush.; barley, 3,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 2,473 bbis; wheat, 425 bush.;

Aug. 15, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red., \$1.11 to \$1.11 for cash; \$1.18 bid for August; \$1.16 bid for November; \$1.16 bid for October; \$1.16 bid for November; \$1.20 bid for January. Cor.—53c. bid, 54c. asked for cash; 53c. bid for August; 53c. bid, and 54c. asked for September 53c. bid, and 54c. asked for September 53c. bid, and 54c. asked for October. Oats—27% bid for cash August or September: 284c. fo October. Receipts—Wheat, 160,000 bush.; corn. 2,000 bush.; corn. 2,000 bush.; corn. 2,000 bush.; ats. 2,000 bush. 12 Noon—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.115 for cash \$1.131 for August; \$1.13 for September; \$1.15 for October; \$1.17 for November. Corn—53c. bid fo cash, August; 35c. for September; 53c. for October. Oats—28c., for Cash August; or September 234c. for October. TOLEDO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 15, 9.45 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 10,000; official yesterday, 11,621; shipments, 4,184; left over, 8,000; light, \$5.40 to \$5.90; mixed packers, \$4.70 to \$5; heavy packing and shipping, \$5 to \$5.30. Cattle—Receipts, 7,700. EAST BUFFALO.

5 ρ.m.—Consols, 99 15-16 for money; 100 1-16 for account. Bonds—4½s, 115½; 5's, 10½; Erie, 30; 11linois Central, 129.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

SEPTIMUS A. DENISON. W. STANDISH LOWE.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange), HAVE REMOVED TO 42 KING STREET EAST.

BUTTER—Dull and inactive; large offerings daily from the country, but no enquiry from buyers in the city, though fair shipping lots could probably have been bought at 12½ to 13c.; one lot of mixed changed hands at 11c., which seems to have been the only movement outside that for the local trade, and even this seems to have been quiet, white selections seems to have been quiet, with restections. Street receipts fair, and prices closing about 18 to 20c, for pound rolls and 15 to 16c. for tubs and crocks of dairy, but with very few of these latter offered.

Aug. 15.—Flour—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Sales reported, 200 bbls.: market quiet but firm at unchanged rates:—Supers, \$5,25 to \$5.35; extra, sand 15 to 16c. for tubs and crocks of dairy, but with very few of these latter offered.

CHEESE—Much as before; fine selling steadily in small lots at 11c, and skim rather scarce at about 9c. English quotations still declining.

EXECUTE 1. The WHEAT CROP IN ENGLAND.

The London Economist, July 28, has the following on the probable yield of the English wheat crop—

Though we are bloss to the commencement of the harvest, at least in the half of the probable yield of the English wheat crop—

Though we are bloss to the commencement of the harvest, at least in the half of the long of the probable yield of the English wheat crop—

Though we are bloss to the commencement of the harvest, at least in the half of the law south of the Trant, the proverbial uncertainty of the weather prevents the formation of the harvest, at least in the half of the law south of the Units of the weather prevents the formation of the harvest, at least in the half of the law south of the Units of the bear of the harvest and the probable yield of the English whe

Manufacturers' Caras.

TARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL M'FG. CO.Y (Limited), Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift, force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. GRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Reapiers: send for illustrated catalogue. L. D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM.

Aug. 15.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, firmer; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, the turn dearer; maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, firm; mixed American maize, for prompt shipment, was 27s., now 27s. to 27s. éd. English and French country market, firm. Imports into the United Kingdom—Wheat, 385,000 to 400.000 qrs.; maize, 110,000 to 115,000 qrs.; flour, 130,000 to 135,000 bbls. Weather in England unsettled. Liverpool—Spot wheat, upward tendency; maize, strong and 1d. dearer. On passage from the continent—Wheat, 510,000 qrs.; maize, 80,000 qrs. Paris—Flour and wheat, firm.

LIVERPOOL.

5 p.m.—Flour, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat, 8 6d. to 9s.; red winter, 8s. 11d. to 9s. 4d.; No. California, 9s. 1d. to 9s. 4d.; No. 1 California. 4d. to 9s. 9d.; corn, new, 5s. 4d.; barley, 5s. 6d oats, 5s. 6d.; peas, 7s. 2d.; pork, 78s.; lard, 43s. 9 bacon, 38s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; tallow, 40s. 6d.; cheer

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

The Mark Lane Express, of Monday, in its review of the British grain trade during the last week, says.

"Grain has ripened slowly owing to unsettled weather. Rust and mildew have increased. Wheat is losin; in quantity and quality daily. Barley and oats have much improved, knglishe wheat improved is, on the week. The trade in foreign wheat off-stands was slow. Barley was steady, and prices are unchanged. Oats are 3d, dearer. The trade in wheat off the coast was more active. The sales of English wheat during the week were 35.13I quarters at 43s 6d, per quarter, against 10,122 quarters at 48s 6d, during the corresponding week last year."

DENISON & LOWE,

buy or sell Stocks, etc., for cash or on margin,

packed population. But it is the harvest already turning brown in the scorching sun of Canada and the Western States, the wheat already ripe in India and California—not the growth alone of the eastern counties and of Lincolnshire—that will be summoned to feed the hungry mouths of London and Lancashire. The population which has to be fed has increased. The extent of the surface of the British islands employed for the growth of wheat has decreased. Within fourteen years the wheat harvest of the United Kingdom has shrunk fully a fourth. The following figures give the acreage under wheat in the United Kingdom during the last six years:

TONDON SCALE WORKS MANUFAC-TURES all kinds of scales, heavy and light. Examine our goods and be convinced, they are the best in use. Send for price list and terms. JOHN FOX.

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S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig street, Montreal,

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TERMS—One-sixth cash and balance in five equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

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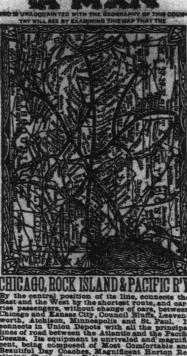
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VOL. XI. NO.

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OBITUARY NOTE Rev. Wm. M. Baker, of Boston many notable books, died on Mone Rev. Robert Knox, one of the the pan-Presbyterian Council, died recently.

Hon. Judge Alleyn, resident jude county of Rimouski, died very s Rimouski on Thursday last. Hing with his lady when a violent

the nose set in, and he died on e doctor's residence. The cause supposed to be heart disease. T deman was very largely know